

END OF AAA PAYMENTS ORDERED

Wilson Gave Signal for Morgan Loans to Allied Powers

BACKED DEALS PRIOR TO U.S. ENTRY IN WAR

Nye Inquiry Unmasks Neutrality Sham as Morgan Testifies

By Marguerite Young

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—President Wilson on Oct. 24, 1914, secretly authorized Robert Lansing, then Counselor of the State Department, to give the go-ahead signal to J. P. Morgan and Company and the National City Bank both of which banking firms were seeking government approval for their impending arrangements of short term credits to the allied powers.

This new revelation was added to the record historians have made of the decisive role played by the House of Morgan in precipitating the United States into the World War on the side of the imperialist phalanx headed by Great Britain and France by questioning from the Senate Munitions Committee on the opening committee day of the new session of Congress.

But two months after Secretary of State Bryan had informed J. P. Morgan & Company that loans to belligerents are "inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality" and while the Wilson Administration was keeping banking matters secret from the press and even from the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, Lansing dispatched a memorandum to Willard Straight, of the Morgan staff and former U. S. Consul of Peking who helped the Morgans through Straight, that Wilson did not want to be drawn into the matter openly but that he didn't see any objection to credits for the allied imperialists.

Lansing, after discussing the matter with Wilson, tried to cover the Wilson-Morgan pipeline by saying that the memo was his "individual impressions of the conversation with the President who authorized me to give them to such persons as were entitled to hear them upon the express understanding that they were my own impressions and that I had no authority to speak for the President." The Lansing memo carried this notation on the bottom of the page: "Substance conveyed to Willard Straight at the Metropolitan Club, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 24, 1914."

J. P. Morgan himself, flanked by his partners, half a dozen lawyers headed by John W. Davis, Liberty League light and former Democratic Presidential nominee, and private detectives, informed the Senate that he "was proud of his country when the President... asked Congress to declare a state of war" against the Imperial German Government.

Morgan revealed that not only were his partners in touch with the French bankers through the latter's government officers but also that he saw Wilson personally "before the War in Europe broke out." "Neutrality" at that time, Morgan pointed out, "was impracticable."

French Ambassador Was Gotten Between

Answers given by the Morgan partners and Vanderlip showed that Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, acted as secret office boy for the French bankers, Rothschild Freres, and the National City Bank in the matter of issuing \$10,000,000 of one year French Treasury Warrants, to be sold in the United States.

Visited Vanderlip in the latter's office.

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Sunday Paper Orders Jump In New York

New York has rung the bell again! A total of 2,500 new carrier delivery subscriptions to the Sunday Worker have been added to the New York books, Harry Lichtenstein, City Office Manager, announced yesterday.

The deadline for these subscriptions in New York, to include delivery of the first issue, on Sunday, is tomorrow afternoon.

New York expects a complete sell-out of the 120,000 papers it has already ordered of the first edition.

"The way things look," Lichtenstein stated to the National Circulation Department of the Daily Worker, "we may have to send a hurry-up order for from 25,000 to 50,000 more copies by Saturday."

And with good reason! The Sunday Worker is going to town—and you'll see what that means in the first issue. You'll never get a better five cents worth in a newspaper. Get your hat and your cape and get out for the Sunday Worker!

65 Parliament Members Act to Aid Thaelmann

British Law Makers of All Political Shades Send Stirring Letter to Hitler Demanding Open Trial for Jailed Communist Leader

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A stirring letter to Adolph Hitler, demanding immediate and public trial for Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, has just been sent by sixty-five members of the British Parliament. With the exception of the National Laborites, the small group dominated by Ramsay MacDonald, mem-

bers of every political group in the House of Commons signed the letter, including Conservatives, such as Vyvyan Adams, National Liberals like Robert Demarys, Independent Liberals such as Dingle Foot, as well as many from the Independent Labor Party and William Gallacher, Communist representative.

The letter to Hitler reads: "Ernst Thaelmann, formerly Communist candidate for the Reichs presidency, was arrested in March, 1933. Since that date he has passed more than two and a half years in solitary confinement. He is not alone in this position; others of various political opinions are suffering the same fate.

"The date of his trial upon charges of alleged political crimes committed long ago has been frequently announced and as often adjourned. His counsel was arrested and forced, after a short imprisonment, to throw up the defense and leave Germany.

"British public opinion, which was shocked by the events of June 30, 1934, in Germany and the establishment during that month of a Special Court for the trial of political offenders, has been deeply shocked by recent legal changes, such as the anti-Jewish laws gravely affecting the fundamental principles of civilized justice. These, together with the recent execution of Klaus for non-violent political crimes, are facts which cannot but affect seriously the relations between the people of Germany and Britain.

"We therefore appeal to the German government in order that the remaining ties of friendship be not severed to recognize the categorical demands of natural justice in its treatment of Ernst Thaelmann and others, to announce an early date for his public trial with opportunities for defense, or to order his release. This should be done in all comparable cases."

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JAPAN ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO CHINESE

'Autonomous State' Gets Note on Tramped-up Army Incident

PEIPING, Jan. 7.—The newly-formed North China "autonomous" state in Hopen and Chahar provinces today received its first Japanese ultimatum when the Japanese military authorities demanded "suitable retribution" for a tramped-up attack on Japanese officers by Chinese soldiers.

The note described the alleged incident as an "insult to our imperial army," charging that Japanese officers entering Peiping Sunday night were fired on by troops of General Sun Chieh-yuan, chairman of the political council of the new "autonomous" government.

The Chinese version of the incident was that the Japanese officers arrogantly fired on the Chinese soldiers guarding the gates when they were kept waiting while the gates were opened.

The note is interpreted both as an indication that the "independence" movement is running away from its Japanese inspirers and as a warning to the "autonomous" government that none other than pro-Japanese actions will be permitted.

Japanese imperialism is known to be watching very closely opposition which is springing up throughout North China against the Japanese drive to conquer the five northern provinces. A clash is reported imminent between Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan, and the Mongolian prince, Teh Wang, head of the Japanese-inspired "Mongolian Autonomy League."

The Governor is reported as rushing armed forces westward along the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad while Teh Wang is mobilizing an army to the north.

Legislature Votes Enabling Measure For Queens Tunnel

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The 1936 State Legislature adopted its first measure today when it passed a bill with express-train speed enabling the New York City Tunnel Authority to receive \$59,000,000 in Federal funds for construction of the Thirty-eighth Street vehicular tunnel connecting Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

The measure passed the Assembly by unanimous vote and in the Senate only Thomas Desmond, Newburgh Republican, voted against it. His negative vote was a protest against what he termed "steamroller" methods used to "jam the bill through."

Governor Lehman is expected to sign the measure as soon as it comes to his desk.

Sen. Frank Hendel, Queens Democrat, introduced the bill last night after a conference with Governor Lehman. U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner and other legislative leaders.

SEAMEN FIGHT CALL TO OUST UNION LOCALS

East Coast Meetings of I.S.U. Repudiate Slur by Scharrenberg

Complete repudiation of the call by Paul Scharrenberg, for "war on the West Coast locals," complete rejection of the shipowners' proposal that the East Coast agreement be renewed without change, and a general spirit of unity between Coast and readiness for struggle for their demands was shown in meetings of the firemen and seamen in New York Monday night.

The Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders of the Eastern and Gulf Coasts, New York branch, met at 70 South Street. The Eastern and Gulf Sailors Association met at 59 Pearl Street. These are regular unions of the International Seamen's Union. Each meeting was fully attended, the best attendance for a long time.

Both meetings went on record by overwhelming votes for a referendum during the rest of this month on the proposal of the shipowners to renew the old contract. The sentiment of both meetings was for strike action on Jan. 31, if no satisfactory new agreement is made in the meantime. Some of the officials present admitted that such action would have to be taken unless the shipowners came to terms.

The sailors' meeting endorsed the original demands: for a 20 cent per hour increase in wages and 75 cents per hour overtime, for larger crews on all shipping through the union halls.

Negotiations Reported

The negotiations committee of the I.S.U. reported that they had several conferences with the employers. They said they first presented the union demands, as to how and when these were rejected, they proposed an agreement equal to that won on the West Coast. This was rejected by the shipowners, who finally issued an ultimatum, "Either the old agreement or none" and stated that they did not wish to conduct further negotiations on the matter.

It was reported that in the firemen's district committee, six members were in favor of renewing the old agreement and five against it. But the membership made it clear that they were against it.

Scharrenberg Repudiated

The question of unity with the West Coast came up most strongly in the sailors' meeting. Paul Scharrenberg is a former member of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. He was expelled by nearly unanimous vote of the whole membership some eight months ago, for gross anti-

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Offices Instructed to Abandon All Activities Under Program; Farmers Prepare for Struggle

Farm Leader Urges Action To Increase U. S. Payments

Harris Sees Voiding of A.A.A. as Signal for New Drive on Farm Standards

By Lem Harris
(Executive Secretary, Farmers' National Committee of Action)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The killing of the AAA is fair notice to all farmers to be on their guard. Their slogan is more cash to the farmer, more relief, not less; all allotment commitments must be paid. The AAA never met the farmers' needs, but it did mean a tiny crop insurance. Farmers are for continuing and increasing this small insurance.

Their most effective way of seeing that they get more and not less, is by mass demonstrations and actions at county seats and state capitols. Go now in committees, larger groups and big crowds to your township officers, your local editors and write and wire to your legislators and Congressmen that farmers will allow no cuts in the cash they have been receiving but rather demand an increase.

Who Killed the A.A.A.? It is the reactionary majority of the United States Supreme Court which reflects the will of the Wall Street and the biggest financial powers.

Why has Wall Street killed the A.A.A.? It has served its purpose and can now be thrown into the discard. When the A.A.A. was first started the farmers of wide areas were in revolt. Farmers were on strike, banks were closing, a worse financial panic threatened. Finance capital had to give in—a little and gain time. The A.A.A. was quickly passed and hopes were held out to

Profit Rise Cited

In 1932 big corporations made \$49,000,000 profit. In 1933 \$605,000,000 profit. In 1934 \$911,000,000 profit.

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Railroads War Three Issues On Pension Act Face Congress

Express Firms Join In Attack on Revised Retirement Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The foes of every kind of pension and pension system for workers or farmers, were joined today by 135 of the nation's railroads which filed a bill of complaint in the District Supreme Court challenging constitutionality of the 1935 Railroad Retirement Act.

The Pullman Co., the Railway Express Agency and the Southeastern Express Co., also were represented in the action.

The Railroad Act of 1934 was declared unconstitutional by Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the District Supreme Court and his opinion was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in May, 1935.

Congress then passed two laws to meet the requirements of the commerce clause of the Constitution upon which the first act was based.

The first act taxed the railroads 3 1/2 per cent on the salaries of employees drawing up to \$300 a month, and also taxed each employee 3 1/2 per cent of his salary. The second act established a retirement system for railroad employees reaching 65 years of age providing for a maximum pension of \$120 per month.

Under the law the first year's payment would amount to \$58,000,000 and would increase by 1960 to \$269,000,000, according to estimates made by railroad officials. The latter hope that the case would be decided before March 1.

Democrats heckled Peterson, while Republicans applauded, despite the fact that it is the Republicans who have been helping about government "spending" and demand a balanced

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Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Farmers throughout the country girded themselves for a fight to have their allotment commitments continued as field offices of the Agricultural Administration were notified by telegraph today to cease all activity in connection with AAA programs.

The first result of the United States Supreme Court's decision voiding the AAA was the stopping of benefit payments to farmers "pending further instructions." The payments were due under contracts signed by the farmers with the government for taking land out of production.

A meeting of representatives of several of the largest farm organizations was called for next week to discuss a new farm program after the wrecking of the AAA. Delegates to the meeting will be the officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Co-operative Council, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the American Agricultural Editors' Association. The delegates act as the National Agricultural Conference.

Tax Question

The question of processing taxes, those already collected from the processing corporations and those now due, was in abeyance pending administration decisions on this future.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace invited leaders of farm organizations and other agricultural spokesmen to attend conferences "to discuss plans for agriculture."

The Administration speeded conferences on the possibility of new legislation or substitute measures to replace AAA, but meantime the entire farm program was in a state of suspended animation.

Wallace Addresses Farmers

In a radio address to farmers, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared that "for the benefit of those who are still owed money by the government on contracts entered into before the decision, the majority leaders of Congress have given assurance that they will do everything in their power to speed the enactment of special appropriations to enable the government to make good on these contracts."

He said nothing however, as to how the farmers would be taken care of in the meantime.

The possibility of setting up State AAA's to be aided with Federal funds was given consideration, as were plans for equalization fees, export debentures, and domestic allotments.

Invalidation of the New Deal's farm aid program gave impetus to Congressional proposals to limit or deny the Supreme Court's power to declare legislation unconstitutional.

Retirement Discussed

There has been informal cloak room discussion of compulsory retirement for Federal judges. The average age of the Supreme Court is seventy years. Justices may re-

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Four Killed In Walkout In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 7.—Four workers were murdered and several wounded by Federal troops and police today during a 24-hour general strike called in sympathy with striking construction workers who are demanding higher wages.

Practically the whole city was paralyzed during the strike.

Fifteen street cars and several buses were burned by strikers in demonstrations against the Anglo-Argentine Company, operating the street railway system, for not joining the walkout. A station also was burned.

Interurban rail service was suspended temporarily.

The strike, scheduled to end at 5 A.M. tomorrow, was called in sympathy with construction workers who walked out in demand for increased wages.

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Sensing Doom of Wagner Act, Mayor Moves for Local Law

Sensing the impending invalidation of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act by the U. S. Supreme Court, Mayor LaGuardia yesterday moved to provide for a local relationship similar to that provided by the law nationally. A draft of a "Baby Wagner Act," prepared last year, will be introduced into Municipal Assembly shortly.

The Mayor's announcement came in response to questions of reporters concerning his opinion on the Wagner Act in view of Monday's decision on the AAA. Asked whether he thought the Wagner Act was

menaced, the Mayor said: "Yes, but I hope it may be saved."

Work on the proposed law to regulate employer-employee relationship in the city has been going on since last March and was speeded by the adverse Supreme Court decision on the New Deal's farm legislation.

Similar legislation on a State scale is also being planned, the Daily Worker learned. A comprehensive bill employing most of the points in the Wagner Act and developing them even further will probably be

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WPA Threatens to Fire 20,000 From New York City Projects

A prediction that the axe would fall in the very near future on W. P. A. and that 20,000 employees will be fired soon was made yesterday by Victor P. Ridder, Works Progress administrator for New York City.

Ridder announced the possible drastic slash in work relief at a meeting held with representatives of the Architects Guild of America and the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians at the Port Authority Building, 111 Eighth Avenue.

Headed by Marcel Scherer, the

22 Students Suspended At State Negro College

ALCORN, Miss., Jan. 7.—Twenty-two students of Alcorn College, Mississippi's State Negro school here, were suspended by President Bell following protests by the student body against poor food and regimentation of the students.

The students are demanding better food and abolition of uniforms for girl students. There are 350 students in Alcorn.

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Wilson Gave Signal For Loans to Allies

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the committee to believe that opposition to the German submarine warfare was behind their "sympathy" for the allied imperialists...

In cabarets on Aug. 8 and 11, 1914, Morgan, Harjes and Company, at Paris, asked J. P. Morgan and Company to consider a loan of at least \$10,000,000...

On Aug. 17, 1914, J. P. Morgan and Company called Morgan, Harjes and Company government by any Rothschild Freres, who had made a suggestion regarding a loan to France...

On Oct. 23, 1914, Mr. McRoberts of the National City Bank addressed a letter to Counselor Lansing of the State Department...

National City Bank Deal We have seen the recently found file of the National City Bank, relative to the issue of \$10,000,000 French one-year Treasury Warrants...

Jusserand Appreciative In the National City Bank file appears a long-hand letter from Ambassador Jusserand to Vice-President McRoberts of the National City Bank...

"I think it is appropriate for me to confidentially tell you that from information, the accuracy of which I cannot doubt, you will find the competent authorities ready, not only of course, to grant permission which is neither asked for nor wanted, but to abstain from objections...

Leaders at Cleveland Congress Cite Gains in Broadening Anti-War Fight

Browder, Ward and Baldwin See Sessions as Big Stride Toward a People's Front—Irwin Tells of Trade Union Sentiment—Youth Interest Described

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—Summary of opinion of outstanding leaders and various delegates interviewed by the Daily Worker discloses unanimous agreement that the Third Congress of the American League made important advances towards building a real broad people's front in the United States.

Lauding the achievements of the Congress, Dr. Harry F. Ward declared: "We have not reached the peak yet, but made solid gains. As our representation shows, we have extended our base drawing in broader strata of people than ever before..."

Baldwin Gives Views Roger Baldwin also expressed himself as greatly pleased with the result of the Congress. He stated: "This Congress represents a great advance over the Congress held a year ago not in the number of the delegates but in the broadness of its representation..."

Opinion of numerous delegates from trade unions was aptly summed up by Clarence Irwin, president of District 6 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

"This Congress brought together trade union delegates from every basic and principal industry in the country. The resolution of the Executive Committee extending the anti-fascist front will lead to the broad development of anti-war and anti-fascist activities and will help in organizing the unorganized mass production industries," Irwin said.

"Organization of the unorganized especially in steel and mining towns demands the strongest fight against fascist tendencies, where freedom of speech, assembly are subject to the dictatorial rule of company dominated police chiefs," he continued.

"Knowing the sentiment among trade unionists, I have great hopes that the entire A. F. of L. will officially enter into the proposed anti-fascist Federation.

"Entering this federation will not only make the fight against war and fascism more effective, but the A. F. of L. will also gain tremendous strength by receiving help from the League in the organization of unorganized," he concluded.

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"The impetus for a greater and broader movement given by the Youth Commission meeting especially in the farm areas shows that the youth of America will fight for peace, freedom and progress, the youth leader said.

Great optimism was also displayed by Professor Paul Rogers, Chairman of the Cleveland City Committee. "The results of the Third Congress are most encouraging," he said. "It gives a real promise for

the formation of a militant effective united front against the munition makers, the Hearsts and all war mongers and supporters of Fascism.

"I regard the decision of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to participate in the united front as the most significant and encouraging step taken in the fight against war and fascism. Out of this can come a real popular front just as effective as now exists in France."

"It seems to me, the resolution of the Congress and the subsequent decision of the Socialist Party is an invitation to all citizens concerned with maintaining their constitutional rights and democratic liberties to join together in securing their guarantees. Because of this, the Hearsts of this country will be beating against stone walls when they attempt to raise the 'Red Scare.'"

Browder: See New Stage A new and higher stage of growing National movement against war and Fascism was seen by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, as a result of this Congress.

"The Congress was a decisive step forward in building a broad united front in the United States, said the Communist leader.

"Especially gratifying was the large trade union participation which represented over 400,000 members in a total representation of almost two millions.

"The appearance of the Socialist Party with an offer of organized cooperation looking toward perfecting an even broader united front must be welcomed as an important step forward with great possibilities of good if energetically followed up.

Cites Outstanding Moves "The exceptional popularity of the president of the Congress, Dr. Harry F. Ward, was an important help in achieving the solid unity of

this big national gathering. The election of Mrs. Victor Berger and Jacob Mirsky, prominent Socialist, among the vice chairmen was also a favorable sign.

"International representation from Cuba, Mexico, Canada and Porto Rico and the Chinese and Japanese guests, effectively linked up this Congress with the world wide movement. A growing participation of Negro delegates was a most outstanding feature.

"All in all, the Congress marked a new and higher stage of a growing national movement against war and Fascism. Now we must all work hard than ever to make the American League Against War and Fascism the strong bulwark it must be against reaction and war."

Tells of Role of Communists Significant of the profound impression the Congress made on the people of Cleveland is the comment of William F. McDermott, columnist in today's Plain Dealer. Remarking on the role of the Communists in the Congress he stated: "If you agree that war and Fascism are evil, ugly and dangerous to democracy even the most conservative citizen and the most sensitive patriot ought to welcome allies in the struggle against them."

"It is to the credit of so-called Radicals in this country and elsewhere that they have taken so conspicuous and vociferous a part in the fight against war and autocracy and the credit ought to be allowed them even by people who do not like Radicals and sympathize with no other part of their program.

"If the great conservative mass of the people are disturbed and alienated by the predominance of Radicals in the organized movement against war and dictatorships there is one sensible and practical thing they can do. They can join the movement, stamping their own character on it, making it numerically overpowering and genuinely representative."

The firemen's union settled the case of William McGee. This member was set on by thugs in Baltimore recently beaten up and his papers and books taken away by them. He came to New York a week ago and demanded of the officials here the return of his book, and was ignored. He was at the meeting of his union Monday night, the meeting investigated the case and ordered his book returned and membership re-established.

The sailor's union meeting went on record against an accident compensation bill that will be introduced in Congress and that deprives the seamen of some of their present rights.

Seamen Fight Call To Oust Locals

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labor acts. He remained secretary of the California State Federation of Labor through membership in a small office employees' local in San Francisco, and a few days ago practically endorsed the shipowners' threats to smash the seamen's organization on the Pacific by government action or vigilante violence unless the international convention of the I.S.U. expels the militant West Coast locals and breaks up the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

Scharrenberg called for "war on the Pacific Coast local" in a statement to the convention. Through the I.S.U. International office has retained Scharrenberg as editor of its official organ, the Seamen's Journal, the meeting in New York last night by almost unanimous vote endorsed the expulsion of Scharrenberg.

Ask National Agreement Furthermore, the sailors demanded and got the right to have the minutes of the West Coast locals read at their union meetings. The district executive committee of the union some time ago forbade the reading of these minutes in East Coast local meetings.

The seamen endorsed resolutions to the international convention from the West Coast locals, which call for a national agreement uniform in its wage, hours and overtime and other clauses, on all coasts. They instructed delegates to the convention to support these resolutions.

Firemen Spike Attack In the firemen's meeting, when certain persons charged that the West Coast unions discriminate against members of the East Coast locals, rank and file East Coast members stood up, one after another, and proved by showing their papers and discharges that they worked on West Coast boats, and that a real spirit of unity prevails between East and West Coast union members.

Attempts were made by the rank and file in both meetings to have the ballot committees to count the referendum vote elected by the membership. This was declared unconstitutional, whereupon the meetings instructed the district board which according to the constitution has charge of the counting to appoint rank and file members for that purpose.

Efforts of the membership to have fraternal delegates elected to the convention in addition to the official delegates sent under an undemocratic constitution, were declared unconstitutional, but this remains a sore point with the membership.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Winter Meeting of A. F. of L. Heads to Open Jan. 15 WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council will open its regular winter meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Everglades Hotel, Miami, Florida, Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison announced yesterday. The order of business is expected to include the question of industrial unionism. The majority on the executive Council is opposed to it.

Italian Press Scores Roosevelt ROME, Jan. 7 (UP).—Newspaper attacks on President Roosevelt for his message to Congress criticizing dictatorial, warlike nations continued today. It was understood that, acting on instructions, newspapers would continue the attacks until tomorrow.

Permanent Two-Cent Rail Fare Asked for South WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UP).—The first move to make two-cent railroad passenger fares permanent came today when carriers serving Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to make such rates for coaches effective indefinitely beginning April 1.

Spanish Elections Set for February 16 MADRID, Jan. 7.—Premier Manuel Portela Valladares today set the new Spanish election for Feb. 16. At the same time, the Spanish Parliament was dissolved. The new Parliament will be convoked on March 16.

Supreme Court Justices Hanged in Effigy in Iowa AMES, Iowa, Jan. 7 (UP).—Justices of the United States Supreme Court, who yesterday outlawed the Agricultural Adjustment Act, were hanged in effigy on the Iowa State College Campus today.

Exodus Plan for German Jews Discussed in Britain LONDON, Jan. 7 (UP).—Leading British Jews are discussing a proposal to attempt to remove all, or at least a majority of, Jews from Germany under a four-year plan, the Daily Herald asserted today. The plan would be financed by £10,000,000 (\$49,300,000), to be raised from contributions by Jews all over the world, the newspaper reported.

Leader Urges End Ordered Farmers to Act Of AAA Payments

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profit, and 1935 was considerably higher than 1934. The largest corporations feel boss of the show once more. They feel strong enough to wipe out all the little payments which farmers have been receiving and thus make still bigger profits. They are encouraged by the fact that farmers have been quiet in most parts of the country. They have decided that the A.A.A. can be safely repealed.

Farmers of all organizations, from all sections of the country, give public notice that they DEMAND MORE CASH TO FARMERS, NOT LESS. Force the editors to print our position. Mobilize the farm organizations by calling emergency meetings. Crowd into county seats and state capitols. Do everything possible to let the people of America know that the farmers are ready to fight for their living standards. Our best weapon is our mass power.

Mayor Moves For Local Law (Continued from Page 1) Introduced into the current session of the State legislature. What powers the city had under the charter to compel collective bargaining was a matter of doubt in legal circles yesterday. In no case, one attorney active in labor cases told the Daily Worker, would the law mean anything at all unless backed up by powerful union organizations.

The nearest to such a measure is a Milwaukee statute, adopted by the Socialist administration some time ago, giving the Mayor the right under certain conditions to close down struck shops at points of public disorder. The Milwaukee measure, however, does not provide for choice of unions by elections.

Details of the proposed city law were not made public last night but from administration sources it was understood that the bill includes the fundamental principles of the Wagner Act as affecting intra-state commerce in New York City.

Subscribe to the Sunday Worker. Philadelphia, Pa. Celebrate 12th Anniversary Daily Worker. Great the address of the Sunday Worker Friday, Jan. 10, 8 P.M. at Mercantile Hall, Broad and Master Sts., 2nd floor, main auditorium. Good program.

Seamen's Union Convention Should Look to West Coast as a Guide

By R. B. HUDSON

Instead of being attacked, as Paul Scharrenberg attacks them, the policies which have established the Pacific districts of the International Seamen's Union as the strongest section of the International should be a guiding light to its international convention, meeting Jan. 12.

By relying on their organized power in cooperation with other maritime unions and by backing up their demands, when necessary, with strike action, the West Coast unions have secured agreements which are far superior to the Eastern and Gulf agreements. On the West Coast the I. S. U. has secured complete job control and all crews are hired through the union hall. The union is officially on record against any form of hiring controlled by the ship owners and the government.

By their actions their devotion and loyalty to the I. S. U. Recognizing that seamen are amongst the worst sufferers in any war and that the ship owners alone profit, the West Coast unions have consistently joined forces with the rest of labor in the fight against war and fascism. The West Coast unions carried through militant actions to hinder the shipment of war materials.

The convention can arrive at a program that will unite the union nationally if it bases itself on these experiences of the West Coast and if it gives serious consideration to the many resolutions submitted to it by the membership in the East, Gulf, West and on the Great Lakes. Two Tasks Cited The eyes of the seamen will be upon the convention, expecting it to work out a program which will have the support of every district and every member in order to accomplish the following two immediate tasks: 1.—To force the ship owners, who on all coasts are now refusing to consider the demands of the union, to conclude a national agreement which should establish one national wage-scale, an increase in wages, overtime pay, improved working conditions, eight-hour day for the stewards' department and for control of shipping by the union. The united action of the union on a national scale will and can force the ship owners to do what they now refuse to do when the different districts are pursuing different policies. 2.—To defeat any efforts to split the union by revoking the West Coast charters and reorganizing

these districts against the will of the membership there, and to restore the democratic rights of the union members in the Atlantic. A number of other questions of equal importance will be before the convention. The convention should give heed to the numerous resolutions adopted by locals and ship crews in all sections of the country calling for the I. S. U. to condemn the bills now before Congress which would establish government hiring halls and government "ink" books. If the voice of the membership is heeded, the West Coast Maritime Federation will be endorsed and the Convention will take the initiative in forming Maritime Federations in the East and Gulf.

Thousands of East Coast members of the I. S. U. expect the convention to condemn the reactionary constitutions of this sailors', firemen's and stewards' unions and the methods by which they were arbitrarily adopted and to take steps that will help to restore democracy in the unions. Organization Drive Needed The convention should set itself the goal—100 per cent unionism by launching an organizational drive in the East, Gulf and Lake districts where many thousands of seamen are still outside the union. Furthermore, the appeals of seamen who have been unjustly expelled or who have refused membership in the union, will be before the convention which should realize that the readmittance of these men to the union will not only restore the rights justly belonging to them, but will also break down the

spirit of disgust amongst both organized and unorganized seamen which was aroused by their expulsions. The shipowners constantly are seeking to control the activities of the seamen and restrict their rights through adverse federal legislation. In addition to the bills for government hiring halls now before Congress, there is also a proposed compensation bill fostered by the ship owners which would deprive the seamen of many rights they now have. As a craft, the seamen have had to conduct long, bitter struggles in order to secure various legal rights. It is time for the union to draw a lesson from these experiences whether to continue to rely upon the activities of individual union officials lobbying and begging favors of representatives of the capitalist parties who have helped to suppress strikes with terror, have framed union members, are responsible for the subsidy bills which provide millions for the shipowners, or whether to join with the rest of the labor movement in forming a Farmer-Labor Party, a party based on the trade unions and the poor people of the country.

Should the union support the war plans of the bosses and their efforts to make the Merchant Marine a Naval Reserve? The answer given by the convention should be "No!" if the demands of the membership who have not only adopted resolutions in branches throughout the country, but have carried through concrete action against the ship-owners war materials, is heeded. One task the convention must not ignore, and that is to endorse the expulsion of Paul Scharrenberg by overwhelming vote of the membership, from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. If Scharrenberg wants war on the unions, then there is no place for him in the union. These are some of the problems before the convention. The convention must achieve unity on these questions. A house divided will fall! Unless every district of the I.S.U. is united around one common national program, defeat will be suffered. The delegates from every district must be fully conscious of their individual responsibility to help in establishing unity. The West Coast unions cannot be indifferent to what happens in other districts and they must exert every effort in helping to build the union on a national scale. It must be said that in spite of the strength of the West Coast unions, the situation is such now that they will have great difficulties in defeating the present attacks of the ship owners unless they march forward in joint struggle with the seamen of the East and Gulf. Recognizing this, the membership of the West Coast unions have instructed their delegates to do everything possible to establish unity and a militant program of action. The resolutions from the West Coast on the question of a national uniform agreement, for closer co-operation between the various districts, for steps to build a stronger international union, undoubtedly have the wholehearted support not only of the West Coast membership, but the membership upon a national scale.

WHAT'S ON Rates: Weekdays, 25c for 10 words; Fridays and Saturdays, 50c for 10 words; additional charge of 5c per word over 10 words. Money must accompany "What's On" notices. Philadelphia, Pa. Celebrate 12th Anniversary Daily Worker. Great the address of the Sunday Worker Friday, Jan. 10, 8 P.M. at Mercantile Hall, Broad and Master Sts., 2nd floor, main auditorium. Good program. Twelfth Memorial Meeting in Commemoration of Lenin. Monday, Jan. 27, 8 P.M. at the Arena, 14th & Market Sts., Philadelphia. Guest speaker, delegate to the Seventh World Congress of C. I. M. main speaker, Adm. Walter White, United States Assn. of United Workers Organizations. Canceled. Unavoidable circumstances, lecture by Rabbi Ben Goldstein for Friday, Jan. 10, at Bolivar Hall. Chicago, Ill. Celebrate 12th Anniversary of Daily Worker. 50c for 10 words; Jan. 12 at Kent Hall, 1325 N. California. Greatness program ever presented. Principals of Kalamazoo "Squaring the Circle," The Chicago Repertory Theatre, The Musical Collective Symphony Orchestra, Gypsy Ensemble, Morris Childs, main speaker, main speaker, Music by Hy and his Hy-Batters, Rais and drinks. Tickets 15c in advance. See ad. Doors open at 8 P.M. Newark, N. J. Wednesday, Jan. 9, Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Laura Garden, 457 Springfield Ave., "Millitary Prepared to Defend the Republic," Rev. Herman F. Beissig, Kings Highway, Kings Highway Church, Brooklyn, Kurt Schumacher, former Minister of Justice of Prussia, Asst. Newark City Committee, American League Against War and Fascism. Sunday Worker Forum: James Allen on "Public Opinion Must Be Aroused for actions against Fascist Italy," Defenses of Ethiopia, Freedom of the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon and Tom Money, a Labor Party that will survive in fascist forces in the U.S.A.—Sunday, Jan. 13, 3 P.M. Krupp's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Room 1. Adm. free. Detroit, Mich. Grand Affair Saturday, Jan. 12, 8 P.M. at Alhambra Theatre, 233 Dearborn. National Union Officers, Nationality known speaker, prizes, beer and nuts; dancing to Jim Dever's "Hollywood Club Orchestra." Adm. 25c in adv.; at door 50c. Devoted Bureau C.P. and Great District Workers C.P.

Westchester Conference to Map Fight on Discrimination

Negro Leaders Of the County Acclaim Move

Members of 4 Political Parties Will Sponsor Meeting on Feb. 1

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 7.—For the first time in Westchester history, Negro and white organizations on a mass scale will combine their efforts Feb. 1 on a mass scale to map out a program against discrimination and for equal rights for Negroes.

A country-wide conference, in which 300 groups are expected to participate, has been called for that date at County Villa, formerly the New Rochelle Y.M.C.A., by a committee of nearly fifty outstanding clergymen, professionals and working class leaders.

Serving as honorary chairman for the session, which will start at 10 a.m. and continue through the day, will be Bishop Alleyne of the Methodist Church, a resident of Pelham.

Dr. Neslie D. Gunthorpe, New Rochelle physician, is chairman of the organizational committee. Herbert Wheelin, executive board member, and Dr. Leon D. Scott, president, both of the New Rochelle Branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, are secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Has Wide Sponsorship

Yonkers, Mount Vernon, White Plains and New Rochelle, Westchester County's four cities, are represented by leaders in Negro life among the sponsors and so are most of the smaller communities—among these are Tarrytown, Larchmont, Ossining, Greenburgh.

Sponsors include representatives of all political parties. Among them, for example, are Randall Tolliver of New Rochelle, Democratic leader; Clarence Lord of Larchmont, Republican; Joseph Klein of Yonkers, Communist; and John Stradley of Yonkers, Socialist.

The conference will elect delegates to the National Negro Congress, to be held in Chicago on Feb. 14, and will, at the same time, under the plans of its sponsors, set up machinery for a permanent county organization which will swing coordinated, high-powered pressure in high gear behind every fight against discrimination.

Five thousand copies of a call have been sent to church, civic, social, fraternal and other organizations and response to date indicates tremendous volume of interest, according to Dr. Gunthorpe.

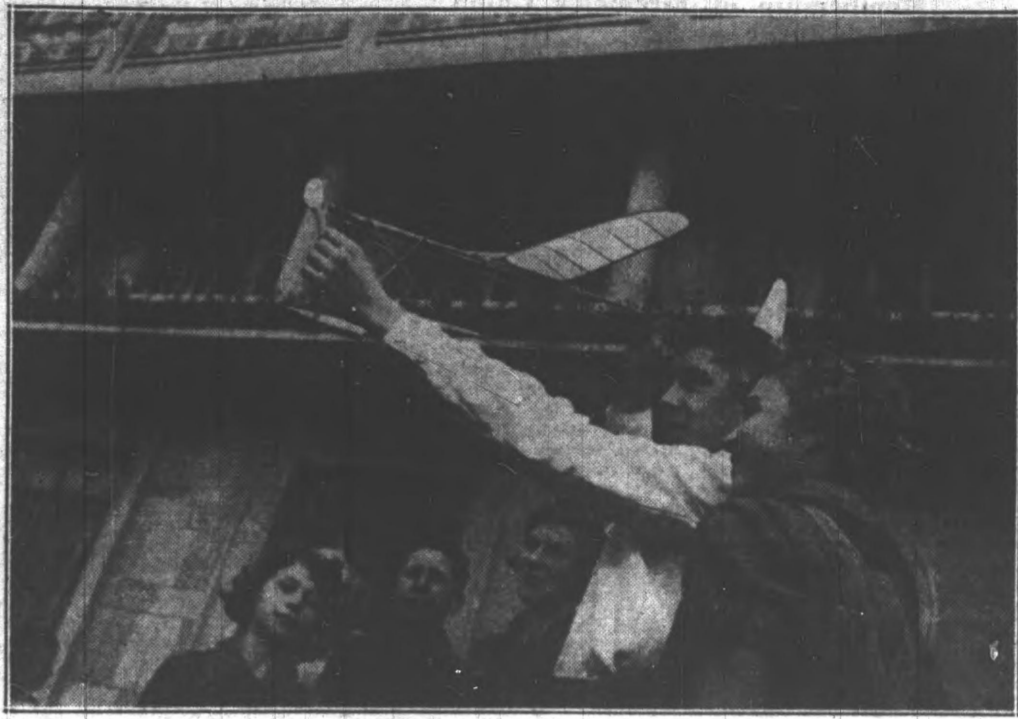
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Westchester is noted for its discriminatory treatment of the Negro people.

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A DAY IN A SOVIET SCHOOL



During the year 1935 some 263 new school buildings have been built in 39 cities of the Soviet Union. Middle School No. 23 in Kirov District, is one of 72 new school buildings erected in Moscow. The best Moscow architects were engaged in designing them. In Moscow alone 390 additional schools will be built during the next three years.

The new splendid school buildings provide spacious class rooms, flooded with fresh air and light, where 300,000 school children attend daily lessons. The program of Soviet Schools gives first place to the Russian language (in national minority schools to the native language) history to mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, and foreign languages. The program includes also drawing, music, singing, physical culture. Of the 1,500 pupils in school No. 23, some 1,000 are Pioneers. The pupils have broad and varied interests. At the school they have organized circles for model airplane building, amateur dramatics, choral singing, current politics and other subjects.

Harlem Doctors to Tell Of Hospital Conditions

The opening gun in a vigorous campaign to improve Harlem's critical hospital situation will be fired when the Joint Committee on Discriminatory Practices holds a public forum on Harlem Hospital conditions tomorrow night at its headquarters, 139 West 125th Street. Among the speakers will be Simon Breines, internationally known engineer and architect, who will discuss the technical aspects of hospitalization; Dr. Dingwall, eminent doctor, who will discuss Harlem's hospital needs; and a doctor from Harlem Hospital who will give a first hand account of the hospital conditions. Admission to the forum is free.

Harlem health conditions are alarming, according to investigations made by the Committee on Hospitals, a sub-committee of the Joint Conference. The mortality rate of Harlem Hospital is twice that of Bellevue. Tubercular and social disease patients are not isolated in Harlem Hospital. Although Commissioner Goldwater, head of City Hospitals, recently declared that only 1,200 additional beds were needed for Harlem Hospital, the Committee on Hospitals answered that not even 3,000 additional beds would meet the grave needs of Harlem's 250,000 people. Harlem Hospital is called a "butcher shop" because patients are experimented upon like guinea pigs. These are some of the facts which will be discussed at the forum.

Simultaneously with the campaign to improve Harlem Hospital conditions, the Joint Committee is launching an immediate program to discharge nearly 5,000 relief workers by Feb. 1.

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Protest E.R.B. Dismissals
Arnold Johnson, secretary of the Joint Committee, on Jan. 4, sent a sharp letter to Mayor La Guardia condemning the order of dismissal issued from the office of Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the Emergency Relief Bureau. "Presumably, Mr. Mayor, you are cognizant as we that Miss Carr is deliberately mis-stating the facts. You must be acquainted with published figures proving that despite transfer of well over 150,000 cases to W.P.A.,

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Mass Meeting To Celebrate 'Daily's' Birth

Hathaway, Ford, Amter To Speak — Sunday Worker to Be Greeted

A varied program of musical and dance numbers by ranking revolutionary artists has been scheduled for the meeting celebrating jointly the 12th anniversary of the Daily Worker and the first appearance of the Sunday Worker. The affair will be held Saturday evening at Mecca Temple, 133 W. 45th St. The celebration will feature addresses by James W. Ford and Israel Amter. Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be chairman.

The artists participating in the program are the International Workers Order Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Irving R. Korenman, and the New Dance League, with Jane Dudley as soloist. The orchestral numbers will include compositions by Beethoven and Schubert and two pieces by modern Soviet composers. Dances by Frokofieff and Eisler will be featured by Miss Dudley.

Azerbaijan Thrives Under Soviet Rule

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Jan. 7.—Fifteen years ago the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic was organized under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, smashing in the process the counter-revolution supported by the armed forces of the British and Turkish imperialists.

Tsardism and intervention left Azerbaijan ruined and plundered. Industry and agriculture were in complete collapse. It took the young Soviet government to stamp out the feudal overlords and robber bands to give the peasants land from the great estates. It needed the Soviets to create collective farms uniting 80 per cent of the peasantry in Azerbaijan and to smash the kulaks as a class.

Baku has become the great oil center of the U.S.S.R. The oil industry here produces 19,000,000 tons against 7,000,000 tons before the war.

Azerbaijan has become the second most important cotton center of the entire country. In a letter signed by over 1,000 workers and farmers, the toilers of Azerbaijan have sent a letter to Stalin describing the achievements of the republic on the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary.

See that your organization discusses the Sunday Worker and sends in an order.

Campaign to Deflate WPA Rolls Is Exposed

Daily Worker Learns of Systematic Demotion of Skilled Workmen—Unskilled Laborers Threatened with Return to Home Relief

Charges that the Works Progress Administration has taken definite steps to deflate the work relief rolls were made yesterday by Joseph Gilbert, secretary of the Project Workers Union.

Gilbert presented to assistant WPA administrator Daniel Ring more than 100 cases where skilled mechanics had been reduced in the past few weeks to the rank of unskilled laborers. The demotions carried with them a sharp reduction in pay. The majority of the cases cited by Gilbert were of painters who had been working on Brooklyn projects and were receiving \$80 for a 60-hour month. These men, Gilbert said, were given slips by their supervisors ordering them to report on other projects as unskilled laborers. The wage rate for the unskilled category is \$60 for a 120-hour month.

Demotions Ordered
Other steps to deflate W. P. A. have been taken on the Bushwick Avenue demolition project No. 92. The Daily Worker learned that at a recent staff meeting of this project all supervisors were given explicit orders to turn in names of at least ten workmen to be listed for demotion.

Several supervisors asked what should be done about the unskilled laborers who could not be demoted to a lower category.

Brushmakers 7 Will Burn In the Chair Within Week

Vigorous condemnation of the flogging-slashing of Joseph Shoemaker, Tampa, Fla., Socialist leader, has been voted by the Brushmakers' Union, Local 16303, A. F. of L. in a telegram to Governor Dave Sholtz, Tallahassee, Fla. The union demanded that "the murderers be brought to speedy justice."

In a telegram to William Green, A. F. of L. president, the union urged that plans for holding the next A. F. of L. convention in Tampa be changed "unless speedy justice is done in the matter of apprehending and punishing the murderers of Joseph Shoemaker."

Shoemaker died on Dec. 10 from the effects of a beating he received on Nov. 30 after his arrest, with five other labor organizers, in a police raid on a meeting of Modern Democrats. Three of the men, Shoemaker, E. F. Poulton and S. D. Rogers, had been taken to the woods in official police cars and whipped, tarred and feathered.

Nation-wide protests against the fiendish crime forced Tampa authorities to arrest and indict six policemen and two Ku Klux leaders for the murder of Shoemaker. Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party, has charged Tampa officials and the Ku Klux Klan with responsibility for the murder.

United Group To Aid Strike Of Clerks Union

Mass Meeting Planned to Enlist Support in Brooklyn

The Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks Union, Local 338, stated yesterday that a united front committee is being formed to support the strike at Weinstein's Grocery Stores at 1411 Avenue J, Brooklyn, and a branch at 767 Flatbush Avenue.

There have been two conferences initiated by the American League Against War and Fascism, Midwood Branch. The last conference on Jan. 5 was attended by delegates from the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Communist League, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Young People's Oakcrest Democratic Club and the Senior Oakcrest Democratic Club. Plans were laid for a mass meeting on Jan. 24 in Public School 99, to rally support for the clerks who are now in the third month of the strike. The Socialists present at the conference promised to try to get Norman Thomas to address the meeting. It is also planned to organize a branch of the League of Women Shoppers.

David Horowitz, an active member of the union, stated that a Mr. Washburn, an uncle of the proprietor of the store, was fired yesterday. He went to the branch on Flatbush Avenue and his son, together with another clerk, Irving Cohen, walked out. All three immediately joined the union, expressing regret that they had been scabbing.

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Sections Push Fund Campaign For C.P. School

Benefit Parties Planned in Brooklyn and the Lower West Side

With the end of the \$15,000 campaign for the National Training School of the Communist Party drawing near, Sections 1 and 11 of the Party announced yesterday that they would hold benefit affairs on the nights of Friday and Saturday, Jan. 17 and 18.

A theatre party with the cooperation of the Theatre Collective is being arranged by Section 1 for Jan. 17 at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. The program for this party includes, "Till the Day I Die," by Clifford Odets; "Elyse, Alabama," by Paul Peters; and "The Home of the Brave," a sketch from the Broadway hit "Parade." Tickets are on sale at 50 and 75 cents at the Workers Bookshop, 50 East Thirteenth Street, and at the Theatre Collective, 2 Washington Square North.

Two famous Soviet pictures "Youth of Maxim" and "Peterburg Nights" will be presented at the Elton Theatre, New Thirtieth Avenue and 43rd Street, Brooklyn, at midnight, Jan. 18 by Section 11. Admission will be 35 cents.

Teachers Union Asks Support To School Plan

Two hundred civic and labor organizations are being canvassed to obtain their endorsement of the program of the Teachers Union for the enlargement and betterment of the evening schools in New York City.

Full time evening schools on a five night a week basis with the same number of sessions as day schools, free text books, re-establishment of Summer evening school, abolition of dual job holding (day teachers working in the night school) and full salary and tenure rights for night school teachers are asked for in the program of the union.

In asking endorsement of this program the Teachers Union pointed out that the curtailment of the evening sessions works a hardship on the students who must spend six or more years getting what day students get in four, and that what they do get is presented for the most part by tired teachers who have already put in a full day. This curtailment also works a hardship on the teachers in that close to 1,000 day teachers are working in the night session while thousands of teachers are unemployed.

On the question of free text books the union declared it "manifestly unfair" that night students, for the most part unemployed, should be forced to pay a deposit of from 50 cents to \$1.70 for cast off books which are furnished free to day students.

The Summer school would make jobs for teachers now unemployed and would speed the graduation of the night school students, the union argues, while the question of full salary and tenure rights to teachers needs no explanation since both are obviously just.

Councils Will Hold Anniversary Dance On Friday Night

Six years of successful struggle in the battle of the unemployed against starvation will be celebrated at the anniversary dance of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York, Friday evening, in Irving Plaza Hall, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place.

A gala time has been promised by the entertainment committee which announced a program of acting, singing and dancing to be presented by the Scotch, Irish, Jewish, Negro and American groups organized in the Councils.

Subscribe now for all issues of the Sunday Worker.

Relief Figures Blast Prosperity Ballyhoo

While 1,200 a Week Left Relief Rolls for Private Jobs in 1935, Applications for Aid Averaged 3,000 Weekly

Although the Emergency Relief Bureau was able to report yesterday that during 1935 1,200 families left the home relief rolls every week for jobs in private industry, the number of reapplications for relief during the year averaged almost 3,000 weekly. Ballyhoo, so common now in ERB and WPA circles, about the swing toward reemployment in private industry is knocked into a cocked hat by these reapplication figures, a number of leaders of relief workers' and unemployed organizations said.

"The ERB figures prove beyond a doubt the nonsense of the prosperity talk," said Sam Wiseman, secretary of the Unemployment Councils. "The time has come when every citizen should face the facts of the serious unemployment situation and join the fight for increased relief."

ERB Firm on Slashes

Meanwhile, the ERB made clear its previously announced aim to slash relief expenditures.

According to the plan of the bureau, the administration ratio of overhead expenditures will be cut from 23 to 16.8 per cent by February.

The payroll will be cut from \$1,970,000 in October to \$1,461,000 by next month. The staff will then

Assault Case Labor Defense Is Framed School Slated To Open Feb. 17

Another chapter in the history of labor frame-ups will be unfolded this morning when Murray Melvin, vice-president of the Allied Printing Helpers Union, appears in the Fourth District Magistrate's Court, 152 East Fifty-seventh Street to answer a trumped-up charge of "felonious assault." Hearing is set for 11 o'clock.

Melvin was arrested Dec. 29 when an attempt was made to break the strike of forty printing helpers at the Typographic Service Co., 216 East Forty-fifth Street. The strike is conducted by the union, which was organized about three months ago and is seeking affiliation with the A. F. of L. The men walked out on Nov. 20 in protest against the arbitrary firing of four workers for their activities in the union.

"The assault" with which Melvin is charged supposedly took place on Dec. 11, but it was not until 20 days later that he was arrested, although during that time he had been in conference several times with the employers and had twice met the man who later "identified" him as his "assaultant."

Melvin's arrest on Dec. 29 was of special value to the firm, as it kept him from addressing a meeting of strikers that day and prevented his testifying against the firm the next day at a conference before Ben Golden of the National Labor Relations Board. He is free at present on \$500 bail.

The union has retained Harry Sacher to handle the legal defense for Melvin this morning.

Meeting Tonight Will Hear Ford On C.I. Congress

The fight for peace, unemployment insurance, the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party and other vital issues facing the American people will be discussed by James W. Ford, Communist leader in Harlem, tonight at a mass meeting at the Royal Manor, 137th Street and Broadway. Ford, who was a delegate to the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, will give a report of the historic decisions of that body.

The meeting is arranged by the Washington Heights sub-section of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party. Carl Brodsky will preside.

Youth to Honor World Leaders At Mass Rally

Dance Will Follow the Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg Meeting

The memory of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg will be honored by the youth of the city of New York by an anti-war meeting and dance on Jan. 25, at Rockland Palace. This year more than ever before is there a need for the young people to recall the great works of these martyrs. Imperialist war is a stark reality whose heinousness must bring a corresponding awareness in increasing masses of youth of the methods to be employed to prevent its outbreak, or once it has occurred, how to remedy the broken shreds of peace.

It is in this spirit that the present year's Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg meeting is being prepared. Young people are showing increasing interest in the teachings of Lenin. Through this they discover the great work done by Karl Liebknecht, founder of the revolutionary youth movement, and Rosa Luxemburg, great co-worker of Liebknecht.

The meeting is designed to be educational, while at the same time to be as popular as possible to interest and attract young people. For this reason this year's meeting will be combined with a dance, which will follow the speaking and cultural section of the program.

Angelo Herndon and Israel Amter will be the main speakers. Mordecai Bauman will sing, and Ann Sokolow's Dance Unit will perform. The meeting will close by 9:30 P.M. sharp following which there will be dancing to King Cole's Band until 2 A.M.

Rockland Palace, Harlem's largest and most popular meeting place and dance floor, is situated at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. Admission will be 40 cents at the door, 35 cents in advance.

Voiding of Warrant To Deport Invalid Mother of 3 Asked

Cancellation of a warrant for the deportation of Mrs. Francesco Vendommia, invalid mother of three naturalized citizens, is requested in a letter sent by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Vendommia has been ordered deported because her family cannot pay a \$1,500 hospital bill. Entering the country in 1930, Mrs. Vendommia took sick in 1932 and has been in the hospital since then. Her family consists of a husband, two sons and a married daughter, all naturalized citizens, and is anxious to care for her as soon as she is released from the Harlem Valley State Hospital, in Wingdale, N. Y.

Her husband, living at 320 East Fortieth Street has been notified by immigration authorities that Mrs. Vendommia will be deported to Italy on Jan. 11 on board the S. S. Vulcania. She has no relatives in Italy.

Mysterious Raider Breaks Into Office Of Workers' Clubs

An unknown person or persons entered the office of the Associated Workers Clubs, 11 West Eighteenth Street, sometime between Saturday night and yesterday morning, ransacked desks and escaped with papers and records of the organization, it was revealed yesterday by officials of the Association.

When members of the staff came to work yesterday they found the lock on the door smashed and drawers of the desks in the office "jimmied." Evidence that the intruders had been frightened away during their search was seen in the fact that two of the drawers had not been touched.

On questioning the janitor of the building it was learned that he had seen a light in the office Sunday evening about 9 o'clock. Just what is missing has no yet been determined by a check-up.

The Sunday Worker will be out Jan. 12.

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Public Hearing Tonight To Sift I. S. U. Charges

Citizens' Committee Says Dictatorial Method Was Used to Force New Constitution Upon Membership of Firemen's Union

Alleged irregularities in the manner of adoption of a new constitution governing seamen's unions on the Eastern and Gulf coasts will be aired tonight at the first of a series of public hearings, announced yesterday by a citizens' committee for the investigation of conditions in the seamen's unions. The first hearing will be at 8 o'clock tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street.

The citizens' committee was formed after receipt of a number of complaints charging officers of firemen's, sailors' and cooks' unions in the various jurisdictions on the Eastern and Gulf Coasts with "dictatorial tendencies" in having through the new constitution transferred control of the unions to a small group of officials who have perpetuated themselves in office.

One of the complaints deals specifically with the manner in which the new constitution was forced upon the members of the Marine Firemen's, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union in New York City. The complaint describes the procedure as follows:

"A membership meeting of the Marine Firemen's, Oilers and Water Tenders' Union on July 23, 1935, a motion to reject the constitution was formally made and seconded, but before the members could vote on the motion, the meeting was adjourned by its officers, and the constitution subsequently adopted at a special emergency meeting to which a small fraction of the membership was invited."

Among the complaints to be aired before the citizens' committee is that the membership of the seamen's unions has not been consulted in the agreement to be made with shipowners for 1936. It is also charged that officials have embarked upon a Red-baiting campaign, using the official publication of the unions, the Seamen's Journal, to attack individual members who have lodged complaints against the officers or in some other manner expressed dissatisfaction with the tactics of the present union administration.

Members of the citizens' committee are Osemond K. Fraenkel, labor attorney and author; Walter Gelhorn, professor of law at Columbia University, and Sterling Spero, economist and author of several books on labor.

A. F. L. Local Protests Civil Service Violation

An emphatic protest against the practice of the "spoils system" in the Departments of Hospitals and Health and sharp criticism of the "utter indifference" shown by these departments to the welfare of their civil service employees was made yesterday by Claire Rex for the Civil Service Committee of the Association of Hospital and Medical Professionals, Local 20094, American Federation of Labor.

Giving as an example of the courage and spirit of self sacrifice practiced by these workers the recent death of Anna Pabst, 38, laboratory worker, who died while experimenting with the deadly meningitis vaccine, the statement pointed out that these workers were working under the "most adverse conditions."

Despite the civil service status many of the workers in the laboratories are put to work or given rating not on merit but according to what pull they may have with the officials, the statement said. Salaries run from \$750 a year to \$1,680 a year with most of the workers getting the lower figure and many employes working as volunteers in order to get the experience, thus throwing competent experienced laboratory workers out of employment.

Workers and professionals were urged by the Committee to protest this abandoning of civil service status and rights in the two departments and people eligible for such jobs were asked to get in touch with Local 20094, at 80 East Eleventh Street.

WPA Project Active Leaders For Dancers Of Schutzbund Is Proposed Held in Austria

Proposals for the setting up of a dancers' federal theatre project on WPA which would employ 400 dancers were made Monday night at a meeting of more than 200 held in Union Church, 229 West Forty-eighth Street.

Plans for the project will be submitted to Victor F. Ridder, WPA administrator, by the Dancers Association, an organization formed at the meeting.

Among those who spoke on the necessity of forming an organization for concert dancers was Tamir, noted modern dancer.

John Cauldwell of the City Projects Council, one of the speakers, aided in forming the new organization.

It was pointed out that hundreds of concert dancers were not eligible for becoming members of Actors Equity due to constitutional provision barring those who had not appeared in theatrical productions. The new organization will organize those not eligible at the present time for A. F. of L. membership.

Following the meeting a telegram was dispatched to Harry L. Hopkins, national work relief director, requesting recognition of the professional status of dancers on WPA.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—Notwithstanding the recent amnesty announced by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg for many political prisoners in Austria, no active leaders of the Schutzbund, Socialist defense force which played a heroic role in the Austrian uprising last year, have been released.

The amnesty has been strictly limited to former Social-Democratic officials who have not come under a clause in Schuschnigg's edict which states that "all active leaders and persons known for their subversive activities would in the interests of public order not come under the amnesty."

In announcing the amnesty over the radio, Chancellor Schuschnigg stated that at the end of November, 1935, Austria had 2,266 political prisoners sentenced by administrative order and 1,521 sentenced in court. In addition, 300 political prisoners were held in the Wellsdorf concentration camp. It is known that of the 300 persons in the Wellsdorf concentration camp only twenty-eight would be released.

It has been learned that legal proceedings started against the Social-Democratic leaders, Karl Renner, Dannenberg, Seltz, former mayor of Vienna, General Kerner, former commander-in-chief of the Schutzbund, and a number of others have been dropped.

Motion Picture Union Local 306 to Install New Officials Today

Installation of a newly elected slate of officers of the Moving Picture Operators Union Local 306 will take place at a mass meeting this morning at 10 o'clock at Odd Fellows Hall, 309 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, union officials announced yesterday.

The new leadership of the union, headed by Joseph Basson, was elected on Dec. 18.

Basson is a progressive unionist and was elected to the office of president by tremendous vote.

TONIGHT AT 8:30

DEBATE Are Women Happier in the Soviet Union?

TATIANA
NO Says TCHERNAVIN
Author: "Escape From the Soviets"

ANNA LOUISE
YES Says STRONG
Editor of "Masses Daily News"

FRANK PALMER, Chairman
Ed. "Peoples Press"

There will be a question period. — Audiences: New Masses Forum. Reserved seats at New Masses, 31 East 27th Street—CA. 5-3976

MECCA TEMPLE 8:30 SHARP TONIGHT
133 West 55th St. No one will be seated during speeches

STAGE AND SCREEN

Zoe Akins' New Play Opens at the Empire

"O Evening Star!" a new play by Zoe Akins, will be presented by Harry Moses this evening at the Empire Theatre. The company includes Jobyna Howland, Frank Conroy, Merie Maddern, Frank Penlon, Walter Bourne, Hans Hansen, Ethel Ingrid, Vera Hurst, James Todd and Anderson Lawlor.

In the cast of Alex Yobel's production, "Julie the Great," will be Beth Merrill, Morgan Parley, Louise Campbell, Mary Orr, Nicholas Joy, Kathleen Conroy, Hal Conklin, Eda Heinemann, Louis Polan, Edith Greenham, Maud Richmond, Damian O'Flynn and Harry Greenham. "Tame Your Passion" has added George Tobias to its cast.

Anita Block will lecture at the Heckscher Foundation this evening, under the auspices of the Forum Theatre. Her topic will be "The Developing of the American Theatre." Miss Block has been the play-reader for the Theatre Guild for ten years. Admission is free and the lecture starts at 8:30 P.M.

Kenneth MacKenna has joined with his brother, Joe Minkler, and Charles John C. Mayer in the formation of a new theatrical producing firm, to be known as "Theatre Guild and Minkler." The new firm is preparing to make an immediate production of a comedy entitled "The Twentieth Century-Fox production, 'King of Burlesque,' will come to the Center Theatre next Wednesday, after the run of 'Ah, Wilderness!'"

Ronald Colman will be starred in Frank Capra's production of James Hilton's story, "Lost Horizon," for Columbia Pictures. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has purchased the film rights to "Petitcolas' Fever."

Cast additions to RKO Radio film "Moroni Olsen" will be seen in the new Richard Dix picture "Mother Lode" at the Hecker Angel, for the leading feminine role in "Plan XVI" . . . Tony Martin, Maxine Jennings, Margaret Sullivan, Lucille Ball, Eddie Burns, Harry Jane and Ray Mayer for "Farmer in the Dell" starring Fred Stone.

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AMUSEMENTS

LET FREEDOM RING
"Deeply Moving." — Atkinson, Times.

PARADISE LOST
By Clifford Odets
LONGACRE THEATRE, 46th St. W. of W 57th Ave. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR
By LILLIAN HELLMAN
"Characters drawn with unerring and savage honesty." — Daily Worker.
Maxine Elliott's W. 39 St. Eves. 8:40 50c to \$3. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40-50c to \$3. Good Seats All Performances 50c-51-51.50

"FRONTIER"
"On the front page of every daily newspaper the words 'Mother Lode' can be seen many times." — DAVID PLATT, Daily Worker.

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Time: means money. Your affair may not be a success if your ad does not appear. Our deadline is 11 A. M.

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MAGICIANS — FORTUNE TELLER — PRIZES — FUN GALORE
American Friends of the Soviet Union
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Musical • Drama • Dance

VARIETY EVENING

SUNDAY, JAN. 12 8:30
HOTEL DELANO
108 West 43rd Street
ADMISSION 50c
DANCING UNTIL 2 A. M.

Auspices: Southern District, International Labor Defense

Camp Unity REUNION

FRIDAY JAN. 17th at **Webster Hall**
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ALL STARS OF CAMP UNITY!
PERCY DODD and HIS ORCHESTRA
Dancing until 3 A.M.
Prizes: 3 weeks' vacation in "UNITY"

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By REDFIELD

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Daily Worker
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MOTHER BLOOM
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Mother Bloom Committee
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JAMES W. FORD L. AMTER

International Workers' Order Symphony Orchestra
IRVING R. KORENMAN, Conductor

Jane Dudley, Dance Soloist New Dance Group

SAT., JAN. 11th
AT 8 P. M.
MECCA TEMPLE
133 West 55th Street, New York City
Tickets now on sale at City Office, 35 East 12th Street and All Workers' Book Shops

'Land to Its Tillers,' Tenant Farmers Union Demands

Meeting Called To Draft New Homestead Bill

Little Rock Convention Asks Land for All Time to Workers

By Myra Page

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 7.—With the adoption of resolutions calling for a conference of all farm organizations in the United States to meet in Washington, Feb. 7, 8, 9, to draft "a new Homestead bill to be presented to Congress," the second annual convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union began its second day of session in the Labor Temple, while numerous delegates who had been delayed by bad roads continued to arrive.

Other important resolutions adopted called for enforcement of compulsory school attendance laws in cotton States and an adequate school system for the rural poor, both white and Negro; also a much-discussed resolution was passed, demanding a repeal of the poll tax requirements for voting, which virtually disfranchises a large portion of the South's impoverished voters.

The Land Bill proposes "to abolish all forms of agricultural tenancy, and to re-establish the farm population upon new homesteads." The resolution declared that "the land is the common heritage of the people" and that it must be returned to "actual tillers of the soil" so long as they may use and occupy the land and that "the title to all land shall be held in perpetuity by the people of the United States." The Bill was adopted in principle, to serve as a basis for discussion at the proposed farm conference next month.

While there will no doubt be much discussion and amendment of the Bill before it is finally presented to Congress for enactment, it gives an expression to the deep desire of the southern croppers and other tillers of the soil, for the right to that land.

The Bill as now drafted, calls for the establishment of a National Agricultural Authority "for the acquisition, regulation and control of agricultural lands." All farms over 160 acres "fit for agriculture shall be purchased" and become the property of the people of the United States and shall be administered by National Land Authority. Farms shall be limited to 100,000 per farm or per owner. Farms of 160 acres or less, whose owners now occupy and use them are exempt, and retained by present owners, also farms operated by bona-fide cooperative farmers' associations, or by the governments or several States. Bonds are to be issued in payment for all lands acquired by the United States Government, and the farm lands are then to be leased on 99 year leases either to farm families, or to cooperative associations. All leases are to pay a yearly rental to the Land Authority amounting to 25 per cent of the yearly crop, for twenty years, while the bonds are being paid off, after that a much lowered rate. These are the main provisions of the proposed bill.

Henderson Speaks
The National Land Authority, it is proposed, "would consist of ten members, seven of whom would be elected every two years by farm organizations in the various farm areas, the other three to be appointed by the President of the United States, "to be so chosen as to represent the interests of industrial workers and consumers on the board."

Greetings to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Convention continued today, including those of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and the Labor and Socialist Defense, presented by its national secretary, Aron Gilmartin. John Barnett brought the greetings of the 100,000 farmers affiliated to Farmers' National Committee for Action, and Donald Henderson, editor of the Rural Worker spoke on the need for unionism of the three million agricultural workers in the country, whose problems, he said, are fundamentally the same.

Rural Worker Endorsed
The convention went on record endorsing the Rural Worker. Another resolution setting up a defense apparatus, in cooperation with the Labor and Socialist Defense, was also adopted.

Election of officers was held, with H. L. Mitchell re-elected secretary, and J. R. Butler, president; E. B. McKinney, first vice-president; Odie L. Sweeney, second vice-president; and an executive council of eleven.

The executive committee includes: H. L. Mitchell, J. R. Butler, E. B. McKinney, Odie L. Sweeney, Walter Mosley, Wiley Harris, J. E. Cameron, J. A. Allen, W. M. Stephens, Howard Kester, and Mrs. Marie Pierce.

Lehman's Message on Crime Contains Threat to Labor

Calls for Curtailment of Democratic Rights Before the Court

By Myra Page

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Reeking with the old "treat-em-rough" theories of dealing with crime, the message of Governor Herbert H. Lehman to the State Legislature today enumerated sixteen different proposals aimed at crime, racketeering and vice. The measures also contained the danger of tightening the law-enforcement apparatus against labor and progressive movements.

Among the proposals in what was termed here the widest anti-crime drive ever contemplated in New York State were a number directly hitting at the vestiges of traditional democratic practices in the courts. A five-sixths jury verdict in all criminal cases except where the death sentence is involved was one of this type of recommendation made by the Governor.

Finger printing of persons detained for misdemeanors was also suggested.

Asks Stronger Police Force
Centralization of the police forces of counties, the creation of a State Department of Justice and the enlargement of the State police force were proposed.

What was seen as another weapon in the hands of employers and the courts was the suggestion of the Governor for a drive to disbar "unethical lawyers." This, it is pointed out, can easily be used by anti-labor judges against attorneys active in defense of strikers and labor organizers.

Continuance of the Brownell "public enemy law," a measure under attack from conservative and liberal quarters alike, was recommended by Lehman. Under this measure, workers seen with a labor leader who has served a number of years in prison for labor activity, are liable to imprisonment for associating with known "public enemies."

Admits Extent of Crime
Admitting the great power of racketeering mobsters in State politics—without going into the question of the connections of politicians in high places with gangsters—the Governor said:

"Ultimately, criminal forces control the operations of government itself, and when that occurs the law-abiding citizen is left helpless before criminal attacks."

The message was constructed around recommendations made at the Governor's recent conference on "Crime, the Criminal and Society."

Both Republicans and Democrats alike were appealed to by the Governor. He said he was not concerned over whether members of either party sponsored bills carrying out his crime program.

"I trust that no one will seek to prevent the enactment of these recommendations by shackling my program with political considerations, political bickerings or attempts to gain so-called political advantage," he said.

Slap at Dodge Seen
Lehman made what was regarded as an indirect slap at Tammany District Attorney William C. Dodge of New York County when he called upon the voters to scrutinize with the utmost care the qualifications of candidates for this office.

"May I urge the electors of our counties to give the closest scrutiny to the candidates for this office and to demand that their district attorneys be vigorous and efficient in the prosecution of criminals without fear or favor."

The specific recommendations of the Governor were:
Recommendations Listed
1. Creation of a State Department of Justice.
2. Establishment of a Bureau of Crime Prevention.
3. Enforcement of the State Police force.
4. A drive to eliminate "unethical lawyers."
5. Legislation to permit women to serve on juries.
6. Closer inter-state cooperation in dealing with criminals.
7. Elimination of bail abuses.
8. Strengthening of court powers over criminals.
9. Five-sixths jury verdicts in all criminal cases, not involving the death sentence.
10. Continuance of the State "public enemy" law, now under a court test.
11. That the presence of a weapon in any vehicle shall be presumptive evidence of its illegal possession by all persons in the vehicle, save the driver of a licensed conveyance.
12. Police training.
13. Optional legislation permitting counties over 50,000 population to consolidate all county, town, village and special district police units.
14. Strengthening of prosecution weapons.
15. Tightening of probation and parole laws.
16. Making any person over 16, carrying loaded or concealed weapons without license, guilty of a misdemeanor.
Other measures recommended were:
Finger printing of all persons detained for misdemeanors; examination by all applicants for gun permits; an educational campaign against crime; legislation giving the courts discretion in disposing of armed felony cases; increased penalties for utilization of a stolen automobile in crime; action forcing prison keepers to inform police officers of the release of convicts.

Workers' Income Lags Behind Gains Of Industry, A. F. of L. Survey Shows

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Labor's gains failed to keep pace with those of industry during 1935, the American Federation of Labor said today in its monthly survey of business.

The report quoted figures to show that at the end of November, 1935, industry had recovered more than half of its depression losses, but that during the same period only 29 per cent of the depression unemployed regained jobs.

"Although shortened work-hours under N.R.A. and recent business gains have done much to increase employment, we are not creating jobs fast enough to keep pace with the increase in job-seekers," the review said.

"With the number seeking work increasing at the rate of 600,000 yearly, we shall need to create more than 13,000,000 jobs in the next two years to give work to all who want it."

The A. F. of L. charged that industry "has not kept the balance between production and workers' income," inasmuch as industrial production has increased 14 per cent and "real" income of workers only 7 per cent.

AFL Asks Real Laborers Union Relief Inquiry Seeks 10,000 In Minneapolis New Members

Says Farmer-Laborites Must Be Put Back on Welfare Board

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 7.—Organized labor showed its contempt for the "Committee of Fifty" chosen by Mayor Thomas E. Lattimer to "investigate" relief conditions when T. E. Cunningham, president of the State Federation of Labor, resigned from the committee last week, declaring that labor had not near the representation that it was entitled to. This was followed on Dec. 30 by the resignation of Harold O. Bean, of the United Relief Workers' Association, from the committee, leaving the "investigation" in the hands of either the wealthy or the representatives of the wealthy of Minneapolis. Labor instead proceeded to form a broad representative "investigating committee" of its own, with representatives from the central body of the A. F. of L., the General Drivers' Local 574 and the unemployed and relief workers' organizations.

Bean told the Mayor's committee that the fact that Mayor Lattimer had not fought against forcing two members off the Welfare Board, Edwin I. Hudson and I. G. Scott, Farmer-Laborites, showed that the Mayor's interest in the relief clients was subject to doubt.

"If this committee desires that labor shall have confidence in it," declared Bean, "it must first of all do everything in its power to re-elect Alderman Hudson and Scott on the Welfare Board."

"They were elected to office by the workers, they are the choice of the workers, and the fact that they were forced off the Welfare Board is resented by the workers. Therefore, your investigation of relief labor will have no weight, with everything in your power to replace these two Aldermen on the Welfare Board."

Mr. Bean then recommended that the best method to "investigate" relief conditions is for the committee to call meetings of the unemployed in the various neighborhoods of Minneapolis, and to listen to the relief clients. Both proposals of Mr. Bean met with silence.

Potosi Miner Fined For Scoring Judge In Injunction Case
POTOSI, Mo., Jan. 7.—Joe Morris, a miner, was fined \$50 here last week by Circuit Judge Frank Kelley, because he declared in a strike meeting last summer that Judge E. M. Dearing should be impeached for granting a strike-breaking injunction against the miners. In spite of the injunction, the strike ended after eighteen days with a wage raise from \$3.50 to \$5 a ton.

The case was heard without jury, as is customary in a mandatory injunction case. American Civil Liberties Union attorney Victor Harris, of St. Louis, defended Morris, and will appeal the case. Harris stated in his argument: "A man can criticize congressmen, mayors or governors. Why can't he say that a judge should be impeached? That is a constitutional right. How else could we remove any incompetent judge? Judges have got to stand on their own feet and take it."

Dress Union Holds Strike Is Inevitable

105,000 in 4,000 Shops Affected—Rally to Be Held Tonight

A general strike affecting 105,000 workers in New York's \$500,000,000 dress industry is "inevitable" because the employers' associations are not seriously taking up with the union the matter of contracts during the negotiation period, according to Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union.

Hochman's statement was accompanied by a call to 4,000 specially selected union members to meet in Manhattan Opera House, Thirty-fourth Street, West of Eighth Ave., today at 8 P.M. for final tuning up of the general strike machinery.

Collective agreements between the Dress Joint Board and three employers' associations, under which the industry has been operating since August, 1933, expire at the end of this month.

All the 105,000 dressmakers who would be affected by the strike call are union members and work in nearly 4,000 shops concentrated in the Metropolitan Area.

Among those who will outline general strike duties and issue special assignments to the active union members at Manhattan Opera House will be David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Mr. Hochman; Luigi Antonini, manager of Local 89, Italian Dressmakers Union; Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Dressmakers' Union Local 22; Max Cohen, manager Dress Pressers' Union Local 80; and Samuel Perlmutter, manager of Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union Local 10. All are affiliated with the Dress Joint Board.

Mr. Hochman's statement follows: "A strike in the dress industry is inevitable unless the representatives of the employers' associations develop a better brand of industrial statesmanship in the crucial few weeks ahead. They have had plenty of warning. On Nov. 1, 1935, I wrote them asking that dates be set for conferences. For six weeks no meetings were held. One association spent its time seeking a 'national name' or a General to lead it out of the wilderness. Another split in two with both the new and old marking time."

"To date only the most formal of courtesy conferences have been held and they have failed to produce any signs of a genuine desire on the part of the employers to sit down for a serious discussion of the ills of the industry. To cap the climax, the jobbers' association announced in the Sunday newspapers that it was conducting an 'informal canvass' of its members to determine their attitude toward the Union program."

"Almost three months after formal call to conferences and a year after the Union program has been informally discussed, the jobber leadership wakes up sufficiently to canvass its membership. All this while our agreements are expiring at the end of the month. They are fiddling while Rome burns, with a vengeance."

Grievances Cited
"The Union cannot afford to be so lax. Protecting the livelihood and conditions of 105,000 workers is a heavy responsibility and one that enforces an industry-wide view of our proposals as practical and desirable. The experience of the cloak and suit industry over the last three years proves that contractor limitation and curbs on jobber irresponsibility will prove fruitful in the dress industry."

"We shall leave nothing undone to write a satisfactory contract; but two decades in the industry have shown me that our employers never seem able to solve industry problems without forcing us to resort to strikes. Wednesday will see our general strike machinery ready for any emergency."

The ills of the industry rise from the jobber-contractor system running wild. Limitation of contractors, settlement on the jobbers' premises and the unit system of price settlement are what the Union asks to establish order and uniform compliance. There is no question that these proposals are practical and desirable. The experience of the cloak and suit industry over the last three years proves that contractor limitation and curbs on jobber irresponsibility will prove fruitful in the dress industry."

"We shall leave nothing undone to write a satisfactory contract; but two decades in the industry have shown me that our employers never seem able to solve industry problems without forcing us to resort to strikes. Wednesday will see our general strike machinery ready for any emergency."

Fund Established To Erect Memorial For Gallup Miner
SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 7.—The Equibel Memorial Fund has been set up here to raise money for a memorial stone for the grave of Solomon Equibel, murdered labor leader.

Equibel was shot in the back last April 4 by Sheriff Dee Roberts in Gallup during an attack, inspired by the Gallup Coal Company, on a meeting of miners. It was during this attack that Sheriff Carmichael was killed by the cross fire of his own men.

Hope that a memorial stone could be placed on Equibel's grave on the anniversary of his fatal shooting was expressed by the Equibel Memorial Fund committee. Contributions can be sent to the Fund, in care of the Gallup Defense Committee, Box 1021, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Washington State A.F.L. Will Boycott Creamery
SEATTLE, Jan. 7.—The Yakima City Creamery has been ordered boycotted by the Washington State Federation of Labor and the Seattle Central Labor Council for refusing to deal with the teamsters' union.

Truck Drivers Strike On Minneapolis WPA

Walkout Wins Pay Rise on Projects in South Jersey—Fight on Discrimination Planned in Philadelphia—Relief Won in Kansas

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 7.—The Independent Truck Owners' Section of the Federal Drivers' Local Union No. 574 walked out on strike on all WPA projects yesterday demanding re-instatement of several union men who were recently dismissed. Supporting the walkout, which is expected to involve several thousand, is the United Federal Workers, an organization of the unemployed and project workers.

The relief workers are demanding protection against the weather and free transportation to and from the job.

Strike Raises WPA Pay
BRIDGETOWN, N. J., Jan. 7.—Wages on WPA projects in Cumberland County were increased 10 per cent following a strike of workers last week led by the Agricultural Workers' Union and three unemployed unions.

A committee of workers who marched to the WPA district director's office in Atlantic City besides being advised that the wages would be increased 10 per cent, were told they wouldn't have to report to work during bad weather and that pay checks would now be issued on time—every two weeks.

During the strike, Harry Atkinson, an active union organizer, was arrested by the Millville police and sentenced to ten days, but when the case was brought before Judge Loder the prosecutor was so impressed by a demonstration of workers that he requested the sentence be set aside. Atkinson was freed.

Discrimination Fought in Philadelphia
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 7.—A notable result of the preparations in this city for the National Negro Congress, which opens in Chicago on Feb. 14, is the growing determination of many local groups to participate in the decisions of the Congress by launching a campaign to cleanse Philadelphia of some of the discriminatory practices that are rampant in many city departments.

Under the leadership of the Sponsoring Committee for the Congress, a fight was launched here last week on discrimination against Negro workers in WPA offices and projects, where employment of Negroes is restricted.

Arthur Huff Fausst, president of the local Sponsoring Committee, announced the campaign with the statement that from the experience gathered in handling local conditions, the delegates to the National Congress will be better able to participate in the discussions and better qualified to offer suggestions to delegates from other communities.

One of the main objectives that will be discussed by the National Congress is:
The right to jobs at decent living wages, and for the right to join all trade unions; for the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with other workers; for the organization of Negro workers, with their fellow white workers, into democratically controlled unions.

250 Win Relief
FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 7.—After they were told there would be no more "relief dole," more than 250 workers forced local commissioners to give each unemployed worker a \$2.40 grocery order to be repaid on a work relief job at the rate of 39 cents an hour.

When the workers heard that relief was to be cut off they gathered under the leadership of a committee of seven headed by the president of the Farmer Labor Union and proceeded to the court house. Once at the court house they decided to wait until an answer to their demands came from the county commissioners.

The commissioners agreed to issue the grocery orders as a temporary measure.

War Orders Boom Mines In Arizona Labor Party to Meet

By T. J. Croaff, Jr.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 7.—Echoes of the bombs of Mussolini's Ethiopian war campaign are being heard in the mountains of Arizona, where large mine operators are turning to the twenty-four-hour day to keep pace with a mounting pile of metal orders.

At the same time, belated Bureau of Mines reports indicate an upward trend in the number of accidents suffered by workers engaged in mining operations. Accidents increased 9 per cent in 1934 over 1933, the government statistics show, and four fatalities were noted. Most of the accidents were due to falls of rock or ore from roofs or walls, or from mishaps in machine handling.

The Arizona Magma Mining Co. has announced round-the-clock production at its chloride mill, twenty miles north of Kingman. Increased production schedules have also been set forth by the Inspiration and Phelps-Dodge companies, extractors of gold, silver and copper.

Connecticut Labor Party to Meet
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—A state-wide conference of all members of the Connecticut A. F. of L. Committee for a Labor Party will be held here next Sunday to deal with the problems of the recent A. F. of L. referendum. The results of the referendum on the Labor Party which was conducted by the A. F.

Boss Unions Flourish Under Wagner Act

Company Plans Strong in Key Industries, Employers Say

By Henry C. Fleisher
(By Federated Press)
Revelation by the National Industrial Conference Board, employers' research body, that the Wagner Labor Relations Act has done little to discourage the existence of company unions brought little surprise to Arthur H. Young, United States Steel \$75,000-a-year "labor relations" director.

"I'm not seriously worried by the Act," Young told Federated Press. "I think the bill is unconstitutional and I'm not surprised at its growth of company unions," he declared.

"Employer representation plans" are still in effect in about 30 per cent of 2,452 business concerns covered, the board's nationwide survey indicates.

Establishments maintaining company unions, however, employ 69 per cent of the workers affected in the study. In other words, the N. I. C. B. reveals, company unions in the nation's largest industrial plants still exist despite the Wagner Act, called by many at the time of its passage as an instrument to help organized labor establish itself in industry.

Company Unions in Big Shops
Further evidence of this is noted in the fact that 88 per cent of the companies with more than 10,000 workers on their payrolls had company unions. Only 32 per cent had union agreements.

Of the concerns with less than 100 workers, only 12 per cent had company unions and only 5 per cent recognized bona fide unions.

Key Industries
In the manufacturing industries, the board found, iron, steel, automobile and rubber, had the largest proportion of the boss-dominated "employer representation" (company) plans. Petroleum refining companies and public utilities in the non-manufacturing lines reported most frequently the existence of their own unions. Labor union strength was found greatest in the clothing, printing and publishing, and stone, clay and glass industries. Transportation, communication and mining have yielded to labor's organizing drive, the survey shows.

Although plans are not yet complete, leaders have said that the New Haven conference may decide to call a state convention for the formation of a Labor Party. The call for the New Haven conference was signed by J. Nicholas Danz, chairman, and Edith Gero, secretary of the committee.

An Eastern Connecticut conference for a Labor Party will be held in Plainfield on Friday, Jan. 17.

ERLANGER HELD OVER!
Market at 21st Loc. 9823
THE PUBLIC DEMANDS A SECOND WEEK!
BLACK PIT
By ALBERT MALTZ
"Carefully and skillfully produced...BULLETIN
"One of the best class conscious dramas..."—LEADER
Every Evening at 8:30 Matinee Saturday at 2:45
NEW THEATRE PRICES 30c to \$1.00
REDUCTION TO TRADE UNIONISTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

Gala CONCERT
To Greet the Sunday Worker and Anniversary of the Daily Worker
Sun. Eve., Jan. 12th
HERZL BALLROOM
1335 N. California Ave.
EXTRA!
Glenn Hunter and Marie Kirkland, stars of stage and screen, will appear in person with other stars from "Squaring the Circle," the popular Broadway Theatre... 3 Orchestras
Chicago Repertory Group... Musical Collette... Dance Music by 15 and His My Hatters... The Exotic Melodies of a Gypsy Ensemble... The newly created International Hopstep Revue of the Chicago Repertory Group with 25 Actors in Songs and Dances.
Doors open at 6 P.M. Program starts at 7 P.M. Tickets 30c for Advance, 50c at door. New on sale at Workers Bookshops... 1235 Broadway St., 363 N. Franklin St., 1530 E. 37th St., Jewish Book Center, 2020 W. Roosevelt, New Era, Book Shop, 3420 W. Roosevelt.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Celebrate Anniversary of the Daily Worker—Greet the Sunday Worker
Friday, January 10th—8:00 P. M.
MERCANTILE HALL, Broad and Master Sts.
BOB MINOR
Veteran Labor Leader, Main Speaker
Freight Gesangs Faren
The New World Dancers, Directed by Merle Hirsch
Admission with ticket 30c. Without ticket 35c. Unemployed 10c

Negro Parley Call Is Issued In New England

Prominent Negro and White Leaders Back Sessions on Feb. 9

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—A stirring call for an Eastern New England Congress was issued yesterday to all Negro organizations and "persons of whatever race who are willing to struggle for economic and social justice for Negroes" by the Provisional Committee for Equal Opportunities yesterday.

The Congress, which will be held Feb. 9, at Butler Hall, 1095 Tremont Street, has been endorsed by outstanding Negro leaders and prominent white citizens. Among them are Attorney J. S. E. Bourne, chairman of the Provisional Committee for Equal Opportunities; Mrs. Edna Burnett, president, Womens Republican Political Study Club; Dr. N. Burnett, president, Bay State Medical Association; Mrs. Jessica Henderson; Richard B. Moore, secretary, International Labor Defense; Julian Steele, director, Robert Gould Shaw House; E. Stephen Melton, president, Upholsters Union, Local 136 (A. F. of L.); and others.

In a ringing statement, the call said in part: "We feel confident that this Congress will furnish an opportunity to consider the manifold problems that face the Negro people of Boston and Eastern New England, especially now when similar action is being taken on a national scale in connection with the National Negro Congress to be held in Chicago on Feb. 14."

The purpose of the Congress is to accomplish unity of action among the existing organizations "in an effort to ward off the crushing blow of hunger, unemployment and race prejudice" in Boston and the New England area.

The call cited typical instances of discrimination and brutality against Negroes and urged the traditions of struggle championed by Frederick Douglass, great Negro abolitionist, Nat Turner, Denmark Vessey, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, and William Monroe Trotter, late Negro leader of Boston.

Citizenship Denied To Coast Member Of Utopian Society

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 7.—Because she had "not established that she is attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States," Mrs. Rose Roich, a Swiss, and a member of the Utopian Society, was denied her application for citizenship by Superior Judge Clarence Harden.

"I am satisfied that the United States would not benefit by the granting of the application," Judge Harden's decision reads. "The evidence in this case indicates not only that the applicant for citizenship is of the opinion that sweeping changes in our form of government are required, but that she advocates the placing of all governmental power and authority in the hands of the so-called workers and a resort to force and violence to accomplish it."

Mrs. Roich, when informed of the decision, stated: "It is not true that I advocate force and violence. I am a member of the Utopian Society and we believe in an amendment to the constitution to assure production for use, to enable the Government to take over idle lands and factories for the use of the unemployed. What I said was that we must have this change. But in my reference to force and violence I pointed out that the force and violence which has opposed previous changes as recorded in history has come not from me, the people, but from those in power who wish to maintain the old order. Of course they do not like to hear such things. But I have never advocated any force and violence. Such accusations are not true. The Utopian stand for change by peaceful means."

Numerous Groups Seek Affiliation To Denver Council

DENVER, Col., Jan. 7.—Many requests to affiliate to the Allied Council of Employed and Unemployed Workers have been received by that organization following the successful New Year's celebration of the Council which was attended by more than 5,000 people, it was revealed today by officials of the Council.

Some fifty organizations are now affiliated to the organization which is a united front based on the basic demands of the workers for union conditions and social and unemployment insurance.

Entertainment presented at the New Year's affair was broadcast over the radio and this has been instrumental in bringing to the attention of many organizations the existence and the purposes of the Council, its officers said.

They Say and We Say

By Sam Don

THE enemies of the workers reach millions with their arguments—with their mass agitation. What do they say, and how do their hearers respond to it? Why are they effective in their propaganda?

We must learn this. Only thus can we learn how to answer point for point their high-powered propaganda. We must find the issues, slogans and arguments that will be most effective in taking the ground from under the feet of the enemies of the people.

The problem of our agitation and propaganda work is first of all the problem of answering our opponents. It is the problem of reaching the millions with our own program of struggle on all the issues of the day.

With this aim in mind the Central Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Communist Party will once a week publish in the Daily Worker a column devoted to a discussion of the concrete problems of mass agitation.

Picture to yourself a Sunday afternoon throughout the United States. Thousands of families gathered around the radio and listening attentively. Who absorbs their attention? It is the semi-fascist Coughlin in his Sunday radio-hour talk. Now and then a member of the family exclaims, "That's right, the reverend's O. K."

Coughlin talks of a living wage, and a member of the family whose wages have been cut nods his head in agreement. The wives of the families are in agreement with the radio priest when he attacks the high cost of living. Coughlin speaks of the 10,000,000 unemployed. He raves against the Bourbons who refuse to learn. He makes a strong appeal to the younger and older members of the family who are either totally or partially unemployed.

Now picture to yourself a Communist family listening to the radio talk of Father Coughlin. It can be observed how angry some of them are. And as the semi-fascist raves against the industrialists and then launches an attack on Bolshevism, some of the Communists listening exclaim: "Oh, the demagogue." "How can he get away with such stuff?" etc.

But, dear comrade, the demagogue does in many respects get away with this stuff. Why? Because we do not carry on active MASS AGITATION among the listeners and followers of Coughlin. Is it an easy matter? Granted that it is not, granted also that Coughlin has far better facilities than we have for his mass agitation. But when we consider the seriousness of his near-fascist appeal, must we not move heaven and earth to reach his followers?

We readily admit that we have no blue print as to the method of our mass agitation against Coughlin. We invite every reader of this column to send us his suggestions and ideas. We will discuss these suggestions in this column. We will strive collectively to work out issues and methods of agitation that will hit the nail on the head. The best method of getting ideas on how to answer Coughlin is to speak and chum with workers who are followers of this semi-fascist! Become neighbors! Why not go in to see your neighbor while he is listening to Coughlin's radio speech? Talk to him about it. Have a

C. P. of France Notes Greeting Given Merlin

Thanks N. Y. Workers for Welcome to French Communist Deputy

Grateful acknowledgement for the warm reception given by the Negro and white workers of New York City to Felix Merlin, French Negro Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies, on the occasion of his recent visit here was voted in a letter just received by the New York District of the Communist Party of the United States from the Colonial Section of the Communist Party of France.

Merlin spoke at numerous meetings in New York City during the campaign for the last municipal elections in New York City describing the achievements of the Communist municipalities in France. The letter stated that Comrade Merlin delivered a report to the Colonial Section of the French Communist Party on the lessons he learned while here.

The letter of the Colonial Section of the French Communist Party read: "Dear Comrades: 'In the name of the colonial workers of France and especially in the name of the Negro workers, we extend our thanks to the toiling people to the black and white comrades in New York, for the enthusiastic reception accorded our Comrade Merlin.'

"The difficult conditions suffered by the Negro workers in the United States is well known to us here. Our Comrade Merlin made a report on the valuable lessons learned as a result of his voyage which will be of the greatest assistance to our Negro comrades in their efforts to win over the great masses of anti-imperialist Negro workers."

"It is with joy that soon we hope to greet the achievement of a great People's Front between the Negro masses and the toiling people of the United States in the struggle for bread, peace and liberty."

short leaflet. If you are a member of a union of a club, where there are people influenced by Coughlin's radio talks, why not arrange a debate or discussion on Coughlin? Would it not help us in our fight against the danger of fascism in the United States if the Communist Party organizations would arrange more neighborhood and community meetings where we would give our position on the true role of Coughlin?

Coughlin announced over the radio that he is about to launch a weekly paper with a million circulation. To his radio talks, he will add a weekly paper. Let us not be too hasty in speaking of Coughlin's waning influence. Let us rather increase our mass agitation against Coughlin.

We hope that the points we made in the column will be taken up by the readers of the Daily Worker, by the members of the Communist Party so that we may learn from each other's experiences and ideas how to become effective and convincing in our mass agitation.

If your organization has not sent in its bundle order, send it in at once. Send orders by telegraph or air mail. Subscribe now for all issues of the Sunday Worker.

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

"Nourishing" Creams L. C. of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Do you think that 'nourishing' creams for the complexion are the best? My skin is very dry. I eat well—leafy vegetables, fruit, cheeses, milk—however, I'm constipated. Do you think that may be the reason for the dry skin? What daily chore would you advise for my skin?"

ONE trouble with "nourishing" creams is that they don't nourish. Actually the skin receives all its nourishment from the blood. A well-balanced meal will give more nourishment to your skin than all the creams in the world. The name was coined by advertising copy-writers, but to date skin has not yet learned how to eat a steak from the outside. See Health and Hygiene, April, 1935.

For dryness of the skin, use applications of cold cream. You can get this quite cheaply at any department store. Don't pay a high price for a cold cream just because some movie star has claimed (for a price) that it keeps her beautiful.

Continual Backache in Women A. B. WRITES: "I am troubled with continual backache. Can the ovaries cause the trouble? A doctor said that I should have the womb cauterized and after this is done my ovaries won't hurt. Is scrubbing and washing clothes bad for my condition?"

BACKACHE is one of the commonest symptoms women in ill health complain of. Therefore it is difficult for us to give you any direct advice about your condition. Overwork and lack of rest certainly play a part. Muscle and joint strain cause backache. Displacement of the uterus (womb) has been exaggerated as a cause of trouble in women. Inflammation of the cervix, or neck, of the womb following childbirth does cause backache and is very simply treated by means of surgery.

We advise you to seek a medical examination as soon as it is possible. Operation is probably not necessary in your case. You should also have a rest from further pregnancies.

Midwest Miners Win Pay Increase In New Contract

CASPER, Wyo., Jan. 7.—An increase of 11.2 per cent in wages of all workers in the coal fields of Utah and Wyoming has been secured in contracts signed last week between the Northern Coal Operators' Association and District No. 22 of the United Mine Workers of America. The contracts expire March 31, 1937.

The addition to the payrolls will be about a million dollars. The U. M. W. of A. district has 7,000 members, about equally divided between the two states.

The Ruling Claws by Redfield



"Poor Patrick—he's musclebound from swinging."

TUNING IN

WEAF—600 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—760 Kc. WABC—860 Kc. WEVD—1200 Kc.

- 3:45-WEAF-The O'Neills-Sketch WABC-Glenn Quartet WEVD-Metropolitan String Ensemble
4:00-WEAF-Women's Review WOR-Sid Gary, Baritone WJZ-Betty and Bob-Sketch WABC-Curtis Institute of Music Concert, Fritz Reiner, Conductor WEVD-Kalwaryjakis Orchestra
4:15-WOR-Way Down East-Sketch WJZ-Ranch Boys, Songs
4:30-WEAF-Girl Alone-Sketch WOR-Studio Orchestra WJZ-United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra WEVD-Arturo Giovannini-Talk
4:45-WEAF-Grandpa Burton-Sketch WOR-Junior League Program WABC-Stern Orchestra; Jerry Cooper, Baritone; William Brown, Artist, Interviewed by Margaret Santry
5:00-WEAF-To Be Announced WOR-News; Omar the Mystic WJZ-Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sodero, Conductor
5:15-WABC-Ted and Ted-Sketch WEVD-Minotti and Company-Drama
5:30-WEAF-Tom Mix Adventure-Sketch WOR-Flash Gordon News WJZ-Singing Lady WABC-Jack Armstrong-Sketch WEVD-Italian Comedy
5:45-WEAF-Cara, Lu' Em-Sketch WOR-Back Rogers-Sketch WJZ-Little Orphan Annie-Sketch WABC-Gop Delys, Songs
6:00-WEAF-Fine Time-Sketch WOR-Uncle Don WJZ-News; Animal News Club WABC-Buck Rogers-Sketch WJZ-News; March WABC-News; Talks and Music WJZ-Press Radio News
6:30-WEAF-Gordon Orchestra WJZ-King's Guard Quartet WABC-Varied Voices-Sketch
6:45-WEAF-Silly and Betty-Sketch WJZ-Lowell Thomas, Commentator
7:00-WEAF-Amy N. Amy-Sketch WOR-Dance Resumé; Stan Lomas WJZ-Easy Aces-Sketch WABC-Myrt and Marge-Sketch
7:15-WJZ-John Ford, Broad, Organ WOR-Heanane Mace, Songs WJZ-Capt. Tim's Adventure Stories WABC-Imperial Hawaiian Band
7:30-WEAF-Conte Contraltos WOR-Lone Ranger-Sketch WJZ-Lum 'n' Abner-Sketch WABC-Kate Smith, Songs
7:45-WEAF-City Voices WJZ-The President's 1936 Budget-Henry H. Curtis, Commentator WABC-Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF-One Man's Family-Sketch WOR-Challis Orchestra WJZ-Loafing Orchestra; Phil Dury, Baritone; Jane Williams, Soprano; Men About Town Trio
8:15-WEAF-News; America; Public Service of Women-Sketch WEVD-Rumba Rhythm-Songs
8:30-WEAF-Wayne King Orchestra WOR-Broadway Band Wagon WABC-George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians; Renard Orchestra; Milton Wilson, Tenor WEVD-Dance Music; Sketch Piano Team
8:45-WEAF-Travel Talk
9:00-WEAF-Fred Allen, Comedian; Van Steden Orchestra; Amateur Revue WOR-Tommy McLoughlin, Songs WJZ-Cinema Theatre; Ruth Lyon, Soprano; Charles Sears, Tenor; Edward Davis, Baritone WABC-Lily Pons, Soprano; Kotelan Orchestra
9:15-WOR-Philosophy-Andrew F. Kelley
9:30-WOR-Wallenstein Sinfonietta WJZ-Into the Least of These-Sketch With Warden Lewis E. Lewis WABC-Ray Noble Orchestra; Connie Howell, Songs
10:00-WEAF-President Roosevelt, at Young Democratic Club Jackson Day dinner, Washington, D. C. (Also WEVD-News; Music)
WOR-Discussion-Martial Problems WEVD-Air Guild-Sketch
10:15-WEAF-Suzanna Gypsy Orchestra
10:30-WEAF-London Madrigal Group WOR-Cugat Orchestra WJZ-Hollywood-Dummy Fidler
11:00-WEAF-News; Music-Sketch WEVD-Evening Music-Gwen Morrow, Soprano
10:45-WEAF-Logan, Songs WABC-To Be Announced
11:00-WEAF-Durbin Orchestra WJZ-News; Maybess Orchestra WJZ-News; Dorothy Lamour Songs
11:15-WJZ-Negro Male Quartet
11:30-WEAF-News; Madrigals Orchestra WOR-Dance Music To 1:30 A. M. WJZ-Donahue Orchestra WABC-Hopkins Orchestra
11:45-WEAF-John Ford, Broad, Organ
12:00-WEAF-Belasco Orchestra WJZ-Shandor, Violin; Stern Orchestra WABC-Olsen Orchestra WEVD-Dance Music
12:30-WEAF-Lights Out-Sketch WJZ-Bestor Orchestra WABC-Halstead Orchestra

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

BUMPED right square into a racket last week. It was new to me but no doubt many of you know all about it. No court would indict this racket; no district attorney would prosecute those responsible. The Upper Claws calls it, no doubt, good business.

I spent last week in a country town in Pennsylvania. It was aged and quaint. Lovely old brick houses lined the quiet street. Some of the houses were older than the American Revolution. A Quaker Meeting House stood at the edge of town, with space for hitching horses still cleared. It was a town of dignity and old tradition.

In these towns capitalists see an easy chance of making money. The farmers are loaded down with debt and there is little financial help the farm women can give them. Occasionally a farm girl goes to a larger town to become a domestic worker. And then there is only enough money for her own existence. None with which to help pay farm debts. These things the capitalists know. They also know that the Chambers of Commerce of these towns are anxious for industrialists to set up factories. In this town, and in many others, these Chambers of Commerce give the factory land, rent free for a period. There is one other factor these capitalists consider. In these towns where few factories have ever existed, there is no history of unions and strikes. So these "racketeers" go into the farm towns, rent free, and pay farm women and girls \$5.00 a week.

I spoke with a girl whose people lived on a farm six miles away. She spoke of petty cheating of the workers by the bosses. She said highest a person could make was \$12. "Once," she said solemnly, "I heard a woman made twelve dollars."

FARMERS' wives from three towns come to work in the mill. The wages of the girl I spoke to did not permit her to travel the six miles daily to her farm home. "They feel they'd better take the work while the taking's good," the girl said. "There's talk they'll move out soon." Often with the term of free rent over the owners move their factories to another small town which has been angling for them.

BUT the women have their own answer to the "racket." At this time in this old town of revolutionary traditions the farmers' wives and daughters are organizing their first labor union local.

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German Communists Draft Program for Building a People's Front

By WILHELM PIECK (Member of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Communist International)

Article II The Communist Party has registered certain successes in establishing the united front. In the elections this year to the factory councils, the German workers, on the initiative of the Communist Party of Germany, used flexible tactics and in that way achieved certain successes. This brought the workers in the industry, of various political views, closer together. The great movement toward solidarity which is developing in Germany led in many parts of the country to the creation of solidarity committees, and to joint assistance to their imprisoned class-brothers and their families.

Firm united front agreements between organizations are as yet scarce. The most important are the Berlin agreement between Communists and Social-Democrats and the Berlin agreement between the Berlin executive committee of the Socialist Party of Germany and the central executive committee of the German Red Aid. The central task set by the Party conference is the bringing about of united front agreements in every district in Germany and the first decisive steps toward the creation of the united front will be made through these.

Work in Fascist Mass Organizations The establishment of political unity in the working class, the union of Communist and Social-Democratic workers in a united political mass party was discussed in great detail at the Party conference in connection with the establishment of the united front and of united action. The bitter experiences which the German working class suffered due to its defeat and the victory of fascism have brought about the desire for organizational unification. The Seventh World Congress pointed out the conditions under which political unity of the working class is possible. The first requirement is unity of action against Hitler fascism and for the economic and political demands of the working class. Without this unity of action there can be no question of unification unless it is to be a purely formal act and useless for strengthening the fighting power of the working class.

attention in the proceedings of the conference is the work in the mass organizations led by the fascists, especially in the "German Labor Front" but also in the others. Up to the present time, there has been serious resistance in the party and among other anti-fascists against this work and against accepting office in these organizations. It was not understood that work in these organizations was the most decisive and effective field for the anti-fascist struggle. Comrade Dimitroff pointed out the great importance of this work in his report to the Seventh World Congress and gave the Communists the example of the Trojan horse. The unanimity with which the conference recognized the necessity of this work and adopted measures for accomplishing it guarantees that this work will be seriously begun. The delegates at the conference gave good examples of anti-fascist work that has already been done. The experience that was won in this way supported the correctness of the conclusions that were reached.

The rebuilding of the free trade unions is closely connected with trade union activity in the "German Labor Front." Even though the fascists tried to prevent trade union activity of the members of the "Labor Front," they have been unsuccessful. In forming united front agreements, a united fight for the reestablishment of the free trade unions must be put in first place. For this the formation of trade union groups is indispensable. The conference emphasized especially that Communists must win the confidence of their fellow members in trade unions by exemplary work and must take a stand for complete independence of the trade unions and against their division on party lines.

The present wave of high prices which is increasing because of the scarcity of necessities makes the fight for raising wages to compensate for the rise in prices absolutely necessary. This demand must become the central slogan of the trade unions. Just this fight for economic demands, for the improvement of the standard of living, and for defense against the offensive of capitalism is the starting point of the united front. The

slogans adopted for this struggle should rise out of the conditions of wages and work, and be adapted to the fighting ability of the groups of workers affected. The Party conference set up a list of demands for this economic struggle. To accomplish them, it is necessary to mobilize the industrial workers and forge the united front.

Interests of Allied Groups For other groups of workers, too, for the middle class and for the peasants, the fight for their economic interests is most important. To be sure their demands are different from those of the working class, but the Party must establish a connection between this struggle and the struggle of the workers. This is so much the more important since the worsening of the economic situation for all classes of workers is the necessary consequence of the economic policy of the Hitler government which serves to increase the profits of capital and loads the cost of rearmament to a greater degree on the shoulders of the working masses. The Party conference set up a number of economic demands in the interest of the middle class and the peasants and a common struggle of all workers must be made for them.

The creation of an anti-fascist people's front which the Party conference, on the basis of the resolutions of the Seventh World Congress, regarded as one of the principal problems sets a series of new tasks for the Party. Most important of these is to bridge the lack of unity that has existed in the anti-fascist opposition to the Hitler dictatorship up to this time, the inclusion of all forces that are actively anti-fascist in a common plan of battle.

Hitler's policies are leading to war and a new defeat. It is most important, by means of the establishment of the united front in the working class, to give form to that force which will gain the confidence of the other groups of workers, which will draw them to itself and with which they will unite into a great anti-fascist people's front in order to establish the necessary basis for the overthrow of the Hitler dictatorship. That is the great task which the Party conference set.

Youth Problem Discussed Two other tasks were discussed by the conference: the youth problem and the rebuilding of the Party organization. "Winning the working youth for the anti-fascist struggle, organizing them into the united front, into the anti-fascist people's front, was set as the task of the whole Party. There was serious criticism that the Party had been neglecting this task up to now and that the Communist Youth League had not received the required support in its mass work. In order that the Youth League may be able to fulfill its task of organizing the struggle of the youth for their economic, cultural and political demands a complete change was considered necessary in its character and work so that it may be possible for it to become a real mass organization of working youth. Besides, the Youth League must take the initiative in uniting with the Socialist youth organizations and, by establishing a united front, create the basis for a broad mass movement of the young generation for the struggle for bread, freedom and peace.

The new tasks of the Party and the new tactical orientation which it has made demand also a change in the entire life of the Party, a reconstruction of our organization. Putting the emphasis of our work in the fascist mass organizations and the factories calls for the adaptation of our organization to these tasks. The Party conference emphasized that it was necessary for Party members to be organized in the fascist organizations and demanded that the industrial workers' attitude which won the complete approval of the workers even in the

ranks of Hitler's followers, the united front movement in Germany got its first stimulus and the struggle of the Communists against the fascist dictatorship was supported in the best possible way. The conference condemned very sharply the despicable conduct, unworthy of a Communist and a proletarian, which was shown before the court by Torgler who, as the only German defendant, not only betrayed the Communist Party of Germany but also attacked Comrade Dimitroff in his heroic fight and took sides with the criminal fascist judges in their proceedings against Dimitroff. Torgler was expelled from the Party.

The Party conference sent very enthusiastic greetings to the leader of the world proletariat, Comrade Stalin; to the leader of the Party, Comrade Thaelmann; to the heroic Communist Party of China and to the Communist Party of France, as well as to all the political prisoners and martyrs to fascism, and promised to mobilize the whole strength of the German working class to free the prisoners.

Unanimity in Decisions The complete unanimity with which the Party conference adopted all its resolutions, the unanimous election of the new central committee, the enthusiasm with which the resolutions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International were greeted expressed the determined will of the Party to achieve united action of the German proletariat and of the rest of the working masses for the overthrow of the Hitler dictatorship.

All the speeches emphasized the great assistance given the German working class in its self-sacrificing struggle against fascist barbarism by the Communist International, by its sections by the entire international proletariat, and by the opponents of Hitler fascism in every section of the working masses. The conference appealed to all to increase their help, to pledge all in their power to the liberation of the leader of the German proletariat, Ernst Thaelmann, and to establish a world front for the overthrow of Hitler fascism.

Long live the Communist Party of Germany! Long live its heroic cadres! Long live its leader, Ernst Thaelmann!

See America First

A Hackie's Day

By a Terminal Driver

New York, N. Y.

"Brrrrr." Joe Hackman is too tired to shut the damn alarm clock off. It rings itself out. Just the way Joe rings his body out on the hack. Well, 4:30 a.m. Time to shove the sweaty, shiny, stinky outfit on. And the peak cap too. Mr. Seymour, Terminal Company president, says it makes Joe look respectable. No coffee; too early to wake up the three kids. Down the subway, leaving himself another dime, case like he don't get out or something.

Joe's a good booker. Always good for \$6.00 on the Day Line. Pardon; should be day and night line, 'count of Joe working for Terminal; that means a single. What do you think? Joe's car in the shop and his spare flat. Finally gets out at 8:15. Well, that's better than no car. Would like to eat breakfast, only Joe's got only one dime and he better hit a corner quick or else who knows when the hell he'll break the ice.

Seventy-sixth and Broadway is Joe's corner. Plays it off the board. What in hell's wrong this morning? 10:20 and not a move. Where the hell are all the steady riders? Two took the street car and the other guy walked. "Guess I'll go downtown, that's where the money is." In and out of the side streets and finally up Fifth Avenue. Now shoved off the Avenue by the cop on 50th Street.

MORNING'S practically gone now. Joe hits for Third Avenue. Beans and coffee for the day. Right in the middle of the damn meal his horn is blown outside the joint. It's a call at last. "Oh kay, lady."

Forty-five cents to Macy's and a nickel tip. So far Joe is ahead twenty-three cents on the day, if he didn't spend his own dime. It's no use. Today is a tough day. Dear old Terminal Company. That's where we got it all over the Radio drivers. We can go down to the hole on these tough days. So long sunshine. Joe's headed for the Penn Station hole. Picks up another 65 cents on the way; lady couldn't tip on account of she was taking her kid to the hospital and really couldn't afford to take a cab in the first place. Exactly 2:40 p.m. and the Chicago Special due in any minute. Well, maybe a trunk job to the Bronx and save the day. Here she comes. Oh, boy, a trunk job! Well, what do you think? This boob is going to the New Yorker. Twenty cents for the trunk, twenty cents for the job, and maybe a buck for the driver. No such luck. Joe gets a half a buck for the whole works. Too bad Joe didn't work for the Radio Fleet. Could have kept the twenty cents for the trunk.

Didn't pay the rent for three weeks. No gas for eight weeks, but the electric is only one month behind. If Joe could only go home with two dollars clear then the wife wouldn't give him hell. It's a damn shame. Joe's doing his best and the wife don't want to be reasonable. Well, for that matter neither does the cop on 50th Street and Fifth Avenue wants to be reasonable, or Mr. Seymour, his president. Damn it, nobody wants to be reasonable. How does the next guy get along? Maybe Joe better get on relief. Oh no; that's out. That's not American. Joe is a hundred percent. Even if the rain does soak through his kids' shoes and he goes to bed kind of early so as not to notice he's missing a meal. Anyway, the only time the kids miss a meal is when Joe gets a tough break. No, Joe ain't gonna take no relief. Would have to lose his job if he did and then who would run Mr. Seymour's cars? The poor fellow might go broke, or might have to give up a pent house or a yacht or something. Well, somebody's got to live decent; might as well be Seymour. Joe knows him personally.

TEN P. M. now. Almost fourteen hours on the streets and only \$3.35 on the dinner. A hamburger well done, with onions, mustard, sauerkraut, all for a nickel. So long as the kids eat, Joe don't care. But Joe's kids didn't eat that day. The wife had to pay the gas bill or off it would go. The gas company took the kids' meal. So does the electric company, and the landlord, and the furniture company. Hell, even Seymour does his share of the taking. If Joe don't wake up and take something himself, Joe will find himself winding up behind the eighth ball.

Maybe Joe better see what the relief business is all about. The lady next door gets it. And the longshoreman upstairs gets it. He's as good as Terminal. Joe is holding ticket No. 533929 on bench No. 52930 so he can register application No. 56463 for the Emergency Relief Bureau. The morning's gone waiting. What the hell, he doesn't make any more waiting on 76th Street and Broadway where he knows all the steady riders, who don't ride steady no more.

Well, Joe is outta luck. He ain't American enough to get on relief. The investigator got him sore asking him the same question five times, three different ways, and he told them a thing or two. He's no red. What right did they have to call the cop and have him put out?

SO it goes. Fifty thousand Joes riding the streets. Some for Terminal. Some for Radio. Some for the rest of them. All struggling. All looking for a way out. Everywhere a wall. Day in and day out. No day is a day off for Joe. Joe will be 30. Joe will be 40. Joe will be 50. And then some day they'll tell him, "Well, you had your chance when you were young."

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The Ruling CLAWSS

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LITTLE LEFTY

One swell magazine!

by del

THE COPS KILL ANOTHER KID

Jamaica Police Do a Fine Night's Work in 'War on Crime'

MR. LAGUARDIA, your police have murdered another poor widow's son. . . . They cornered him where he could not escape, and shot him dead. . . . They have beaten and terrified a group of children, also poor, four of them Negroes, of the poorest section of Jamaica. . . . Your officials and magistrates seem to think all this is quite all right. . . . Do you, Mr. LaGuardia?



By Lawrence Cane

AT TWO A. M. the day before Christmas an alarm signal flashed into the Jamaica police station. The burglar alarm radio beam at the Howard Clothing Store, 165-18 Jamaica Avenue, had been disturbed. Somebody was in the store.

Radio cars sped with sirens to the scene. Police surrounded the place. No one in there could possibly have escaped. Policeman Edward Van Dover and George Shoreys, attached to the Jamaica station, tip-toed to the front door with their guns drawn. In the darkened room they dimly saw two figures.

The figures turned toward the door and saw the looming forms of the policemen silhouetted against the street. One started, transfixed with fear. The other dropped to the floor and began to crawl to a corner.

Patrolman Van Dover raised his pistol and fired twice through the plate-glass. The figure on hands and knees jerked convulsively, then sprawled on the floor face down. The other dropped from sight.

The cops smashed the glass and rushed in. They turned over the body that was soaking in a rapidly spreading pool of blood. It was a boy. He was dead.

Lying slumped against the cashier's box was another boy. He was unharmed, but had fainted.

He was Stephen Klupka, 16, of 177-38-106th Avenue. The dead boy was William Peach, also 16, of 171-17-105th Avenue.

They shipped Peach to the morgue. Klupka was taken to the police station.

They gave Klupka the works. They slapped him, slugged him, poked him with billies. They wanted to know where his "burglar's tools" were, what he did with his "guns," the names and addresses of the other "desperadoes in his gang." Steve was stunned, bewildered. He cried, he swore he had never done anything before.

"Call Out Names" The cops tried new tactics. They told him to call out names, any names that came into his head while they beat him. And Steve called out the names of boys he knew—anything to stop the torture.

The cops took the names and eliminated all but four Negro boys. They went out to round them up. Their first stop was Cecil Ranton's home, 105-36 172nd Street.

Cecil is a tall slim boy with a pleasant, gentle smile. He is 16, attends Jamaica Vocational High School and is a good student. He has four brothers and one sister. His father is a postal employe. They are hard-working generous folks. Cecil had been home that night, playing cards with his mother, Mrs. Mary Ranton, a member of the Urban League and charitable organizations.

Along about four in the morning, the police barged in. They woke up the household and demanded to know where Cecil was.

Police Tactics

The cops shook him awake. Before he could gather his wits they began to maul him and shout, "Where's the gun?" in his ears. They tried to search the house, but the Rantons protested so vigorously they had to stop. They handcuffed Cecil and would have dragged him away without his shoes if his parents had not interfered.

In the car they began to punch him and twist the handcuffs on his wrists. They kept asking him about his gun. At one point they slowed the car down, took the handcuffs off, opened a side-door and invited Cecil to make a break for it. In Cuba they call this "law of flight," and in Cuba when the man

runs, he is killed. Cecil told them he didn't have anything to be afraid of.

The three other Negro boys, Eugene Langford and Reginald Brown, both 14 years old, and Joseph Keith, a mere 13, were picked up in much the same fashion that night.

Third Degree At the station house, the police confronted Klupka with Keith, Brown, and Langford successively. Klupka said he knew them but they hadn't been with him that night. The police interrupted the proceedings to give Klupka a little further chubbing. When they showed him Ranton, he said that the Negro lad had been with him. The next morning Mrs. Peach and Mrs. Klupka, frantic over the absence of their sons, called at the police station. They knew nothing of what had happened.

Grief-stricken at the tragic news, they sobbed out their stories. Mrs. Peach is a widow. Her husband died a year ago. She had supported herself, William, and her daughter Margaret, 14, on the thir-

teen dollars a week which she earns as a kitchen helper in public schools. William was a model boy. He attended Saint Monica's Church regularly. He was a first-class Boy Scout. A short while ago, he left Jamaica High School in order to help support his family. He had not been able to get a job. He had been a good boy, had never been in any trouble.

Two Go Free Mrs. Klupka had thought Stephen had had one of his frequent epileptic fits until the cops told her he was in jail. Stephen was a good boy, too. He, like the Peach

boy, had left school to aid her. She also had no husband. Stephen didn't have any real nice clothes and had felt it keenly, what with Christmas coming on and all. Reginald Brown and Joseph Keith were released, escaping with a mere beating. No mention of them was made in the story handed out to the newspapers. Ranton, Klupka, and Langford were held for a hearing which took place on Monday, December 30th.

At the hearing, Klupka was charged with manslaughter in addition to the so-called robbery. The police declared he had stolen a car



BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

Natural Wealth of the Soviet Union

ABOUT four years ago that anti-Soviet calamity-howler, Isaac Don Levine, published a book called Red Smoke. In it he called upon a horrified world to observe the poverty of the Soviet Union with regard to natural resources, to deplore the criminally exaggerated claims of the deluded Bolshevik "experts," and to weep over the Candide-like optimism of a great people rushing headlong into collapse and bankruptcy. A small army of readers duly observed, deplored, and shed their crocodile tears into the whitest of handkerchiefs—and the First Five-Year Plan crashed through to triumph.

Three years later—in 1935, to be exact—another ranting Hearslist attached to the U. S. Navy decided to try the opposite extreme. Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling clamored for war against the Soviet Union—why? Well, because it had suddenly been discovered that that terrible country, in addition to being a menace to civilization, fascist style, was one of the most richly endowed territories on the planet—a veritable plum of progress and prosperity, just waiting to be devoured by all the imperialist Jack Hammers. This time more tears were shed—into the handkerchiefs turning brown and black—and the Second Five-Year Plan zoomed its way to fulfillment.

So now perhaps we are ready for a little honest information on the extent and character of the natural resources of the Soviet Union—those "permanent conditions" to which Joseph Stalin referred in his articles on The October Revolution. You will find it in a small, meaty book called The Scientific Study of Soviet Mineral Resources, by the Soviet Academician, A. E. Fersman (International Publishers, 149 pages, illustrations, maps, 50 cents). Setting out "to acquaint foreign readers with the advances in mineralogy and geochemistry achieved by the U.S.S.R. during recent years," Mr. Fersman—despite a highly concentrated technical style—makes you feel that until the Bolsheviks seized power for the working class, Russia was virtually a "buried treasure" of natural wealth and industrial potentialities. Eight million square miles—more than double the area of Continental United States—sprawling between the Arctic Circle and the borders of India and China; the greater part of it economically untapped and enormous areas between the Urals and the Maritime Province representing geological formations abounding in mineral wealth—to say nothing of vast forest lands and areas susceptible to the attacks of a genuine "planned" economy—that is the sort of picture which is driving the fascists slowly mad, and which you can visualize as you read Fersman's matter-of-fact pages.

Not Only to Explain—Also to Change

What is most noticeable in this book—as in all Soviet technical literature—is the intimate and ever-strengthening alliance between scientific research, technical application of the results, and the broad collective basis of the society which both must serve. For example, the two leading institutions which direct the researches into the natural resources of the Soviet Union are the Lomonosov Institute of the Academy of Science, and the Institute of Applied Mineralogy, both located at Moscow. Each of these centers supervises a large number of regional institutes and laboratories whose work is determined by the economic characteristics and social needs within a large area. Thus, the State Radium Institute, the Oil Institute, Institutes of Applied Chemistry, Fertilizers, Mining, Ceramics, the Arctic Institute, all have their specially equipped staffs constantly engaged on researches

which, however abstruse, never degenerate to "pure" science in the bourgeois sense of fustling around with new "concepts" and "discoveries" in the vague hope of getting somewhere, sometime. Soviet scientists, true to Marxist realism, never forget, or are allowed to forget, that their business is not merely to "explain" the world, but to change it.

So we have the remarkable long-range planning based on the concrete realities of Soviet natural wealth. Fersman crowds his pages with a record of achievement, accompanying his facts and figures with a close analysis of the technical problems involved in opening up the vast country, giving full credit to great Tsarist scientists, much of whose work is now, for the first time, coming to full maturity through practice. And the reader is overwhelmed by the range and variety of Soviet Expeditions to the most remote corners of the former "Holy Russia"; by the flood of new scientific literature being produced—in a word, by the spectacle of colossal human energies released on a scale never before realized—and for the sole purpose of making a world fit for human beings to enjoy.

Three Useful Pamphlets

THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION is best known as the American distributors of the various publications of the League of Nations. Recently, however—and in collaboration with the widely known Foreign Policy Association—it has gone in for the publication of a series of "World Affairs Pamphlets," each of which deals, in a strictly "impartial" manner, with some timely phase of world events. The idea is an excellent one, and the form in which it is presented has the one strong advantage that it brings current history within reach of the average reader who has plenty of curiosity—and little or no money. Each of the following titles costs twenty-five cents.

In No. 2 Vera Michéles Dean writes about Soviet Russia, 1917-1935 (46 pages). In swift narrative style she outlines the main facts of Soviet developments since the Bolshevik Revolution, classifying her material under the main headings, "Structure of the Soviet State," "The Soviet Industrial System," "The Agrarian Revolution" and "The Soviet Union and the Capitalist World." In the main, her story is temperate and well-informed, and she credits the Soviets with many accomplishments. Her bias comes out in her comments on Soviet "liberty," which she regards as chiefly a Party matter; in her skepticism about the final liquidation of "unemployment," and in her description of the Chinese Communist Revolution as a "fiasco."

Walter Duranty discusses Europe: War or Peace in No. 7 (47 pages, map). Devoted chiefly to an account of the economic and political relations between a dozen or more European States, this pamphlet is what one would expect from a well-informed foreign correspondent. A section on Nationalism and Internationalism points out clearly the immense influence of the U.S.S.R. for peace and collective security.

In Germany Under Hitler (48 pages), Mildred S. Wertheimer has written a straightforward historical account of the political backgrounds of the Nazi regime, with sections analyzing the Brown Terror, anti-Semitism, the Totalitarian State, and the economic policy, domestic and foreign, of this most brutal of fascist governments. It ends on the note of feverish re-armament and war—but with insufficient attention to the anti-Soviet motivation of the Third Reich.



and run down and fatally wounded George Levy, 28, at the 70th Street crossing of the Long Island Railroad on November 13. It didn't work. The evidence was insufficient.

One Dead, One in Reformatory, One Waits Trial

But he was held on the robbery charge. They produced papers that he had signed the night he was beaten, stating that he had a "gun and a burglar's tool kit" in his possession. He is being held for the Grand Jury.

Ranton was charged with robbery, but there were so many witnesses to testify he was home all evening that the court was forced to free him.

The charge of robbery against Langford was dropped. However, he was on parole as a truant. Despite the fact that his probation officer testified as to his model behavior, he was sent to the Warwick Reformatory.

There, the matter stands. William Peach, model boy, is dead. Stephen Klupka faces a long prison term. Eugene Langford is in a reformatory learning how to hate society. The Negro population of South Jamaica has had to suffer another indignity. But, the police go on "solving crime" by "mussing 'em up."

MUSIC

Elman By M. M.

THE personnel of the leading American symphony orchestras has been recruited largely from the National Orchestral Association (its predecessor was the American Orchestral Society), itself a ranking, but semi-professional orchestra. Under the direction of Leon Barzin, the orchestra has established itself in New York on a permanent basis, playing a subscription series of concerts each year at popular admission prices.

To the credit of the orchestra and Leon Barzin, these last two years have witnessed some remarkable program-making. Last year, with Ossip Gabrilowitch as soloist, the orchestra gave five programs entirely of great works for piano and orchestra. This year, the procedure is being applied to the masterpieces of violin literature, with Mischa Elman as soloist.

The first of these concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, with a program of three glorious concertos: Bach's E major, Mozart's A major, and Beethoven's D major. Mischa Elman is no newcomer. He is a first-rate artist, but romantic notions of the Fanny Hurst sort whereby by the power of his sublime performance of "Kol Nidre," "Ave Maria," and "Humoresque," he symbolizes the aspirations of the immigrants of 1900 to 1910, have persisted about him ever since his early days in this country, and have relegated him in many minds to the category of Auer pupils "with the Auer style." But Elman is not a trained seal. It requires integrity for a concert artist to devote himself for several years exclusively to ensemble playing. Since his re-appearance as a recitalist, Elman has played consistently better programs than his colleagues. He is an interesting fact that Elman's scheduled appearance as soloist with the Philharmonic in the Brahms Concerto seasons ago, was cancelled because of the violinist's refusal to choose a different work. Menuhin, who had chosen the same work was to play several weeks later, and the Philharmonic authorities were convinced of their prerogatives. Elman subsequently played the Brahms Concerto at his own recital.

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: "A female acquaintance of mine, a young Communist, firmly declares she will not have any children, because they will probably grow up and find themselves in a world of no opportunity and full of suffering. I argued that, on the contrary, she should bear children, to teach them to carry on the class struggle, and fight for a socialist America. What is the Communist stand on this question?"—S. W.

Answer: Communists fight for the right of any woman to have children, or not to have them, as she prefers. This choice is the most elementary personal right of every woman.

Your friend's argument for not having children is however not a Communist argument. What a pitiful sect Communists would be if they opposed raising families because the children will have to struggle! Communists are the vanguard of those who are not afraid to struggle. We struggle for the right of workers to enjoy a full and complete human existence here and now, not just some time in the future. And that certainly means marriage and a home to most people, despite the hazards and insecurity of life under capitalism.

Your own argument, however, is also a one-sided one. To bring up young soldiers of the revolution is excellent, but this does not give us the right to demand of any woman, as Hitler and Mussolini do, that she bear children unless she wants to.

Literature to the Masses

Follow Up the Work of the Cleveland Congress

The third congress of the American League Against War and Fascism unquestionably marked a great step forward in the mobilization of the forces that are ready to combat reaction, to fight against the menace of war and fascism. The much wider representation at the Cleveland Congress, particularly from trade unions, the greater publicity it has received in the capitalist press, the endorsement by the Socialist Party, although it was still represented by "observers," of a proposal to broaden the united front against war and fascism—all of these mean increased opportunities for agitation as well as organizational activities to strengthen this united front.

The work of the Cleveland congress will have to be immediately carried forward locally, to expand and to strengthen the local and state organizations of the League. This places obligations on the Communists. We must not only energetically participate in the activities of the League to follow up the achievements of its third congress. We must also utilize the favorable opportunities in our independent activities, among other things, by widespread circulation of suitable anti-war and anti-fascist literature.

This means above all intensified effort for the mass distribution of Dimitroff's report for the Seventh Congress, as well as Ercoli's "Fight for Peace." It also means that we can secure a wide circulation for the excellent popular anti-Nazi pamphlet, "Hitler Against the World—the World Against Hitler," which is now off the press.

A wide circulation of these pamphlets means a wider understanding of the issues at stake. And this means a stronger united front against war and fascism.

More on the Coughlin Red Sunday

In a letter to the district office, the Cincinnati section organizer writes:

"Last Sunday we had the Red Sunday sale of 'The Truth About Father Coughlin' and the reports are coming in with very encouraging happenings. One unit sold 65 copies and had interesting experiences. Our units sold from 13 to 35 each. We are proceeding this coming Sunday to sell the pamphlet again. We are taking steps to place a couple of comrades in the streets. In Norwood, a Catholic territory, the pamphlets were sold around the churches. These things are new here. It was never done in the past."

Another good experience was had in a unit of the Harlem section in New York City. Twelve comrades went out in six pairs and sold 110 pamphlets in an hour. They were so enthusiastic about it that at the next unit meeting the members of the unit, themselves, quite without any bidding on the part of the bureau, decided on another Red Sunday for distributing the Father Coughlin pamphlet. The second time it was a rainy Sunday, but five comrades showed up and they sold 90 pamphlets.

There are many such experiences of our first National Red Sunday. We should like to get word of these experiences and put them at the disposal of the whole Party. All units and sections are requested to write of their experiences to this column.

A STONE CAME ROLLING

by FIELDING BURKE

From the transformation of Carolina's mountain-folk into machine-men and women of the textile mills, Fielding Burke, author of Call Home the Heart, has created literature—a novel which everywhere arouses the acclaim of the critics for its "fine realism" and "rich and glowing prose."

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INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS 381 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Farmers Must Demand More U.S. Aid as Answer to AAA Ruling

THEY MUST ALSO FIGHT FOR PROGRAM OF INSURANCE, RELIEF, LOANS, SEED AND LIVING PRICES

THE Justices of the Supreme Court may be old and decrepit but they never weary of lashing out against the welfare of the common people.

In their decision on the NRA they declared the government could not set minimum hours and wages for the workers. Now these black-robed dignitaries of Reaction, who we were taught in school could do no wrong, have struck at the farming population.

What is the meaning of the AAA decision to the small farmer, to his wife and their children? It is a signal to the federal government to stop paying to them the bit of cash they have been getting.

The open rebellion of the farmers—their strikes, holidays and penny sales—won these few crumbs that have barely kept the small farmers from physical ex-

haustion. The money came from the taxes on food and packing corporations who in turn raised the price to the consumer. Now, after two years of the New Deal, these corporations feel strong enough to swing out for greater profits by wiping out these taxes and the payments to the farmers.

They are counting on the farmer to take it lying down.

At a time when the cost of everything the farmer must buy is rising so fast that his cash is worth less every day, the Supreme Court says: take away his cash entirely.

The farmer must answer: *Not less cash, but more cash!*

At a time when Roosevelt is yielding to the reac-

tionaries and has cut off all direct federal relief, the reactionaries say: cut off relief entirely.

The farmer must answer: *Not less relief, but more relief!*

And the words must be spoken in the demonstrations and mass marches with which the countryside was ablaze in 1932, demanding that all allotment commitments be paid, that cash and relief be increased. Experience has shown that action is a language that Wall Street understands and hates to hear.

Meanwhile, the farmers should fight for a real farm program. The crop destruction feature of the AAA was actually ruinous to large sections of the small and tenant-farmers and share-croppers. The farmers need a program of insurance, relief, loans, seed and living

prices, such as provided in large part by the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill and the new Workers Social Insurance Bill.

The Supreme Court, the American Liberty League, Reaction with a capital R—strike at the farmers with one hand and at the worker with the other.

The moral is clear: the farmer and the worker must unite their strength and together strike back at Reaction. A Farmer-Labor Party is the answer.

The Supreme Court thought to sour, with its decision, wide-spread hunger. Let us unite to turn it, instead, into a crop of Farmer-Labor movements that will stretch from one end of the country to the other.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1936

Rush Scottsboro Support!

THE Scottsboro trials are not like "prosperity, just around the corner"—they begin next Monday.

This means that the murder proceedings which the Alabama officials have the audacity to call a trial, will begin five days from today.

Every effort is being put forward by special executioner Tom Knight, to go Judge "Speed" Callahan one better in rushing through the trials. Already, the arraignment has been held, pleas of "not guilty" have been entered, all in the break-neck time of a week. A mass execution is in the offing for the officials are planning to try all nine of the boys together.

Fifteen thousand dollars must be raised at once to cover the expenses of an adequate defense. Every person and organization that believes in justice and fair play—in the freedom of the Negro people—should rush contributions large and small to William J. Schiefelin, treasurer, Scottsboro Defense Committee, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

It Speaks for Itself

THE record speaks for itself! It tells both the good and the bad.

On the good side: Philadelphia leads the way in the subscription drive for the Sunday Worker. Out of a quota of 1,000 subscribers by Party convention in March, it has reported 350 subscriptions. This has been done by converting enthusiasm into first-rate results.

What's the matter with Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago? Chicago with a quota of 1,500 has sent in only 138 subscriptions; Cleveland and Detroit with quotas of a 1,000 each, have reported only 69 and 76 subscriptions respectively. What has become of all the resolutions and pledges adopted in these districts? How are these Districts responding to the eagerness and enthusiasm with which the workers in the trade unions and shops are awaiting the Sunday worker?

The only explanation is that Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and the other lagging Districts are not carrying on a sustained organized drive for Sunday Worker subscriptions. Put those resolutions and pledges into action.

Let's go over the top with the Sunday Worker subscription drive!

The Mayor's Message

BOILED down to its essentials, Mayor LaGuardia's 75-minute speech to the Board of Aldermen Monday showed the following "achievements" of his two years in office:

1. "Improved conditions of the city's finances."
 2. The passage of the sales tax.
 3. The reduction of "overhead" in the Emergency Relief Bureau.
 4. All city hospitals are taxed beyond capacity.
 5. The city has \$128,000,000 worth of public works under construction.
- For the rest the Mayor's address consisted of the boasting about the typical departmental "accomplishments" of a "reform" administration.
- Not a word about labor spying of the administration. Not a word about police terror against strikers in Brooklyn—and other boroughs. Not a mention of the intolerable conditions of the Negro people in Harlem. Not a word for the suffering small homeowners in Queens and Brooklyn.

But—Proposals to extend the sales tax, to go through with the transit unification deal and the outright lie that "the ultra-

radicals" seek "to break down" the relief structure.

Such is what an erstwhile "progressive" offers the suffering millions of New Yorkers.

All of which is only further reason for the workers and middle class people of New York to form their own powerful united Labor Party, based on the 800,000 organized unionists of the city, and to work towards a Labor Administration and Labor Mayor in 1937.

Balancing the Budget

AT THE opening of Congress, President Roosevelt attacked autocracy with that suave radio voice of his. On Monday, he presented his budget message in dollars and cents. Somehow, the two messages didn't jibe.

There are an estimated 11,000,000 unemployed in the country with no relief jobs of any kind. Only three millions are on relief projects and these are only temporary.

But the President asked for no work relief appropriation at this time. He would ask for it later, he said, and promised it would be much less than for this year. In other words, the jobs of the three million are in danger and the other eleven million don't count at all!

A peculiar method of fighting autocracy!

The President went further. By presenting a balanced budget except for the future work relief program, the President emphasized that the deficit depended on the size of the relief appropriation, that every penny by which it was pared down, would make the deficit a penny smaller than this year's.

But how does it happen, President Roosevelt, that you, the great humanitarian, did not say that the deficit would be due largely to the billion dollar appropriation you demanded for the army and navy—the largest war appropriation ever made in peace-time?

The New York Post, head-over-heels in love with Roosevelt, writes: "While this budget message is cheering to liberals, it ought to be even more cheering to the Tories."

Why not? It contains concession after concession to them. Witness the section in which the President informs autocracy that "no new or additional taxes are proposed."

But the Tories are too smart to cheer. Each time Roosevelt gives in a little, they howl with rage and demand some more.

If the budget is to be balanced, it must be done by increasing the taxes on the rich. Out of these taxes must come a tremendous work relief program, the veterans' bonus and the funds for the Frazier measure, the Workers Social Insurance Bill.

The Seamen Have Spoken

THE New York sailors and firemen showed in their union meetings Monday night that they want unity with the militant West Coast seamen and not "war on the West Coast locals" as demanded by Paul Scharrenberg and the ship owners. They unanimously approving the expulsion of Scharrenberg.

They have answered the ultimatum delivered by the ship owners that the old low-wage agreement on Atlantic and Gulf coasts should be renewed without changes. They answered by voting for a referendum and by re-endorsing their original demands for twenty per cent wage raise and 75 cents an hour overtime pay, etc., and by declaring their intentions to take strike action if no satisfactory agreement is signed this month.

The seamen's action is doubly important in view of their decision in the same meetings to endorse the West Coast union's demand for a uniform national agreement, and instructions to their delegates to the International Seamen's Union Convention to be held in Washington, Jan. 13, to enforce this demand.

If the ships' crews and membership of the union vote "No" on the referendum, if the resolutions of the membership are carried out by the convention, then the convention will unite the forces of the seamen nationally, and the obvious attempt of the ship owners to destroy the seamen's union will be defeated.

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

Seattle Unit Reorganizes
Educational Work Improves
Consistent Growth Results

UNIT 13 in Seattle was reorganized last July, in a territory in which both the Party and the Unemployment Councils were quite strong two years ago, but in which left sectarian mistakes and factionalism left the Party disrupted and weak. In July two young comrades, both in the Party less than a year, took the job of putting this unit on a functioning basis.

The following results from July to November will show some of the unit's successes: (1) We started with a membership of 4 in July and have increased it to 13; (2) Several members who had dropped out of activity have been brought back; (3) 4 recruited to other units; (4) Established weekly forum under unit auspices, with attendance of 15 to 30; (5) Held two open unit meetings, on 7th World Congress and Defense of Ethiopia; (6) Regular sale of literature, through members and at forum.

The unit forum has been the chief activity, and the most successful. Each week it has shown a consistent growth, and is now well established, so that two locals of the Y. C. L. joined with the unit in a meeting for defense of Wesley Wolfe, who is threatened with deportation. The Forum has had speakers on such subjects as Ethiopia, Youth Congress, Dimitroff's Speech and reports from travellers in the Soviet Union.

In addition, a monthly open unit meeting to which the best contacts are invited. This has resulted in several recruits, and in a much better life of the unit. The handling of literature has been largely corrected by assignments for unit discussion and in preparation for the forums and open unit meetings, so that the members are now reading The Communist, the Communist International, the Party Organizer, the Imprecor and the Daily Worker. In addition, a great deal of literature has been sold, although not enough yet, so that the literature director has to high-pressure some of the members to take literature out for sale.

The unit has adopted the slogan "assignments for everyone," emphasizing that every member join a mass organization, union, Townsend Club, church discussion group, Washington Commonwealth Federation affiliate, etc. Regular reports of activities in these organizations are made.

As for shortcomings: The unit bureau did not function, and there was little collective planning and work. The forum, for example, was a one-man job until this was realized by the unit and corrected. Now there is a committee which handles the forum and another committee for educational work and leaflets. Unit meetings are long and cluttered up with business which should be handled entirely in the Bureau. This leaves little time for political discussions. This is being corrected by putting discussions as the first point on the agenda, and seeing that the Bureau meets and organizes the meetings and activities.

The unit has not reacted to local situations, even though it has a forum, which is a very good way to respond to local issues. Also, there has been little educational work in the way of leaflets. It is suggested by the Section that the unit consider issuing a regular neighborhood bulletin or paper in mimeographed form, a paper.

Work in neighborhood mass organizations is correctly pointed out as the only way to build the Party and strengthen its influence. All members should join these organizations and take an active part in their work.

Unit 13, Dist. 12 (Seattle).

Join the Communist Party

55 East 12th Street, New York

Please Send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

"MISS JUSTICE, ERASE THE A.A.A."

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

The Rallying Cry for Peace: Defend the Soviet Union

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
"Leave us in Peace!" This was the cry of the Russian workers in 1917 when they had succeeded in unshoring the band of royal imbeciles who had ruled them by divine right. Again the cry rings out across the ocean and is heard on our shores. Echoing back from America comes the cry of all workers and of all of us who are interested in peace, "Defend the Soviet Union," "Defend the Soviet Union."

But not all of us understand this slogan. Some of us listen to the cynical whispering of the war-makers. It is only a maneuver, they say. Look at the big army Russia has.

What was the most important act which the Bolsheviks accomplished and how does it affect us in America today? The first international action of Russia, while the World War was still raging, was to withdraw from it, and call on the world's working class to follow their example. Again in 1932 Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Union's representative, in unmistakable and ringing tones marked the contrast between the aims of a country where workers' rule and the imperialist powers, including the United States, where profit is king. He brought a hush to the Disarmament Conference when he stated clearly that Russia is ready for total and general disarmament, or any other plan that would be suggested which would gradually lessen the burden of armaments throughout the world. He warned the powers not to dissolve the conference, but to set up machinery to successively reduce war materials.

And what was the answer to this honest, peaceful overture? When the delegates had recovered from their astonishment at such a preposterous idea, as really suggesting disarming at a disarmament conference, they started to titter in most unstatesmanlike manner. The resolutions of their sardonic joke appeared in the New York Times where it said that Litvinov's peculiar notion was felt to be merely for "home consumption." Since then the Red Army has

Government Arms Against 'Deprivations' of Unemployed

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:
The following quotes are from Circular No. 30 issued by the Chicago Superintendent of Mails. The emphasis is mine:
"Especially during the Christmas heavy mailing period and periods of extremely cold weather and unemployment, attempts at deprivation of the mails are more likely to occur. Therefore, every armed guard, armed watchman and other employees of the Mailing Division must be constantly on the alert to prevent deprivation of the mails."
You will therefore please see that all arms and ammunition in use or to be used for guarding the mails are in perfect conditions, as they always should be, and that all employees to whom arms and ammunition are assigned are thoroughly instructed and warned to be fully prepared for immediate and efficient action against any and all attempts at deprivation of the mails."
This clearly expresses the callous attitude of the government which recognizes the criminal path into which the unemployed are sometimes forced, and yet does not hesitate to prepare for a most ruthless attack against them, in their desperate struggle against hopeless and terrible poverty. The sanctity of private property first. WORKER.

Roosevelt's Neutrality Policy On the Savannah River

Savannah, Ga.

Comrade Editor:
In this quiet Southern city, where stalks the misery and starvation so common to the ports of the richest capitalist country in the world, two ships are docked, one immediately astern of the other. One, the Norwegian steamer, Utsire, and the other, the Italian freighter, Monsanto, are being loaded with the pills for the cure of the depression, the remedy which the capitalists are trying to use.
The Utsire is being loaded with scrap iron for Italy that will be made into bullets directed against an independent people while the Italian freighter is being loaded with cotton to be used to drive the bullets into the hearts of the Ethiopian people.
Despite the fact that Roosevelt loudly proclaims his policy of neutrality, it is strange to say that silence prevails along the Savannah River concerning embargoes on these war shipments. Yes, the politicians are doing their utmost to lead the working class to another capitalist slaughter.

The only way to stop these shipments is by the organization of the stoveries, sailors and the whole working class into a fighting organization aimed at the capitalist class. Only by the destruction of the capitalist system can humanity be saved from the horrible wars of the future.
A SAILOR.

Shows Uncertainty in Cartoon Leads to Antagonism

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
In the January 1st issue of the Daily Worker, Gropper, I think, mistakenly labeled his cartoon. The fascist rape of Ethiopia has not been brought about by the Italian masses, but rather by the fascists, and their leader, Mussolini. Comrade Gropper should have differentiated between Italy as represented by the peaceful Italian masses, and the tyrant Mussolini, representing the forces of imperialism.

Build a Farmer-Labor Party Now

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"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.)

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World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"Good Neighbor" Profits What It Means for Cuba Complaints About Ho Lung

TALK about your "Good Neighbor" policy. Not since the good old days of Hoover has the Cuban-American Sugar Co. found anything quite so profitable. Its profits for the year 1935 were \$2,204,971. That gave the Cuban sugar trust a net of \$751,152, after paying interest on bonds and preferred stock, for payment on common stock, something that has not happened since 1929, when Hoover sat in the White House.

Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy achieved that in two ways. First, the Chase National and National City Banks' special agent, Jefferson Caffery, was sent to Havana to O.K. the murderous policy of Col. Fulgencio Batista, the Wall Street Gangster No. 1 in Cuba, head of the Cuban "army." Second, the Roosevelt Congress passed the Costigan-Jones Act, which paved the way for a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. By that treaty duty on Cuban sugar was reduced from two cents to nine-tenths of one cent a pound, and the quota for Cuban sugar was increased.

By Fulgencio's strong-arm methods of smashing trade unions, lowering the wages of sugar workers, and Roosevelt accommodating lowering of tariffs, the Cuban-American Sugar Co. can now look forward to an even better and sweeter year.

But what has been the cost to the Cuban masses? Not only have wages gone down, but the price of foodstuffs has gone way up through the very Costigan-Jones act that cut the U. S. tariff on Cuban sugar. The Cuban News Week recently published in its Economic Notes the fact that the price of meat per pound imported into Cuba costs 80 cents a pound! The average wage of a Cuban worker is 50 cents per day in the city and 25 cents per day in the country.

"To some extent," says Cuban News Week, "the recent rise in the cost of living is a result of the Cuban government through the purchase of 7,500,000 ounces of silver from the U. S. Export and Import Bank (another of Roosevelt's good-neighbory inventions). The cost of silver to the Cuban government was \$6,000,000. Since the pesos are being passed off at a par value of \$100,000 the Cuban government makes a profit of \$4,800,000 at the same time that it depreciates the value of its currency and raises the cost of living."

The Hankow correspondent of the China Weekly Review complains bitterly that the Kuomintang soldiers simply won't fight against the Red Army under the leadership of Ho Lung in Hunan Province.

"Now that it is an open secret," he writes, "the Ho Lung has again broken away from the government troops in western Hunan and the cordons that seemed to promise the very annihilation of the Red forces in Hunan within a few weeks (this has been promised regularly every few weeks for exactly six years—H.G.) there is much adverse criticism of the government troops and their immobility and lack of spirit and gumption. Why their overwhelming numbers should be unable to be able to mop up the Reds with a minimum effort. But what do we find? The Reds are again making fools of the government generals, for with 10,000 men (the figure is a gross under-estimation—H.G.) they are able to hold at bay a force estimated at 100,000. That shows the tenacity of the Reds. They have some measure of discipline which seems to be sadly lacking on the part of troops operating in Hunan Province at the present time. Let us hope that something will be done to shake them out of their present state of lethargy."
If we may suggest it, let the lethargic troops be sent against their real enemy, Japanese imperialism, and we bet they will show the same energy and heroism that the Red Army is able to demonstrate in the fight against the betrayer of China, Chiang Kai-shek.

NAZI culture has achieved a remarkable degree of economy. The sale of books of all kinds is dropping rapidly. The sale of books last year fell by 40 per cent. Export and import of books also are falling. Export of German books for 1935 was one-third of the amount of 1932. Only half the number of books that were imported last year as compared to the pre-Nazi year of 1932. The Nazis here are reaching their ideal cutting down imports without finding it necessary to find an Ersatz substitute.