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JAPAN MASSES MORE TROOPS AT BORDER; HITLER REPLY URGES ANTI-SOVIET PACTS

PARTY LINES CUT ACROSS BRUNO CASE

Republican Machine Is Working to Prevent the Execution

TRENTON, N. J., April 1.—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's execution was postponed yesterday until Friday night at 8 o'clock by Chief Keeper Mark Kimberling, as rumors that still another reprieve would be granted were circulating freely.

If Hauptmann dies on Friday night, it will cripple Governor Hoffman's Republican machine.

If the Grand Jury indicts Paul H. Wendel for the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby, with an indefinite postponement for Hauptmann as a result, it will mean that the Democrats have been defeated and that Hoffman is holding his own.

This is the significance of the strange tritride in Jersey justice while Hauptmann's life hangs in the balance. Every move in the drama is a political move. Hauptmann has become a helpless puppet whose strings are being pulled by rival political machines.

Jury Stalls for Time

The Grand Jury stalled for time all day yesterday, dallying with minor criminal cases, and postponing until today any consideration of the case of Paul H. Wendel, swindler and confidence man.

As no evidence to justify a stay in Hauptmann's execution was uncovered, the political motives behind every one of the principal actors, in the case of a forgotten baby called Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. were shamelessly transparent.

The men who are trying to save the former machine gunner in the German Imperial Army are all Republicans, every one of them a member of Governor Hoffman's machine.

Friends of Governor

Head Keeper Mark O. Kimberling, who postponed Hauptmann's execution Tuesday night, a Hoffman appointee, and a close friend of the governor, is expected to be the next Commissioner of State Police.

Alyne Freeman, who is the former of the Grand Jury, is also a Republican.

Ellis Parker, the detective, is also a Republican and an old friend of Governor Hoffman's.

The political lines cut squarely across the Hauptmann case. Every one of the major figures in the attempt to carry out the conviction of Hauptmann is a Democrat.

Attorney General David T. Wientz, Prosecutor Anthony M. Hauck and Prosecutor Erwin Marshall, who will present the case to the Grand Jury, are all prominent Democratic leaders.

Key Cities Move For Labor Party

Chicago Convention Prepares for Candidates—Sugar Addresses Pittsburgh Groups—Broad Philadelphia Endorsement Given

CHICAGO, April 1.—Endorsement of the state-wide Labor Party convention to be held Saturday and Sunday at Peoria and the passage of a resolution instructing its Executive Committee to prepare to place candidates on the ballot for Congress and the state legislature in districts in Cook County where such action is deemed favorable, marked the third convention of the Labor Party of Chicago and Cook County this Sunday.

Meeting all day at Lather's Hall, 720 S. Western Av., the convention, attended by more than 100 delegates adopted a constitution and made provisions to keep a fully functioning executive board always in office by electing ten alternates who can step into all existing or future vacancies. At present there are five such vacancies.

The principal debates took place around the issue of working to build Labor Party organizations in the wards and the placing of local tickets in the coming elections.

The "red scare" also appeared in the opening address of Chairman D. A. McVey, of the Leathers Union, declared that the Labor Party must be built to "prevent fascism and Communism." Indirectly referring to this, Sarraire Loewe, vice-chairman of the Labor Party, stated that all labor groups, including Communists and Socialists, have a place in the Labor Party movement.

Delegates A. Finckel of the Furriers Union, made a vigorous criticism of the executive board for its failure to take advantage of the many opportunities to become a factor in the political life of the city. He cited such issues as relief, WPA, hospital scandals, free speech, and others as vital problems on which the Labor Party had failed to take a stand.

Negroes Eager to Cooperate

Delegate Harper, a Negro, informed the convention that among the Negro people in this city there is dissatisfaction with the old parties and that they are eager to cooperate with the Labor Party if they are permitted to do so. A committee of Negroes was present at the convention.

Delegate Topp of the Bakers, a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor, warned the convention: "Some say we ought to wait till 1940, but if we wait that long we may not be able any longer to meet as we are doing now. It may be too late then."

Committee in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—Thirty-five leading trade unionists of Western Pennsylvania met here Sunday in the Seventh Avenue Hotel to hear an address by Maurice Sugar, noted Detroit labor attorney, and

(Continued on Page 2)

Skirmishes Continue Along Frontier; Soviets Await Reply to Sharp Note

French Demands for Demilitarization of Rhine Refused

LONDON, April 1.—Forecasting drawn-out negotiations in which Nazi war preparations will be speeded to coincide with Japan's increasingly menacing invasions in the Far East, Hitler practically stood pat on his original anti-Soviet plans in his reply to the Locarno powers published here tonight.

Making good his promise to attempt to organize the capitalist powers of Europe into one camp against the Soviet Union, Hitler reiterated his offer of pact—this time mutual assistance pacts—instead of non-aggression pacts—not only with France and Belgium but also with Great Britain and Italy.

Another proposal is for a Rhine-land Commission with one British, one Italian and one neutral member to supervise the maintenance of the military status quo on both sides of the German-French-Belgian borders. Hitler has thus flatly refused to accede to the French demand for demilitarization of the Rhineland zone.

It was also proposed by Hitler that France, Belgium and Germany should be allowed to attach representatives to the Rhineland Commission to share in its considerations.

Finally, Hitler offered to draw up another treaty with the Locarno powers—Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy—to take the place of the one he violated and smashed on March 7.

Hitler went a step further than before when he proposed mutual assistance pacts with his neighbors. Previously, his offer stood for non-aggression pact only. This was not taken as a fundamental change be-

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE MILITARISTS PUSH WAR DRIVE IN FAR EAST



Heavier concentration of Japanese troops has followed Tokyo's repeated attacks upon Outer Mongolia. Japanese troops above are shown in maneuvers near the Soviet border.

Detention of Ships' Crews, Passengers Is Protested

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 1.—Heavier concentrations of Japanese troops are massing near the Mongolian border post of Adik Dolon, scene of a three-day battle when the Japanese crossed the frontier, reports from Ulan Bator, capital of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, said today.

The persistent and aggressive character of the Japanese attacks on the Mongolian border since March 30, indicate that the Japanese military command in Manchuria intends still more dangerous provocations to war.

The Japanese-Manchurian detachment which was just driven out of Mongolian territory, was heavily armed, supported by a fleet of auto trucks, artillery, tanks, armored cars and bombing planes.

U. S. S. R. Awaits Reply

The Soviet government is awaiting a reply to its stern warning to Japan to cease its war provocations and to accept the proposal of the Soviet Union for the formation of a commission to solve border incidents.

The Japanese-Manchurian invaders who were awaiting reinforcements had penetrated at one time twenty-eight miles inside the frontier. The Mongolian soldiers fell back fighting. When they were reinforced they drove the Japanese invaders to the border. Again, the Japanese, with a larger force, re-entered Mongolian territory but after hard fighting were finally driven back.

While awaiting new reinforcements, latest information at hand shows, skirmishes are continuing along the Mongolian Peoples Republic frontier.

Ambassadors Confer

Stomonyakov, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, talked with Ota, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow on Tuesday, March 31, in order to inform him of the Soviet government's reply to the Japanese proposal, regarding the formation of a commission to solve the frontier incidents.

The Soviet government's reply emphasizes that it considers it extremely important to safeguard the peace, not only on the sector of the Soviet-Manchurian frontier from Lake Khenka to the "umyanh River, but also on all other sectors of the Soviet-Manchurian frontier.

Therefore against the Japanese proposals, the Soviet government demands the formation of commissions to solve the conflicts on all sectors of the Soviet-Manchurian frontier, also along the Mongolian-Manchurian frontier.

New Attacks

The reply further points out that despite the negotiations between the Mongol Peoples Republic and Manchukuo, new attacks by Japanese troops have taken place in the past few days on the Mongolian-Manchurian frontier, which in the interest of peace, necessitate taking immediate measures and which do not allow the Soviet Government to passively await further development of events.

Stop Japanese Imperialists In Drive for New Slaughter

AN EDITORIAL

WAR in the Far East is perilously near! For three days, Japanese troops, with artillery, tanks, bombing planes, have been fighting within the border of the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

This is not only a blow against this small nation which twelve years ago won its national independence against imperialism but is also aimed at starting war against the Soviet Union. Japanese imperialism looks upon the free People's Republic of Mongolia as prey for its colonial adventure and as the easiest and fastest route into the Soviet Union.

There is no criminal length to which these assassins of their own statesmen will not go in order to attempt to drown the victorious rule of Socialism in blood.

That fuse which the Japanese military criminals are lighting in the Far East will explode also in the West. Hitler has signed and sealed a war pact with Japan calling for joint action against the U.S.S.R. Poland is pledged to follow Hitler's lead. Mussolini has already announced to the world that politics today must be reduced to the war against Bolshevism, in which all capitalist lands, including Fascism, must present a united front.

The Hearsts, the Borahs and others would have the American people lulled themselves to sleep with the dangerous opium of "isolation" and American aloofness from the danger which threatens all humanity.

The entire American naval fleet is already in the war zone. American capitalist interests reach into Japan, into China. Japan looks to the House of Morgan and to the duPonts for the millions of dollars and the war supplies to carry on war against the Soviet Union.

Peace is indeed indivisible! The people in this country are in a strategic position—if they will act.

The American masses must raise their voice so that the Tokyo assassins can hear the cry for peace. The vast majority of the American people who are opposed to war must make it plain to their own war-mongers, the Hearsts, the Str-

conventions of the unemployed or organizations culminating in the unified Workers Alliance that will become a powerful united organization of the unemployed.

There may be and there undoubtedly are certain minor differences of opinion as to what would be the best name for the united unemployed organization; as to who shall occupy leading positions in such an organization, etc. but there is no serious dispute over major questions of concern to all the unemployed. What is important for the struggle against unemployment is the fact that only a small fraction of the unemployed have been organized and that even these have been further weakened because they have been divided into several organizations.

Unity of All Unemployed Must Be Achieved to Fight Roosevelt Program

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

Five million three thousand families are still dependent upon either direct relief or the coöperative wages provided on work relief jobs. These millions of families represent more than twenty million men, women and children.

But as even President Roosevelt is forced to admit, "These figures, large as they are do not of course include all those who seek work in the United States. In none of these figures are included the many unemployed who are experiencing great difficulties in maintaining independent support. Neither are there included the many others not on the relief rolls who are content (1) with occasional employment; nor some who are so constituted (2) that they do not desire to work; nor many young people who cannot get work and are obliged to share the livelihood earned by their parents."

All these millions who constitute a large section of the entire population and a probable majority of the working-class population of the richest country in the world, face the prospect if they do not already experience, absolute, unrelieved starvation.

Federal Direct Aid Ends

All Federal direct relief has been discontinued. Roosevelt has declared that "the American workers want jobs and not a dole." He has taken away the "dole" and now he is taking away even the make-shift jobs. He is restoring the policy which he defeated after several years of bitter struggle during the first years of the crisis under the administration of Herbert Hoover. "The Federal Government cannot maintain relief for unemployed in any State," he declares again in his recent message to Congress. "Relief is a local and State responsibility."

And, while he abandons the so-called unemployables to cities and states that have declared their inability to cope with the problem, he proceeds to dismiss 700,000 employables from the WPA jobs which they have held for a few months. By throwing these 700,000 off their jobs, he abandons them to hunger and consequent disease and physical destruction. If they survive several months of undernourishment or absolute starvation, their health will nevertheless have been destroyed, to the extent that they will have ceased to be "employable" and become, along with millions of others, physically unfit for work and therefore "unemployable."

This is the manner in which Roosevelt, the "humanitarian" solves the problem of unemployment and unemployment relief. This is the manner in which he placates the Liberty Leaguers, the Economy Leaguers, the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce. This is how he balances the budget and buys the support of big business for the forthcoming elections.

This is the reason why unity of the organized unemployed becomes imperative. It is in order to defeat this monstrous program that we must unify all our fighting forces.

It is with these conditions in mind that we must view the tremendous significance of the coming

Unquestionably, nothing will please Comrade Krumbein more than to learn that the Sunday Worker has become the mass newspaper in New York that it can become.

So let's give Comrade Krumbein a real gift. Let's organize to push the sale and circulation of the Sunday Worker on Saturday and Sunday, April 18 and 19 up to 60,000. This will be no real job provided it is properly organized. Let's mobilize every Party member for Saturday and Sunday mornings to sell the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker. Let's see to it that home deliveries are intensified manifold. Once establishing the 60,000 let us see to it that it does not drop, but on the contrary moves forward and upward so that in a short time we can reach 100,000.

Do you agree? Then let's rally our forces to put 60,000 Sunday Workers through on April 18 and 19. Let this be one of our gifts to Comrade Krumbein.

Communists Vote Today In Primary

Enrolled voters of New York's political parties will go to the polls today in the primary elections for members of the state committee and delegates to the national conventions.

The sharpest contest is in the Socialist Party between the Old Guard and Militant Groups.

Carl Brodsky, secretary of the State Committee of the Communist Party, yesterday called upon all Communist voters to vote under the Hammer and Sickle for the full Communist slate.

All voters who enrolled as Communists last October are entitled to vote.

The polls will be open from 9 p. m. to 10 p. m.

(Continued on Page 2)

Revolution of 1921 Changed Structure of Outer Mongolia

Cattle Raisers Driving Force In New Life

Close Economic Ties With U.S.S.R. Aid Country's Growth

The Mongolian Peoples Republic, or as it is called by the imperialists, Outer Mongolia (as distinguished from Inner Mongolia which belongs now partly to China and partly to Japanese Manchukuo) is a country of tremendous size. Its inhabitants are Arats or cattle breeders. Agriculture is weakly developed; cattle breeding is still the most important basis of its economy.

The poor cattle breeders were, therefore, the main driving power of the anti-feudal agrarian and anti-imperialist revolution which entirely changed the structure of the country. They have been the social basis of the Revolutionary People's Party which was organized in 1920. This Party headed the revolution in 1921 and proclaimed the Mongolian Peoples Republic in 1924.

The achievements of the Republic are tremendous. In 1913, there were 13,000,000 heads of cattle on the territory of the present Mongolian Peoples Republic. According to the latest figures available, those of 1934, the number of cattle has increased to over 21,000,000 heads.

A basis was laid for development of Mongolian industry. The factories which were erected by the Mongolian Peoples Republic with the technical support of the Soviet Union are devoted mainly to the processing of local raw materials.

In 1934, a wool-washing factory in Chabchyl and an industrial combine in Ulan Bator were built and began to work. The combine consists of a power station, a textile trust, and a leather-working and shoe-manufacturing trust.

The factory of the Ulan Bator combine employed 1195 workers in 1934. This is a large figure according to Mongolian standards.

(These figures and facts are taken from No. 4 of the 1935 issue of the Magazine, "Pacific Ocean.")

In his report to the seventh great OHRAL on Dec. 24, 1934, Premier Gendun of the Mongolian Peoples Republic stated:

"As a result of the new course of our policies, nomadic cattle breeding in our country has overcome its decline and is now developing upwards."

"We have a considerable improvement in the field of trading. Thanks to the help of the Soviet Union our country is now provided with the most important commodities. Our foreign trade is mainly with the Soviet Union. This has brought us great advantages because we are not thus exposed to capitalist exploitation."

"We have just begun to tackle a problem of the development of our national revolutionary culture, in every field. The main task connected with the building of our national culture is to make it a weapon in the struggle for the complete liquidation of the survivals of feudalism, of feudal outlooks in the consciousness of the nomads, for the love of our country, for the strengthening of our national independence for the development of the productive forces of our country."

The American Foreign Policy Association on Nov. 20, 1934, published an interesting survey of the economic and social achievements of the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

New Social Order

"In outer Mongolia," the writer of the report says, "the masses of people are building a new social order by nullifying the former privileges of the princes and Lamas. . . . As distinguished from Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, the change in Outer Mongolia is based on aims which really correspond to Mongolian interests, and the process of change itself is in the hands of the Mongolians. . . . Only in Outer Mongolia are the lower and higher administrative posts occupied by Mongolians, and the schools and undoubtedly the troops are entirely Mongolian."

Relations with U.S.S.R.

The writer emphasizes the close relations between the Mongolian Peoples Republic and the Soviet Union. He emphasizes the tremendous economic assistance which the Soviet Union is giving to the Mongolian Peoples Republic. He emphasizes "the advantages which are derived from the close economic connection with the Soviet Union, especially with regard to protection of Outer Mongolia against the influence of the world crisis. . . . In the North and Northwest of the Mongolian Peoples Republic rural economy was mechanized with the help of Soviet machines and the building of irrigation canals. . . . Considerable improvement was made in the field of transportation."

The writer of the report further remarks on government control of the economic, cheap provisions thanks to the foreign trade monopoly. . . . The Lamas are still economically strong and exercise religious influences. Their number, however, is decreasing (before the revolution they amounted to a third of the population).

A broad perspective of economic and cultural growth is opening up for the Mongolian nomads, whom the revolution awakened to a new life and before the developing proletariat of the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

"Since the first day of our people's revolution we have marched side by side with the Soviet Union," said Premier Gendun of the Mongolian Peoples Republic in his above mentioned speech, "and thus we shall march together until the final victory and fight our enemies in merciless struggle."

OUTER MONGOLIAN CAVALRY PREPARED TO REBUFF JAPANESE INVASION



Trained to defend their land against imminent attack by Japanese imperialism, the cavalry of the Mongolian Peoples Republic (above) has successfully repulsed every raid by Japanese-Manchurian troops. The most serious attack occurred yesterday at Adyk-Dolon, thirty miles within Mongolian territory.

PEOPLE OF OUTER MONGOLIA CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY



Pictured above is a demonstration commemorating the tenth anniversary of the independence of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, now in grave danger of invasion by Japanese imperialism. The Soviet Union has signed a mutual assistance pact with the Mongolian Peoples Republic and will defend its independence in case of invasion.

Jobless Unity Imperative

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers Alliance insisted that they must have a substantial majority. This agreement has been made in all good faith and the leaders of the Councils will loyally adhere to the terms of the agreement.

We feel certain that the membership of the Councils and of the many independent project workers' organizations that have been built under our leadership will likewise support these agreements because they have been prepared over a long period of time to consider all questions in terms of the best interests of all the unemployed and of the working class as a whole rather than in terms of "prestige" and formal organizational considerations.

In order that this may be achieved, the delegates of the Unemployment Councils and the supporters of unity in all the delegations will have to remain mindful of their responsibility throughout the convention and even afterward. Unity, like every thing that is essential to the interests of the workers, must be won through struggle. And struggle, to be effective, must be not only militant, but also carefully planned and executed by conscious, disciplined forces.

The Unemployment Council comes to the unification convention as an organization that was born and organized in struggle. We come to Washington in 1935 as we came in 1931 and 1932 in the great National Hunger Marches for the purpose of striking an effective blow against those who would impose misery and starvation misery and starvation upon the masses of unemployed. If the struggle is more difficult and more complicated today than it was then, we must prove ourselves even better able to achieve our purpose than we did when our movement was younger.

We have learned a great deal in the six years of our existence and struggle. All that we have learned, all our experiences and resources must be unstintingly and without hesitation placed at the disposal of the united movement of which we now become a part. It is a privilege to contribute to the necessary unification of the forces of the working class. Unity of the unemployed organizations is such a contribution. We, the members of the Unemployment Council, will gain along with the whole working class from this unification.

Every organization of unemployed should by all means send as many delegates as they are entitled to and as many as they can to this historic convention, and mobilize the maximum forces for the March on April 11. Every delegate who comes should keep always in mind that our decisions and action will have a bearing on the immediate and more basic interests of the unemployed masses. We can, we must, we will create a tightly, united organization for the struggle against unemployment.

Painters Win Court Battle, Keep Charter

(Continued from Page 1)

Another striking victory was scored yesterday by the union painters of District Council 9, Brotherhood of Painters, in their fight for the results of the honest election of Feb. 29 and against racketeering elements. An agreement was reached with the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood by which the district charter is retained and Louis Weinstein, progressive leader, remains as secretary-treasurer of the council.

The agreement, which became a court order, was entered on the Supreme Court records yesterday afternoon, after a day and a half of hearings on the legal action to prevent the lifting of the charter. As the order stands, nine of the twelve business agents elected on Feb. 29 are to remain in office, including Serra, Laditsky, Perlin, Lotker, Lynch and Motlin who stood for the progressive program of Weinstein, and Pellaocchio, Elstein and Reed of the old guard in the union. New elections are to be held in June of this year.

The struggle of the New York union painters to rid themselves of racketeering and corrupt leadership reached a climax in the election of Feb. 29, which was supervised by the rank and file of the union and which resulted in an overwhelming victory for Weinstein, who had fought racketeering for years. The General Executive Board of the Brotherhood, without giving a reason for such a move, revoked the charter of the district council on the day of the election. The court action ensued, resulting in the order of yesterday which places Weinstein in office.

Second Suicide Is Result Of WPA Pink Slip Firing

A pink slip from W.P.A. Administrator V. F. Ridder has driven another project worker to suicide. This second case of suicide in a week, directly a result of WPA dismissal, was called to the attention of City Projects Council yesterday. Mrs. Goldie Larner Stanley, twenty-nine years old, died in a gas-filled room at 36 West Seventy-first Street after more than a week of trying to get back on Recreation Project 1,100.

In a communication to Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA administrator, Oscar Fuss, executive secretary of the C.P.C., said: "We suggest that in future speeches you avoid references to 'human values.'" The other suicide was Victor S. Brown, employed at Columbia University as a draftsman. After receiving his pink slip he hanged himself.

Tampa Trial Set April 13

TAMPA, Fla., April 1 (UP).—Trial of three defendants charged with kidnaping and second degree murder in the slaying of three labor organizers has been reset for Monday, April 13, at Bartow in Polk County.

Labor Party Moves Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

set up a committee to organize a Farmer-Labor Party. A broader conference will be called later by the committee, it was indicated.

Representatives were present from the United Mine Workers, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Aluminum Workers Union, Painters, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Roll Turners, Journeymen Tailors, Electrical and Radio Workers, and others.

It was reported that a committee for organizing a Farmer-Labor Party is working in the Tenth Legislative District of Allegheny County, with four unions affiliated—East Pittsburgh local of the Electrical and Radio Workers Union, Renton Local of the U.M.W., Rankin Lodge of the A. A. and Chalfant Borough Project Workers Union. The committee is calling a legislative district conference early in May to write a platform for the Farmer-Labor Party there.

Philadelphia Activity

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Without a dissenting vote, a citizens' conference on unemployment, representing about 40,000 persons, went on record favoring a national Farmer-Labor Party and a Philadelphia Labor Party for 1936. The conference, attended by 60 delegates from 37 organizations, was called by a committee representing Central Labor Union, District Textile Council, the Inter-Professional Association, American Federation of Teachers, Unemployment Council, Association of County Relief Board Employees, United Business Men's Association, and other groups.

In addition, the meeting endorsed the Frazer-Lundeen Bill, the Marcantonio Bill, the American Youth Bill, and decided to form a permanent Citizens' Committee on Unemployment. Unemployment problems will be brought to the special session of the legislature on May 4.

Mass Raids in Poland Jail 400 Communists

WARSAW, April 1 (UP).—More than 400 Communists were arrested today in mass raids by police following widespread labor strikes in Poland. Hundreds of houses were searched in Warsaw, Cracow, Lublin and Lelinc.

Mark Easter Rebellion

The Irish Easter Week Rebellion of 1916 will be commemorated by the Irish workers of New York on Sunday night, April 12, at the Irish Workers Club, 400 East 140th Street. The speakers will include J. Hanna, who participated in the Belfast dock strike of 1904, and John O'Donnell of the Irish Echo. John McCarthy will preside.

Hitler Reply Urges Pacts Against USSR

French Demands for Demilitarization of Rhine Refused

(Continued from Page 1)

cause his primary purpose is to unite capitalist Europe against the Soviet Union.

In one passage, the German note rejected the Locarno proposals made on March 20 as "lacking that spirit of understanding of the laws of honor and equality requisite for making free and therefore holy treaties." The Locarno proposals were for an internationally-policed Rhineland zone in exchange for a conference to examine Hitler's proposals some time in the future.

To "Relax" Tension

As presented by Hitler, the Rhineland Commission would be a temporary affair to last four months. Its main purpose is to "relax European tension." Immediately after agreement on this point, negotiations would begin to replace the Versailles Treaty, drafting a western European air pact and new mutual assistance pacts to succeed the Locarno Treaty.

It is significant that none of Hitler's proposals include the Soviet Union which would be left out in the cold while all these negotiations between the capitalist powers are proceeding. Under cover of drafting mutual assistance pacts with every country but the Soviet Union, Hitler hopes to build a united imperialist front for the invasion of the Soviets.

Other points in the Hitler reply proposed that France and Belgium agree in advance to abide by the decisions of the proposed international Rhineland Commission and for the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration to which all plans for a European "settlement" shall be submitted.

Great Britain is understood to have accepted the proposals as a basis for discussion. It is felt that France may unceremoniously reject them in which case increased tension between France and Great Britain may be expected.

21 Ships Tied Up By Strike

The crew of the S. S. Quarigo, of the United States Fruit Line, joined the ranks of the striking seamen when the entire deck crew walked off early yesterday afternoon.

Leaders of the striking rank and file maritime workers stated that the black-gang and stewards department are expected to join the strike. The S. S. Quarigo strike brings the total number of ships affected by the waterfront strike to twenty-one, in New York and Baltimore.

The Citizens Committee for Striking Seamen, which was organized Friday by the Knickerbocker Democratic Club, will meet again tonight to plan on raising funds for the strikers and to bring about a wider support for the strike among other unions and working class organizations.

Washington, D. C., April 1

Warning that striking seamen and their friends in Congress have information that non-seamen are being signed on the S. S. President Harding—a threat to safety at sea and a violation of law—has been sent direct to the Department of Commerce.

Representative Vito Marcantonio (Rep. N. Y.) has notified Secretary of Commerce Roper of this extreme strike-breaking measure, and called upon the Department to enforce the law. The department promised, Marcantonio said today, to look into the matter at once. He wired Roper as follows: "Am reliably informed International Mercantile Marine are signing on ships non-seamen in engine and deck department. This is in violation of law and also is grave danger to the lives of passengers. I call upon you for immediate action towards enforcement of law and protection of lives of passengers."

The Congressmen acted in response to a request from Joe Curran, chairman of the I.S.U. membership strike committee. Curran protested on behalf of 2,400 seamen striking in the port of New York.

WHERE JAPAN THREATENS WORLD PEACE



The Mongolian Peoples Republic is wedged in between the Soviet Union on the north, Manchuria on the west and the five north Chinese provinces to the south. From its military base in Manchuria, and north China, Japanese imperialism makes its raids and invasions upon the peaceful folk of Outer Mongolia.

More Troops Are Sent To Border by Japan

Skirmishes Are Continued Along the Frontier as the Soviet Union Awaits Reply to Note Sent Tokyo

(Continued from Page 1)

rious responsibility of the Japanese government in case the action of its subordinate bodies would lead to the spreading and deepening of the conflicts now occurring.

Japanese Ambassador Ota tried to maintain that the new conflicts were occurring not through the fault of the Japanese Manchurians, but to the defects and alleged uncertainty of the boundaries.

Somonyakov pointed out the complete lack of truth in these contentions, as no one will believe that Mongolia seeks war with Japan. The uncertainty of the boundaries is also no argument, as for instance, the Japanese troops during their skirmishes on March 31 attempted to advance 45 kilometers.

Reminded of Soviet Obligation

Somonyakov reminded the ambassador of the repeated statements regarding the Soviet government's interest, from the viewpoints of the interests in peace and also the security of its own frontiers, in maintaining peace on the Mongolian-Manchurian frontier.

The Soviet commissar stated that he had informed Ota on Feb. 21 about the Soviet Union's obligation to render assistance to the Mongolian Peoples Republic should a third party attack it.

Detention of Steamers

On March 30, the Soviet Ambassador in Japan, Yurenev protested to the Japanese Foreign Ministry against the unlawful detention by Japanese authorities of two Soviet steamers, Suchan and Dvina. Suchan, with 345 passengers on board, was on its way from the Soviet port, Petropavlovsk to Vladivostok when it ran into a storm. Running short of fuel, Dvina came to the rescue but could not transfer coal to this ship on the open sea. The Captain of the Suchan then asked the So-

viet naval authorities by radio for permission to enter the next port in order to tranship coal there.

The Soviet authorities send a letter to the Japanese Consul General at Vladivostok, asking permission for these ships to enter the Japanese ports of Hakodate or Minami, whereupon he received verbal permission.

Brought to Aomori

When the Soviet Steamers entered Minami, they were detained by Japanese authorities and brought to the Japanese port of Aomori where both steamers, crews and passengers were detained.

The captains of both ships were arrested on "suspicion of espionage" for entering a closed harbor and for infringement against the law regarding fortified zones.

Yurenev stated that the Soviet steamers entered Minami with permission of the Japanese Consul General and that the Consul had informed the Soviet authorities only seven days later that "He had no right to permit the steamers to enter Minami."

Accusations Unfounded

Accusations against the captains for infringement of seafaring laws and entering closed harbor are consequently unfounded and even less founded is the detention of both ships and the arrest of the captains.

Yurenev further emphasized the unlawful actions of the Japanese authorities in Aomori Port in demanding that the Soviet Captains sign protocols written in Japanese, which the captains declined to do and which is in contradiction to paragraph fifty-six of the Japanese statutes of law proceedings.

Concluding his protest, Yurenev stated that more than ten days had passed since the detention of the steamers, and that this was causing considerable losses to the Soviet Union and the passengers.

Begun Speaks 3 Controlled On Child Labor Townsend Plan

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—"For the last twelve years the Democratic and Republican parties, while giving lip service, have killed this socially necessary measure," declared I. Begun, representing the Communist Party in the open hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the national child labor amendment.

Begun filed his full statement with the committee, although like many others present, he did not get the floor in the time allowed, yesterday.

The Communist spokesman pointed out that all present, even those who oppose the amendment, claim that they oppose child labor. But, Begun added, "all true friends of the child can see that the Republican and Democratic parties will not put up a real fight against the exploiters and profiteers of child labor, the publishers, the textile operators, the canning interests, the large plantation owners. A Farmer-Labor Party would really put an end to child labor—would immediately ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment."

"The Communist Party is wholeheartedly behind the amendment," said Begun. He then pointed out that while Mayor LaGuardia, Burleighman, Steuer and other political leaders both Democratic and Republican appeared here and made moving and powerful speeches in favor of the abolition of child labor, they appeared as individuals, and meanwhile, year after year, the representatives of their parties in the legislature have kept the bill in committee and never even permitted a record vote to be taken on it.

Begun urged the necessity of a national child labor amendment rather than any reliance on state laws, because the problem is a national one. "Moreover," he pointed out, "objection to federal control is always raised only in cases of social legislation, rarely in regard to granting money or other assistance to banks, railroads and large corporations."

The Communist Party, said, Begun, stands also for the passage of the National Youth Act, as a necessary supplement to the amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UP).—Robert E. Clements, resigned secretary-treasurer of the Townsend Plan, told the House old age pensions inquiry today that three men had controlled the assets of Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., which has received nearly \$1,000,000 in contribution.

Clements's statement was made after Committee Counsel James R. Sullivan, read into the record a letter from Dr. F. E. Townsend to Clements suggesting a "wholesale" membership drive and suggesting that it appeared there were "millions in the idea."

Clements named the three as himself, Dr. F. E. Townsend and Townsend's brother, Walter, a former hotel porter, described by Committee Counsel Sullivan as a "dummy."

Clements's testimony came after the committee had admitted to its records copies of indictments naming Edward J. Margett, California Townsend manager, on various charges some twenty or more years ago.

Left Socialists Ask Support of Members

The national organization of the Socialist Party has urged all Socialist voters, in a letter from Clarence Senior, national secretary, to support the Left Socialist candidate in today's primaries. Senior's letter states that these candidates "are the only ones recognized by the Socialist Party of the U. S. A."

Harold Laski, noted member of the British Labor Party, has also sent a letter, urging support of the Left Socialist candidates and sharply attacking the reactionary "Old Guard" group who have put up opposition candidates.

Railway Bill Amendments Are Suggested

Brotherhoods, Owners Expected to Resume Negotiations

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Talk of amending the Wheeler-Crocker railroad consolidation bill so as to deny compensation to men losing jobs in unifications within a single railway system was heard today as a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee continued hearings on the legislation.

Both sides voiced private expectation that negotiations to handle the question by agreement between owners and railway brotherhoods will be resumed soon.

There were no open references to these matters. The hearing was devoted to further testimony in opposition to legislation. President L. A. Downs of the Illinois Central complained that the bill would be a "first step" toward Government ownership.

Government Firm

R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the Association of American Railroads, asked the committee why Congress didn't provide compensation for the Government's own thousands of employes who have been fired on the Supreme Court whacked down on New Deal agreements.

A dispute arose over what should be called a "railroad," for purposes of compensation. The roads maintained only job losses resulting from combinations among two or more separate systems should be subject to compensation. The brotherhood chiefs declined to accept.

The bill as now drawn, would cover inner-system unifications. However, the chiefs are not opposed to bargaining.

How many workers would be left out in the cold without compensation, should inner-system combinations be exempted, is not indicated. The railroads also presented C. R. Gray, Union Pacific railroad company president. He said the question should be handled "by collective bargaining."

Representatives of shippers' organizations opposed the bill. They were visibly embarrassed when George Harrison of the railway labor executives asked them for a statement of profits.

Utility Firm Buys Hearst Policy, Charge

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UP).—Resuming his attack upon William Randolph Hearst, Senator Lewis Schwellenbach, Democrat, Washington, charged today in the Senate that the publisher's editorial policies were "controlled" by H. C. Hopson, Associated Gas and Electric Company official, during the Congressional fight on the Utilities Holding Company Act.

Schwellenbach said Hearst "got twice as much advertising out of Hopson as any other publisher" and for that reason, Hearst directed his "wrath" against the Senate Lobby Committee when it investigated Hopson's activities.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, veteran Senate investigator, praised the lobby group's activities and said committee members should be "checked seriously" what Mr. Hearst says.

Schwellenbach read several Hearst editorials dating as far back as the Spanish-American war, some of which vigorously criticized President William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. He charged that the editorials partly were responsible for McKinley's assassination.

Harlem Police Trying to Gag Eyewitnesses

Harlem police were trying yesterday afternoon to intimidate eyewitnesses to the brutal attack of Charles Brown, Negro policeman, on John McNeil, a Negro worker, last Sunday afternoon. The attack took place at 127th Street and Lenox Avenue, in Harlem. It aroused a wave of indignation among Harlem residents.

An officer called yesterday morning at the home of George Lewis, who was threatened by Brown during his wild assault on McNeil. He received no information.

McNeil's wife and attorney Samuel Chassy of the International Labor Defense, finally secured a conference with him in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital. They were barred by the police authorities on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

McNeil is suffering from a fractured arm, a broken nose, skull abrasions and other injuries. Tuesday, a delegation of prominent Negro and white citizens, organized by the Provisional Committee for the Conference in Harlem on Civil Rights, forced the issuance of a summons for Brown on a charge of assault. The hearing will come up in the Fifth District Court, East 121st Street, near Lexington Avenue, April 9th at 11 a.m. Lewis and other witnesses reported to the police authorities that McNeil was kicked by Brown in the face several times, while he lay helpless upon the ground.

Flood Bill to Senate

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UP).—The House today passed the Koppelman Bill to permit the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make \$25,000,000 in rehabilitation loans to flood sufferers. The measure now goes to the Senate for action.

Lung Prices Are Debated In Senate

Silicosis Compensation Hearings Are Held in Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—Over the general question of whether the price of a pair of lungs can properly be put at \$3,000, or whether more or nothing should be paid, union leaders, employers, and in a long-range way, Secretary of Labor Perkins argued here yesterday.

It was at the open hearings of the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry, discussing the Schwartz-wald bill for compensation for total disability due to silicosis.

Silicosis is destruction of the lungs through breathing of silica dust; by tunnel diggers, sand blasters, marble cutters, and workers in similar trades. It has recently slain several hundred in New York and nearby states. The bill mentions "total disability" as a necessary pre-condition to collecting the \$3,000. "Total disability" in cases of silicosis usually very shortly precedes death.

All parties agreed that the bill was a compromise, to establish compensation rates for a formerly non-compensated disease.

Secretary Perkins in recent statements quoted yesterday argued that the \$3,000 was so atrociously low that it would be better to have no compensation rate and allow the dying man or his family to sue for damages under the common law.

George Meany, president of the State Federation of Labor, declared that damages usually were not obtained, but that owners in dusty industries were closing them down for fear that men killed there by silicosis would get such heavy damages the proprietors would be ruined.

President Thomas J. Curtis of the Rock Drillers and Tunnel Workers Union favored the bill.

Employers argued for the right to physically examine and X-ray applicants for work in dusty industries, in order to select those who would be able to work longest before going down with silicosis. The bill at present does not allow such compulsory physical examination.

S. M. Blincken, legislative secretary of the Knickerbocker Democrats, called the measure reactionary.

"We should not be interested in a few employers and insurance companies to the point of sacrificing the interests of the workers," he said. "They pay out of profits. The labor movement is replete with incidents where the interests of labor have been neglected or betrayed by reactionary labor leaders."

Classified
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Shopping Guide

**East New York
Brownsville and
East Flatbush**

This Directory of Brownsville, East New York and East Flatbush Merchants will appear each Thursday in the Daily Worker. Workers are urged to patronize these firms and mention the paper when making purchases.

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Why Is the Socialist Old Guard Silent on LaGuardia?

AN EDITORIAL

IF YOU want to see a strange phenomenon in nature, try this:
Ask an "Old Guard" Socialist leader to attack the sales tax publicly.
Usually talkative, he will at once be stricken dumb. No amount of patient, helpful questioning will help the afflicted Old Guardsman find his tongue.
Examination by a doctor would promptly prove that it is a political disease. The Old Guard just cannot speak critically of Mayor LaGuardia.

WHY this curious thing? workers may ask.
Why were Messrs. Louis Waldman, Abe Cahan, James Oneal, Algernon Lee and the other plumed knights of the Old Guard tongue-tied when there were public hearings on the infamous sales tax?
Why were their lips sealed when an anti-fascist delegation protested against Mayor LaGuardia's making a speech at an Italian fascist rally at Madison Square Garden.
Why were they silent when LaGuardia deputized city employees to serve as strikebreakers in the recent building service strike?
Why did words fail them when the Mayor and the Board of Estimate cut relief appropriations for April, May and June—in the face of 40,000 WPA layoffs?
Why were their larynxes choked when the A. F. of L. unions were fighting for prevailing wages on WPA work and against the "security" wage, supported by LaGuardia?
Why were they voiceless when the Mayor's police commissioner, Lewis J. Valentine, invoked the infamous "protective custody" order against the leaders of the unemployed demonstration on Feb. 15?
Why have they lost their speech in the face of the LaGuardia administration's refusal to permit the united May Day parade to use Fifth Avenue?
Why is the torrent of Mr. Waldman's golden words so suddenly dammed—just when the teachers and other civil servants are demanding of LaGuardia and the State legislature the restoration of salary cuts made at the beginning of the LaGuardia regime?
Why, oh why?

IS IT perhaps because—oh, horrid thought!—there is an alliance between the "Old Guard" and LaGuardia?
Is it because of lucrative judgeships LaGuardia has handed out to Old Guardsmen Jacob Panken and Charles Solomon . . . and because of other political plums to come?
Is it for reasons like these that the "Old Guard" Socialists in the trade unions sing hosannas to LaGuardia as a "friend of labor"?
Is it because they are agents of LaGuardia within the labor movement that they attack so fiercely the Communists and all other forces working for a Labor Party in New York?
Is the "Old Guard" planning an open marriage with the Mayor? And is that what Abe Cahan, purveyor of purity in the "Socialist" Jewish Daily Forward, meant

when he said about the Mayor at the induction of Judge Panken (Jan. 2, 1935):
"There are some members of our party who feel that reform is needed in the ranks of radical Socialists and of Socialists in general. They want a broader outlook. So we can consider the Mayor one of us."



IS THIS WHY THEY'RE SILENT?

Isadore Gorelick Memorial Tonight

A memorial in honor of the memory of Isadore Gorelick, formerly a member of Artel Theatre and active member of the Communist Party, has been arranged by Artel and Branch 9 of the International Workers Order. Comrade Gorelick was a member of Branch 9.
The memorial is tonight at 8:45 o'clock in the Artel Theatre, 247 West Forty-eighth Street.
P. Novick of the Morning Freiheit will speak. Freiheit Gesangs Verein and Artel Theatre group will participate in the program. Admission is twenty-five and forty cents.

U. S. Attorney Resigns

J. Howard Carter, Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney, announced his resignation yesterday effective April 25.

out by their employers. "After years of oppression

The shop committee elected by these laundry workers was not recognized by the bosses, and the workers were compelled to work 50, 60 and more hours a week for \$12 a week wages.

Renewed energy was thrown into the five-week-old strike of shoe clerks at the Marcus Shoe store, 12 East Burnside Avenue, when Unit 13 of Section 15, Communist Party, threw new forces into the fight against police attacks on the picket lines.

At the Margon Corporation, 233 Spring Street, where machinists and office workers have joined hands in a strike against the "yellow dog" contract, Rose Pfeffer, a striker, was badly beaten by a police sergeant on Tuesday night and then put under arrest.

The strike committee announced yesterday that a dance for the benefit of the Margon strikers will be given on Saturday night at the meeting place of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at 31 West Fifteenth Street.

Textile Union Books Are Seized by Dodge

As strikes and picketing by laundry workers, shoe clerks and machinists continued yesterday on New York's labor front, District Attorney William C. Dodge proceeded to use his office for strikebreaking purpose in the 15-week-old strike at the Hornick and Weinrub shops conducted by the Textile Trimming Workers Union, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America.
After repeated attempts to frame up the officers and active members of the union, the district attorney's office lent its help to the employers

by seizing the books and records of the local union on Monday afternoon. In a further attempt to intimidate the newly elected executive board, which is composed of progressive members, two union members were arrested on a framed-up charge of felonious assault and will be tried on Friday, the union stated yesterday.
While this attack on the Textile Trimming Workers Union was taking place, the inside laundry workers of the West Side Laundry, 438 West Forty-first Street, were locked

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First Rehearsal: Thursday at 8 P. M.
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Near 16th Street
No Previous Experience Necessary
For information get in touch with David Silver, 35 E. 12th St.
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United States Testing Company, Inc., Rates Crawford Clothes
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AGAINST HIGHER PRICED CLOTHES
Imagine, at \$18.75 Crawford Clothes are PROVEN better in workmanship than \$40—\$39.75—and \$29.75 clothes! The United States Testing Company, Inc., purchased suits at the above prices from Fifth Avenue stores and compared them with a Crawford garment taken from stock. Exhaustive laboratory tests rated Crawford FIRST in workmanship! What a record! But we're not surprised. We KNOW Crawford Clothes.
Don't Measure Crawford Quality By Its Price
Crawford Clothes should sell for much more money. More expensive wools and other essentials demand it. But Crawford found another way: "If we can DOUBLE OUR BUSINESS we can afford to sell Crawford Clothes at the same low price." That's the story. That's the reason for the clothing values that are the talk of the country!
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MANHATTAN—20 Cortlandt St., near Broadway • 824 Broadway, cor. 12th St. • 841 Broadway, cor. 13th St. • 100 Fifth Ave., cor. 15th St. • 1282 Broadway, cor. 33rd St. • 462 Seventh Ave., cor. 35th St. • 1514 Broadway, cor. 45th St. • 969 Eighth Ave., cor. 57th St. • 152 E. 86th St., near 3rd Ave. • 115 W. 125th St., bet. Lenox & 7th Aves. • 1419 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 181st St. • 1391 St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 179th and 180th Sts. • 98 Delancey St., cor. Ludlow St. BROOKLYN—526 Willis Place, near 149th St. • 10 E. Fordham Rd., near Jerome Ave. • 230 E. Fordham Rd., near Elm Place • 278 E. Fordham Rd., near Webster Ave. BROOKLYN—90 Flatbush Ave., near Schermerhorn St. • 467 Fulton St., cor. Lawrence St. • 1312 Pitkin Ave., near Barrett St. • 1622 Pitkin Ave., cor. Hopkinson • 1700 Pitkin Ave., near Rockaway Ave. • 26 Manhattan Ave., near Varet St. JERSEY CITY—E. Journal Sq. • 317 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St. NEWARK—94 Market St., cor. Washington. JAMAICA—165-24 Jamaica Ave., cor. Merrick Rd. • 168-05 Jamaica Ave., near 168th St.
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Framed Union Printer May Get 5 Years

Melvin To Be Sentenced Today; Framed in Beating of Scab

Victim of what his union charges is a deliberate employer's frame-up, Murray Melvin, twenty-four-year-old printer, president of the Allied Printing Workers Union, will be sentenced to 10 A. M. today for "felonious assault" by Judge Morris Koenig in General Sessions Court, Centre and Franklin Streets.

The charge carries a penalty up to five years in a state penitentiary. Melvin was convicted March 30 on the charge that he had beaten a strike-breaker on Dec. 11. The scab, Edward Murphy, was working in the Typographic Service Company at 314 East Forty-fifth Street, during a walkout of messengers and proof-press boys.

Under cross-questioning of the defense, two physicians, testifying for the prosecution, admitted that their bills had been paid by the owner of the Typographic, Charles Ruckstuhl. The doctors also admitted that Ruckstuhl was paying for their time in court.

Unions in the printing craft, aroused at the conviction, are organizing a campaign for the freedom of Melvin.

The Typographical Union, "Big Six," supporting the fight, Frank Cremonese, president of the Helpers organization, announced yesterday. Carl Randas, president of the New York Newspaper Guild, and Ruth McKinney, Guild secretary, have also been added to the defense committee, Cremonese said.

Plans for an appeal are under way, it is understood. Final action on the move to take the case to a higher court depends to a large extent on the sentence imposed by Judge Koenig, it was intimated.

Yonkers Court Decision Awaited In Leonetti Case

YONKERS, April 1.—A decision was awaited today from City Judge Martin J. Fay in the case of James Leonetti, twenty-six, of Mount Vernon, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union official, who was arrested here March 24 for "interfering" with a policeman who was threatening to "break the skull" of another union man. Leonetti was tried March 31 on disorderly conduct charges.

Two girls had walked out of the Main Dress Company, 96 Riverdale Avenue, in a dispute with the boss over union conditions and Leonetti, Samuel Guida of New Rochelle and Mollie Matola, all of the union, had been sent over to lend a hand.

Coney Island Woman On Trial Tomorrow For Picketing Theatre

The case of a woman arrested for picketing the Oceanic Theatre will come to trial tomorrow night at 9 o'clock in the West Eighth Street Court in Coney Island.

The Oceanic Theatre is being picketed for firing three of its employees for union activities. The wives of the fired men, and sympathetic neighbors, have helped with the picketing. Workers who live in Coney Island and Brighton Beach are asked to pack the court.

Role of the Trade Unions In Building Service Strike

By Rose Wortis Article II

The most tragic page in the history of organized labor was written in New York during the strike of the building service workers. This strike from the very beginning was more than an ordinary strike between a group of employers and workers. It took on the character of a real battle between the organized labor and the organized open shop interests. It involved the most fundamental issues—the right of the workers to be organized. The capitalist press realized its full significance and printed the most vicious attacks on the strikers. The metropolitan press, with the exception of the New York Evening Post, called for the breaking of the strike.

The really interested used as their lawyer the most vicious anti-labor and red-baiter, Walter Gordon Merritt. In this situation, when the enemies of labor rallied in the most concerted manner behind the really interests, the leadership of the New York organized labor movement showed his lack of the most elementary understanding of class solidarity.

When the strikebreaking order of LaGuardia was issued, there was hardly any comment from the leaders of organized labor with the exception, of course, of some of the progressives. No wonder that Mayor LaGuardia was so impudent with his daily attacks on the workers.

Central Labor Council Falls

What a different situation we would have seen if the 700,000 organized workers of New York had actively rallied to the support of the building service workers and had voiced their resentment against this open strikebreaking program. Even Mayor LaGuardia would have been compelled to sit up and listen. Not even at the meeting of the Central Trades, held during the first week of the strike, was there any comment on open attacks against organized labor.

One Characterization

AMUSEMENTS

'Dubrovsky' Directed by IVANOVSKY. The First Grand Novel of Peasant Revolt in Czarist Russia. Starring BORIS LITVINOV (Honored Artist of the Republic) and V. GARDIN (People's Artist of the Republic).

BITTER STREAM. Theatre Union's Drama. GEORGE SHELDS—No better picture of Italian Fascism exists today. Cannot fail to stir up deep emotion.

AMKINO'S PREMIERE SAT. 9 A.M. CHILDREN of the REVOLUTION. A drama of childhood in rebellion. LAST 3 "La Maternelle" DANCE. ACME 14th St. 20th St. 1 P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR. By LILLIAN HELLMAN. "A star shining of such superb quality that one can only wish the dramatist might bring her latest to the stage of the working class."

SUN. NIGHT JULIEN BRYAN. ALL NEW MOVIES. (Two Full Hours) of SOVIET RUSSIA—NOW! All 15 the wonderful stories of the past year shown in grand motion.

CRIME ET CHATIMENT. (Crime and Punishment) "Belongs in the gallery of immortal plays."—Selahanty, N. Y. Post. Cinema de Paris at 12th St.

14th Anniversary Celebration MORNING FREHEIT. APRIL 4th. AT THE BRONX COLISEUM. 17th St. & Eastchester Ave.

ORATORIO—TWO BROTHERS. Dramatized Music by Schaefer. FRIHET GESANG FAREIN. LILLIAN SHAPIRO. Dances. Adm. 50c in Advance; 80c at Door.

Mayor's Committee, and close to in order to have a union to fight for their interests, they will have to build it on their own collective strength and leadership.

The building service workers had the support of thousands of rank and file workers and the trade unionists and a number of unions under militant leadership, especially the Fur Workers which not only gave the workers financial support, protested against the LaGuardia action, but actively organized their active workers for the picketline and the flying squadrons.

The Communists

From the very first days of the strike, the Communists in the union took the leadership in organizing squads. The Party organizations in a number of sections set up relief kitchens and began to collect food for the strikers. The Party immediately began a publicity campaign through the columns of the Daily Worker and leaflets to popularize the issues of the strike and to initiate a movement of the tenants.

The Militant Socialists, though not as active as our Party, assigned many of their Party and Y.P.S.L. members for strike activity and participated in the Tenants' League, and gave encouragement and help to the strikers.

Political Leadership of Our Party

Our Party reacted more promptly and more effectively to this strike than in any previous strike in the history of New York. However, the shortcoming in our work in this strike was insufficient political leadership and guidance to the strikers.

The same is true of the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker gave splendid publicity to the strike (from the point of view of news), but the political character of the work in the Daily Worker was largely lacking. In our eagerness to cooperate with the leadership to make the strike more effective, we adopted a very uncritical attitude towards the leadership.

Guardia's Proclamation — on the question of arbitration. Failed to Give Practical Aid

While the workers gladly and enthusiastically received our leaflets and the Daily Worker, it was not of much practical assistance to them in fighting the wrong policies of the leadership and exerting the mass pressure on this leadership since we did not come forth with concrete proposals.

Even through the most crucial period, when Bambrick declared the settlement a great victory for the workers, our Party comrades who understood the character of this settlement, failed to assert themselves and failed to make a fight for the floor to show the workers the real dangers involved in this settlement.

The Daily Worker was much too cautious in its comments of the settlement, going out of its way to soften the criticism. At the time when the workers were openly revolting, when the bosses defied the agreement reached with the Mayor's Committee, our editorials characterized the settlement as "far from satisfactory."

7 Organizations, Y.C.L. To Picket Olympic Games

The Young Communist League District Office has announced full participation in the picketing of the Olympic elimination basketball games which start at Madison Square Garden tomorrow at 5:30 o'clock.

In a statement issued by the District Office, the members of the Young Communist League were called upon "to cooperate with the League Against War and Fascism, the American Students Union, Young Judea, New Dance League, American Jewish Congress, American Youth Congress and the Agenda Club of the Union Theological Seminary, in the move to keep the Olympics out of Germany by impressing upon the public the importance of not patronizing the basketball games since a percentage of the admission fees goes toward the Olympic Fund."

The statement continued with a reminder that it is still possible to move the Olympics from Germany, "through a concerted drive urging a national boycott of affairs which swell the Olympic Fund. A full picket line on Friday will be a direct blow against Hitler, fascism and his policy which is leading towards war."

Prison Life With Mooney Is L.L.D. Officer's Speech

Frank Spector, recently elected State Secretary of the New York International Labor Defense, will deliver his first speech since his election tonight at the Steve Kavalis Branch of the I.L.D. 144 Second Avenue, where he will talk on "Behind Prison Walls With Tom Mooney."

WHAT'S ON

Thursday REHEARSAL of Dancers, Actors and Singers volunteering to participate in May Day. 150 Third Avenue. For further information communicate with D. Silver, AL 4-9707.

Saturday

DRESSMAKERS Theatre Party for "Bitter Stream." Tickets at 140 W. 26th St. 4-1069. Hours daily 9 to 8:30. DR. S. SHIFFERSON, Surgeon Dentist, 133 E. 14th St., cor. First Ave. GR 5-8942.

THE FAR EASTERN Situation. Lecture by Stanley Randolph, Organization Sec'y. A.P.U. at 246 E. 85th St. Williamsburg. BR. Y.M.H.A. Adm. free. 9 p.m. B'klyn.

COMING JULIEN BRYAN'S new motion pictures of the Soviet Union today show all the wonderful new developments of the past year. See history in the making at Carnegie Hall, 7th Ave. and 57th St. Tickets \$5 to \$10. 125 W. 4th St., Sunday, April 5th.

Friday A. MARKOFF, director of the Workers School, on "How Can We Stop Reaction in America?" Coney Island Workers Club, 2874 W. 27th St. corner Mermaid Ave. Coney Island, Adm. 10c.

WESTERN MUSIC. Lecture by Lillian Hellman, "The Children's Hour." Tickets \$5 to \$10. 125 W. 4th St., Sunday, April 5th.

Registration Notices REGISTRATION at the Workers School, 25 E. 12th St., near 2nd Ave., will be held at the office, 41 Union Square, 8th floor.

Beauty Salons SCHWARTZ'S Beauty Salon, Beauty Culture, Hairdressing, Permanent, Waving 422 Claremont Pkwy. VE 6-7964.

Four Pickets Are Arrested At Ohrbach's

Mass Picket Line, Union Sq. Meeting on Saturday

Arrest of four pickets before Ohrbach's Department Store on Union Square late Tuesday evening directed city-wide attention to the discrimination against union members in that store, the scene of previous sharp labor struggles.

During the last several months, the store has been carrying on a persistent campaign of discharge for union employees. Local 1260 of the Department Store Employees charged yesterday. Protracted negotiations have failed to change the attitude of the management, and as a result picket lines were thrown around the big department store on Saturday.

Under an arbitrary police order, pickets have been restricted to three feet from the curb, which the union declared is an impossible situation in department store disputes. The four pickets taken into custody on Tuesday night, Pat O'Shay, Lewis Daniels, Paul Entle and Jack Small, were eight feet from the curb when arrested and fully fifteen feet from the entrance to the store.

The union announced yesterday that there will be an open air meeting at the southwest corner of Union Square on Saturday at noon, which will be followed by a mass picket line.

Locked Out Lift Strikers Demonstrate Tomorrow

Rank and File Arranges Action at Graybar and City Hall—To Ask Mayor to Act Immediately for Settlements

Locked-out building service strikers, acting in their own behalf, decided to carry their fight directly to Mayor La Guardia and Hugh Robinson, arbitrator and Rockefeller agent, through mass demonstrations tomorrow at City Hall and before Robinson's office in the Graybar Building.

The demonstrations, voted unanimously by three hundred locked-out men meeting at 150 West Forty-ninth Street on motion of Carl O'ford of Council 8, will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in front of the Graybar Building and will be continued at City Hall in the afternoon. From the City Hall picket line, a committee of the locked-out men will see the Mayor to demand that he act at once for the reinstatement of the men discriminated against by the anti-union Realty Board. This committee will include Blasi, Daugherty, O'ford and Crowley.

Action to obtain immediate relief for the locked-out men was also decided upon, a committee of nine being put in charge of the work of putting the men on home relief and in collecting funds from the unions of New York and vicinity.

Assistant General Manager Harrington of Local 32-B, speaking for Bambrick, declared that he had been unaware of the condition of the men but would now be glad to help in every way possible. He admitted

Patterson Asks Wide Support Of Conference

Writes Letter To Scottsboro Defense Committee on April 4 Meeting

Expressing his confidence in the work of the Scottsboro Defense Committee and the ultimate success of its untiring efforts to win the freedom of all nine of the Scottsboro boys, Haywood Patterson, recently sentenced to seventy-five years in prison in Alabama, has written a letter to the International Labor Defense urging the people of New York to support the Greater New York Scottsboro Conference to be held Saturday afternoon, April 4, at the Hotel Delano.

The Scottsboro Committee, composed of the American Civil Liberties Union, the League for Industrial Democracy, the International Labor Defense, the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the Church League for Industrial Democracy and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is urging all organizations which have not yet done so to send in names of delegates who will participate in the conference Saturday afternoon.

RESORTS Spend a memorable Easter vacation at HOTEL ROYALE. A rendezvous of old friends—Camaderia's Provincial environment—Excellent cuisine.

2 MEETINGS at the BRONX COLISEUM. April 17th 8 P.M. To Greet CHAS. KRUMBEIN'S Return. Keep these dates open! MAY 1st 8 P.M. MAY DAY PAGEANT.

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Farmers Act To Save Homes In Michigan

Union Calls for Aid To Prevent Sales on Tax Delinquency

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—The Michigan Farmers Union will call upon organizations of urban and rural people to jointly cooperate in the fight to stop the sales of hundreds of thousands of homes and farms on account of delinquency in the payment of taxes due May 5.

This information was given to the Daily Worker by J. McDonald, a farmer who faces the loss of his own farm.

"Our organization has decided at its board of directors meeting that we will do everything in our power to stop the sales. We will call upon unions, and every other organization of workers or farmers to join us in this."

"They tell us that there will be another year to pay up before we are evicted. But we know that once they sell the title to our homes and farms we are done. We won't let them do it," McDonald said.

One million property descriptions of which 40.5 per cent is estimated to be homes and farms are scheduled for sale. Of these 300,000 descriptions are in Detroit.

Governor Wom's Budget Delegations visited Governor Fitzgerald with pleas that he call a special session of the legislature of himself to do something to save their homes. Referring to a petition of 14,000 handed him from one county, the governor said that "probably 10,000 of these didn't know what they were signing for."

The practical dissolution of the Minneapolis Trotsky group is more than a local interest. It deserves some discussion. Let no one think that the motive of the Trotskyites was to join a mass Socialist Party. There are only a few small socialist locals in existence in the state, so weak that they have not even a state charter and are under direct supervision of their National Executive Committee.

Why have the Trotskyites chosen Minneapolis as the first place to liquidate their organization and join the Socialist Party? The reasons for it are to be found within the leftward developments in the Minneapolis Farmer-Labor Party and the trade unions. Large sections of rank and file Farmer-Laborites and trade unionists are rapidly moving to their left. They want to transform their party into a real anti-fascist party.

Meanwhile large real estate and land companies are already preparing to hog as many of the bargains as their ready funds will be able to buy on May 5. It is in this same manner that homes in Detroit and in other of the auto cities in Michigan were swallowed by a few large companies who have boosted rent considerably and boarded up many homes so as to keep up rent.

Occupancy today is about 99 per cent, real estate owners here boast. The extent of "recovery" for Michigan farmers was indicated in a report to the Legislative Committee by the Oakland County treasurer.

"I know of one farm worth \$4,300," he said, "on which delinquent taxes total \$24,000. There are thousands of pieces of property in Oakland on which taxes are worth two and three times their original value."

Meeting Forms League for Peace In Portland, Me. PORTLAND, Me., April 1.—The newly formed Portland League for Peace and Freedom elected its officers at a recent meeting.

The group chose the Rev. Vincent B. Stillman as president; the Rev. John C. Schroeder, D. D., first vice-president; Mrs. Francis O'Brien, secretary; Ralph A. Leavitt, treasurer. Judge Adra Hodgins of Yarmouth and Mary L. Davis of Portland will be named second vice-president and assistant treasurer at the next meeting as soon as the by-laws of the organization are changed to permit the additional officers.

The League consists of more than 100 members, representing liberals of all shades of opinion. The Communist and Socialist Parties are represented on its executive committee.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa. "Hear Francis J. Gorman answer the question: 'Why a Farmer-Labor Party in the U.S.A.?' Saturday, April 5th, 7 P.M. at the Kensington Club, 2518 N. 2nd St. Adm. 25c. Unemployed 10c.

Sixth Annual Russian Tea Party. Concert and dance by the A.P.S.U. Friday, April 3, at Mercantile Hall, Broad & Water Sts., Dancing from 10:30 P.M. to 2 A.M. Russian Gypsy Dance Orchestra. Subs. 50c. Prof. Scott Nearing speaks on "Two Decades of World History." Monday night, April 6th, 8 P.M., Olympia Arena, Broad & Bainbridge Sts. Subs. 25c. Audiences of Phila. Peoples Forum.

Chicago, Ill. Registration for the spring term is being held at the Chicago Workers School, new location, 330 S. Wells St., Suite 210. Courses in Elements of Political Education, Political Economy, Revolutionary Traditions in American History, Capitalism—Volume I, Marxism-Leninism, etc. Spring term opens Monday, April 6th. Reserve April 22, spring festival and dance celebration. First anniversary Comrade Childs' leadership in District 2, C. P., Wicker Park Hall, 2645 N. North Ave.

Trotskyists in Minneapolis Dissolve to Join Socialists And Disrupt the Labor Party

By MARTIN YOUNG The Trotskyists Workers Party group in Minneapolis of about fifty has joined the Socialist Party local of a dozen or so members. The marriage was secret, without any public announcement or explanation. The Trotskyists joined the Socialist Party unconditionally and as individuals. They removed the "Workers Party" sign from their headquarters and put in a few socialist pamphlets in their show window. It was all simple and easy, just like getting a new overcoat.

Why have the Trotskyites joined the Socialist Party? How was it possible for the Minneapolis local, the pride of the Trotskyite organization, the strongest base of the so-called "Fourth International" on the American soil to dissolve itself without any explanation to the masses? How can a revolutionary party that the Workers Party pretends to be, disband itself overnight when only a year and a half ago it boasted in its program that "The Workers Party of the United States aims—to lead the working class in taking political power and establish socialism within the United States?" Why have the Trotskyites said in a resolution of their recent Second National Convention on the Socialist Party, "The specific outcome during the coming months will determine the precise attitude to be taken by the Workers Party," and in Minneapolis they joined the Socialist Party outright?

The Causes The practical dissolution of the Minneapolis Trotsky group is more than a local interest. It deserves some discussion. Let no one think that the motive of the Trotskyites was to join a mass Socialist Party. There are only a few small socialist locals in existence in the state, so weak that they have not even a state charter and are under direct supervision of their National Executive Committee.

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Hearst Mines Start Drive On Farmers Spying on Labor Party in Dakota Admitted by Manager

(By Federated Press) DEADWOOD, S. D., April 1.—Not satisfied with taking \$8,144,828 profits out of South Dakota last year, Hearst's Homestake gold mines are now raising a red scare against poor farmers of the state who are striving to hold on to their homes and farms.

In a recent talk, W. E. Royce, Homestake's employment manager, let it be known that Hearst gold mine influence would back any move to rid South Dakota of "radicals." Among the dangerous tendencies which should be driven out, according to Royce, is the South Dakota News of Wentworth, a paper endorsing the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party. Hearst's ire has been aroused by the Farmer-Labor campaign to increase the light or tax which was passed at the last legislative through the influence of the Farmers' Union.

Royce hinted that a state-wide spy network was being developed to report on progressive farmer and labor activities. "Radical" activities should be put under restraint from the start and not allowed to develop to the point where more rigorous measures would be needed, he said. Among Wall Street gamblers, Homestake stock is the blue chip of all the blue chips, being quoted at fantastic heights.

Joint Housing Group Formed in Los Angeles LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 1.—A Joint Housing Conference, 326 American Bank Building, composed of duly elected representatives of labor unions, unemployed organizations, women's auxiliaries and other civic and fraternal organizations, was recently set up here.

The conference was established in order to take action on the housing shortage. One of its first actions will be a petition to the government to allocate a sufficient sum to build low-rent, multiple and single housing units in various sections of Los Angeles.

think twice before permitting such labor-splitting policy to be presented in its name. If the Socialist Party in Minnesota and in the country hopes to build itself by incorporating the arsenal of anti-Soviet, they make a big mistake. On the contrary this will only help discredit the Socialist Party before thousands of the Farmer-Laborites and trade unionists. DOES THE SOCIALIST PARTY WANT TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF THE TROTSKYITES NOW CARRIED ON IN ITS NAME?

No, the Trotskyites don't want socialist unity in America. They want to keep the Socialists and Communists permanently divided. All this is proven by their record and especially when we compare the organic unity of Communists and Socialists into one mass party of socialism as proposed and carried on by the Communists with that unity as practiced by the Trotskyites.

This is Trotskyism, counter-revolutionary, double-faced and labor-splitting in the ranks of the working class in this as in other countries. The Socialist Party of France soon found that out and had to expel the Trotskyites. The American Socialists would do well to learn from these experiences.

Oakland Company Seeks Injunction On Reinstatement OAKLAND, Cal., April 1.—The Santa Cruz Packing Company has asked an injunction restraining the National Labor Relations Board from enforcing its order that the firm reinstate thirty-one discharged warehousemen. The dispute over this was one of the major waterfront labor struggles of last summer.

Edwin S. Smith of the N.L.R.B. is in San Francisco at present looking over the waterfront situation, with particular reference to the controversy between the International Seamen's Union and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Harry Bridges, Maritime Federation leader, was unsuccessful in a recent effort to get the State Federation of Labor to help the sailors' union recover its charter from the I. S. U.

Operation of Mills on Legal Holidays WORCESTER, Mass., April 1.—Paving the way for operation of mills on legal holidays, State Safety Director John P. Meade made an address to the March session of the Massachusetts Textile Council. He explained that the law permits employers to operate their mills, but not to compel employees to work.

To Open Offices BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—The New England District of the Communist Party will celebrate the opening of its larger headquarters at 15 Essex Street with a housewarming party on Saturday night.

MEMORANDA Send in my Contribution to the May Day Honor Roll

SUNDAY WORKER 50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y. Please place my name on the May Day Honor Roll. Enclosed find \$...

Name Address City State

Mail This Coupon!

Send in my Contribution to the May Day Honor Roll

MAIL THIS COUPON!

Nationwide Resistance To WPA Layoffs Begins Millions of Jobless Turn to Washington Convention on April 7 as Roosevelt's Slashing of Work Relief Rolls Spreads Across Country

Facing hunger and destitution, their most elementary human rights being trampled upon, millions of unemployed throughout the nation yesterday turned their eyes toward Washington—not to the Roosevelt administration—where the second annual unemployment convention of the Workers Alliance of America opens April 7.

Reports from widespread areas yesterday revealed mounting waves of protest, from jobless and jobless-to-be, as WPA, state and local relief agencies were hurling new hundreds of thousands of white collar and manual workers into the ranks of the unemployed.

Strikes on WPA projects are spreading in spite of firing and jailing of militants.

2,000 Fired in Missouri Thousands in Missouri faced starvation as the relief commission of the state closed throughout the state. Coming on the heels of the discharge of 2,000 WPA workers last week, this action has provoked new protests and demands for immediate action in a special session of the legislature.

Many areas reported tenseness on WPA projects which have been placed under armed police guard.

Trenton Hunger March In Trenton, N. J., more than 800 workers in a hunger march to the State House demanded immediate action on jobs and relief. Speaking at the New Jersey Assembly, Charles Morrissette, chairman of the United Association of Unemployed, called for payment of adequate cash relief and unemployment insurance.

Unemployed in Colorado, speaking through the Allied Council of Employed and Unemployed Citizens, have been holding mass meetings and sent protests to Harry Hopkins against mass layoffs. A real united front on unemployment and related issues has grown up in that state.

12,000 Children Face Starvation Approaching famine conditions in twenty-five to thirty Michigan counties were reported from Detroit. Food budgets have been as much as 60 per cent. Thirty-four counties cut off children's relief, leaving some 12,000 children facing starvation.

An emergency call to the U. S. government to ship food into the areas has been issued.

Destitution, evictions, children without clothes, new-born babies

Casey Court Fight Opens On April 8 San Diego Progressives Control Majority in Labor Council SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 1.—The injunction case of the elected delegates to the Federated Trades and Labor Council against Joseph Casey, representative of William Green, who refuses to allow the council the function and has replaced its elected officers by appointees of his own, will be heard in Judge Haines' court on April 8.

This was reported at the tenth "Progressive Caucus" at the meetings of delegates, not permitted by Casey to operate as the Federated Trades Council, are called.

At the Caucus, David Wosk, delegate of the Office Workers Union reported that his local refused to recognize the obviously illegal action of Casey in declaring its charter revoked for "insubordination."

A member of the Typographical Union, which hitherto has been considered one of the five unions supporting Casey out of forty locals in San Diego stated that the local membership is sixty per cent for the progressives. He asked that Harry Steinmetz, official deposed by Casey, should come to speak to the typesetters.

Steinmetz was also authorized by 35 unions to speak in April before all possible city central bodies.

Wait a Century, Rural Workers Told at Capitol WASHINGTON, April 1 (FP)—Representatives of agricultural workers' unions, gathered in Washington to tell administration officials, from first hand information, of the terrorism in the South and West and to demand an amendment to the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act and the establishment of a division of agricultural labor in the Department of Labor, were counseled to "be patient" and to "proceed cautiously."

Gardner Jackson, chairman of the national committee on rural social planning, summed up the case for the sharecroppers. "There are roughly 3,000,000 agricultural workers throughout the country and 2,000,000 sharecroppers in the cotton south. They represent a population of somewhere around 25,000,000. Their wages range from 25 cents a day at the bottom to around \$1.25 a day at the top. The number of days of work they get a year are uncertain, probably averaging not more than 150. They live on the borderline of starvation."

Their demands were met by sincere regrets for their plight on the part of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and W. W. Alexander, head of the rural rehabilitation division of the Resettlement administration. Wallace told the workers that the agricultural problem was "dynamic" and urged them not to stir up any animosities. Alexander told the terrorized workers that it "may take a half a century or a century or longer" to settle the problem.

Tampa Murder Followed Red-Baiting by Florida Governor

By JACK JAMESON

(Concluding Article of a Series) TAMPA, Fla., March 31.—The prosecution in the Shoemaker-Rogers-Poulnot fogging-murder case can lead straight to the governor's chair.

Will a prosecuting attorney appointed by the governor put it there? If defense counsel for the police floggers on trial today are Klansmen, what of the prosecution?

Who is State's Attorney Rex Farrior who is prosecuting the case? When Joseph A. Shoemaker died last Dec. 9, and what had been until then a fogging case turned to murder, State's Attorney Rex Farrior took a hand in it. The first thing a politician does is talk to the press.

"Too Official" "Those foggings were inexcusable and the killing of that man can't be condoned," said State's Attorney Rex Farrior. "But it wouldn't have been so bad, wouldn't have given the city such a black eye, if it had been done sort of privately. But taking the meat right out of the police station—that looks too official."

Prosecutor Farrior has the evidence. The flogged men were never outside of police custody from the moment of their arrest to the time they were left naked, beaten, frozen in the Bloomingdale section of Brandon, 14 miles from here. Eugene F. Poulnot and Dr. Sam D. Rogers, the two surviving victims are in court daily, awaiting opportunity to testify against their kidnapers and torturers and the murderers of Joseph A. Shoemaker.

The Governor's Responsibility The same day that State's Attorney Farrior delivered himself of that official opinion on the Shoemaker murder, his chief, Governor Dave Sholtz, also commented on the fogging. The governor, at Daytona Beach, called it an "unfortunate incident" and declared he was satisfied that law enforcement officers in Tampa were doing their utmost to solve it.

But what role did Governor Dave Sholtz of Florida play in the bring-

ing about of that "unfortunate incident?" At the 1935 state convention of the Florida American Legion, Governor Sholtz delivered a vicious attack on the Communist Party of Florida and urged the American Legionaires to take "immediate action" in this "serious situation." He said the convention that "representatives of District 25 of the Communist Party" after a "secret meeting" attended by white and Negro men and women at Jacksonville, came to him at Tallahassee and demanded of him and legislative leaders consideration of their program.

Urged Drive on Communists "They didn't make requests," said Sholtz. "They demanded action, threatening to use force to enforce their demands." Thousands of Communists in the South were "plotting to overthrow the government," the governor added, and declared that the Communist Party was sending "into the State of Florida some of their most dangerous agitators and organizers."

Governor Sholtz lied when he said the Jacksonville meeting was "secret." Neither was it a Communist Party meeting. It was an open meeting, although only delegates participated in the deliberations and voting of course. It was held at 120 West Bay Street, Jacksonville. He also lied when he spoke of the delegates threatening to use force. The "fall or work" clause was defeated as a result of the mass pressure. In only one respect was the governor right about the meeting. It was attended by both white and Negro men and women, and a woman and a Negro worker were represented on the committee and marched right in with the rest into the state capitol.

Results of Speech What was the result of the governor's lying speech before the Legionaires? Ten thousand members of the Florida department of the Legion were enlisted by a resolution adopted by the convention to rid Florida of those "dangerous agitators and organizers" the governor talked about. In fact, the resolution was framed from portions of his address. It instructed the

Legion commander to name "the American Legion Committee to destroy Communism." On the platform with Governor Sholtz were the newly-elected vice-commander for the Florida District, One of them was L. T. "Jack" Shoemaker, brother of the man the Ku Klux Klan murdered in Tampa. The Klansmen took "necessary steps" to drive Shoemaker, among others, out of the state. Only when the K.K.K. cavalcade of cars careened into the Brandon woods, the Klansmen were bent on murder.

Identification Certain State's Attorney Farrior heads the present prosecution. Speaking to Sheriff McLeod and to newspapermen shortly after the fogging, Poulnot asserted that "the car which was damaged by one of the policemen who had questioned him inside. Dr. Rogers said the same officer who took him out of the raided meeting house, and who witnessed the questioning, sat with him in the back seat of the car from which he was later transferred to the Klan automobile.

"Are you sure this man was an officer?" Rogers was questioned by reporters. "I ought to know. I have known him five years," Rogers answered. Riegel Testimony? The defense will attempt to make little of John Riegel's testimony. On his way out of the station house, after handing Poulnot's eyeglasses to the sergeant on duty, he panicked half a dollar from his pocket. "That was a mistake," he said. "I didn't know it was there." "It was there when I saw it," said the sergeant. "It was there when I saw it," said the sergeant. "It was there when I saw it," said the sergeant.

What State's Attorney Rex Farrior objects to about the whole fogging-murder case is that the police, Klan, floggers didn't do a good, neat, quiet job. If only it had been done "sort of privately!" Then it "wouldn't have been so bad." Taking the men, however, "right out of the police station" is, to be sure, an act that "looks too official." And it gives the city "such a black eye."

What about the black body of Joseph Shoemaker that his brother, Jack, brought the next morning to Centro Espanol Hospital, Mr. Farrior says? "That was an act of honor," Dr. J. W. Winton, one of the leading Florida physicians and surgeons, testified that his body was as black as a black cat. The floggers who are being tried, and others still free, poured more than half a bucket full of hot tar on his naked, cut body.

What about the Negro workers—Florida longshoremen—who were that night being intimidated through the arrest of their organizer, a white man, representing the International Longshoremen's Association and the American Federation of Labor? The same police who arrested the Modern Democrats also arrested Frank Henderson, who can not be that you believe it a mere coincidence, when these arrests were so perfectly timed to give the organizer an idea what would happen to him if he did not go out of town?

The Negro Workers What about these Negro workers who do the hardest work and are paid the least of all of Florida's exploited and underpaid labor? Negro workers who live in shacks without windows, many of whom use the heated pavements barefooted, and live on a slow starvation diet, in order to make it possible for your white boss class to accumulate even larger returns from their labor?

Rex Farrior was appointed to the post of state prosecutor after Governor Sholtz removed Morris M. Givens for malfeasance of office. Florida politics, and its capitalist politicians, are corrupt. Farrior has since been elected State Attorney, but he owes his election to Governor Sholtz for the original appointment. On Feb. 19, Governor Sholtz announced that he had placed Farrior in charge of prosecuting this case, and that it "meant no reflection" on County Solicitor C. Jay Hardee.

Rex Farrior, State's Attorney, heading the prosecution, knows all the facts presented in the articles published in the Daily Worker to date. These should come out in open court.

Fight Against Whitewashing What chance has Tampa and the country in this case of "the people" the K.K.K.? There is grave danger that the trial will finally be moved to Bartow, the seat of K.K.K. Polk County, where Presiding Judge Robert T. Dewell will sit in his own court. There is danger of postponements for various reasons; and, if not, there is grave danger of an acquittal on the kidnaping charge—which will make of this murder another "mystery case" in Florida. Yet the factors for a successful fight against a "white-washing" are growing.

Pat Whitaker objects to the trial being held here because of what he calls a "mob spirit" existing against the defendants. He noted that objection in order to have recourse to the Supreme Court for an appeal. He says he wants a "fair trial." In letters distributed widely by the Tampa Section of the Communist Party it was pointed out that to Pat Whitaker a "fair trial" is no trial at all.

Rex Farrior, state's attorney, will have to do better than he has done thus far to satisfy the people of Tampa. There is sufficient evidence to convict, against those indicted, and others definitely involved—whose indictment and trial would facilitate the conviction of all. The prosecution of this case can lead straight to the Governor's chair. Will a prosecuting attorney appointed by the Governor put it there?

Poll Tax Abolition Demanded

Teachers in Alabama Form New Association To Fight for Needs

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1.—The closing session of the annual conference of the Alabama Educational Association passed many progressive resolutions. Among these was a resolution calling for the abolition of the poll tax law. This is the first time Alabama teachers have definitely concerned themselves with social issues.

Of the 6,000 teachers attending more than 90 per cent had no class rooms to return to and no more pay checks to look forward to until next fall. Schools which already shut down at the end of the year are due to close within the next week or two, two months before the school year should have been ended.

C. D. Smith, instruction director for the State Department of Education, led the successful fight for abolition of the poll tax resolution. "Let's not concern ourselves with school revenues only," Smith urged. "We ought to be interested in poll tax reform, child labor reform and other liberal issues."

"We strongly urge that no schools shall ever operate by this method again," the resolution declared, "and we consider teachers entirely ethical in refusing to continue teaching after available funds are exhausted."

The failure of the State legislature to provide funds for carrying through full terms in public schools was assailed. A resolution was passed embodying a demand that the legislature that it make adequate provision for the payment of educational appropriations or "to submit to the people of Alabama a constitutional amendment declaring public education to be a primary and essential function of government and prohibiting the setting up of any appropriations as a prior claim upon the State revenues."

Final steps were taken for the creation of the Alabama Classroom Teachers Association. It is expected that the 13,000 Alabama teachers will join forces in improving the status of education in Alabama, and in heading off a continuation of the present attacks on the educational system. The sponsors of the new association have declared it would work in the same manner as a trade union.

Such "school" buildings have been put up in Columbia, Lumberton, Philadelphia and Brookhaven. After the hosiery union publicized the facts, Hopkins denied knowing that WPA money had been used. It has been known to everyone in Mississippi, including WPA officials who passed upon the projects and granted the money. Recently Hopkins made a "demand" upon Governor Hugh White for refund of all WPA money allocated for construction of these "schools." This gesture will remain just that, the buildings are up and no money is going to be returned.

Industrial Group Greets Radio Union

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Committee for Industrial Organization made public yesterday greetings sent the United Electrical and Radio Workers, International union recently formed at Buffalo of 30,000 workers the American Federation of Labor Executive Council attempted to force into craft unions.

Director John Brophy of the C.I.O. wired the radio workers' convention: "Your convention represents an important step toward unionizing the radio and allied trades," he said. "While the arbitrary action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. has forced you to take this step without its blessing, I know that your organization is anxious for a charter from the A. F. of L."

"The Committee for Industrial Organization believes that the refusal of the A. F. of L. convention to authorize the executive council's decision to force your successful locals into a craft international with virtually no voice in the government and no national council or department. The C.I.O. is wholeheartedly backing your appeal for an industrial charter."

"We realize that your convention is an essential step for the preservation and consolidation of union gains in a field where the crafts never succeeded."

An early organizing campaign is planned to unionize the large radio and electrical manufacturing plants throughout the country.

Another convention will be held by the U. E. & R. W. of A. at Fort Wayne, Ind., in September. Headquarters of the union are to be in New York.

Principles of Union
The preamble to the constitution of the new union declares:
"Realizing that the old craft form of trade union organization is unable to effectively defend the interests and improve the conditions of the wage earners," the preamble reads, "we, the electrical and radio workers form an organization which unites all workers in our industry on an industrial basis, with rank and file control, regardless of craft, age, sex, nationality, race, creed or political beliefs, and pursue at all times a policy of aggressive struggle to improve our conditions."

"We pledge ourselves to labor unitedly for the principles herein set forth to perpetuate our union and work concertedly with the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations to bring about a higher standard of living for the workers."

The principle of A. F. of L. affiliation is embodied in the new union's constitution, which declares:
"It shall be the object of the United Electrical & Radio Workers of America to make application to the A. F. of L. for a national or international charter that will grant full industrial autonomy, as soon as deemed possible, and to use every legitimate means to accomplish this end."

OCULIST WANTED
Write to
J. W. Barenburg, M.D.
2315 EASTERN AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.

Runaway Textile Mills Move South

Immediate Steps to Revive Local Unions Must Be Taken, Accompanied by Education for the Farmer-Labor Party Movement

By Steve Graham
Southern officials are urging manufacturers in the North to move their machinery South. All sorts of inducements are being offered. They include, first and foremost, the assurance of "supine cheap labor." The various Chambers of Commerce outdo each other in pointing out that the boys and girls of the South are not unionized. They assure the manufacturers that they will keep them unorganized and will drive out any union "agitators."

In addition they offer buildings or through their "development associations" offer to construct new ones, with provisions usually for ten years' nominal rent. The run-away shops are promised exemption from all taxation for a similar period.

Already the Democratic Party officials of Mississippi have shown how they will react to efforts to organize the new mill workers. John Edelman, research director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, together with an organizer of the union, were run out of Columbus a few weeks ago. They were threatened with lynching.

Vocational Schools
In Mississippi, WPA funds are being used to construct "vocational training schools" which are converted into private factories. After machinery is installed, northern superintendents are put on the Mississippi pay-roll as "instructors." While the "students" are learning the trade they weave cloth, make shirts and overalls, but receive no pay. In some instances they receive two dollars a week "for smokes and powder." This period lasts up to six months. After they have been taught to keep pace on the speeded machines they receive four to five dollars a week. Some, the straw bosses and section foremen, receive eight dollars.

Francis Gorman has recently stated that the United Textile Workers plan an intensive campaign of organization in the South. Not only were locals broken up as a result of the terror during the 1934 general strike, but dozens of run-away factories have moved into southern states. The Committee for Industrial Organization must send many capable, fearless organizers into the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

The workers of the South can and must be organized. But to eliminate a repetition of Georgia concentration camps, of terror by National Guards sent into strike areas by Democratic Party governors, the deep need is to teach these new workers the road of independent political action, for the building of an anti-capitalist Farmer-Labor Party. They must be taught that company unions in the political field—the Republican and Democratic parties—are as injurious to their welfare as are company unions in the mills.

Salt Lake WPA Workers Protest Work for Mine

SALT LAKE CITY, April 1.—Use of WPA workers by a mining company was revealed here following a protest to the State Grievance Committee against arbitrary dismissal of Hugh Wilson and George Solomon.

These two men, paid \$53 a month as skilled laborers on WPA Project 445 in Bigham Canyon, were ordered to sharpen picks and drills by Foreman Ross Marriott. The tools they learned later, were being sharpened for a mining concern and for Bigham City, and not for WPA work.

Wilson and Solomon were fired when they protested against working overtime and paying their own transportation costs from Salt Lake City to Bigham Canyon and return, a distance of 60 miles, daily, and requiring two hours on their own time.

Workers are forced to pay passage in the WPA transportation trucks and threatened with dismissal when they planned to make their own arrangements for getting to work.

The project workers are now demanding, in addition to reinstatement of Solomon and Wilson, payment of transportation on project time, payment for overtime, provision of shelter during inclement weather.

German-American Militants Name Slate for April Election

The Group to Safeguard Proletarian Interests in the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, fraternal organization of German-American workers with a membership of 50,000 in the United States, has nominated a militant slate for the election of officers which will take place in April.

The Group to Safeguard Proletarian Interests charges that the Executive Committee did nothing to carry out the overwhelming decision of the membership at the Seventeenth National Convention to work for the united front. The militant slate bases its appeal chiefly on its stand for the united front and its program of struggle for adequate social insurance. The following is the militant slate:

President, John Ysewyn, Branch 173, Bronx; Vice-President, Alfred Fleischer, Branch 103, Brooklyn; National Secretary, Christ Blohm, Branch 59, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, Elsa Jansen, Branch 23, Manhattan; Treasurer, W. Sigmund, Branch 348, Manhattan.

For Trustees, Hermann Hoffman, Branch 103, Brooklyn; Henry Petzolt, Branch 168, Woodhaven; Ernst Huettig, Branch 59, Brooklyn; Michael Prechtl, Branch 24, Manhattan.

For members of the Control Committee, W. Creutzman, Branch 177, Bronx; C. Jansen, Branch 23, Manhattan; H. Schroeder, Branch 9, Hoboken; A. Eyerle, Branch 24, Manhattan; F. Koehler, Branch 173, Bronx; W. Voelkel, Branch 15, Union City; W. Guse, Branch 162, West New York; L. Merkel, Branch 23, Manhattan; W. Wenderlich, Branch 179, Bronx.

Omaha Primaries To Be Discussed In Lecture Series

(Special to the Daily Worker)
OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—Conferences and addresses on the subject of the relation of labor to the forthcoming elections are planned here from now until the primary election, April 14. The series will begin with a talk April 4 at a mass meeting by William Simons, Nebraska organizer for the Communist Party. Simons will speak on "A Worker Looks at the City Elections." Admission is free, entertainment will be provided, and box suppers served.

A conference for independent labor political action has been called for Sunday afternoon, April 5 at which election issues will be discussed. A mass meeting on W.P.A. needs and policies will be held April 7 under auspices of the Workers Alliance, the Nebraska Homeowners Association, and the Unemployment Council.

Ninth Party Convention Discussion Bringing United Front Campaigns Into the Mass Organizations

In applying the united front policy of the Party, the mistake is sometimes made of confusing the necessity of a proper approach to the non-party masses with a failure to bring the campaigns initiated by the Party into non-party organizations at all.

The examples given here are not typical of the Party activity, and are isolated examples, but they carry some lessons for the Party.

One unit organizer in an industrial unit developed the theory that the united front campaigns initiated by the Party are "party campaigns" which should not be brought into the union by the fraction. This unit organizer argued that the Party members should not bring the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, the campaign for the National Negro Congress, the fight for the Farmer-Labor Party, and similar campaigns into the union at all. The question of the proper approach was not in question here. The argument was made that these (and other) campaigns should be kept out of the union entirely as far as the Party members are concerned.

Reveal Demand of Workers
The comrade did not realize that such campaigns as the fight for the Lundeen Bill is a broad demand of the millions of workers, that this demand is in the interests of the members of his union, and to fail to raise it is to neglect to point out to the union members how they can go into motion on behalf of their own interests—their own immediate burning needs.

The comrade did not see that the failure to bring these campaigns into the union was in effect a capitulation to the conception of the Inquirer-Hearst that all these broad united front campaigns are "red campaigns." To fail to bring them before the non-party masses means capitulation to the fear that a red scare will take place.

In the last meeting of the District Agitprop Committee a discussion on the May 1 campaign took place. One comrade (a good comrade who quickly corrected his error) questioned whether or not the May 1 campaign should be raised in a professional organization which is influenced by the Party fraction. Would the raising of the May 1 campaign in this organization narrow down the influence of the organization? Should we fail to raise May 1 IN ANY WAY in this party controlled organization, on the grounds that the capitalist press has spread the conception that May 1 is a day when only "reds" demonstrate? Here again the question of HOW to raise May 1 is not at issue. The question is: Should the campaign be raised at all—in any way?

Educate Non-Party Masses
The necessity of Party members EDUCATING AND REVOLUTIONIZING the non-party masses should not be underestimated. We must not cram the May 1 demonstration down anyone's throat. We do not always demand a formal vote and endorsement of the May 1 demonstration. But we must EDUCATE the non-party masses as to the meaning of the May 1 demonstration this year. THE MAY 1 DEMONSTRATION IS A BROAD MOBILIZATION OF WORKERS, FARMERS AND PROFESSIONALS FOR THEIR IMMEDIATE AND BURNING DEMANDS AND FOR A NEW SOCIETY.

We should popularize the history, traditions and lessons of May First among the non-party masses. We should RAISE MAY FIRST among the professionals as well as among the workers, showing what fascism did to the professionals in Germany, what the last world war did to the

Liberty League Issues Petition To Aid Utilities

Asks Citizens to Sign Mass Protest to Block Investigation

When you first look at the petitions, you think it's one of the numerous protests that workers and liberals ordinarily sign. You guess that it probably has something to do with the Scottsboro boys, or Tom Mooney, or the eight Criminal Syndicalism prisoners in California.

Then you notice that there is no union label at the bottom. You look closer, and see in small type, "Return to: American Liberty League, National Press Building, Washington, D.C."

Yes, the American Liberty League is organizing a "mass" protest. It demands action. It calls upon citizens to sign the petition.

But don't get worried. The Liberty League isn't demanding something subversive like flood relief, or free speech for workers. The American Liberty League is worried about the poor utility magnates. It asks you to demand that their rights be protected.

The Black Committee set up by the United States Senate has been attempting to find out something about the shady practices of the utilities companies in the campaign they conducted last year against the Wheeler-Rayburn Utility Holding Company Act. In order to conduct its investigation the Senate Committee had to get hold of telegrams sent by the utility crowd during this campaign in which thousands of fake telegrams were sent and millions of dollars spent.

So the American Liberty League is worried. It calls on American citizens to block the investigation of the Black Committee in order that America can be made safe for bigger utilities profits and higher gas and electric rates.

Danger of "Tricho" System of Hair Removal
F. R. Minneapolis, Minn., writes: "I am a steady reader of Health and Hygiene and enjoy it very much. Here is my problem: I am 39 years old. About ten years ago my face became covered with heavy hair. I was advised to take treatment by Tricho system, not knowing its danger. The hair removed but it left my skin in bad condition. My chin is wrinkled and I also have many red spots. Some time ago, I went to a doctor who told me I am very lucky after ten years, and that I should stop worrying. However, I am greatly embarrassed as I work in a large department store. Please advise me what to do. Will this ever improve? I am in good health otherwise. I should also like to know if I can have facials as my skin is very dry."

As a result of the Tricho system, A many women's faces have been severely burned.

X-rays were used in this method, though a different name was applied to the treatment. Reputable doctors do not use X-rays to remove excess hair. There is too great danger of causing permanent damage to the skin. If your skin is dry, you may gently rub in some cold cream.

Several years ago there were similar organizations operating the same public menace, such as "Tricho" Institute, which also used X-rays in small doses over a long period of time to remove hair. Frequent burns of the skin occurring from this method finally put this firm out of business. The scheme is to get as much money as possible out of an unsuspecting public before law suits from burns start coming in.

This is possible because an X-ray burn produced by gradual and continuous small dosage comes on after one or more years. By this time the "institute" is ready to skip with the cash and leave the permanently injured "suckers" behind.

Electrolysis in the hands of an expert is the best method—tedious, but certain and free from harm.

Denver Workers' School To Open Spring Term With Classes April 8

(Daily Worker Rocky Mountain Bureau)
DENVER, Col., April 1.—Beginning April 8, the Spring Term of the newly established Denver Workers' School will offer classes covering Principles of Communism, the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, People's Economics and Social Security, and Marxism-Leninism. Principles of Communism will also be taught in Spanish in addition to a class in English for the benefit of Spanish-speaking workers. James Allander, formerly of the Pittsburgh Workers School, will be one of the instructors.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(The members of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.)
All questions to this column are answered directly. Correspondents are asked to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Miner's Rheumatism
D. O. Braddock, Pa., writes: "Your excellent advice on treatment of numerous diseases has prompted me to write you for advice on the treatment of rheumatism. A member of my family is afflicted with rheumatism; he believes that he contracted it while digging coal in a damp mine on a cold day. The trouble seems to be in his legs. This condition is aggravated on cold and damp days. Could you advise me as to treatment that would be effective in curing this ailment? The person in question is a young man 21 years old. Because of his youth, I feel that his rheumatic condition is curable."

WE HOPE that by now you have seen the article on Rheumatism appearing in the March issue of Health and Hygiene. In that article, you will see that even in Egypt it was observed that people working in cold and damp places were more prone to arthritis than others. Hence, your friend's trouble is essentially connected with the type of work which he does. However, this does not preclude the possibility that he must investigate all the possible causes for arthritis that are set forth in the article mentioned. As for his work, we may offer some of the following as suggestions, if they can be carried out:

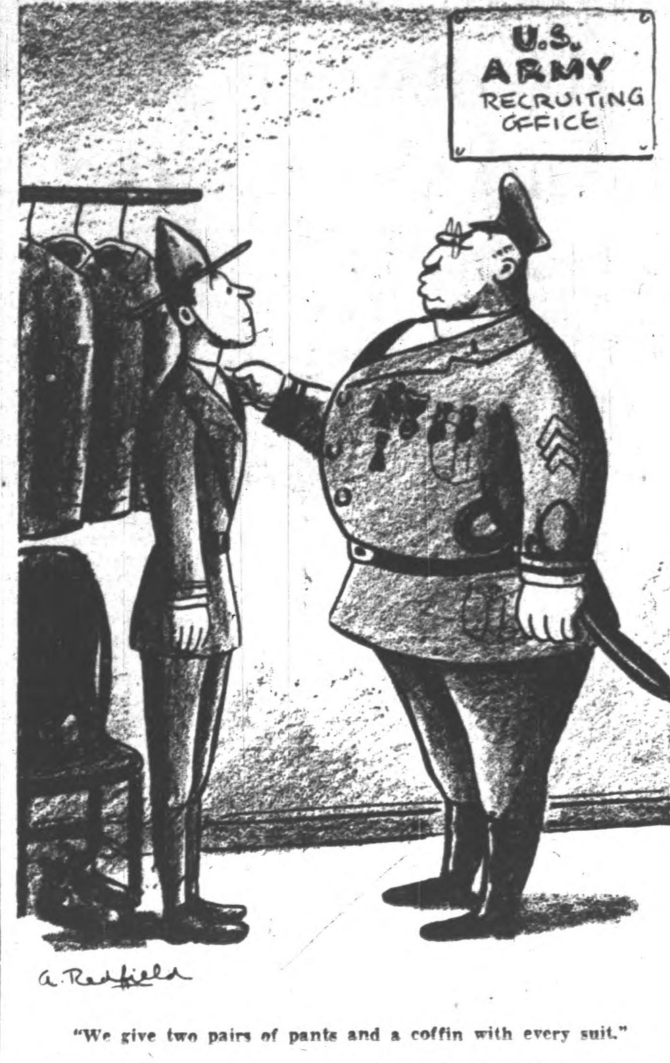
Water-proof boots, woolen socks, which must be changed frequently in order to avoid continued cold to the feet, a good dry rub-down after work, and a thorough warming of the body before a fire after the day's work.

Of course, we realize that under proper social conditions there would be real safe-guards for such occupations as mining. These are offered as help under present conditions.

TUNING IN
WEAF—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—760 Kc. WABC—860 Kc. WEVD—1300 Kc.

1.00-WEAF—News: Market Reports
WOR—Newark Museum Talk
1.15-WEAF—Gordon Orchestra
1.30-WEAF—Spitalny Orchestra
WOR—Talks and Music
WJZ—Lafayette Vinton, Tenor
WABC—Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, Director
1.45-WOR—Marion Neufuss Songs
WJZ—Dot and Will—Sketch
2.00-WEAF—Charles G. Spross, Piano; Joseph Biopak, Violin
WJZ—Lawrence College Choir
WABC—Ted Malone, Readings
2.15-WOR—Martha Deane's Program
WABC—Happy Hollow—Sketch
2.30-WEAF—Combined Philadelphia Junior High School Vocal Ensemble
WJZ—National Congress of Parents and Teachers
WABC—School of the Air: Geography
2.45-WEAF—Don Pedro Orchestra
3.00-WEAF—Foster Young—Sketch
WOR—Molly of the Movies—Sketch
WJZ—Rochester Civic Orchestra
Guy Fraser, Harrison, Conductor
WABC—Variety Musicale
WEVD—Metropolitan String Ensemble
3.15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WOR—The Cooperative Family—Mrs. Herbert J. Rose, Hostess
WEVD—Soprano Radina, Soprano
3.30-WEAF—Vic and Sade—Sketch
WABC—Allie Lora, Miles Club
WABC—Student Federation Program
WEVD—String Ensemble
3.45-WEAF—The O'Nells—Sketch
WABC—Gogo De Lora, Songs
4.00-WEAF—Woman's Review
WOR—Room Recipes—Gladys Miller
WJZ—Betty and Bob—Sketch
WABC—Jurtis Institute of Music
Concert
WEVD—Kalvaryjska Orchestra
4.15-WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Backstage Wife—Sketch
4.30-WEAF—Girl Alone—Sketch
WJZ—Beauty Talk
WABC—Memorial Service for Dr. James H. Brested, Archaeologist, University of Chicago Auditorium
WEVD—Italian Music
4.45-WEAF—Children's Program
WOR—Junior League Program
WJZ—Magie Violin—Sketch
5.00-WEAF—Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sodero, Conductor
WOR—News: Omar the Mystic
WJZ—Triple Chorus Concert, Metropolitan Opera House
WABC—Benay Venuta, Songs
WEVD—Mincioletti and Company—Drama
5.15-WABC—Wilderness Road—Sketch
5.30-WEAF—Elmira College Glee Club
WOR—Jimmy Allen—Sketch
WJZ—Singsongs
WABC—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WEVD—Clemence Giglio Players
5.45-WEAF—Dance Orchestra
WOR—Dick Tracy—Sketch
WJZ—Little Orphan Annie—Sketch
WABC—The Goldbergs—Sketch
6.00-WEAF—Flying Time—Sketch
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—News: Animal News Club
WABC—Buck Rogers—Sketch
6.15-WEAF—New York City Orchestra
WJZ—Mary Small, Songs
WABC—Bobby Benson—Sketch
6.30-WEAF—Press-Radio News
WOR—Terry and Ted—Sketch
WJZ—Press-Radio News
WABC—Press-Radio News
WEAF—Accidents in the Home—General R. C. Davis, Director New Cross; Harold C. Campbell, Super-York Chapter American Red Cross
WABC—Accidents in the Home—Intendant of Schools, New York

The Ruling Claws



TUNING IN

- City: Catherine S. Leverich
WJZ—Dartmouth College Glee Club
WABC—Eton Boys Quartet
6.45-WEAF—Billy and Betty—Sketch
WOR—News: Sports Resume
WJZ—Lovel Thomas, Commentator
WABC—Riflow of the Mounted
7.00-WEAF—Amos and Andy—Sketch
WOR—Easy Aces—Sketch
WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
7.15-WEAF—Uncle Eric—Sketch
WOR—Alice Day, Songs
WJZ—Arl Hall's Southern Rube
WABC—Armda, Songs; Pierre Le Kreun, Tenor
7.30-WEAF—Jimmy Dennis, Tenor
WOR—Lum Rancier—Sketch
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner—Sketch
WABC—Kate Smith, Songs
7.45-WABC—Our American Schools—Sketch
WJZ—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano; Ralph Kirby, Baritone
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8.00-WEAF—One Man's Family—Sketch
WOR—Gabriel Heister, Commentator
WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians; Renard Orchestra; Milton Walton, Tenor
WEVD—James J. Bambrick, Press
WABC—Bob Crosby Orchestra
International Union—Talk
9.00—WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Van Steeden Orchestra; Paramount Revue
WOR—Sister Mild Calous
WJZ—Cora Cor Pine Club
WABC—Rosa Ponselle, Soprano
9.15-WOR—Philo—Andrew F. Kelly
9.30-WOR—Stinofletta, Cesare Sodero, Conductor
WJZ—The Condensed Man—Sketch, With Warden Leo F. Lewis
WABC—Ray Noble Orchestra; Connie Boswell, Singer
10.00-WEAF—Duchin Parade; Ray Sinatra, Orchestra
WOR—Discussion—Marital Problems
WJZ—John Charles Thomas, Baritone; Concert Orchestra
WABC—Gant Busters—Sketch
WEVD—Edith Friedman, Piano
10.15-WEVD—WEVD University of the Air
10.30-WOR—Kenney Orchestra
WJZ—Associated Glee Clubs, Madison Square Garden
WABC—To Be Announced
WEVD—The Five Harmonies, Songs
10.45-WOR—Weems Orchestra
WABC—The Music of the Skies—Dr. Clyde Fisher
WEVD—Sky High Ranchers—Hilly Billy Miller
11.00-WEAF—Duchin Orchestra
WJZ—News; Messner Orchestra
WABC—News; Busse Orchestra
11.15-WEAF—New York City Orchestra
11.30-WEAF—News; Levant Orchestra
WOR—Dance Music (To 1:30 A.M.)
WJZ—Light Orchestra
11.45-WEAF—Jeane Crawford, Organ
12.00-WEAF—Henderson Orchestra
WJZ—Shandor, Violin; Rines Orch.
WABC—Weaf
WEVD—Midnight Jamboree
WJZ—Light Orchestra
WABC—Young Orchestra

WOMEN OF 1936

By Ann Rivington

THE women of Japan are so pretty and tiny—like dolls. The women of Japan are so beautifully clean and neat. They are so charming and shy and picturesque, with the flowers in their hair and those cunning trousers they wear. Oh, I love the women of Japan! A lady tourist said this to me.

Yes, yes, I have heard such things before. I have read these rhapsodies in school books, in travel books, in the National Geographic Magazine. But what is it like, really, to be a woman of Japan?

To begin with, she has no rights, only duties.—The Greater Duties of Women, handed on to her out of the Seventeenth Century. Her husband or father or son, depending on her married or unmarried or widowed state, is literally her "Lord and Master," her god, to whom she must bow in complete submission as a slave. She has no property rights, no political rights or vote, and for the most part little or no education.

The many Japanese women who are "pretty and tiny like dolls" are in actual condition no better off than dolls—wives or concubines of the rich, prostitutes. Prostitution is an honorable form of slavery in Japan, the form destined for the prettiest daughters of poor farmers. Girls are sold for a pittance to pay the debts of their desperate share-cropper fathers. There are 200,000 licensed prostitutes in Japan, and those unlicensed have never been counted.

BUT these women are not all toys. Many enter another kind of slavery. They do the hardest of labor for one-half to two-thirds of the miserly pay given to a man. They labor in the textile mills and bend their backs in the rice fields, with their babies strapped to their aching shoulders.

Only about 1 per cent of Japanese working women are organized. But the one per cent have shown themselves heroic fighters, side by side with their men, for better conditions and higher pay at work and against the fascist, militaristic government that increases their hunger, their suffering, their degradation.

THESE women of Japan are not really strangers to us. So far away on the other side of the globe, they fight the same battle that faces women even in America. But their battle is against much greater odds than ours. Oftentimes, they face long torture in prison, or even death. Yet the seed of courage has been planted among them.

Tonight, I am going to hear more about Japanese women at the studio of the Friends of the Chinese People, 168 West 23rd Street, where Haru Matsui will speak. If you live in New York, I'll look for you there, if not, you will hear more in the column.

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Address order to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 343 West 47th Street, New York City.

A Letter from Alabama

By STEVE GRAHAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It's difficult to write about workers starving to death, about disease spreading like wildfire in the drab, unsanitary shack quarters of the unemployed of Alabama, of 80,000 unemployed workers and farmers, old men and women, widows and children starving to death all over the state. It's hard to write about it and I imagine, even more difficult to believe the facts when one is not in this plague spot, the much vaunted "Pittsburgh of the South," its ore and coal deposits torn apart and looted by a handful of plutocrats.

Read the headlines: THREE AGED DIE AS APPEALS FOR NEEDED INCREASE; ANOTHER AGED RELIEF CLIENT IS REPORTED DEAD; RELIEF LOAD LIGHTENED BY FOUR DEATHS—VICTIMS HAD "MISSED" MEALS; FATHER OF SIX, ONE THREE WEEKS OLD, PHONES WEAKLY FOR AID.

One letter received from a widow, totally cut off relief with the rest of the 80,000, speaks volumes on the destitution and suffering these individuals are enduring:

"The baby that I have been writing to you for help died last Friday, and the doctor said it had pneumonia. My other two children have had colds now. My mother is sick with her side and a cold. She is not able to do anything. Will you please fix it so I can work, so I can do something for my children. I want to work so I can pay my house rent. The man says he can't carry us any longer. He says he has done all he can do for us. I can do anything, sew, cut up, make silk dresses, maid, houseclean, do anything in the tenth grade. Please give me something to do so I can take care of my children, mother and myself. I am in need, want to work, anything that comes to hand."

Other letters are pouring in on the offices of the Department of Public Welfare all over the state. Read some of them:

A mother writes: "I have four children, three of whom are too small to understand why they can't have something to eat."

Another mother: "I am really in need for some help for myself and children. I am just about sick. The children are the same. We have nothing to eat. I have no carfare to go to town to see about anything. I sent my card for my flour and canned beef, and I couldn't get it."

"Please, mam, send me some clothes," was the appeal of another woman. "I am naked, no underwear, no shirts and no bed mattress. Nothing to sleep on and nothing to wear."

"My house rent is due again and water and light, too," a mother writes, "and I haven't a thing for my children to eat. As my face is still bad, I can't get out anywhere. Please send me some help. I sure don't want my things set out in the street again."

"I am sick with the flu and have been for two weeks, and the dollar you all sent me to get a little food with, I had to take 50 cents of it to get some medicine with. Now I have nothing to live on, and I am sick," writes a widow.

Four More Die

FOUR more deaths—murder is the word—from starvation have been reported in the past week. One was a 73-year-old woman. Another an aged man. The third, a 40-year-old mother, leaving an infant child. The fourth, a 50-year-old woman who "just wasted away." She leaves a daughter who is physically unable to earn her own living.

"We sent out our last pitances recently to clients in the old-age group," the relief people explained. "Three of the checks were returned as undeliverable. The three old people had died."

This occurred in Bessemer, stronghold of the Republic Steel Corporation and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, subsidiary of U. S. Steel, who between them have devoured the natural resources of that rich area, with its full-veined ore and coal mines.

From Birmingham, the D.P.W. office issued the statement that "none of them have died yet, but we feel that we are watching them slowly pass away, and it will not be long before many of them drop off unless something is done to build up their thin undernourished bodies." These reports can find duplicates all over the state.

Solons Do Nothing

The Legislature and Governor Bibb Graves, in the meantime, continue the policy of murderous inactivity. Seven weeks have passed since the special session convened, and not a finger has been lifted in Montgomery to terminate the privation, the misery and utter destitution destroying 80,000 people. Disease, pneumonia, influenza, pellagra, is rampant and on the increase among these undernourished thousands. Already more than a score of deaths by starvation and suicide have been disclosed. But the legislature not only has done nothing but has not even considered the question of relief appropriation. Governor Graves, well-fed Black Belt landlord, stated no relief measures would be considered until he knew where the money was coming from. The state had several million dollars in the general fund at the very time he made this declaration.

Raymond E. Thomason, D.P.W. board member in Jefferson County, has written an appeal to Roosevelt. He reminded the president about the conference held at Warm Springs, Georgia, in which the Great Humanitarian declared between press room smiles that "No American shall starve." Thomason directed the president's attention to that and added "yet there is actual starvation in Jefferson County to-day."

Even the local press is struck to fury by the incredible callousness of these ruling class lackeys. The News editorially asks: "Have you, gentlemen of the Legislature, ever known what it is to be desperately hungry? Do you know how one feels when there has been no food in the house all day with no prospects of getting any?"

"If for one day the responsible state authorities would live as thousands of persons are having to live throughout the state, something would be done before the day was over."

If ever the need for a Farmer-Labor Party was at hand, if ever all sense and instinct and crying need properly called for driving these corrupt and heartless representatives of the Black Belt landlords and giant industrialists out of office, this certainly is the time.

LITTLE LEFTY



GO HOME, PROFESSOR, PLEASE! YOU'LL GET HURT!

What a Man!



OH ALRIGHT THEN—LET PROFESSOR HAVE IT!

by del



LET THAT TEACH YOU NOT TO DRAW ARTIFICIAL DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN MENTAL AND PHYSICAL LABOR!

OW!



OW! IT'S A HOMER!

Rostov-on-Don After Five Years

By Sender Garlin (Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent)

ROSTOV-ON-DON, U.S.S.R.—Five years, of course, is a long time in the Soviet Union. I visited this historic old city, famed by the exploits of the Don Cossacks, in the Spring of 1931.

What'll You Have? "Frederick Engels Boulevard," the main street of Rostov, is a beautiful thoroughfare. The stores are filled with all kinds of food. But what is more important, they are also filled with customers. The restaurants are busy, and in many of them jazz orchestras blare away to high heaven. Bright electric signs announce the opening of the newer cafes. In all of them workers' patrons stow away meals that would make even the higher Nazi officials in Berlin and Munich green with envy. Herr Goebbels, is, perhaps, "making history" in lieu of fats and other food products. But here in the Soviet Union, the making of history goes hand in hand with plenty, not need.

Aboard Hard-Wood Floors A ROSTOV worker told me that before the revolution few workers had seen a hardwood floor. That dubious privilege was reserved only for the house servants. But now the workers not only see them, but thousands of them actually have them (as well as parquet floors) in their own homes.

With a sad smile the chairman of the Rostov Soviet told me that the local merchants had played a dirty trick on the city's proletariat. It seems they didn't build elaborate mansions for themselves, and consequently the Rostov workers didn't inherit as much as their fellow-workers in other, more fortunately placed, cities. What's more, the local bourgeoisie was so backward and swinish that they didn't take the trouble to install good sewage systems, with the result that the Rostov Soviet had to start from scratch.

It is related in the books that, following the successive plagues in England and other countries, the bourgeoisie, in order to protect themselves from the scourge, were forced to think of the problem of municipal sanitation. Thus, as a result of their policy of enlightened self-interest, the workers also gained certain limited advantages. But the merchants of old Rostov were too busy with their Stock Exchange and their ballet to think of the prosaic problem of plumbing.

The Country of Sholokhov IT WAS not until 1921 that the workers of Rostov finally succeeded in "liquidating" the counter-revolutionary groups who clustered around the old Cossack chiefs. Today I spoke with the chairman of the Rostov Soviet about this and other things.

Constantine Pavlovich Schirov is only 32, but even in the stormy twenties he was not too young to take an active part in the struggle against the "Whites." Schirov is a powerful-looking man, with the appearance of a wrestler. His big dome-like head is almost completely bald, and his impressive physical appearance is in strange contrast with his shy, almost boyish smile.

With eyes blazing, Schirov told me of the marauding bands and of the terror and destruction they wrought, especially among the village population. Later, he smiled broadly as he described the smashing defeat which these Tsarist remnants received at the hands of the Don proletariat. And, tracing the history of the reconstruction period, he said that it was only natural that the energies of the workers should have been deflected in the struggle against these groups, then blocking for a time the economic development of the region. But this was fourteen years ago.

In Old Rostov—and New ROSTOV today is a different story. Before the revolution it was a merchant city. Merchant-culture consisted solely in the ballet and ballerinas. There was not a single university in that city of 300,000, which today, incidentally, has almost doubled in population.

Of course, many of the merchants' sons went to universities. But is it necessary for the son of the St. Louis meat-packer to attend school in his own home town? He goes first to an expensive "prep" school in Maine or New Hampshire, and then to Harvard, Princeton or Yale. The action of the Rostov moneyed aristocracy went to the universities in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Before the revolution there was not a single college in the city—but today there are six of them, including colleges of engineering, medicine, pedagogy and finance. Where weeds grew in an open field several years ago is now a new "Student Town." In addition to the special colleges, there are numerous technical institutes, music schools, etc. In the province of which Rostov is the capital, there are no less than 81 scientific institutions called Tech-

nikums. More than 40,000 students attend higher institutions of learning. Fourteen new schools are now in process of construction in Rostov. These schools, fully equipped with scientific laboratories, gymnasiums and theatres, will accommodate 10,000 pupils. The schools will be ready for occupancy no later than August 1 of the present year.

Behind the Courts, BY ANTON REFREGIER. AT LA SALLE GALLERY, 124TH STREET AND BROADWAY

THE economic odyssey of the newspaper reporter stripped of Hollywood bunk is the subject matter of Richard Rohman's "Power of the Press," which the New Theatre League and the New Theatre Magazine are presenting at the Civic Repertory Theatre Sunday evening in a single performance for the benefit of the Milwaukee Hearst strikers. Upon its initial reception, depends whether "Power of the Press" will be taken uptown for a run and later for a tour of the provinces. Rohman's play has the endorsement of the American Newspaper Guild.

The play was written at the request of Heywood Brown during the Newspaper Guild's strike last year against the Newark Ledger. It is based to some degree on incidents growing out of that strike situation.

THE curtain goes up WHILE huge sums are being expended in the construction of new homes, schools and civic institutions, the Rostov Soviet has not forgotten the arts. Only a few weeks ago the new, beautiful Rostov State Theatre was opened up. It is the last word in design and equipment. The night I visited the theatre, Gogol's "The Inspector-General" was being presented. Not only was this theatre packed to the doors, but every theatre in the city was lined with workers eager to enjoy the best the city had to offer. Banker "angels" and philanthropic

patrons aren't counted on to support the arts in this neck of the woods. This new Rostov theatre cost no less than 20,000,000 rubles, and it is evident that no expense was spared in making it a thing of beauty. Every Rostov resident is inordinately proud of this theatre.

Do You Feel Sick? HERE in Rostov there are eleven large hospitals, and the Medical Centre of which these hospitals are a part take up several American city blocks. A worker hurt in an accident in a Rostov factory doesn't

have to make a bee-line to the nearest Morris Plan office; for one thing, there are no Morris Plan offices here. Not only will his wages continue, but the best medical treatment will be given him free of charge. In addition to the medical centre, there are modern, up-to-date clinics attached to every factory in the city, where workers get treatment for minor ailments.

Lawmakers—Then and Now THE Rostov Soviet is located in the building of the former Rostov Duma, said to be one of the most

reactory bodies in all Russia. These Rostov merchants were so hard-boiled that they didn't even trust their lawyer lackeys to do their bidding in the city's "legislative" body. I don't know just where the Rostov Chamber of Commerce gents are today, but you won't find them in the Rostov Soviet. For of the 955 members of the Soviet—that is, the city council—617 are workers, eight collective farmers, 70 engineers, 62 housewives, collective farmers, teachers and students, and 106 office workers.

The Biggest in Europe THE keystone of Rostov today is the huge Selmasch plant which manufactures all kinds of agricultural machinery. When I was here beginning to hop along on one foot. Today it employs more than 20,000 workers and is the biggest plant of its kind in all Europe. The brilliant success of the collectivization program is vividly reflected in this factory. But about this—in another letter.

ART Anton Refregier BY JACOB KAINEN THE current art season has passed its crest and a veritable deluge of exhibitions are on the boards, all seeking to take advantage of the fading glow of the season. The attendant ballyhoo has been so vociferous as to submerge, vocally speaking, other exhibitions more worthy of attention. Of these shows, Anton Refregier's drawings and paintings in gouache at the LaSalle Gallery, 124th Street and Broadway, is by all odds the most important.

Refregier is that unique type of artist who is a stylist without being a mannerist. His way of seeing and executing is geared to extract the maximum significance with the minimum means. In this he is in the great tradition of revolutionary graphic art, from Forain, Grosz, and Masereel to Gropper. Nor is he unworthy of his company.

Refregier's drawings have contributed to the high level of revolutionary graphic art in this country. The quality of his line is drastic, bitter, vicious—the type of line that is at its best in the attack. Add to that a fertile political imagination, the gifts of a powerful designer and you have an artist to conjure with.

It is because I was conscious of Refregier's considerable gifts that I experienced vague disappointment upon entering the La Salle Gallery. The exhibition seemed hastily put together, with at least half the material insufficiently worked up, particularly the impressions of dance movements. One glance at the gouaches, however, cleared up the situation.

"NEWS OF THE DAY" is a picture somewhat in the Goyesque tradition—a nightmarish conception which depicts a beautiful society girl, a poor old woman in black and a man hanged to death against a background of tenements.

"Investigation" is more transparent handling of water—color, with no lessening of social substance. Law books in imposing array line the bookcases of the jury room, the judges are in a huddle, and the evidence in the case is deposited none too neatly in the wastebasket.

The most savage attack, however, is reserved for that retiring soul, Mussolini. He occupies the foreground of the painting, hand on hip, giving the Fascist salute. His lips have the strange cold color of a corpse, his torso the hard bulk of an oppressor. On a smaller scale, women shrouded in black are passing beyond him to decorate the graves of their men, which form a row of crosses driving into the picture. In the background are the ruins of Italy, and a group of bankers and industrialists on their knees, giving fervent thanks to Mussolini.

"War Preparations" is rich in color, but confusing in effect. The Expressionist manner of this watercolor does not help to get the message across.

Black-and-white drawings which are particularly good are "The Blessed Event," in which an ecclesiast in full regalia blesses a cannon; "The Handsome Adolf"; "Behind the Court"; "Factory"; and several others.

Two Worlds WORKERS' INCOME IN THE U.S.S.R. total annual wages paid to Soviet industrial workers increased from 8 billion rubles in 1928 to 41 billion rubles in 1934—an increase of 412.5 per cent. The percentage of wages in the total national income increased from 27.5 per cent in 1928 to 74.5 per cent in 1934.

In the U.S.A., total income paid to labor decreased from \$2.7 billion dollars in 1928 to 29.3 billion dollars in 1933—a decrease of 44.5 per cent. (Source: Survey of Current Business, January, 1935.)



"BEHIND THE COURTS," BY ANTON REFREGIER. AT LA SALLE GALLERY, 124TH STREET AND BROADWAY

buying like mad because they don't know how soon there'll be another famine. If a shot of a rapé theatre audience was thrown on the newsreels, with the slight difference that the "off-stage voices" superimposed upon them take the place of captions.

You have only to recall recent newsreels showing strikes or student anti-war demonstrations on the one hand and war maneuvers or the vapors of captains of industry on the other to understand how a raucous or silken voice from the screen can falsify and twist the meaning of scenes being projected.

A classic example occurred during the Minneapolis truck strike when an attack by hired scabs on a picket line was described as an unprovoked riot by strikers against a group of business men interested only in preserving order. The glorification of the French fascist organization, the "Croix de Feu" and the representation of members of the People's Front of that country as an unruly mob was the highlight of an issue of the March of Time newsreel released not long ago.

Most of you also will recall the unholly glee with which the voice on Pathe News described the army's attack on the Bonus Marchers in Washington. In all cases the pictures were authentic but their selection, arrangement and vocal interpretation were entirely false as events have since proved.

THE latest example of this type of lying occurred in the March of Time reel No. 11 depicting present-day conditions in the Soviet Union. The pictures which made up this show were purchased from Julien Bryan, who had just returned to America after an extensive trip through Russia. They depicted the wonders of the new subway, the stores bulging with food, the packed theatres of Moscow and Leningrad and the well-dressed, well-clad workers and peasants.

Even with the most "expert" cutting and patching Bryan's pictures could not be made to tell anything but a most glowing story of conditions throughout Sovietland. But the pictures were silent, which gave the March its heaven-sent opportunity to serve the purposes of its reactionary owners.

So, when the newsreel finally was released, the commentator whose voice had been added, did his best to vilify the Soviet Union by innuendo. If people were shown in the stores with their arms full of packages of food, clothing and even luxuries, he remarked that they "are

HEARST owns the Hearst-Metro-Tone News; the Remington-Rand Corporation, arms manufacturers, and its subsidiary, the reactionary Committee for the Nation, unofficially control the policies of the March of Time reel. All others are affected by the fact that the Chase National Bank completely dominates Hollywood.

The Newsreel was badly crippled if it sold them to you on my own initiative. The chiefs of police in the various towns where those pictures were taken have asked us not to show them. If we did so, or let anybody else do so, we'd never be allowed to shoot another big news event in those localities. Moreover we'd undoubtedly get in trouble with the Chamber of Commerce and American Legion."

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Questions and Answers

Question: Are capitalists barred from membership in the Communist Party? By the term "capitalist" I mean to include the small manufacturer who employs, say, 10 or 15 workers.—I. A.

Answer: In general, membership in the Communist Party is open to any person from the age of 18 up who accepts the program and rules of the Communist International and of the Communist Party of the United States, and who agrees to become a member of a basic unit of the Party, to become active in this organization, to subordinate himself to all decisions of the Communist International and the Communist Party, and to regularly pay his membership dues.

The Communist Party, as the political party of the workingclass, does not, as a general rule, accept into its ranks those whose income is derived from the exploitation of workers; the indiscriminate acceptance of such elements into the membership of the Communist Party could only result in the weakening of the Leninist line and revolutionary program of the Party. There are, however, a number of instances where small-scale employers of labor—store-keepers, handicraftsmen, etc.—have definitely allied themselves with the working class in the struggle against capitalism, and have been accepted into the ranks of the Party. Such individual cases are considered on their own merits, and the applicant is expected to have proven conclusively, in his day-to-day activity, his sincere devotion to the cause of the proletariat and the program of the Party.

The conditions for membership in the Communist Party are contained in the following pledge read by Earl Browder to 2,000 workers who were initiated into the Party in the New York District in 1935:

"I now take my place in the ranks of the Communist Party, the Party of the working class. I take this solemn oath to give the best that is in me to the service of my class. I pledge myself to spare no effort in uniting the workers in militant struggle against fascism and war. I pledge myself to work unsparringly in the unions, in the shops, among the unemployed, to lead the struggles for the daily needs of the masses. I solemnly pledge to take my place in the forefront of the struggle for Negro rights; against Jim-Crowism and lynching, against the chauvinist lies of the ruling class. I pledge myself to rally the masses to defend the Soviet Union, the land of victorious Socialism. I pledge myself to remain at all times a vigilant and firm defender of the Leninist line of the Party, the only line that insures the triumph of Soviet Power in the United States."

News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL Registration for the Spring Term is continuing in full swing. Expecting a record registration, the School has organized twenty-four classes in Principles of Communism and seventeen in Political Economy I, the two most popular courses in the School.

The History courses offered are of extreme importance and interest. They are: Social and Political Forces in American History. The first term begins with an examination of the European background of American History and concludes with the Civil War. The second term of the course begins with the Reconstruction and continues through the development and consolidation of capitalism between the Civil War and Spanish-American War, the growth of world imperialist rivalries, the World War, and the post-war period.

History of the American Labor Movement, first term, will cover the period of the American Labor movement from the Civil War to 1900. The course will include a study of such organizations as the First International in the United States, the National Labor Union, the Knights of Labor, the rise of the American Federation of Labor, and the Socialist Labor Party. The second term will deal with the labor movement in the United States in the epoch of imperialism. It will consider in detail the developments in the American Federation of Labor before and after the World War, the I.W.O., the labor movement during the World War, the rise and growth of left-wing unionism, the outstanding strike struggles and their significance.

Class Struggles in American History will deal with crucial periods in American history, analyze the existing class relations and show what role the class struggles of each period played in shaping the course of development in the history of the American people.

Seminar in American History is a project course, setting as its purpose the preparation and publication of a Marxist text book in American History. It will involve advanced work and original research.

History of Class Struggles in the Epoch of Industrial Capitalism will deal with the disintegration of Feudalism and the origin and development of modern capitalism during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A study will be made of the origin of industrial capitalism, of large-scale industry and machine technique, and the formation of the two main classes of modern bourgeois society—the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

History of Class Struggle During the Epoch of Imperialism is a four-week course which will deal with the class struggles of Europe, colonial and semi-colonial countries during the pre-war period of imperialism. It will include the Russian Revolution of 1905, the class alignments at the outbreak of the World War, the Russian Revolution of 1917, and the Revolutions of 1918-19 in Central Europe, the class struggles in the colonies, and the Chinese Soviet Republic.

Social and Political History of the South will cover the history of the South from slavery days to the present time, and will show how the basis was laid for the present peculiarities of Southern economy, politics and culture.

DAY COURSES For the benefit of those who work evenings, the School has organized classes during the day. For Descriptive Catalogues Write to the School Office, 35 East Twelfth Street.

SPRING TERM DANCE The Spring Term Dance will be held this Saturday at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place. The Rhythm Rebels will supply the music. Entertainment by the American Peoples Theatre.

BROWNVILLE WORKERS SCHOOL The Spring Term of the Brownville Workers School, at 1855 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., will begin on April 13. Registration is now going on evenings at the school. Announcements of courses and schedules will be sent on request. In addition to the regular courses offered, two special courses are the four weeks course in Marxism and the Crisis in Science and the full term course in Public Speaking which has been arranged for alternate weeks so as to permit those especially active in agitational work to attend.

20-50% Discount Sale Regular set with a free copy of "STALIN" by Barbara... SATURDAY, APRIL 4

Will the A. F. of L. Meet the Challenge of the Steel Industry

CANNONSBURG CONVENTION OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION CALLED UPON TO ANSWER—VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN DEMANDED FOR SUCCESS

TOWARD the latter part of this month, beginning with April 27, the 1936 convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers meets in Cannersburg, Pa.

The question squarely put by events to that convention is: Will the American Federation of Labor organize the steel industry or will it continue to fumble and fail?

To this question, the leadership of the Amalgamated, as usual, has given no answer. Despite the unrest among the steel workers and the encouragement which should have come from the success of the Akron rubber strike, the Tighe machine presents no program or plan for a campaign against the steel trusts.

Amalgamated and reputed "brains" of the machine, uses the Associated Press to attack the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Communists. Leonard's pre-convention statement shows the complete bankruptcy of the present Amalgamated leadership, in the face of a great crisis in the steel industry.

This decrepit attitude of the Amalgamated leadership cannot become the program of the Cannersburg convention. The steel workers have been tricked and trapped over and over again by National Labor Boards, NRA commissions and other devices—being led to defeat and destruction in each instance by the present leadership of the Amalgamated.

The enemies which the steel workers must face

and conquer are the huge steel trusts—United States Steel, Bethlehem, Carnegie-Illinois and their allies. It is against those enemies that the convention must turn its guns, in the working out of a dynamic program that will lead to national action.

There is but one road that the steel workers can travel to effective organization, and that is the way of industrial unionism. Long and bitter experiences have taught the steel workers that vital fact.

The Amalgamated leadership, on the eve of the convention, attacks those labor forces which stand for industrial unionism. It seeks to bring divisions into the ranks of the union men. It gives aid and comfort to the steel trusts. In doing this, it shows its incapability of carrying forward the fight for the steel workers.

Will the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers organize the steel industry? To answer that properly, the convention must set to work to rally all those forces which can aid toward this end. It must include in its program the financial and personnel aid of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the cooperation of the progressives and the Communists. It must sweep out of office those officers who continue to block the path of progress, who have no program and who persist in a criminal policy of splitting the ranks of the workers.

STEEL CAN BE ORGANIZED. THE DRIVE MUST BEGIN AT ONCE. THE CANNONSBURG CONVENTION HAS IT IN ITS POWER TO MAKE SUCH ORGANIZATION POSSIBLE.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1936

Rally for April 4 March

TWO New York WPA workers, a young man and a young woman, killed themselves this week.

They were driven to despair by frustrated efforts to obtain reinstatement after getting the dreaded pink slips.

Tragic as are these deaths, they unfortunately do not solve anything, either for their dependents or for the other unemployed.

SUICIDE IS NOT THE WAY OUT.

Thousands of other unemployed, many of them also recipients of pink slips, will gather at Battery Place Saturday morning at 11 o'clock for a march to city hall.

They will present demands for stoppage of WPA mass layoffs and concrete proposals for adequate solution of pressing unemployment and social security problems.

This demonstration will mark renewal of nationwide protests against failure of government authorities to care for the jobless. It will be followed by a national unemployment convention of the Workers Alliance of America in Washington April 7 to 10, and the National Hunger March April 11.

This is the way out—MASS PRES-SURE.

All organizations of workers, employed and unemployed, retailers and all others who will be affected by WPA layoffs should join the protest at City Hall April 4.

Simple Words and True

THE National Biscuit Company has secured a writ preventing the Securities and Exchange Commission from publishing the salaries of the company officials. The petition filed by the company claimed that publication of the salaries would "lead to disturbances and dissatisfaction on the part of its employees."

Father Coughlin's Units

BEGINNING coming Sunday, April 5, the units of Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice will hold meetings to elect Congressional district officers and endorse candidates for Congress.

Father Coughlin repeatedly denounces the old parties as tools of Wall Street. Last Sunday he declared the American people were being crucified between two thieves, the Republican and Democratic Parties.

The members of the National Union will heartily agree with this. But what undoubtedly confuses many of them is that Father Coughlin at the same time tells them to endorse for Congress either Democrats or Republicans who back his program. In other words, one or the other of the two thieves!

If both old parties are tools of Wall Street, isn't it time for the common people to set about establishing a new party that will really represent their interests?

Such a new party is not a fantasy, but is in process of being formed throughout the country—a Farmer-Labor Party. Thousands of the followers of Father Coughlin are enthusiastic about such a party.

The meetings of the Social Justice units can strike a real blow against the Wall Street money-changers by going on record for a Farmer-Labor Party and cooperating with all progressive groups in building this party.

And they should endorse not good Republican or Democratic "promisers," but true representatives of the people—Farmer-Labor candidates.

The Child Labor Fight

TUESDAY'S hearing at the State Legislature on the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment showed pretty clearly some of the strong and weak points of the fight against child labor.

The bourbon publishers, as was to be expected, showed up. Publisher Jerome D. Barnum spoke on behalf of the other capitalist publishers who did not dare put in an appearance—gentlemen like Mr. Hearst and Mr. Sulzberger.

The opponents were many, indicating that the fight against child labor has won many allies. But the foes of child labor for the most part appealed to a vague, classless humanitarianism. They named no names and mentioned no addresses.

They forgot that child labor arises out of the very conditions of the capitalism system. Child labor exists because there is profit—huge profit—in it. This profit is made by some of the most powerful corporations of our day, in particular, the newspaper publishers. They and their stooges in legislative halls have blocked ratification thus far and are continuing to block it.

Mayor LaGuardia and the others who appeared in behalf of the amendment would have served the fight against child labor far more if they had denounced openly and by name the old party leaders who thus far have strangled the amendment.

As for the Communists, who have always fought child labor, we will continue to work with all progressive groups in the battle against the child enslavers. Furthermore, we will press forward to the improvement of the present weak amendment.

Right now the job of New York labor and all enemies of child labor is to force the Senate Judiciary Committee to report out the bill favorably and to have it passed on the floor on a roll call vote.

Up to the Central Body

THE delegates' meeting tonight in the New York Central Trades and Labor Council will be faced with the important problem of raising and securing concrete action upon several burning issues confronting the American Federation of Labor in this city.

Unless these problems are discussed and solved, organized labor will receive a severe set-back. Evasion or reluctance to act on the part of the Ryan-Quinn-Mulholland leadership of the Council must not be permitted to become a barrier to the solution of these questions; which are:

What about the several thousand blacklisted building service workers?

What is the American Federation going to do about the strike of the maritime workers of the International Seamen's Union and the strikebreaking tactics of the officials of that union?

Shall spokesmen for the Central Trades and Labor Council be permitted to countenance and endorse fascist anti-labor movies, in the name of thousands of unionists, such as the recent printed statement issued by Ryan and Quinn, endorsing "Riff-raff"?

The progressive delegates have these questions to raise. The ranks of the progressives in the Central Trades and Labor Council are large and constantly increasing. Their voices must become heard and respected.

Birthday of a Fighter

TODAY is the fourteenth birthday of the Morning Freiheit, Communist Party daily in the Yiddish language.

The labor movement and the Jewish people in particular have good reason to celebrate this occasion. For fourteen years the Freiheit has been the fighting organ of the Jewish masses. It has led outstanding struggles for the unity of the masses of the Jewish people and the people of other nationalities against reaction which seeks to make scapegoats of all minority groups in this country.

The Daily Worker greets its brother-fighter in the common cause on this great occasion. We urge all workers and progressive people to attend the fourteenth anniversary celebration of the Morning Freiheit at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street and Eastchester Avenue, Saturday night.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Section Organizer Honor Roll

No. 19
S. Brown, Section 24, New York.
Pledged—10; Recruited—15

A Promise to Krumbein From a Shop Unit Ohio District Pledges

Dear Comrade Krumbein:

WE ARE a shop unit in one of the large woolen mills in Passaic. We read your letter to Comrades Davis and Brandt, and decided to answer you. Some of us remember you from the time that this was still part of the New York District, and you were one of our District leaders. We are glad to hear that you will soon be out, and we will be on hand to welcome you as you come through Newark.

We realize the importance of our section not only to the District, but to New York, and also to the whole country. Our industry—the manufacture of woolen goods—is important in our whole trade union movement, for the movement to build the Labor Party, for the entire revolutionary movement of the country. We realize this, and regret that we are still so weak, and are still making such slow progress.

Because we do realize this, we want to make a pledge to you, a pledge we consider doubly sacred because we make it to a class war prisoner, and to our beloved leader. Because we know that the building of the union local, and the building of the Party, among the woolen workers is the basis for our movement here, we pledge that by the time of the National Convention of the Party, we will recruit 50 new members into the woolen local, and 5 woolen workers into the Party. As part of our activity to accomplish this aim, we will utilize the Sunday Worker, and pledge 20 new regular readers of the Sunday Worker by the time of the Convention.

We make this pledge to you with full realization of the fact that it must be carried out. We will check on each member at each unit meeting, to be sure each one is active and that the required progress is being made.

With our best wishes to you, we are

Comradely yours,
GERA SHOP UNIT,
Sect. 8, Dist. 14.

AT OUR State Convention, the delegates made pledges on recruiting, to be carried through between now and the time of our National Convention, June 12. The following pledges were made:

Cleveland		
West Side	37	Columbus 18
St. Claire	150	Springfield 10
Southeast	44	Lorain 10
Scoville	100	Cincinnati 15
Suburban	12	Dayton 10
Akron	47	W. O. 25
Youngstown	86	I. W. O. 10
Canton	25	Misc. 504
Total		

If these pledges are fulfilled, it will mean that we will have over-fulfilled our control task of 2,500 dues-paying members. Our control task as far as our dues-paying membership is concerned, was not fulfilled prior to the State Convention. We must not fall again!

But recruiting should not be left to our State Convention delegates only. This should be a drive for the whole Party. Let each Comrade remember in his day-to-day work, that only if we build our Party, if we strengthen ourselves with new forces from the shops, trade unions and mass organizations will we be a strong political factor in the State of Ohio.

Note: During the first week following the District Convention, the District recruited only 11 members. Why?

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

Only a Farmer-Labor Party gives any hope of checking and defeating the Republican-Liberty League threat against our liberties.

PICKING THE LOCK!

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

Rank and File Not 'Selected' to Present Demands to House

Fort Devens, Mass.
Editor, Daily Worker:

According to the Army and Navy Journal this past week, the House Committee on Military Affairs set aside March 30, 1936, for the taking of testimony on bills relating to enlisted men of the Army and their needs.

Representative McSwain, chairman, requested the War Department to order a number of "selected" enlisted men to appear as witnesses before the Committee. All of those selected were in the upper grades of enlisted personnel. These men are drawing comfortable allowances and pay rates; it is not likely that they will speak for the rank and file of the Army.

The principal needs at present are listed as (1) an increase in the number of grades and ratings to allow more promotions and better opportunities for advancement; (2) restoration of the payment of the enlistment allowance; (3) legislation to base retired pay of specialists on their base pay plus special pay instead of only on base pay as is done at present.

A fourth requirement is "better pay for non-commissioned officers of the upper grades." We do not begrudge them more pay, but we know that the most immediate requirement is MORE pay for the privates and LOWER non-commissioned grades. It is hardly likely that these senior non-coms will support higher pay for us; it is much more likely that they will concentrate upon higher pay for themselves.

Another point which has been completely overlooked is the universal demand among enlisted men for a twenty-five year retirement bill. Such a bill would go a long way toward alleviating promotion difficulties. Any such demands will have to come from the rank and file—whom Washington and the War Department are careful not to "select" to speak at hearings.

A CORPORAL.

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

Hungry, Naked, Sharecroppers Put Their Faith in Union

Camp Hill, Ala.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The way we poor farmers are living is so bad, I hardly know how to start. I have been working for the Sharecroppers' Union for four years and try to do all that I can. Sometimes the way gets so dark I can hardly see my way out, but I am going to work on for the union until death. Sometimes I go to my meeting hungry and half naked, but yet I go, trusting that it will help to be better by and by. Our bosses say we are going naked as long as we stick to this union. I have sisters and brothers, and we have not half enough to eat now, and we can't go to school because we haven't got anything to wear, or books to study with. But yet we are going to work until hell freezes over for the right of our poor people.

Defends Communism for Sake of Catholic Masses

Yonkers, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I was to a meeting at the Catholic Center Club, 120 W. 59th St., yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held to fight the Communists. There were four speakers, including a doctor and a bishop. They spoke of how wonderful religion has been; how much it has done for humanity. Then they attacked the Communists: how they would destroy religion, how they would bring the world to desolation. After the meeting there were questions and answers, but they answered no questions only what were pre-arranged. I sent in a question asking what religion had done for the

Irish and Italians who have been Catholics for 2,000 years.

There was a Catholic reporter from the Times. I went to the chairman and the reporter after the meeting. I asked the reporter if he was not there just to publish what suited. He said I should not make a remark like that. I asked him if he would publish that the speakers would not answer any of my questions. Then he said the Communists sent a good representative. I told him I was not a representative from the Communist Party; that I was not even a member of the Party; that I am just reading their books.

I told the reporter the reason I was there to ask those questions was because of the conditions I have seen my own people in; and they were all brought up Catholics. D. D.

System Protects Bosses, Workers' Rights Denied

Yonkers, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Two workers were restrained from distribution of handbills in behalf of men dismissed for union activity from the Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Company. As they were not arrested, it is apparent there was no infringement of city ordinance or any other law. In fact it was rather deliberate infringement of personal liberty of citizens supposed to be guaranteed by the constitution under our form of government. Last year when our city officials had run for re-election, they made loose promises about the good they were going to do for the workers. Now only the company union is good for them, so they can participate in regard to the prosperity of the company and take long hours, low wages and starvation. Constitutional rights are for the benefit of those who have money, not for the workers.

We workers must realize the economic system is founded on the principle of private fortunes for the benefit of the few. The system makes prostitutes of those we elect to guard our rights. A. P.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

War in the Far East

What Will Be the Next Move? Act Now to Stop World War!

ASSURANCES of the desire for peace on the part of Japan recently made by the new Premier Koki Hirota, seemed to have inflamed the Japanese army of occupation in Manchuria into war frenzy.

Either that, or Hirota was following the Hitler cue of talking loudest about peace when the armies were most energetically preparing for war against the Soviet Union. The latest news at hand says that the battle within the Mongolian border, started several days ago by the Japanese-Manchurian troops, is still continuing. Neither the anti-fascist sweep in the elections nor the defeat of the militarist-fascist plot to seize all power in Tokyo by assassinations seems to have in the least retarded the Japanese imperialist plans for war against the Soviet Union.

The Kwantung army (Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Asian mainland), the rulers of Manchuria, have picked the extreme eastern area of the Mongolian People's Republic as the most plausible place to begin the war against the Soviet Union. They know Mongolia is an independent people's republic that has eliminated feudalism and after twelve years of freedom and the closest friendship with the Soviet Union is progressing rapidly in its economy and culture.

Consisting of vast territories of nomads, with camel caravan routes as the main arteries of communications, the Japanese believe that Mongolia offers them the easiest open door to the Soviet Union, and especially to Chita, in order to cut the Trans-Siberian Railway to the Soviet Far East. At the same time, the Japanese believe that they can seize Mongolia, attach it to Manchukuo and enlarge their colonial base in Asia as a further step to world domination.

These border attacks will become the bloodiest world war if the factors working against such a conflict are not set into the most immediate and active operation.

While certain groups within the present coalition government in Tokyo fear the outbreak of such a war, they can easily be led into it by the military accomplishments of the army now fighting on the Mongolian border.

Once a major attack starts on the Soviet Far East, Hitler in the West will carry through his secret agreement with the Japanese government. When Hitler attacks, this bloodshed begun in the Far East against the U.S.S.R. will become a world slaughter.

This is precisely what the Hearsts in the United States desire, a holy war of world imperialism against the Soviet Union. For that reason the American reactionaries and fascists tone down the situation. For that reason they increase their isolationist talk. They know better than anybody else that peace is indivisible and that the United States must ultimately be drawn into a war that will stretch from the Pacific Ocean clear around Asia and Europe to the Atlantic Ocean.

Unless, the Japanese militarists who have already begun a "little" war against Mongolia are stopped in no uncertain terms with the assistance of the aroused peace loving masses of the world, humanity's future fate will be decided on the Mongolian plains and along the Amur River.

The closer you get to the war front in Manchuria, the more startling and intense becomes the danger of war. A Russian White Guard military expert writing just before the Tokyo assassinations from Harbin, Manchuria, stated that everything was set on the Japanese side for a war against the Soviet Union. We quote from his article in the Feb. 29 issue of the China Weekly Review.

"All is set for action in Manchuria. To start the Soviet-Japanese war appears to be the easiest of all..."

"Thus, the condition of war already exists. It seems to be the simplest matter to evolve into a war, for which both sides are ready. It will obviously be one of the bloodiest and most destructive wars the world has ever seen, far surpassing in this respect the last World War..."

"The most suitable season for the Japanese Army to begin war is certainly the spring of the summer..."

Unless the most immediate action is taken, especially by the peace-loving masses of the United States to protest against and thwart the criminal drive of the Japanese militarists and assassins, a new world slaughter will explode upon humanity very soon.

This Argument Has Whiskers

"We hear arguments that we should not organize a Labor Party now. This is following the line of least resistance. We have been hearing this argument for decades. We heard it in 1896 when Bryan ran for President and the Socialist Party had an independent slate. We heard it in 1912 when Theodore Roosevelt was running for President. Then we heard it when Wilson ran for re-election: 'he kept us out of war.' You follow that line, you can never have a Labor Party."—JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in speech at Rand School, March 28.