

BROWDER RADIO FUND
Received Saturday \$ 45.63
Total to date 1,317.87
Still to go 3,682.13

Daily Worker

NEW YORK CITY
EDITION

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

Vol. XIII, No. 83

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1910.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1936

WEATHER: Cloudy-colder

(Eight Pages) Price 3 Cents

'Daily' Bares Mayor's Hushed Report On Harlem Hospital Death, Disease

Poison Gas, Bombs Used in Fascist Drive

Blackshirt Drive Pushed as Oncoming Rains Threaten to Slow Down Fascist Invasion of Ethiopia—Quorum Reported Taken

LONDON, April 6.—Following the bombing of Jijiga, Addis Ababa, and the demonstrative flight of planes over Diredawa, important city on the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway line, the Italian war office reported today the capture of Quorum, an important city on the road to Dessye.

The Fascists claim they occupied Quorum without opposition.

Ethiopian military authorities declared a state of siege and stringent military regulations in Diredawa today as a result of the air raids on Jijiga and the appearance of bombing planes over Diredawa Saturday. Heavy casualties of men, women and children from bombshells and poison gas are reported from Jijiga.

The Italian War Office in Rome now claims that its troops are 100 miles north of Dessye, an important waypoint on the caravan route from Northern Ethiopia to Addis Ababa.

The Fascist push has been intensified lately in view of oncoming rain which General Badoglio fears will bog the Italian war machine in the mountains and ridges of Northern Ethiopia for a longer period than the home exchequer could possibly stand.

The ferocity of the Italian attack can be seen from the official report stating that in a two-day battle against Emperor Haile Selassie's troops, the Fascists used 64 tons of explosives and fired 20,000 machine gun rounds on Saturday.

Soviets Send Note as Ships Are Held

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

TOKYO, April 5.—The Soviet ambassador to Japan, Yureneff, delivered a sharp note of protest to the Japanese Foreign Minister demanding the release of two Soviet steamers, held by the Japanese authorities, but no answer has been received to date.

The two steamers put into a north Japan harbor when one of them ran out of coal during a storm. Inability to re-coal from the assisting ship in the open ocean, and the granting of permission by the Japanese consul in Vladivostok, was the reason for the two ships to enter the Japanese port.

Ambassador Yureneff explained to Premier Hirota, when presenting the protest note, that the detention of the Soviet ships is completely illegal and unjust.

Sunday Paper Steel Issue On April 19

What other industry appeals so to the imagination as the great steel industry of the United States? It is the key to the labor problems which beset our country. There, in the great steel centers of the nation, a vast struggle is under way—a struggle for the building of strong industrial unions.

What is the truth about steel? The Sunday Worker, calling upon the many experienced leaders of the rank and file for assistance, will present a special steel issue on April 19.

This issue, with articles by those who have labored with the thousands of steel workers, who have gone close to the heart of the industry in an effort to end the industrial autocracy of the capitalist steel barons, will speak through the pages of the Sunday Worker to the world at large.

The steel issue will be distributed in large numbers throughout every steel district. Fifty thousand copies—50,000—will go into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, wherever steel is manufactured.

Poster, who led the 1910 strike; Steuben, the rank and file leader of today; Mary Heaton Vorse, who has written of steel all her life—these will be the most important contributors.

Unique in labor journalism—the Sunday Worker of April 19 will give the story of the steel unions, of the industrial warfare waged upon them by the owners, of the problems of today in such terms as will understand why steel is so important to them.

Don't fail to increase your order. Remember, Steel—April 19.

LABOR PARTY PARLEY OPENS IN ILLINOIS

Mine Delegates Cheered in Call for Action For Labor Party

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
PEORIA, Ill., April 5.—More than sixty delegates representing 30,000 trade unionists of this state opened a two-day convention at the Labor Temple, here, to discuss ways and means of breaking away from the two old parties and taking the path of independent political action.

Responding to the call issued by the Labor Party of Chicago and Cook County for a state-wide convention of trade unionists, these delegates will determine today what action they will take in regard to the coming elections and the formation of a political party that will become part of the national movement for a Farmer-Labor Party.

Mine Delegates
While the resolutions committee of seven, elected by the convention today was preparing the major resolutions and recommendations for the second day's session, twenty delegates rose to express the strong sentiment that exists in their trade unions and localities for a Labor Party.

Amid great applause, the delegate from the United Mine Workers Local of Centerville stated, "No matter what happens at this convention we are going out to build a Labor Party." Four other Mine Workers Locals 745, 906, 764, 1397, were represented three sending only observers.

P. M. A. Representatives
The Progressive Miners Union is represented by delegates from five locals, 2, 34, 18, 26, and Local No. 1 from Gillespie with a membership of 2,500, the largest in the Illinois coal fields. This is especially significant in view of the fact that leading P. M. A. officials have been bargaining with old party politicians for P. M. A. support.

The sending of delegates by U. M. W. A. locals indicates dissatisfaction with the policy of John L. Lewis in supporting Roosevelt.

Although called on somewhat short notice, Central Trades and Labor Assemblies from Waukegan, Central, Decatur, Twin Cities, Granite City, Staunton, sent official delegates representing more than one hundred and fifty local unions to whom they will report back the actions of this labor party convention.

Unions Represented
Other local unions represented include: Electrical Workers Local 191 of Springfield; Hod Carriers Local 14 of Gillespie; Brick Layers Local 31 of Rockford; Street Car and Electrical Railway Employees of Waukegan; Carpenters Local 64 of Pekin; Distillery Workers Union of Pekin; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Local 11 of Granite City; Musicians Local 221 of Peoria; as well as observers from many branches of the Illinois Workers Alliance and Progressive Trades and Labor Assemblies.

At present the Labor Party call is restricted only to A. F. of L. unions, the railroad brotherhoods, and the P. M. A., despite the fact that unemployed groups such as the Illinois Workers Alliance, and other fraternal groups, have been asking for admission. However, it is stated that all oppressed and toiling groups will be welcome at some later date when more trade unions have affiliated.

Today another war is almost here. It will soon be calling for your sons. Those who are forcing it have destroyed democracy in their own countries. If they, and their kind in other lands, win, they will destroy it everywhere.

Hitler has marched into the Rhineland and placed his soldiers within two miles of the French forts. His army headquarters announces that the military center of Europe has shifted to Berlin. He offers new non-aggression treaties, omitting the Soviet Union, and proclaiming undying enmity against its government. He then asserts that eternal morality and the rights of the Germans to judge their own cause are above all written obligations.

Mussolini takes over the heavy industries in order that the State can effectively control them for the war that he declares is imminent. England forgets her recent peace vote and proclaims a tremendous re-armament program. Her general staff confers with that of France about the assignment of forces. The new Japanese Prime Minister says, "There will be no war while I am in office," but within a week Japanese troops are twice found fighting inside Soviet territory.

American Money and Supplies Assisting Europe's Re-armaments
"From these events you cannot stand apart. You are already involved in them. American money

Conventions Bring Jobless Unity Near

Councils Meet Today—Unity Conference of Workers Alliance Set for Tomorrow—To Act on Relief Demands

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Unity of unemployed organizations came nearer today as final arrangements were announced for three unemployed conventions in this city next week.

On Monday the National Unemployment Councils will open a national convention in the Department of Interior Auditorium, 8 and 18th Street, N. W., to discuss merger into the Workers Alliance of America. On the same day the National Unemployed League will meet in another part of the city, to consider a similar move.

On Tuesday the merger convention of the Workers Alliance will open at the Department of Labor auditorium building. Independent unemployed organizations, such as the American Workers Union, are expected to join the merger movement in WPA in addition to the councils and leagues.

The program of the united unemployed organization is expected to include: A national fight against the lay-offs, wage cuts and ending of Federal relief by the Roosevelt administration; a fight for the enactment of the Marcantonio six billion dollar Relief Standards Bill

May Parade Brazil Fascist Funds Sought Purge Begun

In the wake of the big United May Day Conference held at the Hotel Delano, Friday night, where 1,010 delegates from hundreds of organizations enthusiastically organized to push the biggest May Day demonstration of many years, the work of concrete organization of the turnout took first place.

Louis Weinstein, of Painters' District Council 9, who was elected executive secretary of the United May Day Committee, emphasized the necessity for all organizations to begin, if they have not yet begun, the task of mobilizing the members of the various organizations, for a 100 per cent turnout on May Day.

Confronting the refusal of Police Commissioner Valentine to permit the use of Fifth Avenue for the May Day parade, the Committee is expected, at once, to make a fight for Fifth Avenue, in conformity with the unanimous vote of the conference.

Two matters of importance for the proper functioning of the Committee were stressed: One, that funds to make possible the enormous work of the Committee, be contributed by organizations participating; second, that orders from organizations for banners, floats and such displays, be given in immediately to the Artists' Sub-Committee.

Two organizations which met late in the week, the Writers' Union, Local 1, and the New Singers, a united front chorus devoted to anti-war and anti-fascist music, voted to participate in the United May Day, and to lend all moral and material support possible.

Other organizations, which, from one cause or another have yet to officially come in to the United May Day Committee, are asked to get in touch at once with the Committee at the Hotel Delano.

(Continued on Page 2)

Rotten Meat in Hospital, Clinics Near Garbage Heap, Found Causes of Outbreak

City's Discrimination Against Negro Doctors and Nurses Condemned

Recommendations to Mayor LaGuardia in the suppressed report by a subcommittee of his own Harlem Commission:

1. That Dr. Jesse G. M. Bulowa, "white dictator" be transferred from Harlem Hospital.
2. That Negro doctors and nurses "be admitted to all municipal hospitals in accordance with the law."
3. That any other hospital or health agency that discriminates against Negro doctors and nurses or patients "be refused subsidies from the city."
4. That the number of Negro doctors on Harlem Hospital medical staff "be increased."
5. That Harlem Hospital be provided facilities and equipment "to meet the demands of the Harlem area."
6. That the number of nurses in training at Harlem Hospital be "brought up to quota demanded by nursing standards." This is "absolutely necessary because of the shocking development of tuberculosis among the pupil nurses due to overcrowding and overwork."
7. That Negro nurses at Harlem Hospital be given "identical provisions for affiliate training in contagious diseases and psychiatry that exist for all other nurses in training."

Overworked Nurses Stricken—Removal of "White Dictator" in Harlem Hospital Asked

Mayor LaGuardia has suppressed the health and hospital report by the Commission he himself named to investigate the causes of the Harlem outbreak of March 19, 1935.

A copy of the sensational document, signed by Col. John Grimley, white head of the 369th regiment of the National Guard, and Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Negro physician, is in the possession of the Daily Worker.

The report holds Mayor LaGuardia personally responsible for city-wide discrimination against Negro patients, nurses and doctors in health agencies run by the city. It reveals that Dr. S. S. Goldwater, LaGuardia's Commissioner of Hospitals, "fatly refused" to testify. It concludes:

Flagrant Disregard
"By that act Dr. Goldwater has shown a flagrant disregard for the sentiment and opinion of Harlem citizens, and thereby places the responsibility for the present situation squarely upon your shoulders."

The Mayor's investigators demand removal of Dr. Jesse G. M. Bulowa, "white dictator" of Harlem Hospital. There they found "a situation unbelievable in a civilized community." They record:

That a doctor and a nurse performed "a bloody operation" in full view of twenty-five to thirty other child patients, and "this is not an isolated case";

Forced to Give Up Beds
That "patients are forced to give up their beds," and "to sleep on chairs" because of "terrific overcrowding";

That an investigator saw rotten meat in worn-out ice-boxes and a back yard piled with rubbish offering "a happy hunting ground for scavengers."

"In the recent outbreak in Harlem," the report says, "the situation at Harlem Hospital played no small part in arousing in the Negro a feeling of resentment against those who own and control the community."

Discrimination
The whole of Harlem's population face a situation "epitomized" by what was found at Harlem Hospital, the Commissioners add. They charge direct discrimination against the Negro, recording that even fewer health agencies are provided in Negro settlements than are offered poor white citizens, and that equal rights are denied in those that do exist in Negro neighborhoods. The age-old oppression—Jim-Crow—plays a special part, the report shows. It states:

"We are convinced that the segregation of the Negro lies at the bottom of the inferior facilities put at his disposal."

The report was delivered to Mayor LaGuardia last December. It has lain buried on his desk at City Hall ever since—for more than three months. Repeated efforts have been made by the Commission and others to get him to release it. It is understood that the Commission threatened to publish it on its own hook. The Mayor is reliably reported as having retorted angrily that he didn't care what the Commission did.

Submitted Week Ago
Special importance attaches to the suppression of this report—it raises the question whether the Mayor is not also suppressing the final report by his full Commission.

The final report was delivered to Mayor LaGuardia at City Hall six days ago—on last Tuesday. What people, who have followed the investigation want to know is: Where is it?

Organization of the Commission of Inquiry to make an impartial investigation was Mayor LaGuardia's method of meeting the deep discontent that seethed in Harlem following the March, 1935, outbreak with its police violence. The Commission divided itself into subcommittees, each of which was to render a separate preliminary report on a special subject, while the full and final report was being prepared.

Infant Deaths
The first subcommittee report, a slight one on housing, was released by the Mayor. So was the second one, on crime. The third, on education, was held up by the Mayor. Finally, its contents leaked out, and only then, when confronted with the fact that its findings were known did the Mayor release it officially. The health and hospitals survey, the most important separate report, is the fourth and last before the full report.

Why the Mayor found it necessary to clamp the lid on his own impartial commissioners is evident in its very paragraph—it confirms officially what James W. Ford declared on behalf of the Communist Party at the time: that the Harlem outbreak is chargeable directly to the misery of the Negro people there.

At that time the Hearst press and others yelled that the "riots" were "fomented" by Reds. But the LaGuardia Commission puts forward a good many of the real reasons.

"It is unnecessary for us to impress upon you the fact that one of the most difficult handicaps under which the

Members of the National Bureau are Roger Baldwin, LeRoy E. Bowman, Eleanor D. Brannan, Margaret Forsyth, Clarence Hathaway, William F. Mangold, William B. Spoford, Harry F. Ward, and James Waterman Wise.

Peace Talk and War Preparations
"How will you keep out? Your treaties are worth no more than those that have been torn up in Europe. Two of the nations that signed the Kellogg Pact are now invading the territory of other peo-

Anti-War League Calls Drive to Halt War; Urges Opposition to Army and Navy Budget

Representing over 3,200,000 members and supporters of the American League Against War and Fascism, the National Bureau of the League, under the signature of Dr. Harry F. Ward, its National Chairman, today issued an appeal to the American people, commemorating America's entrance to the World War on April 6, 1917. The appeal calls for organized opposition to the present Army and Navy budgets and to American shipments of oil and iron to Italy and Japan, and sternly denounces the violators of the Kellogg Peace Pact.

The text of the appeal follows:
To the American People
On April 6, nineteen years ago you were taken into the world war. You were told it was to end all war, to make the world safe for democracy.

Today another war is almost here. It will soon be calling for your sons. Those who are forcing it have destroyed democracy in their own countries. If they, and their kind in other lands, win, they will destroy it everywhere.

Hitler has marched into the Rhineland and placed his soldiers within two miles of the French forts. His army headquarters announces that the military center of Europe has shifted to Berlin. He offers new non-aggression treaties, omitting the Soviet Union, and proclaiming undying enmity against its government. He then asserts that eternal morality and the rights of the Germans to judge their own cause are above all written obligations.

Mussolini takes over the heavy industries in order that the State can effectively control them for the war that he declares is imminent. England forgets her recent peace vote and proclaims a tremendous re-armament program. Her general staff confers with that of France about the assignment of forces. The new Japanese Prime Minister says, "There will be no war while I am in office," but within a week Japanese troops are twice found fighting inside Soviet territory.

American Money and Supplies Assisting Europe's Re-armaments
"From these events you cannot stand apart. You are already involved in them. American money

helped Hitler to re-arm and Mussolini to equip his army. American oil is being used to kill unarmed Ethiopians. American scrap iron is feeding the Japanese munition factories. This is your disgrace. And your danger.

"Congress has failed to stop this trade for blood money. It has refused to outlaw these profits in death. Your Senate has recently given you the story of the way war trade and war investments became the base of our economic structure between 1914 and 1917. This was the interest that finally drew us into the war. That procedure is now starting again. War preparations are becoming a large part of the economic activity of this and every other great nation. War trade is bringing us profit when profits are scarce. The same old forces are dragging us into the war that is now being made.

La Guardia Harlem Death Report Bared

(Continued from Page 1)

Negro people in the country as a whole suffers," the report begins, "is the problem of keeping well and achieving an expectation of life commensurate with the general level of the white population."

In emotionless language the report proceeds to recite the facts. In four health areas of the Central Harlem District, where Negroes are 95 to 100 per cent of the population, infant death rates were from 94 to 120 for every 1,000 live births during the years 1929-33. Tuberculosis carried away 261 to 319 out of every 100,000, the highest rate appearing in the very area where Harlem Hospital is located.

In East Harlem, a poor working-class neighborhood but less densely populated by Negroes, there was "a much larger number and variety of health agencies, except—and we would emphasize this—in health areas where Negroes are concentrated."

They cited an "urgent need for a venereal clinic" in Central Harlem.

Only 2 Negro Physicians. In addition to the lack of facilities they found "features and practices of existing health agencies which seriously affect the physical well-being of the Negro population."

Out of 27 health agencies in Harlem, there are "only 2 Negro physicians and one laboratory assistant" outside of those in Harlem Hospital and two private Negro hospitals. Many receive subsidies from the city of New York.

Baby Health Station. The most "glaring" case of segregation was that of a Baby Health Station. It is "housed in a dilapidated private house with a backyard used for dumping garbage and rubbish, and next door to a foul-smelling old house which has probably been used as a privy."

This was reported to the Board of Health but "nothing has been done."

Picturing Harlem Hospital for 15 years a "storm center about which the battle was first waged for the admission of Negro physicians and nurses," the report states:

"With a bed capacity of 325, it is not an unusual occurrence for the hospital to accommodate as many as 450. . . Patients are forced to give up their beds periodically; cots are placed in the hallways; couches are squeezed between beds; stretchers are used as beds; and some patients are forced to sleep upon chairs. . ."

"The ventilation system in the kitchen has been out of order for several years; the central kitchen refrigeration . . . contained spoiled meat; while many units of the refrigeration plant which were used as store-rooms were infested with roaches. This condition seemed to be general for the kitchens were dirty and cluttered up with rubbish. Garbage was stored in the yard of the hospital where piles of rubbish furnished a happy hunting ground for scavengers."

Treatment of Patients. As "an example of total disregard for the feelings of the patients," the report cited:

"It appears that there is a general lack of rooms in which to treat patients, especially in the Children's Observation wards. . . On one occasion a doctor, with no screen to block off the view from the other 25 or 30 children in the ward, performed, with the help of a nurse, a bloody operation in view of the disgusted and terrified children." It appears to be "a common occurrence to treat patients in full view of other patients who are visibly affected."

Autocratic Authority. The lack of discipline is largely due "to the general lack of morale in the medical staff." That results from the fact that "one member of the Board (Dr. Bullowa) exercises autocratic authority and is sustained by the Commissioner of Hospitals (Dr. Goldwater)."

Citing a specific case of a man who was recommended by the nine Negro members of the Medical Board, but "failed to receive his promotion because of the opinion of one man, Dr. Bullowa," the Commissioners added this situation affects white and Negro workers alike, but "tends to assume a racial character when the present white dictator on the Medical Board goes as far as to remove notes and findings of a Negro physician from a patient's chart."

Struggle for Recognition. One of the "major causes" of "the present unsettled condition at Harlem Hospital" is "the struggle of the Negro physician for recognition," and the "failure to give Negro physicians and nurses equal opportunity in the hospital set-up of New York."

This handicaps them in securing adequate training.

"Negro nurses are admitted to only four of the twenty-nine municipal hospitals of New York City," the report states. "Whatever charges have been brought against their training at Harlem Hospital should be laid at the door of the authorities who consistently insist upon treating Negroes as a separate racial group."

Denial of Courses. These authorities "are willing to give them (Negro nurses) the regular nurses certificates although they have not had the prescribed courses." The report names especially denial of full courses in contagious diseases and psychiatry.

This, says the report, "is an open violation of the laws of the state. Among those at Harlem Hospital there is a 'shocking' amount of tuberculosis."

The report sums up: "The failure of Negro physicians to be appointed in the hospitals of New York was due primarily to racial discrimination. Their assignment to Harlem Hospital is turning out to be a policy of continued racial discrimination with all the evils which result from the segregation of the Negro in any part of the country."

Full Text of the Harlem Report That LaGuardia Suppressed Bares Conditions in Harlem Hospital

The text of the report on condition in Harlem which is being suppressed by Mayor La Guardia follows:

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE SUBJECT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALIZATION IN THE HARLEM COMMUNITY.

To Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York.

In response to your instructions to a Commission appointed by you to investigate the causes of disturbances in Harlem on March nineteenth last, a Subcommittee was charged with the duty of investigating the subject of health and hospitalization in the Harlem Community. This Subcommittee has had under its supervision a staff of investigators and has held public hearings to which were invited representatives of health agencies, members of the staff of Harlem Hospital and Commissioner of Hospitals, S. S. Goldwater.

Commissioner Goldwater not only refused to appear before the hearings of the Subcommittee after this committee went so far as to offer to set the hearings at such times as would suit his convenience but instructed the staff of Harlem Hospital not to appear before the hearings. This attitude on the part of Commissioner Goldwater was doubtless responsible for the failure of any of the white members of the staff of the hospital to accept the invitation of the Subcommittee to appear at its hearings.

The refusal on the part of Commissioner Goldwater to appear before the hearings of your Commission has tended to confirm in the minds of the citizens of the Harlem Community the widespread opinion that those who are charged with the duty of providing adequate health facilities for the people of the community are indifferent to their needs.

Death Rates

It is necessary for us to impress upon you the fact that one of the most difficult handicaps under which the Negro people in the country as a whole suffers is the problem of keeping well and achieving an expectation of life commensurate with the general level of the white population. During the past three decades the movement of the Negro population to cities has increased the death rate among Negroes in nearly all age groups of thirty-five years and over.

At the same time there has been a gradual decrease in the death rate for the general Negro population. That Negro death rates exceed those for whites for diseases in which sanitation and care are of primary importance seems to indicate, as Dr. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has pointed out, that it is "due more than anything else to ignorance, poverty and lack of proper medical care."

While these general facts indicate how necessary it is for a community like Harlem with more than 200,000 Negroes to provide adequate hospitalization and other health facilities, the specific health conditions among the Negroes of Harlem leave no doubt concerning the necessity for adequate health agencies to deal with the health problems of the community.

Infant Mortality

In four of the health areas in the Central Harlem District where Negroes comprise from ninety-five per cent to practically one hundred per cent of the population the infant mortality rates ranged from ninety-four to one hundred twenty per thousand live births during the four years from 1929 to 1933. In these same areas for the same period the tuberculosis mortality per 100,000 ranged from two hundred fifty-one to three hundred nineteen, the latter rate being the very area in which the Harlem Hospital, the sole health agency in this area, is located. Moreover, we find in the other four health areas of this same district where Negroes comprise from a fourth to slightly more than half of the population comparatively high infant and tuberculosis mortality rates.

The high tuberculosis and infant mortality rates in the Central Harlem District where Negroes form about seventy per cent of the population offer a striking contrast to the health situation in the East Harlem District where only ten per cent of the population is Negro. In the health areas of this latter district, both the infant and tuberculosis mortality are comparatively low, except in the two health areas where Negroes comprise a little more than one-fourth of the population.

Yet we find in the East Harlem District a much larger number and variety of health agencies, except—and we would emphasize this point—that in the health areas where Negroes are concentrated, there is a conspicuous absence of the very agencies which deal with the major problems of Negro health.—infant mortality and tuberculosis. The same could be said in regard to the urgent need for a venereal clinic in the Central Harlem District.

Only Two Negro Doctors

In addition to the absence of proper health agencies in the Health areas where the Negro population is concentrated, we wish to call your attention to certain features and practices of the existing health agencies which seriously affect the physical well-being of the Negro population. Within the Harlem Community, bounded on the East and West by the Harlem and East Rivers, and the Hudson River respectively, and on the North and South by 131st and 98th Streets respectively, there are one Municipal Hospital, seventeen Volunteer hospitals, eight proprietary hospitals and one state institution. In all of these hospitals except Harlem Hospital, the municipal hospital to which we shall give special attention below, two Negro proprietary hospitals there are only two Negro physicians and one laboratory assistant. While we are aware that the city government cannot be held responsible for the policies of private institutions, the city has made contributions to at least two of these institutions. Not only has neither of these hospitals Negro physicians and nurses, but, in the case of one hospital, the segregation of Negro patients has become an established policy.

However much one might excuse this type of segregation on the grounds that it is beyond the jurisdiction of municipal control, the same excuse cannot be offered in the Nursing Service which is

under the Civil Service of the city government. It appears that the policy has been to set up in the Central Harlem District an entire staff of Negro supervisors and Nurses and, in order to maintain the racial character of this unit and to prevent a white nurse in the District from serving under a Negro supervisor, the said white nurse was placed under the supervisor in another district.

Baby Clinic

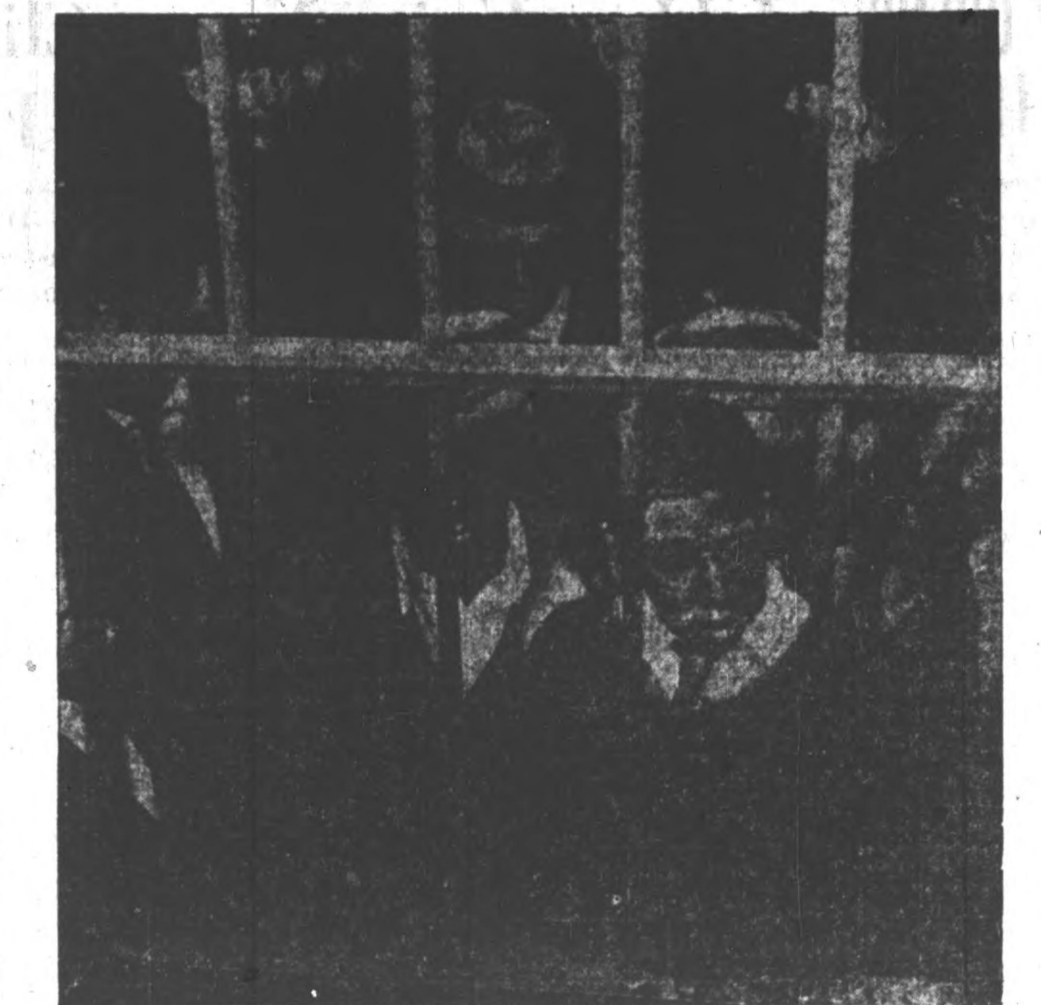
We condemn this form of segregation because we are convinced that the segregation of the Negro lies at the bottom of the inferior facilities put at his disposal. Nowhere is this more glaring than in the case of a Baby Health Station located in a densely populated Negro section. This station is housed in a dilapidated private house with a backyard used for dumping garbage and rubbish and next door to a foul-smelling old house which has probably been used

and create confusion in the set-up as they haul rattling trucks through the corridors and noisily order the bewildered patients about.

Lack of Discipline

The lack of discipline on the part of the hospital staff creates hardships on the patients and has helped to give Harlem Hospital the unfavorable name which it has in the community. Bus loads of patients destined for other hospitals have been parked in the hospital yard for over an hour because the interne who was in charge could not be found. Such matters as the routine transfer of patients to other hospitals, instead of proceeding smoothly under the supervision of a responsible person, are delayed for hours because of the indecision on the part of the nurses and the absence of proper supervision. These instances, which could be multiplied many times, give a sufficient in-

JAILED AFTER BRUTAL POLICE DRIVE IN HARLEM



Pictured above are some of the hundreds jailed following the police attack upon the Negro people of Harlem on the night of March 19, 1935. The preliminary report on the events of that night are being suppressed by Mayor LaGuardia.

As a privy. Although this condition has been reported to the Board of Health, nothing has been done.

The present problem of Negro health in the Harlem Community is epitomized in the situation which we have found at the Harlem Hospital. This is true not only because it is the only municipal hospital in the area, but more especially because of its practices and policies in regard to Negro physicians, nurses and patients and the role which it has been assigned in the relationship of the Negro to the larger New York community.

For the past fifteen years, as you probably know, Harlem Hospital has been a storm center about which the battle was first waged for the admission of Negro physicians and nurses. As a result of incessant agitation, Negro doctors have been gradually placed upon the staff and Negro nurses have been admitted to training. But in spite of these changes in policy, complaints have continued concerning the status of Negro physicians, on the staff and the provisions for the training of Negro nurses. Moreover, the community has also registered its dissatisfaction with the facilities which the hospital has at its disposal for taking care of the health of the community.

Hospital Overcrowded

The subcommittee, therefore, set as its task a full inquiry into these various complaints as well as the larger problem of the role which the Harlem Hospital has had to play in the relationship of Negro doctors and nurses to the larger New York community. We shall begin with our findings concerning the physical aspects of the Harlem Hospital. The present equipment and facilities of the hospital were designed for a much smaller task than is now placed upon it. With a bed capacity of 325, it is not an unusual occurrence for the hospital to accommodate as many as 450.

As a result of this terrific overcrowding, patients are forced to give up their beds periodically; cots are placed in the hallways; couches are squeezed between beds; stretchers are used as beds; and some patients are forced to sleep upon chairs. In other respects the inadequate facilities and the old and worn-out equipment of the hospital make for an unbelievable situation in a civilized community. For example, the ventilation system in the kitchen has been out of order for several years; the central kitchen refrigeration which was found to be out of order contained spoiled meat; while many units of the refrigeration system which were used as store-rooms, were infested with roaches. This condition seemed to be general for the kitchens were dirty and cluttered up with rubbish. Garbage was stored in the yard of the hospital where piles of rubbish furnished a happy hunting ground for scavengers.

In addition to these deplorable physical conditions, there was found to be a general lack of discipline and supervision. Even to the casual observer, this was visible, inasmuch as the telephone booths were hang-out places for outsiders as well as employees and the corridors were used both during day and night as public thoroughfares by persons going from 136th Street to 127th Street. Within the hospital organization itself, the lack of discipline becomes even more evident. First, we have reference to the orderlies who are dissatisfied with their pay. They often refuse to give adequate assistance to the nurses

sight into the general lack of discipline in the hospital.

We are fully aware of the fact that the efficiency and competence of an institution cannot be judged by the rumors which are current in the community. However, in the case of Harlem Hospital it is not surprising that, in view of the lack of discipline and the overcrowding, patients are subjected to risks and hardships which one would not find in a well-managed institution. Cases have come to our attention which have been authenticated by reliable witnesses. As an example of the total disregard of the feelings of patients, we cite the following instance: It appears that there is a general lack of rooms in which to treat patients, especially in the Children's Observation Ward, which is next to the crowded emergency ward.

On one occasion a doctor, with no screen to block off the view from the other twenty-five or thirty children in the ward, performed, with the help of a nurse, a bloody operation in view of the disgusted and terrified children. This is not an isolated case, for it appears to be a common occurrence for doctors to treat patients in full view of other patients who are visibly affected by such scenes. In other cases it appears that there has been not only disregard for the feelings of the patients, but for their physical well-being.

Treatment Inadequate

In one instance, a patient who was a respectable citizen, went to the hospital with a fractured arm. The reception accorded this patient indicates the attitude toward persons brought to Harlem Hospital. Immediately she was asked whether her injury was due to some disreputable behavior. The treatment which she received was evidently inadequate, for when she continued to suffer and went to another hospital, it was found that the wound had suppurated. Although it is impossible for us to say how wide-spread such cases are, they are sufficient to create rumors in the community and produce a feeling on the part of the people of the community that Negro welfare is being neglected.

The lack of discipline at Harlem Hospital, which we have described above, appears to the Subcommittee to be due in large measure to the general lack of morale in the medical staff. Without going into details concerning the problem of the Negro at Harlem Hospital, it appears that the relation of the Medical Board to the hospital staff is such as to create the belief among the medical staff that the Board is not a democratically controlled group as it should be, but that one white member of the Board exercises autocratic authority and is sustained by the Commissioner of Hospitals. While it is inevitable that in any institution there will be politics, the present form of control and management of Harlem Hospital produces a demoralizing situation in which personal attachments and subservience to an autocratic rule outweigh meritorious services and efficiency in one's special field.

Denied Promotion

We cite as a specific example the case of one man who had been recommended for promotion and received the approval of nine of the ten members of the Medical Board but failed to receive his promotion because of the opinion of one man, Dr. Bullowa, who

was sustained by the Commissioner. While this situation does not affect solely the status of Negro members of the staff, it tends to assume a racial character when the present white dictator on the Medical Board goes as far as to remove notes and findings of a Negro physician from a patient's chart. We cite this instance because it indicates how far the demoralization has gone in the managing staff at the hospital. Moreover, it becomes clear how such a situation will affect the behavior of nurses and minor employees.

One of the major causes of the present unsettled condition at Harlem Hospital is the struggle of the Negro physician for recognition. The leaders of this struggle are not men who desire the lowering of standards of scientific medicine in order to give positions to Negro physicians. In fact, Negroes who have won their positions at Harlem Hospital have exhibited a high degree of efficiency and have been in favor of maintaining the high standards of the medical profession, even if it meant the ousting of inefficient Negro physicians.

Nurses Handicapped

How the failure to give Negro physicians and nurses equal opportunity in the hospital set-up of New York tends to handicap them in their competition with members of other racial groups is clearly shown in the case of Negro nurses. Negro nurses are admitted to only four of the twenty-nine municipal hospitals of New York City. Whatever charges have been brought against their training at Harlem Hospital should be laid at the door of the authorities who consistently insist upon treating Negroes as a separate racial group. For example: The nurses at Harlem Hospital, instead of receiving instructions in the curriculum prescribed by the State of New York, which includes three months of evaluation in communicable diseases and in psychiatry, make one visit to Willard Parker, four visits to Manhattan State Hospital for psychiatry and are given three months of tuberculosis experience in Sea View.

In other words, discrimination exists so far in the training of Negro nurses that the authorities are willing to give them the regular nurses' certificates although they have not had the prescribed courses. Moreover, Negro nurses are denied the opportunity for post graduate courses which are given to the Bellevue Hospital, under an agreement with Columbia University. This patent discrimination against Negro nurses is an open violation of the laws of the State of New York which forbid the racial discrimination in the municipally owned hospitals, such as Bellevue is.

The problem of Negro health and hospitalization in the Harlem community is bound up fundamentally with the general status of the Negro in New York City. The presence of Negro physicians and nurses in Harlem Hospital represents a partial victory on the part of Negro citizens in their struggle to obtain the equal status which is due them. But this victory is both incomplete and carries with it certain unfavorable consequences which we feel it is a task of this Commission to call to your attention. The failure of Negro physicians to be appointed in the hospitals of New York was due primarily to racial discrimination. Their assignment to Harlem Hospital is turning out to be a policy of continued racial discrimination with all of the evils which result from the segregation of the Negro in any part of the country.

Therefore, the Commission recommends:

Recommendations

1. That colored doctors and nurses be admitted to all municipal hospitals in accordance with the law which prohibits racial discrimination in tax supported hospitals.
2. That any hospital or other health agency which discriminates in its admission of colored doctors and nurses or treatment of colored patients be refused subsidies from the city.
3. That Dr. Bullowa be transferred from the Harlem Hospital.
4. That the number of colored doctors on the medical staff of the Harlem Hospital be increased; it being understood that their appointment will be based upon merit.
5. That the facilities and equipment of Harlem Hospital be made adequate to meet the demands of the Harlem area.

Disease Strikes Nurses

6. That the number of nurses in the training school at Harlem Hospital be brought up to the quota demanded by nursing standards. This is absolutely necessary because of the shocking developments of tuberculosis among the pupil nurses due to overcrowding and overwork with its attendant fatigue and lowering of resistance to disease.
7. That Negro nurses of Harlem Hospital be given the identical provisions for affiliate training in contagious diseases and psychiatry that exist for all other nurses in training. The Commission at the present time is cognizant of a plan to offer Harlem nurses lecture courses in place of the regular affiliate course which requires residence. In regard to the assignment of colored doctors and nurses in the department of hospitals the Commission would call to your attention the contrast in the attitude of the present Commissioner of Hospitals and the stand of the Board of Education when Dr. O'Shea, retired superintendent of schools, stated publicly that there was no such thing as a Negro teacher in the New York school system. Dr. O'Shea's justification for this stand is seen in the assignment of teachers of Negro extraction to schools in all parts of the city regardless of racial status of the pupils.

In conclusion we would impress upon you the fact that Harlem is a poor community and is therefore at a disadvantage in enforcing through the usual channels of social and economic power a recognition of its legitimate demands as a part of the City of New York. In the recent outbreak in Harlem, the situation at Harlem Hospital played no small part in arousing in the Negro a feeling of resentment against those who own and control the community. Commissioner Goldwater had been approached on the problem of discrimination against Negro nurses, but indicated that he was following precedents established before he took office. Thus the situation continued and rumors, both those with and without foundation, tended to stir up resentment in the community. We realize that you, Mr. Mayor, have inherited most of these unfortunate conditions and they cannot, therefore, be justly laid at the door of your administration. Yet, when Commissioner Goldwater flatly refused to appear before your Commission in order that we might receive information on the hospital situation, we feel that by that act he has shown a flagrant disregard for the sentiment and opinion of Harlem citizens, and thereby places the responsibility for the present situation squarely upon your shoulders.

May Day Calendar

CHICAGO.—With the goal of 100,000 marchers on May Day, and the Socialist and Communist Parties uniting in support, the biggest May Day is expected as a result of a conference of 515 delegates.

PHILADELPHIA.—Under auspices of the United Workers' Organizations, a goal of 70,000 marchers is set for a United May Day, in spite of Old Guard Socialist opposition.

DETROIT.—The refusal of the Socialist Party even to answer the offer of the Communist Party for a joint May Day demonstration, is not stopping the May Day conference called for April 5, 10 a. m. at Jericho Temple, 2705 Joy Road. It is called on the initiative of a number of trade unions.

CLEVELAND.—A sponsoring committee of trade unionists is calling a conference to prepare a United May Day.

BOSTON.—The Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is sponsoring a conference tomorrow to prepare for a United May Day demonstration.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—A United May Day is assured by the agreement between the I. W. W. and the Communist Party.

SEATTLE.—A conference to prepare a United May Day will be held here on April 10, with trade unions, project workers, Socialists and Communists unitedly participating.

Brazil Fascist Purge Begun

(Continued from Page 1)

capital as did Hitler's "purge" of the Nazi Party in Germany last June.

Chermont in Prison

Abel Chermont, a member of the Federal Senate from the state of Para, and four members of the Chamber of Deputies were arrested on March 22, under similar charges, though all know it was because of their opposition, within the law, to the white terror of Vargas.

The second sensation was the murder by torture of the American from the world-wide protest at the murder by torture of the American boy, Victor Barron, while in police hands and with the evident encouragement of the American consul and ambassador.

This protest has been linked with an avalanche of demands that Luis Carlos Prestes, the most famous and well-liked man among Brazil's masses, the president of the anti-imperialist National Liberation Alliance, be released.

International Protest

Twice already, the international protest has forced the political police to investigate themselves and declare themselves innocent of the murder of young Barron. This time, a high police official, who prefers to remain nameless—probably awaiting to see if his bluff is called, has invited investigation by "interested persons."

Socialist Party 'Old Guard' Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

alone prevented their appearance at the May Day conference.

Tells of Warning

Countering the warning of the Old Guard against "Communist associations," Krueger asserted "talking of associations, we might mention such 'associations' as that with Harry Lang and Hearnst, with such labor racketeers as Nemeser, and others. We don't have to be afraid of association with Communists. The united front will increase our effectiveness in the labor movement manifold."

Old Guard Assailed

Arthur G. McDowell, Secretary of the Cook County S. P. declared that the activities of the Old Guard were "ruthless and treasonable." He called for a "solid bloc front" in Illinois to the National convention on a platform of united front action in all parts of the country."

Move to Militants

AKRON, Ohio, April 5.—Meeting on the scene of the recent successful strike against the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, the Ohio Socialist convention moved strongly today toward support of the militant groups of the national organization. After a long and bitter debate, marked with disruptive threats from rightist elements, a resolution was passed condemning the refusal of the Old Guard in New York to accept the recent state reorganization of the Socialist National Executive Committee. The resolution carried by a vote of twenty-one to one concluded that the "Old Guard" group in New York had "severed their membership with the Socialist Party and we definitely do not recognize them as members of the Party."

Communist Speaks

Saturday the convention listened to an address by James Keller, Communist organizer for the Akron section. Keller brought greetings in the name of the District Bureau of the Communist Party. Referring to relations in the Goodyear strike, he urged united action between the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The Communist Party proposals for united action which have been presented to the convention and not yet acted upon, included cooperation in the establishment of the Labor Party upon both a local and state wide basis, united action in the establishment of united labor May Day celebration; united defense of the Soviet Union as the first stronghold of world's socialism.

Tokyo Weighs Adding Troops At Frontier

Continued Border Raids Grow More Intense in War Character

TOKYO, April 5.—Pushing into the background Prime Minister Koki Hirota's protestations of peaceful intentions, Japanese papers both in Manchuria and Japan are whipping up a war scare for the immediate increase of troops and armament against the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

According to the newspaper, "Asahi," military authorities are "considering" taking measures to reinforce the Japanese army in Manchuria. Another Tokyo paper, Kokumin, reports that Hirota is bent upon war and is waiting to come out into the open only until the arrival of his new foreign minister, Hachiro Arta, from China. Arta has until now served as Japanese Ambassador to the Nanking government of China.

New Stage

Japanese-Manchurian attacks upon the Mongolian People's Republic reached a new stage this week with the onslaught against the towns of Tamsyk Bulak and Adyk Dolon, both well within the Mongolian Republic territory.

Formerly, the invaders made lightning raids upon border towns but withdrew after some sharp fighting with defense guards. In the attack upon Tamsyk Dolon, however, the attempt was actually made to capture and occupy the town. Another new element characterizing these invasions is the fact that the Japanese troops used artillery, cannon and airplanes in the attack where formerly they limited their armament to rifles and machine guns. Finally, these attacks outbid in intensity all previous invasions because a first-rate battle was reported to have raged at Adyk Dolon for nearly two days.

As usual, the Japanese War Office issued statements denying the invasion and countering the proven charges with their own that Manchuria had been invaded by the Mongolian Republic's airplanes. The lying character of these reports was shown when Prime Minister Hirota instructed the Japanese high command to report border clashes more "promptly" than heretofore.

Future Invasions

It is expected that future invasions will be marked by rapid-fire attack and the use of the Japanese Army Office.

It now appears fully certain that the present Japanese Cabinet is completely dominated by the ultra-imperialist military faction. After the first meeting of the new Cabinet, Hirota stated to the press: "Hand in hand with the government and the navy will lead the nation out of the present crisis." Taxation is to be increased in order to satisfy the demands of the army for more men and greater armament. Terrorism is on the rise to smash the growing anti-imperialist and anti-war movement in Japan which showed signs of rising opposition at the last national election. More than 150 labor leaders have been arrested.

2,000 in Wisconsin Expected to Answer Peace Strike Call

MADISON, Wis., April 4.—Over 2,000 University of Wisconsin students are expected to cut classes and strike for peace in a one-hour demonstration April 15. The walk-out has faculty approval.

URBANA, Ill., April 4.—Denouncing the proposed strike as unintellectual, President Willard of the University of Illinois will ban from the campus student or faculty groups that in his opinion "promote a program harmful to university interests or intend to gain converts to any program or policy by means of public resolutions, mass demonstrations, student strikes, placards, posters or slogans, or forms of appeal other than intellectual and beyond the province of an educational institution."

Soviet Riflemen Beat Americans in Match

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., April 5.—The Kamenev Rifle Club of the Soviet Union has defeated the champion American rifle club, the Atlantic Club of Georgia, in a match. The Soviet club did their shooting in U.S.S.R. in the presence of the U.S. Military Attaché, and the Americans in Georgia in the presence of the Soviet Military Attaché. Kamenev Club scored 1,945 points of a possible 2,000, and Atlanta 1,797. Each Soviet competitor averaged 389 out of 400. The lowest Soviet score equaled the best American score. Shooting was from standing, kneeling and prone positions. The American Military Attaché stated after the contest that he certainly had not expected such brilliance.

Rail Merger

OTTAWA, April 5 (A. L. P.).—Twenty-three workers will be fired in consequence of an amalgamation of the C. N. R. and C. P. R. round-house facilities at Ottawa, Minister of Transportation Howe said in the House of Commons.

SCENE OF TROOP MOVES BARRED IN JAPAN



This picture of a motorized military unit working its way through heavy snow in preparation for attacks upon the Soviet Union and the Mongolian Peoples Republic was barred from publication in Japan.

Mongolian People Building New Culture

Outer Mongolia, football for a hundred years between Japan, Czarist Russia and the Manchus, but free since the nationalist, anti-feudal revolution of 1921, has again jumped into the news with Japan's new attacks upon her borders.

Today the Mongolian People's Republic—its new name since it won its freedom—is forced to guard its borders from marauders wearing the uniforms of the Emperor of Japan and the puppet Emperor of Manchukuo.

Has Untold Wealth

Outer Mongolia is twice as large as Manchukuo and has a population of more than a million. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the east by Manchukuo, on the south by Inner Mongolia and on the west by Sinkiang or Eastern Turkestan.

The Fight for Liberty

During the latter half of the nineteenth century the anti-feudal struggle began. Groups of serfs escaped and organized as roving bands of raiders who lived well off the estates of their former lords, the Lamas and princes. The Russian revolution of 1905 added fuel to this fight, but the lords were skillful enough later on to turn the revolution into a fight for national freedom. The first fruits of this struggle were tasted by the lords who,

when it again suited them, handed Mongolia back to China. In 1919, when national freedom had again been won, the Japanese-aided General Hsu captured the capital, Urga, and oppression began anew. The Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party was founded at this time when the lower house of the assembly was dissolved and its members scattered.

Fight White Guard

It was now that the White Russian General Baron Ungern, a tool of the Japanese, assumed his role when he captured the capital in February 1921. The Revolutionary Party and its allies organized a provisional government and, as Ungern prepared to attack the U.S.S.R., called upon that country for help. Ungern was defeated and executed and the country became free to carry out the colossal tasks which have since been accomplished.

Gets Soviet Aid

Achievements of the republic are tremendous. In 1913 there were 13,000,000 heads of cattle on the territory. The figures for 1934, as reported in No. 4 of the "Pacific Ocean," show an increase to 21 million odd. Even in 1924, the area under hay was slightly over 3,000 acres. Today it is about 400,000 acres. The importance of this can be realized from the fact that one-third of the cattle increase used to die of starvation during the winter. Today, the country even has a veterinary college, graduating 45 students.

Foundations have been laid for industry with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. At Urga, now Ulan Bator, there is a huge wool washing and industrial combinat and power station. Here 1,200 workers are employed, a large figure for Mongolia.

Trade with Soviets

Gendun, the Prime Minister of

Dublin Audience Hisses Negro For Giving Interview Favoring Fascist Invasion of Ethiopia

By Ben Davis, Jr.
Clarence Johnstone and Jules Bledsoe, two famous American Negro artists, were booed and hissed at the Theatre Royal in Dublin, Ireland, by members of the audience who believed them sympathetic with Mussolini's fascist invasion of Ethiopia. This information was received here direct from Dublin yesterday.

Johnstone was finally driven from the stage, because of a pro-fascist statement given to an Irish newspaper. The boos and cat-calls against Bledsoe stopped only after he had dissociated himself from Johnstone, by declaring "Whatever he said or did, I had nothing to do with it. I am a black man, and will die a black man." Jers turned immediately into a burst of applause.

Bledsoe is a baritone soloist who broke through the discrimination bar against Negroes in opera. Johnstone is an actor.

Students Protest

Among those leading the demonstration against the two performers were a group of young Negro students. Others in the audience joined them with shouts of "Up Abyssinia!"

The hisses and boos became so loud that both actors had to stop what they were doing and we are going after it with both hands; we know what it means to our race, and if Italy is bringing it to Abyssinia, good luck to her."

So bold and shameless was this view that the Evening Herald representative said, "the spread of civilization could hardly be de-

Moscow School Budget Raised To New High

City Figures Show Marked Increases in Soviet Plans

MOSCOW, April 2.—In sharp contrast to the United States, where the budgets for education are decreasing, the Soviet Union has allocated 17,600,000 rubles for cultural purposes in the budget for 1936.

This is an increase of more than 33 per cent over last year. Since the Soviets came into power, the number of schools and school buildings have been doubled. Last year, tremendous expansions were made in the school buildings plan. This year these are being developed even further.

One hundred of the 150 new Moscow schools will have a 10-year schedule. The figures for Moscow offer sharp contrast to those of the budget of the Moscow Municipal Council of 1913, which granted only 36,764 rubles for the "building and renovation of school buildings."

In 1935, 553 schools accommodating 286,000 pupils were built in the towns, 28 million scholars need elementary and secondary schooling and the building program for 1936 has been planned accordingly.

For 1936, the Soviet plan to build 507 new school buildings in towns and workers' districts, and 802 for the villages. One hundred and fifty-two of these will be erected in Moscow and 100 in Leningrad.

Fight Injunctions

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5 (P. P.).—Support of a bill to limit labor injunctions and bring state statutes in line with federal provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia act is urged by the national committee on labor injunctions, a unit of the American Civil Liberties Union.

SHIP ARRIVALS

Ship and Line	From	Dock
COLUMBUS, North German Lloyd-Havana	April 3	W. 46th St.
BRITANNIC, Cunard White Star-Bermuda	April 3	W. 12th St.
MONTE DE BERMUDA, Furness-Bermuda	April 3	W. 35th St.
PETEN, United Fruit	Port Limon, Mar. 29	Morris St.
YUCATAN, N. Y. & Cuba Mail	Vera Cruz, Mar. 30	Wall St.

DUE TODAY

PILSUDSKI, Gdynia America	Gdynia, Mar. 28	P.M.	6th St.	Hoboken
GRIPSHOLM, Swedish-American	Gothenburg, Mar. 28	2 P.M.	W. 97th St.	W. 12th St.
AM. IMPORTER, United States	Liverpool, Mar. 27	8:30 A.M.	W. 12th St.	W. 12th St.
AMER. FARMER, Am. Merchant	London, Mar. 28	8:30 A.M.	W. 17th St.	W. 17th St.
KUNGSBOLM, Swedish-American	Havana, Apr. 3	8 A.M.	W. 57th St.	W. 57th St.
HAYTI, Colombian	Cristobal, Mar. 22	8:30 A.M.	Peck Slip	Peck Slip
COAMPO, Porto Rico	Trijunillo City, Mar. 31	8:30 A.M.	Hubert St.	Hubert St.
SCAMPENN, American Caribbean	Trinidad, Mar. 28	P.M.	Market St.	Market St.

DUE TOMORROW

ANDANIA, Cunard White Star	Liverpool, Mar. 28	P.M.	W. 14th St.	W. 14th St.
ALABAMA, Cunard White Star	Havre, Mar. 27	P.M.	W. 14th St.	W. 14th St.
FREE, GARFIELD, Dollar	Marseilles, Mar. 25	A.M.	12th St.	Jersey City
LAFAYETTE, French	Bermuda, Apr. 5	W. 42nd St.	W. 42nd St.	W. 42nd St.
SANTA ELENA, Grace	S. Francisco, Mar. 20	A.M.	W. 21st St.	W. 21st St.
SANTA MARIA, Grace	Valparaiso, Mar. 21	A.M.	Morris St.	Morris St.
TROQUEUR, Clyde Mallory	West Indies cruise	A.M.	Canal St.	Canal St.
ORIENTE, N. Y. & Cuba Mail	Havana, Apr. 5	A.M.	Wall St.	Wall St.
SAN JACINTO, Porto Rico	San Juan, Apr. 2	A.M.	Malden Lane	Malden Lane

Krumbein Release To Be Celebrated

New York Workers Will Hail Communist Leader at Mass Meeting in Bronx Coliseum April 17; Earl Browder Will Address Gathering

Charles Krumbein, outstanding leader of working class struggles in the United States for many years, will be released from the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he has served a fourteen month sentence, on April 17. Krumbein was imprisoned on a charge of technical violation of passport regulations for which far less severe sentences are the general rule. His arrest and imprisonment followed shortly after last year's great May Day demonstration for which a great measure of credit belongs to the personal efforts of Krumbein, who was at that time the Organizer of the Communist Party of the New York District. In spite of a tremendous wave of protest from sections of the population, including many outstanding liberals, the Federal authorities refused to release Krumbein, showing clearly that his imprisonment was part of the drive against the working class and its leaders.

His return to New York will be the occasion for rejoicing for many thousands of New York workers and friends of the working class movement and will be celebrated at a mass meeting at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street and West Farms Road, on Friday evening, April 17, the day of his release. He will be greeted at the mass meeting which will celebrate his return by many outstanding leaders of the New York working class.

I. Amter, Organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party, will be chairman of the meeting, which will be addressed by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, James Ford, Harlem Organ-



CHARLES KRUMBEIN

izer of the Communist Party, and leaders. Friends of trade unions who know how much Krumbein's leadership of the Communist Party meant to the building and strengthening of their unions, will greet him in the name of their unions. Greetings will also be brought from many other working class organizations, the International Labor Defense, and working class fighters such as Mother Bloor, who have themselves been the victims of capitalist courts because of their part in the struggles of the working class.

The meeting in celebration of the release of Krumbein will simultaneously be a celebration of the fiftieth birthday of Ernst Thaelmann, heroic leader of the German working class, who is held prisoner by the Nazi government in Moabit prison, Berlin. At this meeting the New York workers will pledge themselves again to continue the struggle for the release of Thaelmann until he is freed from the Nazi torture chambers.

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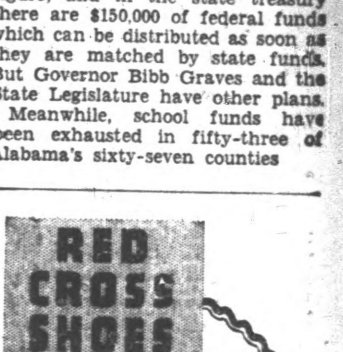
197 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12th and 13th Streets

80,000 Families In Alabama Face Hunger

Governor Pushes Sales Tax—Relief Funds Are Exhausted

BIRMINGHAM, April 5.—The baby I have been writing to you for help died." So runs one of the hundreds of letters pouring into the office of the Department of Public Welfare. The pleas for help are not answered, because DPW is utterly without funds. About 80,000 families, Alabama's allotment of "unemployables," have been stricken from relief rolls, and for six weeks have been without relief.

There are 6,000 dependent mothers and 6,000 aged included in this figure, and in the state treasury there are \$150,000 of federal funds which can be distributed as soon as they are matched by state funds. But Governor Bibb Graves and the State Legislature have other plans. Meanwhile, school funds have been exhausted in fifty-three of Alabama's sixty-seven counties.



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ZIMFELD'S MEN'S SHOP 1082 Rutland Road

Laundries
VERMONT, Wet Wash for 2c a lb. Union Ave. 457 Vermont St. near Blake.

Luncheonettes
RITZ LUNCHEONETTE 1778 Pitkin Ave., near Stone Ave.

Medical Laboratories
FLATBUSH LABORATORIES, Inc., 2700 Church Ave. BU. 4-3660. Urine Analysis, Blood Tests, Pregnancy Tests, etc.

Men's Shoes
MELLIN FRIENDLY SHOES 1554—Pitkin Ave.—1966. Union Store

Optometrists
J. BRESALIER, optometrist, 523 Sutter Ave. Eyes Examined. I.W.O. member

Optometrists
SAMUEL ROGOVIN, 1802 Kings Highway (Brighton Sub.), Eyes examined—glasses fitted.

Orthopedic Shoes
L. B. HERMAN, Footrus Shoes, for Men, Women and Children. 545 Sutter Ave.

Radio Service
FREE SERVICE ALL WORK GUARANTEED GEORGES, 250 BRIGHTON BEACH AVE. Phone: SHEEPSHEAD 3-9495

Russian Turkish Baths
SHUMERS BROWNSVILLE BATHS, 1398 E. N. Y. Ave. Special rates for org.

Shoes
IRVING'S shoes for the entire family, 50 Belmont Ave., cor. Queens.

Shoes
H. RUBIN, 308 St. Ann's Ave., near 141st St. Fine Shoes for the Entire Family.

Soda-Luncheonette
FOR BETTER Sandwiches, Soda, Coffee, 50 W. 82nd St., 1911 E. 163rd St., cor. Sunnyside.

Typewriters
ALL MAKES, rented, repaired, sold. Small weekly payments. Printing & Stationery. Master, 607 E. Tremont Ave., 594 Bergen Ave. (142nd St.). LU. 4-4440.

Wine and Liquors
RELIABLE Retail Liquor Values, prompt delivery. KILPATRICK, 2767 Fremont Wine & Liquor Co., 889 Prospect Ave.

Brooklyn Brooklyn

Baby Carriages
SAUL'S, 31 Graham Ave., cor. Cook St. Juvenile Furniture, Discount.

Children's Wear
FROM infants to 16 years. Boker's Baby Bazaar, 1652 Pitkin Ave., near Chester.

Chiroprapist-Podiatrist
FOOT-ALLENMENTS treated, low fees, 1125 Eastern Pkwy., cor. Ulica. PR. 2-8805.

Corsetorium
LET US HELP solve your corset problems. GRATENSTEIN'S, Inc., 1144 Pitkin Ave.

Cosmetic Shops
SEASIDE PERFUME SHOP, 715 Brighton Beach Ave. Moe Wolf, Prop.

Cut Rate Drugs
RECOVERS I.W.O., 447 Stone Ave. 20% off prescriptions—mention ad.

Dentists
DR. S. J. GREEN, 238 Kings Highway W. (cor. 9th St., Sea Beach Sub.) BR. 6-4490.

Haberdashery
ZIMFELD'S MEN'S SHOP 1082 Rutland Road

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Wine and Liquors
RELIABLE Retail Liquor Values, prompt delivery. KILPATRICK, 2767 Fremont Wine & Liquor Co., 889 Prospect Ave.

Bronx Bronx

Appetizers
FULL LINE of high grade herring, smoked fish, Miltentz, 763 Allerton Ave.

Beauty Salons
SCHWARTZ'S Beauty Salon, Beauty Culture, Hairdressing, Permanent Waving 422 Claremont Pkway. JE. 6-1964.

Cafeteria
WHERE YOU can meet your Comrades. Messengers Cafeteria, 705 Allerton Ave.

Clothing
TK Clothing Store, Men's & Young Men's Clothing, \$19.50 & up. 1915 St. Blvd.

Cravats
S. T. CRAVAT, Finest Hand Made Neckties, regular \$1.50 value, special 69c. 852 Westchester Avenue.

Dresses & Coats
JENE COHEN, Smart Dresses & Coats 835 E. Tremont Ave. TR. 2-8846.

Fish Market
SPECIALIZING in fresh water fish at reasonable prices. Sam Imperato, 710 Allerton Avenue.

Hats—Men's
PARKWAY HATS, featuring Slaton Hats. Special attention to comradess. 519 Claremont Parkway.

Optometrists
EYES Examined. Dr. Mitchell R. Austin, 723 Allerton Ave. BR. 9-2631.

Optometrists
EYES EXAMINED. Glasses Fitted. Dr. Albert I. Simms, 465 Claremont Pkway, cor. Washington Ave.

Pharmacies
SCHMIDT'S Pharmacy, at the foot of Allerton Ave. St. CL. 11-2597.

Pharmacies
WIDOFF'S Cut Rate Drug Store, foot of 174th St. Subway Sta. Intervals 8-4064.

Pharmacies
PRESCRIPTIONS and sick room supplies exclusively. Charles Anich, 1914 E. 182nd St., cor. So. 86th.

Pharmacies
CHARL. I. CHALE, 1885 Bryant Ave., cor. 176th St. I.W.O. store. Prescriptions and biologicals.

Shoes
H. RUBIN, 308 St. Ann's Ave., near 141st St. Fine Shoes for the Entire Family.

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RELIABLE Retail Liquor Values, prompt delivery. KILPATRICK, 2767 Fremont Wine & Liquor Co., 889 Prospect Ave.

UNWANTED HAIR

On Face, Limbs and Body destroyed quickly, scientifically and permanently, by the newest

Multiple Electrolysis Methods

Leaving your skin clear and more beautiful

FREE TREATMENT BY APPOINTMENT
Topping 2-8888

LILLIAN GREENBERG
1868 Grand Concourse (172nd St.)
Bronx, N. Y.

Diaz Asks For Freedom Of Prestes

Spanish Communist Demands Release of Brazilian

MADRID, April 5. — Jose Diaz, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain in an article in "Mundo Obrero" (organ of the Communist Party of Spain), appealed for a joint struggle for the freedom of Luis Carlos Prestes, beloved leader of the people of Brazil, now in the hands of Getulio Vargas oppressor of the Brazilian people.

Diaz writes:

"The whole hatred of Brazilian reaction and of imperialism is concentrated on Prestes, fighting for the emancipation of the country."

"In rich Brazil, the people die of starvation; a small majority exploit the wealth of the country, and at the same time serve the imperialists as policemen, keeping the masses in subjection."

"The desperate situation has caused all freedom-loving elements to join in forming the National Alliance for emancipation, and to fight for the real independence of Brazil against imperialism, which brings starvation and terror upon the country."

"The beloved leader of this Alliance is Luis Carlos Prestes, hero of the Brazilian people, now in Vargas' hands. Since the time of the glorious uprising of November, 1935, participated in by every class of the population, including officers of high rank who were opposed to the Vargas dictatorship. There have been 16,000 prisoners tormented in the jails of Brazil."

"The National Freedom Alliance bore the standard in this uprising in our sister nation. The Brazilian people fought heroically, as we did here in our October struggles, but the reactionaries, the troops of Vargas were victorious and a wave of savage terrorism swept across the country. Thousands were imprisoned, tortured, killed."

"The heroic Communist Party of Brazil and Luis Carlos Prestes have been the objects of the blackest calumnies. Today Prestes' life is in danger. Prestes is not only the leader of the Communist Party of Brazil, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, he is above all the leader of the people and of the National Freedom Alliance."

"He must be saved! The whole world fought to save Dimitroff from the Nazis and now we must fight to save Prestes, Ewert and with them the 16,000 imprisoned sons of Brazil from the executioners."

"Thousands of letters and telegrams must be sent to the Vargas government, demanding the release of the national heroes Prestes and Ewert, and of all the other prisoners."

FASCIST TERROR DRAMATIZED



"Bitter Stream," new play produced by the New York Theatre Union, workers' theatre group, depicts the life of workers and farmers under Mussolini's Italian Fascism. Here's one scene from the show, praised by Gotham theatre critics.

Communist Party Calls To Members to Start Recruiting for April 14

Statement of New York District of Communist Party

Are there more than a thousand workers in New York who will join the Communist Party during the mass recruiting and control week of April 14?

Since the Dec. 3 night of registration, when 500 workers were brought into the party, recruiting has continued on a higher level, widening the influence of the party and indicating its potential recruiting strength.

The party has established better means of contact with the masses through the organization of branches, industrial units and additional shop units. The Sunday Worker has appeared, increasing the prestige of the party. Workers in the shops, neighborhoods, in the trade unions and mass organizations have been won over to the aims and tasks of the party, in conferences and meetings throughout this period of pre-convention discussion.

More and more workers have learned the role of the party in their economic struggles, in their fight against war and fascism, in the building of the Farmer-Labor Party. Thousands of workers have recognized Earl Browder as the spokesman not only of the Communist Party, but of the working class.

April 14, therefore, provides the means for consolidating this growing influence of the Party. Every

May Day Call Stirs Workers In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5.—The urgent need for unity of all labor against increasing reactionary attacks was cited as the reason for a united labor May Day demonstration by prominent Cleveland trade unionists and political leaders. Commenting upon the united demonstration on May 1 at 4 P. M. on Public Square, John Olchon, chairman of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Metal Trades Council, stated:

"May 1 is the real holiday of American labor. It was established here by the American Federation of Labor fifty years ago to fight for their vital demands and show their strength."

"All labor ought to unite on this day at least to demonstrate their solidarity and review their organized strength. Cleveland labor along with all American labor is an integral part of the International working class. May day is an international day of labor and it is to the credit of Cleveland labor to have joined in celebrating it."

Painters' Leader Speaks
James McFarland, business representative of painters District Council No. 6, spoke of the need of all labor to demonstrate and review its organized strength. He stated:

"The only way we would ever get anywhere by uniting all our forces. May 1 can give us an excellent start on that."

The need for unity between WPA workers and organized labor was emphasized by Bob Parker representing local 446 of the American Federation of Teachers on the May Day committee. He stated:

WPA Workers' Interests
"WPA workers realize that their interest is bound up with the interest of all organized workers in the A. F. of L. We are desirous of demonstrating our unity and the strength of all labor on the 50th anniversary of May Day. If workers are to gain better conditions, all labor whether it is professional, white collar or manual ought to join together."

Children's traditions of celebrating May 1 as the day of all labor were recalled by Steve Lasco, business representative of Painters District Council No. 6, who said:

"Trained as a trade unionist from the time I was indentured as a painter's apprentice some 35 years ago, May 1 was impressed upon me as the day to show the strength and solidarity of all labor."

"May day established as a holiday 50 years ago by our own American Federation of Labor was made a day of international solidarity of labor throughout the world. American workers should interest themselves to find out the history of May 1 so they could show more solidarity among organized trade unionists and all others, who must sooner or later recognize the value of organization."

Socialists for Unity
Demonstration of solidarity of all labor was emphasized by John Newton Thruher, secretary of the Cuyahoga County Socialist party, who stated:

"The Socialist party this year, as every year in the past feels May Day is one occasion where all workers ought to get together."

"We are anxious that all labor groups mass together this May 1 to demonstrate our solidarity in advancing the case of the working class."

John Williamson, state secretary of the Communist Party, spoke of the increasing attacks on the working class both here, nationally and in the international arena. He pointed to the attacks of the Liberty Leaguers, Hearst and the open shoppers on the liberties and living standards of the people and urged need for unity to ward off these attacks. He called for the largest participation in the united labor May day demonstration, asking all toilers to turn out to "demonstrate the power of Cleveland labor for a 100 per cent union town and the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party."

MEXICO EXPLOSION WHICH TOOK 38 LIVES



This wreckage is all that remains of the railroad station at Tultenango, Mexico, after a dynamite-laden freight car exploded killing 28 persons and injuring 60 others.

Labor Party Drive Begun In Worcester

Unions and Fraternal Groups Take Part in Broad Conference

WORCESTER, Mass., April 5.—The Farmer-Labor Party is marching forward with seven league boots in this city and Central Massachusetts following the conference of trade unions and fraternal organizations held here last week.

Striking the keynote of the conference, Tom Conroy, secretary of the Machinists' Union, who presided, read the platform adopted by the Labor Party of Cook County (Chicago) and called for an all-inclusive political party of labor, distinct and separate from the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Exceeding the fondest expectations the conference included representatives from the United Textile Workers' Union in Worcester and Millsbury, Steel and Wire Workers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Machinists' Union, Railway Clerks, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' and Filling Station Operators' Union.

Leading local officials as well as the President of the Central Labor Union participated.

Fraternal organizations included the Townsend Club of Millsbury, Polish-American Citizens' Club, Lithuanian Sons and Daughters, Finnish Workers' Federation of Fitchburg and Worcester, Finnish National Youth Federation, Armenian Workers' Federation, International Workers' Order, Swedish Anti-Fascist Organization.

The conference chose a provisional committee to contact other unions and organizations and enlist them in the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

Louis Epstein, representing the Socialist Party, joined the chorus of approval for the launching of a local Labor Party.

WPA Musicians Protest Playing Under Sokoloff

Protesting assignments to play in orchestras conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff, national director of the project, musicians employed on the WPA federal music project sent a telegram to Jacob Baker, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, national administrator.

The telegram, sent by Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, opposed self-appointment of Sokoloff as conductor of local WPA orchestras making recordings. The musicians are incensed because due credit is denied regular conductors for proficiency of orchestras and accomplishments of the N. Y. project.

Story with a Moral--the Tailor Who Didn't W in the Irish Sweep

By S. W. Gerson

REYNOLDS TOWN, a 10 to 1 shot, had come in first at the Grand National and my father-in-law was feeling tough.

It wasn't the \$250 he minded so much; it was the disappointment. He'd been buying steeplechase tickets year after year, but the Uppermost One wasn't good to him, that's all. He must have sinned sorely at one time or another in his life. What it was he wasn't sure, but there was something to be atoned for—else he surely would have won.

No, it wasn't all a fake. That was just my Communist ideas again. Didn't Gimple Sandberg, a Brooklyn man, a clockmaker, win \$75,000? What the hell was I talking about?

Ah, but he was disappointed. Here he'd spent the money mentally a thousand times—and now he didn't get a cent, not even a consolation prize. God knows he didn't want much—he was satisfied with second money, the \$75,000 prize. Then, ah then—his watery old eyes lighted up and the alpaca skullcap almost slid off the bald dome as he tilted his head backward in contemplative delight—ah THEN!

He'd pay off the mortgage the first thing—goddam the bank, a fox on the fat president!—then his wife and he would go to Florida for two whole weeks (good for the rheumatism they both had). Then he'd come back and take care of the children.

Abe, first. Abe he'd give enough money to get a better stove for his linoleum and rag carpets.

Sam he'd buy a new laundry truck. It was a shame Sam had to drive the old truck and he didn't own more than a share in the business. No, no, he'd go further—he'd buy Sammy the business outright along with a brand-new delivery car.

Sidney would get two thousand

dollars flat, to kind of tide him over until he found a job.

Yankel, Moishe, Sonia and Usher would get \$5,000 apiece.

The rest—

"Itzik, Itzik!" His wife had no patience with his dreams. "It's enough, it's enough. Next week the union'll give you another day. A pants presser you are—a pants presser you'll be. Steeplechase tickets you need, noeh."

Itzik came out of it. He looked at his wife irritably. Ach, those women. They'd never understand.

Colombians Honor Memory of Mella

CARTAGENA, Colombia. — Faro Rojo (Red Beacon), organ of the Communist local in this city, featured in its Lenin Memorial issue a tribute to the first Communist martyr of Cuba, Julio Antonio Mella.

As the first young student to be killed by Machado's gangsters of the Porra, the anniversary of his death has been marked by demonstrations, principally of students, throughout Cuba.

AMUSEMENTS

BITTER STREAM
Theatre Union's Thrilling Drama
"Every worker will love 'Bitter Stream.' Love it and burn with its passion and power, learn from it and feel it to the marrow."
—Theodore Hoppard, Daily Worker
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 34 St. & 6 Av.
Next Performance Wed. Eve.

AMKINO'S
American Premiere Today, 9 A.M.
"CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION"
A Drama of Childhood in Revolt!
St. and 14th Union Sq. 20' x 1 ACME 14 Union Sq. 20' x 1

As diverting as anything we have seen this season.—GELAND, Daily Worker
CO-RESPONDENT UNKNOWN
Mat. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
Good seats at Box Office—50c, 41, 61, 90
with Jas. Remick, Ika Chase, Peggy Conklin
RITZ THEATRE, W. 49th St. Eves. 8:30

HERMAN SHULMAN Presents
The Children's Hour
By LILLIAN HELLMAN
"A stage showing of such masterly quality that one can only wish the dramatist might bring her talent to the cause of the working class."
—V. J. JEROME
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, W. 89th Street
Evenings 8:00 (Exc. Monday) 8:00 to 13
Mat. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 8:00 to 13
Good Seats All Performances 8:00-11:30

Well worth seeing, acted faultlessly.—N. Y. Times.
Alexander Pushkin's 'Dubrovsky'
DAVID FLATT says:
Go see "Dubrovsky," you will not be disappointed. The acting of the entire cast is positively brilliant.
—AMKINO'S ADDED ATTRACTIONS—
Hear the Red Army Chorus
See the Soviet Folk Dancers
St. East 25' x 1
Cameo 42' x 5' way 25' x 1
Time:
Means money. Your affair may not be a success if your ad does not appear. Our deadline is 11 A. M.

Volunteer
Actors - Dancers - Singers
Wanted for the
MAY DAY PAGEANT
To be presented at Bronx Coliseum
May 1st, at 8 P. M.
Next Rehearsals:
Wednesday - Thursday - Friday • at 8 P. M.
at GERMANIA HALL, 158 Third Avenue
Near 16th Street
No Previous Experience Necessary
For information get in touch with David Silver, 35 E. 12th St.
Room 808. AL 4-8707

On the Hudson
Camp Nitgedaiget
Beacon, N. Y.
Just Remember:
1. Cars leave daily 10:30 A.M. from 2700 Bronx Park East. Friday, 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Saturday 10:30 A.M., 2 P.M. & 7 P.M. (\$2.50 round trip till April 19).
2. By train take N. Y. Central to Beacon, N. Y.
3. Lively programs daily, all sports and lots of fun.
4. Hotel accommodations and excellent food.
5. No children under 8 will be accepted.
\$15.00 per week - \$2.75 per day.
Tel. Beacon 121 City Office Estabrook 8-1500

Two Communist Papers Left \$100 in Cooper Will

The will of Ben Cooper, a member of Branch 132 of the International Workers Order, disclosed that he had left \$100 to the Daily Worker and an equal sum to the Morning Freiheit.

Cooper was one of the founders of the Morning Freiheit. He was also an inventor and sent one of his patented inventions to the Soviet Union without any remuneration.

WHAT'S ON

Coming
PROFESSOR SCOTT NEARING, eminent economist, lecturer and author, speaks on "Whither America?" at Followers of Nature Camp Center, 220 E. 14th St., April 8, Adm. 25c.
7th JUBILEE Gala Concert and Dance of the Prospect Workers Center at the Hunt's Point Palace, 50 Blvd. & 163rd St. Bk. Program: Benjamin Zemach, famous dance director of picture, "She," and F. W. C. Chorus, Julius, conductor. F.W.C. mandolin orchestra, Sokoloff, conductor, and others. 8:30 P. M. Sat. April 11.
MICHAEL GOLD lectures on "Proletarian Literature" at Coney Island Workers Club, 2874 W. 77th St. Tickets, Coney Island Workers Club, Friday, April 17. Advance 25c, door 35c. 8 P. M.
"IT PROMISES to be a notable event," says Daily Worker music critic about the Twelfth Annual Concert of the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, Jacob Schaefer, conductor, at Town Hall, 43rd St. & Broadway, Saturday evening, 8:30 P. M. sharp, April 18. The soloist will be Sol Gorchberg, Mandolinist. Tickets 50c, 75c and \$1.00 at orchestra headquarters, 108 E. 14th St., Daily Worker office, and Center Cafeteria, every evening.
HEY! HEY! Cab's Here! Cab Calloway and His Cotton Club Orchestra in person will play from 10 P. M. to 3 A. M. at People's Bookshops New Theatre, 31 De Ho Spring Row, Saturday, April 18.
St. Nicholas Palace. Arnold Wiley, Negro acrobatic dancer and pianist will head an all-star floor show with Helen Johnson (blues singer) and truckin' and Lindy Hoppers direct from the Savoy Ballroom. Tickets are \$1.50 per couple in advance only at all bookstores and New Theatre. Reservations at Bryant 8-2374. Limited audience!
TREATY party for HEALTH AND HYGIENE on Monday evening, April 27th, for "Bitter Stream." Tickets now on sale at the office, 41 Union Square, 4th floor.
Registration Notices
REGISTRATION at the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., for Spring Term is now going on. Descriptive catalogues obtainable upon request. Register now!
SPRING TERM begins April 13th at Brownsville Workers School, 1833 Pitkin Ave., Bklyn. Registration now going on. Office open 8-9 p.m. and Saturdays 9-9 p.m.
DOWNTOWN Music School Registration on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday, 8-9 P. M. Saturday 2:30-5 P. M. at 720 Broadway Room 214.

Colombo-American Treaty Is Assailed

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 5.—Diego Luis Cordoba, Socialist congressman, spoke for eight hours against the Colombo-American commercial treaty, in spite of a gag rule which requires a favorable vote for a talk exceeding fifteen minutes. It was reported in "Tierra," Communist semi-weekly here. He was able to lay the whole case of the people versus this treaty, which threatens the existence of most local industries as well as lowered living standards for the working class, against reactionary opposition, by adroit use of conflicting interests within the majority favoring the treaty.

The Communist Party has been conducting a broad united campaign against the ratification of this treaty, successful up to the present.

Nazis Seek to Found School in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 5.—The German minister in Colombia, von Henig, announced at a Nazi meeting in this city that the German government will give \$100,000 to found a school in Bogota, to be directed by Hitler from Berlin. If German nationals, or the Colombian government, will donate a like amount.

The fascists already have a school dedicated to Nazism at 12-44 Twentieth Street, Bogota.

The German Club has secret meetings under the direction of the Nazi W. Schroeder, chief of the club. Schimpf, another Nazi, is a high official.

Realizing the danger to the working class in the dissemination of these subversive clubs, the Communist Party has published the names of local business men active in promoting Nazism in Colombia.

APRIL 17... A Red Letter Day!

To All New York Working Class Organizations
To All Party Units

Dear Friends and Comrades:

Charles Krumbin, active leader of the workers' struggles in the United States, who spent fourteen months in the Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa., because of his devotion to the working class, will be released from prison on Friday, April 17th.

Workers of New York will have a reason to rejoice on this occasion, as the release of Charles Krumbin will mean a powerful addition to the leadership of the struggles taking place in New York; the struggles for unemployment relief and social insurance, strike struggles for betterment of conditions, for the right to organize; struggles against war and fascism; struggles for the elementary civil rights, against Jim-Crowism and discrimination. Charles Krumbin will be a force in the welding of united front actions in New York and will add his skill and ability to the task confronting the working class of the United States, the task of organizing a broad people's front against war and fascism, a Farmer-Labor Party in the United States.

The New York District of the Communist Party has arranged for a mass meeting to greet Krumbin on the day of his release, and to celebrate the 59th birthday of Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned leader of the German working class, on Friday, April 17th, 1936, at 8 P.M. at the New York Coliseum, 1100 East 177th Street.

The thousands of New York workers assembled at the Coliseum on that night will be in itself a testimonial to Charles Krumbin in appreciation of his past work and sacrifice. It will also be a demonstration of solidarity with Ernst Thaelmann, and a protest against his continued imprisonment in Nazi Germany. However, the New York District of the Communist Party is planning a gift to Charles Krumbin that will be fit for such a leader, and such an occasion. We are planning to organize a school to train leaders who will be the Krumbins and the Thaelmanns of the very near future. This school will bear the name of the Krumbin Training School, and will be composed of forty workers who will have an opportunity to train in leadership of workers' struggles for a period of six weeks.

In order to be able to present Charles Krumbin with this token of appreciation, we need the cooperation of all working class organizations in New York. We are sure your organization will want to contribute to this gift to Charles Krumbin.

Fraternally yours,
COMMUNIST PARTY, NEW YORK DISTRICT.

Flood Relief Conference Gets Support

National Slovak Society Swings Behind Move for Relief

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 5.—Representative Matt Dunn of the 34th District of Pennsylvania, has wired Burgess Richard T. Lawry of West Homestead his acceptance of the latter's invitation to join the group of prominent, civic, trade union and fraternal leaders sponsoring the "Western Pennsylvania conference for flood relief" which meets Sunday, April 19 in the Mayfair Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Dunn's telegraph reply said: "I will accept your proposition. Adequate relief must be given to flood victims. I shall make every effort to attend the meeting."

The Supreme Assembly of the National Slovak Society has swung that powerful organization into line behind the conference, being called to demand full compensation for approximately 100,000 victims of the flood in this area.

"The National Slovak Society," said the letter, "willingly joins in this worthy movement to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, to put a roof over the head of the homeless and to help to flood victims to revive and be rehabilitated as soon as possible."

(Signed) NICHOLAS KOVAC, "President."

The list of sponsors includes over thirty-five names well known in trade union and fraternal circles in Western Pennsylvania.

Goodyear Doublecross Is Resented

AKRON, April 5.—The Goodyear strikers are back at work, and complaints of double-crossing by the Goodyear management are already heard. It becomes increasingly apparent that only eternal vigilance and the threat of their organized power can protect the rubber workers in their recently-won gains.

Although a verbal agreement to recognize union committees was one of the conditions terminating the strike, President Litchfield of the company now states in the Goodyear house organ that the written agreement is the sole basis of settlement.

The company would continue, as in the past, he said, to deal with its employees as individuals or through their representatives in either the company union or "other groups."

A protest sit-down strike resulted in the building department when union members charged that they received much lower allowances than ex-scarfs for using bad stock which had been partially processed before the strike.

Talk of a possible new Goodyear strike increased, as it was announced that the so-called Citizens Law and Order League, Bergoff vigilante group, would continue in existence, and as organization of the Security League, consisting chiefly of former "non-strikers," was pushed.

Number of minor sit-down strikes have occurred in both the Goodrich and Firestone plants, where the situation is also tense, although all mention of them has been suppressed in the Akron press. Both companies have prepared for operation in case of strike.

Norwood Leather Workers Demand Winslow Boycott

(Special to the Daily Worker) NORWOOD, Mass., April 5.—Five hundred members of Local 26, National Leather Workers Union of America, at a meeting in Lithuanian Hall, South Norwood, voted unanimously to send a demand to the officials of Winslow Brothers & Smith Tannery of South Norwood, that they refrain from accepting any scab leather from a Haverhill company.

It was further voted that if these demands were not met that a special meeting be called at which further and more drastic action would be taken.

A Correction

In the Miners Day greeting from the Communist Party which was published on page 3 of the April 5 issue, the last paragraph just before the slogans concludes as follows as printed in the Daily Worker: "New life can only be built when the capitalists will be destroyed. The Communist Party stands for the abolition of the capitalist system and the building of a Socialist society. The road to a Socialist society leads to the establishment of a workers and farmers government in the United States."

This should have read as follows: "New life can only be built when the capitalist system will be destroyed. The Communist Party stands for the abolition of the capitalist system and the building of a Socialist society. The road to a Socialist society leads through the establishment of a workers and farmers government in the United States."

AS EUROPE DRIVES FOR WAR



These little children in a village in Alsace, France, too young to have seen the horrors of the World War, now have an opportunity to find out what war is all about. They're grouped around some soldiers in a machine-gun encampment, not far from the German border. When war starts, their homes will be mere practice targets for roving bombing planes.

People's Flood Conference In Western Pennsylvania

By N. Sparks

"Business as Usual," "City Back to Normal" are the headlines in the Pittsburgh newspapers. A week of intense effort, concentrating all forces and agencies of the city have brought the Golden Triangle (Pittsburgh's business district) back to become conscious of the remains in the working class quarters, in the neighboring boroughs. Above all, even where outwardly things have been cleaned up, the devastation remains in the conditions of the people.

80,000 were driven from their homes in Allegheny County and many are homeless, sleeping in halls and churches, or creeping back into houses that still smell with the rank odor of flood water and mud-houses that are unfit for habitation. The flood sufferers are still dependent upon the slender thread of Red Cross Relief, and must expect any minute to be told that the emergency is over, and now, as independent Americans, they will have to shift for themselves. In many cases farmers have literally had the soil of their farms washed away. Little businessmen have been wiped out. WPA workers have been mobilized for emergency work at all kinds of trades and find they are still being paid unskilled rates and being worked 8 hours a day.

Last week, the Chamber of Commerce called a conference of industrial and financial heads to discuss the question of flood relief, to gather applications for R. F. C. loans, and in general to see how much they can cash in for themselves out of the public funds, on the strength of the disaster in which they suffered least or not at all.

Flood Issues

It is therefore of the utmost importance for the real sufferers to make their voices heard. Nor is this a concern only of those who suffered direct losses from the flood. The issues raised by the flood affect directly and indirectly every section of the working population. The WPA workers cannot permit the emergency work to be used to lower their standards. The trade unions cannot permit the reconstruction work to be carried out under scab wages and conditions. The whole working class cannot permit the lowering of their standard of living that would result from the sufferers being left to shift for themselves. The whole population must be assured of security against future floods, and cannot entrust this to the same people who blocked the flood-control project and allowed nothing to be done in the 20 years since the last flood.

For this reason, a number of prominent trade-unionists, heads of fraternal and other working class organizations, together with Richard H. Lawry, the Burgess of West Homestead have called a Western Pennsylvania Conference on Flood Relief to be held at the Hotel Mayfair, Pittsburgh on Sunday April 19th, at 10 a. m.

This conference has, as its objective, the securing of four main demands:

- 1. Full compensation (instead of loans) by Federal, State, County and City Government for all flood losses suffered by workers, farmers and small businessmen.
2. Entire program of reconstruction to be carried through at prevailing union wages and under union conditions.
3. Direct relief to all flood sufferers as long as needed.
4. Federal Government to immediately appropriate all funds required for full flood control program—all work at union wages and conditions.

Ready to Sign

The mass sentiment for these demands has been demonstrated by the ready response of leaders of organizations who were asked to sign the call. "Darned right, I'll sign it. I was wondering the last few days whether anyone wasn't going to step forward for the underdog, what with all these Chamber of Commerce conferences for the big shots," was the way one put it. In less than two days, more than a thirty prominent leading figures, including more than a dozen presidents of local unions, as well as heads of fraternal and other organizations of every nationality, signed the call, making up a more impressive list than has been assembled for any comparable gathering in the recent period.

Certainly every worker and sympathizer with the working class and with the victims of the flood should do his utmost to make this conference a success. The time is

very short. What needs to be done? First, the introduction of the conference call into every trade union, fraternal, civic, farmers', women's, youth, church organization, etc. Obtaining the election of delegates. Where these organizations do not meet in time, they should be urged to call special meetings. If this is altogether impossible, the Executive Committees should be asked to elect delegates.

Call Sent Out

Besides mailing calls to a large list of organizations, the Arrangements Committee is issuing 15,000 calls in the form of handbills, to popularize the Conference among the general public and to enable members of scores of organizations which are not on the Committee's mailing lists, to receive copies of the call and to elect delegates. Every effort must be made to distribute these calls as widely as possible.

Second: In every section of Western Pennsylvania, in farming communities etc., mass meetings should be held immediately under the auspices of any organization or organizations supporting the Conference, in order to popularize the Conference, explain its purposes, and to secure from the masses suggestions as to the demands, and methods of realizing them. An Arrangements Committee should be set up locally to carry forward the work.

Third: The Conference will not be a success unless it is effectively built up from below, unless the delegates have had the opportunity to become conscious of the tremendous mass support of the central demands. To merely rely upon the Arrangements Committee to do everything will be fruitless. The Conference itself cannot win anything unless independent activity is carried on in every neighborhood. Nor does the situation itself permit the flood sufferers to wait until the Conference for improvement of their conditions. For this reason, the most important task before the supporters of the Conference is the actual organization of the flood sufferers.

The Neighborhoods

Members of organizations which support the conference must become active among the flood sufferers in every neighborhood. Especially the members of the Communist Party and the Unemployment Councils should help the sufferers to organize delegations to the Red Cross in cases where relief supplies of food are cut down (as in one neighborhood where the meals have been cut from three to two daily). Delegations should be sent to the City Relief as well as the Red Cross, to the Board of Health where sufferers are sent back to re-occupy homes which are uninhabitable or unsanitary. Similarly where sufferers have not received adequate supplies of clothing, etc. Frequent meetings of the sufferers should be held at which the various developments should be checked up, action decided on, and from these meetings, delegates should be elected to the Conference. All organizations, mass meetings, and meetings of flood sufferers should adopt resolutions on the demands of the Conference and actions to be taken to secure them.

In every neighborhood, not only the flooded areas, action should be taken at once to put a stop to the rent profiteering which has followed the destruction of housing by the flood. Meetings of tenants should be called, for the purpose of deciding on united refusal to pay the increased rents, sending delegations to the real estate companies, landlords and city authorities, passing resolutions and sending them to the press, as well as electing delegates to the Conference.

"Emergency" Measures

The active workers in the WPA unions on the projects, most of which have been turned into flood rehabilitation jobs, must expose the "Emergency" propaganda which is being used to put over the whole schedule of longer hours, "making up lost time," etc. put forward by Jones, the head of the WPA, just before the flood, and which was so bitterly denounced at the recent WPA Conference in Jeanette. They should push forward the tendency that arose spontaneously among the WPA workers, as a result of their natural class instinct, to demand to be assigned to rehabilitating the working class homes and sections of the town before the business and wealthy sections.

Masses of people in Western Pennsylvania are turning over in

their minds today the lessons of the flood. We must drive home, without any opportunity hanging back, the main lesson—the class character of the government and the government's actions during and after the disaster, and the absolute necessity of a Farmer-Labor Party if the people are to have their needs considered. Unless this clear example is utilized to the full, our Farmer-Labor Party agitation will remain abstract, and the old-line politicians will again make capital out of the suffering of the people.

If the Conference is to succeed in winning for the people the actual demands that have been raised, it will have to be not the climax, but the beginning of a tremendous campaign to mobilize the whole pressure of the people of Western Pennsylvania back of the demands. Every organization represented at the Conference will have to mobilize its own membership, pass resolutions to be sent to Governor Earle, President Roosevelt, etc., circulate petitions and collect tens of thousands of signatures to support the demands.

The Western Pennsylvania Conference should be followed by local conferences in every town and neighborhood. The first task should be to popularize the program of the Federation of Labor to be held at the end of April. The local conferences should demand copies of the records of the Red Cross census of people's losses in the locality, and should insist on being recognized as the authority through which relief and compensation should be distributed among the people, so as to see that the sufferers actually receive it.

For a Special Session

It would be advisable for the conference to elect a representative broad committee which would function as a true People's Committee on Flood Relief to carry forward every phase of the campaign and to act as a vigilant defender of the rights and needs of the flood sufferers. Most important of all, the conference should be prepared for the opening of the special session of the Legislature in May to send a mass delegation with the largest possible representation from every section of the population, to see that the people's program for flood relief becomes the accepted program of the State of Pennsylvania, and is carried through. The conference should also be prepared to send a large delegation to Washington to represent the people's program before Congress and the President, and to secure the necessary legislation and appropriations.

There can already be no doubt that in the coming election campaign in Pennsylvania the flood, flood control and flood relief will become one of the central issues. Capitalist politicians, especially the demagogic politicians of the Democratic Party, will talk very radically and will make any amount of promises. It will be the task of the Communists by bringing forward the positive practical people's program both in the conference and after, and by insisting that every figure in public life take his stand in action for or against this program, to expose the flood of demagoguery. Active work by the Communists and by the progressives who support the Labor Party movement will be able to convince masses of people to whom the flood has become the outstanding issue, that only the struggle on the political field, building a Farmer-Labor Party and fighting to elect Farmer-Labor representatives to the State Legislature, to local offices and to Congress, will insure the carrying out of the people's program.

Moscow-Vladivostok Hookup Completed

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 4.—The first direct radio-telephone communication between Moscow and Vladivostok was opened here on April 2.

Over a distance of four thousand miles, the service will be permanent. The audibility on the first test was excellent.

Old Guard Is Defeated In Buffalo

Primary Vote Light Because of Split Among Socialists

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5.—In nine contested congressional districts the almost complete returns register defeat for the corrupt old-guard machine by the militant Socialist Party County organization in three contests.

In the 40th Congress District, Herman J. Hahn, ideological leader of the militant group, won a decisive victory over Robert Hoffman, former old-guard county chairman. This district is the strong-hold of the Socialist movement of Buffalo and home of the Riverside local which was expelled by the old-guard machine last year for united front activity with the Communist Party. In most of the other districts the contest was closely fought.

Commenting before the press today, H. J. Hahn, analyzed yesterday's primary results as follows: "The primaries were extremely light and stacked against the militants because numbers of affiliated Socialists dropped their party affiliation last year in disgust when the Old Guard clique expelled the revolutionary Riverside local. Wherever we were able to muster a minimum of forces and were able to present the issue of old-guard reformism and class-collaboration versus revolutionary methods and theory, the old-guard forces were sharply rebuffed."

This position was received today with sympathetic response by the Erie County Committee of the Communist Party. Frank Herron, county organizer however pointed out that in many closely contested districts the left-wing candidates failed to sharply differentiate between the policies of the left-wing and the old-guard and the entire election played into the hands of the old-guard because of the failure of the militant group to show in practice that they stand for a united front in struggle with the Communist Party for the winning of the masses of workers against War and Fascism, in defense of the unemployed and for the building of the trade unions.

The United Front The failure of the Socialist Party branch to cement the united front with the Communist Party, had been excused by prominent left-wingers of the branch that "such action would corroborate what the Old Guard is saying about us namely that we are 'Communists.' This attitude more than anything else is responsible for the failure of the militants to decisively defeat the Old Guard forces in all contests, Frank Herron pointed out.

The Democratic primaries resulted in a full-sweep for the Dethloff-Grobe faction over the Carr-Sweeney forces. This "battle" within the Democratic Party was skillfully arranged in an effort to perfume the stench arising out of the housing and sewer scandals in this city. The corrupt Democratic machine remains intact with its former titular heads taking the rap. The Republican Party machine swept all its regular ward-healers into the State convention.

American Kills Chauffer Picket In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 5.—Carlos H. Wheelock, American citizen resident here, evidently a belligerent exponent of the rights of the exploiting minority, shot and killed one of a group of picketing chauffeurs when they accosted his car. He had been warned that autos were not allowed on the streets.

Wheelock was saved from reprisals by the police, but mass pressure forced a payment of \$10,000 to the family of his victim and efforts are being made to have him expelled from the country. The body of the worker was paraded through the streets and, in spite of opposition, was placed in state in a government building. The strike spread then to the coachmen, the carmen and the laundresses, and 400 workers of nearby Masaya, home of the murdered chauffeur, were ready for strike action.

Mass Arrests Are Continued by Warsaw Police

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) WARSAW, April 5.—Mass arrests are being made throughout Poland of workers suspected of Communist activities as well as numerous members of left wing trade unions and cultural organizations.

In Warsaw, where more than 600 have been arrested thus far, in Lodz, Kielcy and many other places, numerous arrests have taken place. The police have closed the headquarters of union bakers, food workers, textile workers and others. The arrests are due to the growing strike wave and discontent against unemployment and hunger.

Extras in Hollywood Probe Discrimination

HOLLYWOOD, April 5.—Discrimination of the motion picture producers against foreign-born actors is being investigated by a new organization, formed this week of 350 Hollywood extras and bit-players, organized under the title of the Foreign Players' Club. Ninety per cent of the members are already members of the Screen Actors' Guild, and through the club's own steering committee, discriminatory practices of the Central Casting Agency and Call Bureau will be probed.

Full organizational financial and moral support for a campaign to organize the unorganized workers!

Detroit WPA Workers Back Unity Congress

Relief Situation at Crisis Point as Funds Are Exhausted—All Food and Fuel Orders Are Stopped in Hudson, N. Y.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5.—Demanding reinstatement of workers laid off WPA projects, Local 830 WPA Union maintained a daily picket line at the offices of the WPA administration of the G.A.R. building, here. Among those taking part are wives and children of the workers.

Detroit will be represented, with a large delegation to the national union convention of unemployed in Washington. Delegates left this morning from the offices of WPA Union.

Meantime the relief situation in Detroit reached a crisis point as the last penny was spent, with three months still remaining until appropriation for the next budget go into effect. At least a \$1,500,000 will be required to carry the relief load of 21,000 families in Detroit proper until July 1, John F. Ballenger, director of relief told the Council yesterday. But all the Council decided was to set a special hearing tomorrow. Councilmen again threw up their hands and claimed there is no source of finances that they could see.

Ballenger admitted that relief rolls instead of dropping will rise in face of the complete drain in relief funds.

Relief Stopped

HUDSON, N. Y., April 5.—Relief for the approximate 1,200 local resi-

dents on relief rolls was at a deadlock today, the second day since all food and fuel orders were stopped by the Charity Commission. No further action has been taken since Mayor Wheeler's veto of Alderman Moy's resolution to authorize the issuance of \$15,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness to carry on relief, which was passed by a 5 to 5 vote at a special session of the Common Council Tuesday.

Meanwhile the stopping of relief orders spread privation to more and more families solely dependent on relief for the bare necessities of life.

To date several cases of acute privation, especially among children and disabled adults, resulting from the stopping of food orders, have been reported. Tonight at Redmen's hall the Workers' League under the leadership of Franklin Jenkins, will discuss the situation and attempt to alleviate suffering as much as possible among those hardest hit, as revealed by its investigating committees.

Auto Strikers Join Union At Detroit Mass Meetings

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., April 5.—Two organization mass meetings were held Friday night under the auspices of the District Council of the United Automobile Workers. One was at Conant Hall, Hamtramck the other at Southeastern High School.

Leo Krzycki, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Rose Pesotta of the International Ladies Garment Workers, told the workers how their unions have been able through organization to raise the standards of the workers. These were the first organization meetings since the Detroit locals loosened themselves from the stranglehold of the Dillon bureaucracy. Many workers signed applications for union membership.

Over 200 strikers of the Motors Products Corporation who have been members of the Mechanics Educational Society, switched membership to the Motor Products Local of the United Automobile Workers. They were sworn in as a body by Homer Martin, Vice-President of

the United Automobile Workers. These workers were in the United Automobile Workers two years ago. After being disillusioned with the bureaucracy that controlled the union at that time they dropped out, but were soon organized by the Automotive Industrial Workers Association, a Coughlin influenced independent union. Eventually abandoned by the latter union while on strike, the workers joined the M. E. S. A., only to be disappointed again. The advent of progressive leadership in the United Automobile Workers has changed the attitude of bitter opposition to the A. F. of L. to a desire for unity.

The workers in the automobile unions here are looking forward anxiously to the special convention of the United Automobile Workers to be held in South Bend August 27 when the election of a new and progressive leadership will open the way to an organization drive on a general scale.

1886

1936

United Front...

MAY 1, 1936, marks the 50th Anniversary of May Day... a day that America has given to the world... Labor's Day of Independence!

Significantly, this anniversary of the fight for the 8-hour day will witness the most important demonstrations of working class unity ever held in the United States.

The United Front is being welded. Workers, farmers and the middle class are forging a bond of common interest in the fight for security and peace.

In commemoration of these fifty years of struggle, the Sunday Worker will publish a special Celebration Issue on April 26th. The widespread distribution of this issue requires the support and co-operation of every friend of labor in the United States. Will you help?

April 26th Issue of the

Sunday Worker

Mail This Coupon!

Form for mailing coupon: SUNDAY WORKER, 50 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y. Please place my name on the May Day Honor Roll. Enclosed \$... Name, Address, City, State.

May Day Greetings!

If you wish to have your name, or that of your organization, appear on the Honor Roll in the big May Day issue, send in your greetings before April 15th. Make May Day, 1936, memorable in the history of American Labor!

Teachers Fight City's Drive In Memphis

Municipal Employees Right to Organize Is Main Issue

By Rex Pitkin (Special to the Daily Worker) MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—The drive against unions of municipal employees by the Memphis administration, which has already resulted in the dismissal of fifteen union men, was continued this week against school teachers, custodians and city truck drivers.

The Board of Education ordered city teachers to abolish their union, the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., by July 1st or lose their jobs. The ruling affects 500 instructors, about half of the Memphis teaching staff. It took the Board of Education only nine minutes to jam through the anti-union ruling. The school board held no discussion on the subject. The resolution was introduced and immediately approved.

The school trustees' denial of the teachers' fundamental right to organize was gleefully hailed by Mayor Watkins Overton, reactionary representative of the Democratic machine.

The Memphis school board is in order to have their contracts renewed teachers will be compelled to agree in writing not to join a labor organization.

The school trustees' denial of the teachers' fundamental right to organize was gleefully hailed by Mayor Watkins Overton, reactionary representative of the Democratic machine.

Not content with ordering teachers to sign yellow dog contracts the school board also barred the Custodians' Union whose members have secured Memphis schools for periods ranging from two to 35 years.

The board declared, "that we wish to notify all custodians employed in the Memphis city schools that no custodian will be re-employed by this board at the end of the present term who is a member of the Custodians' Union."

The wave of protest which resulted in these two handed measures by school officials was ignored by Watkins in an announcement in which he said, "I thoroughly endorse the school board's action in going away with the school janitor's union. There is no place for it. I am opposed to any branch of the government being unionized."

Custodians Organized The Custodians' Union is also affiliated with the A. F. of L. and has been organized in Memphis for fourteen years.

Municipal truck drivers, who for several months have drawn the fire of the city administration, received further firing from Watkins to cease their activity in their union.

Local labor leaders think that the reason the politicians are so intent in their drive against municipal unions is because the teachers supported the campaign to reinstate the fifteen fireman who lost their jobs after serving the city for an average of ten years each.

The campaign against city workers grew out of the fear of the political machine that R. S. McCann, president of the State Federation of Labor and head of the Memphis Trades and Labor Council, would succeed in his drive to unionize Memphis.

McCann, dissatisfied with the reactionary policies of the guard of local labor which was part of the Memphis political machine, began a vigorous campaign of organization. He immediately won support of labor in Memphis and he was re-elected to the presidency of the Trades Council. This endorsement of his policies by the workers here drew the ire of the politicians and they are now out to "go get" McCann.

The focal point of attack thus far has been municipal and relief workers.

Cleveland Newspapers Suppress News of Strike

600 Boys Ask Wage Increase and Recognition of Union—A. F. of L. Local Gives Aid Shopping News Slanders Brotherhood

By Sandor Voros (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, O., April 5.—What price freedom of the press? Ask the newsboys of Cleveland.

The strike of the 600 newsboys delivering the Shopping News, local advertising medium, is now in its fourth day without a line of information published about it in the local papers.

The silence of the local press is typical of all cases, where the interests of newspaper publishers are concerned.

The strike was called on Wednesday by the Shopping News Carriers Union, a recent organization of newsboys engaged in distributing the Shopping News. This organization is not affiliated with the Brotherhood of Newsboys, Sellers and Carriers of America, which embraces only the newsboys selling the Plain Dealer, Cleveland Press and Cleveland News, daily local newspapers.

Press Silent Receiving information about the organizational drive among his carriers, the Shopping News, breaking all precedents, let loose a barrage of slander in a front page editorial against the Brotherhood of Newsboys, charging them with intimidating their carriers into joining.

The Brotherhood of Newsboys officially notified the Shopping News that it had no connection with the Shopping News Carriers union and insisted on retraction. The Shopping News refused it. The Brotherhood of Newsboys then called on the three daily newspapers to publish their statement, but publication to date has been denied to them.

Seek to Block Strike A new angle entered into the controversy, when the Shopping News in the name of its carriers petitioned the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union to issue a charter for their carriers and had this request granted by the International.

The Shopping News, after the charter had been granted to the carriers, conducted a campaign against the Newsboys Union, claiming it was an "outlaw organization."

The Shopping News editorially asserts that it was willing to recognize this A. F. of L. union, but would not deal with the "outlaw" organization.

These kids saw the success of our union and they decided also to organize to win more wages and union recognition as we did.

Tony Ditto was very bitter about the attitude of the local papers that refused to publish their answer to the slanders made against them by the Shopping News.

75 Cents Can Keep Unionist Off Chain Gang for One Year

The only thing that stands between a day on the Alabama chain-gang and freedom for two white trade unionists from Birmingham is the lack of seventy-five cents.

Howard Roberson and Erwin Warren have been sentenced to the chain-gang for trade union activity among the dairy workers. In addition to their regular sentence they must work off court costs totaling \$37.50 each at seventy-five cents a day.

The Prisoners Relief Department of the International Labor Department which is sending regular monthly relief to the men and their families, is asking all its friends and supporters to dig into their pockets for seventy-five cents and send it to Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Every seventy-five cents sent in means to the men in the chain-gang for two trade unionists.

Another of labor's prisoners is serving on the North Carolina chain-gang—Tom Canipe, one of the five Burlington textile workers framed in the infamous Dynamite Plot that grew out of the general textile strike in September, 1934, has sent in a request that can very easily be met.

Mrs. Canipe is in Oklahoma. He writes that he will greatly appreciate them and that he will be allowed to receive them. All magazines should be addressed to Tom Canipe, Camp 512, Whittier, N. C.

And finally, the Prisoners Relief Department wishes to remind all its friends that the \$65 needed by Mrs. Wilma Conners, ex-political prisoner whose children were taken away from her because of her working class activity, to get her children back has not yet been raised.

'BumBlockade' Of California Is Protested

Alliance in Oregon to Start Boycott Against Products

LAKE GROVE, Ore., April 3.—What may be the beginning of a nation-wide boycott of California products has been launched here by the County Assembly of the Oregon Workers Alliance.

Protecting the "bum blockade" through which Los Angeles and California state police are brutally interfering with unemployed workers in their attempts to find jobs, the Alliance passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas the authorities of the state of California have seen fit to exclude from its borders American citizens;

"Whereas such authorities have unmistakable discriminations against the working class under the pretense of calling them professional hoboes and tramps; and

"Whereas we are buying California products of various kinds,

"Be it resolved we deem the authorities of the state of California un-American, unpatriotic and foreign to the United States; and

"Be it further resolved that the discrimination is most unjust and the Californians who have immigrated from this foreign state of California to Oregon have been received courteously and without discrimination;

"Be it further resolved that we will be as pleased with products from other states as those imported from the foreign state of California and do hereby call attention of our merchants to be careful in their selections."

Food Consumption Under New Deal Shows Sharp Drop

Analysis of retail sales from 1929 to 1935, inclusive, recently issued by U. S. Department of Commerce shows that there has been a steady decline in food consumption under the "New Deal," even as compared to the worst year of the crisis, 1932.

The figures of the Department of Commerce cover retail sales of the "Food Group," which does not include that sold in restaurants, eating and drinking places.

Average retail food prices according to index of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, decreased 2 per cent in 1933 as compared to 1932.

As food sales in money value decreased 6.4 per cent, volume of food consumption dropped 4.5 per cent.

In 1934, average retail food prices increased 11 per cent compared to 1933. Since the increase in dollar value of food sales for this period amounted to only 7 per cent, there was apparently another decrease of about 4 per cent in volume of food consumption.

In 1935 average retail food prices increased 11.2 per cent as compared to 1934. "The increase in dollar retail food sales amounting to 11 per cent for this period would indicate that there was only a slight decrease in food consumption in 1935.

However, the Department of Commerce indicates that, omitting beer and liquor store sales, the increase in food sales alone would amount to only 6 per cent, thus indicating a decrease in the volume of food sales alone of about 5 per cent in 1935.

Ford Plant Blast Killing One Caused By Negligence

DETROIT, Mich., April 5.—One youth, eighteen, burned to death and several were in serious condition when an explosion occurred Thursday night in the heat treating department sixty-eight, building B of the Ford plant, which workers trace directly to the negligence of the company.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(The members of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.)

Proper Shoes

I. E. Brooklyn, New York, writes: "Are arch supports advisable for the correction of a depressed bone in the metatarsal arch of the right foot which caused a callus and corn? In such a case, are orthopedic shoes advisable to supplement the arch supports and prevent further foot trouble? Do you recommend the W. M. Locke orthopedic shoe or any other kind of orthopedic shoe? More generally, I should like to know how reliable are the professional advertisers, i. e., the dentists, doctors, chiropractors, et al, who advertise in the Daily Worker? Does the M. A. D. recommend them to Daily Worker readers?"

THE U. S. Public Health Service issues an interesting booklet illustrating some of the exercises for strengthening the muscles and ligaments of the feet. This may be obtained by writing directly to this service in Washington, D. C.

The average foot requires a shoe that is made of soft flexible leather, that is roomy in all three dimensions and which has no points of pressure. This is sufficient. However, a great deal of ballyhoo has been created to advertise various shoes as the answer to all foot troubles. Thus, many devices are shown which will test your feet free of charge, but which in practically all cases are just so much salesmanship to induce the buyer to purchase an expensive shoe, which, though it may not hurt, certainly is not needed. A cheaper shoe could easily serve the purpose.

For the foot sufferer an intelligent diagnosis is first necessary. Not all foot troubles are due to "fallen arches." Even if there is muscle and ligamentous weakness that does not mean a certain orthopedic shoe must be worn. It is quite possible that exercises, rest, diet may be used in overcoming the condition, rather than shoes, arches and what-not.

The Medical Advisory Board does not take responsibility for the advertisers in the Daily Worker.

Still Not Safe

M. P. San Francisco, Calif., writes: "Can a woman going through the change of life become pregnant? I am a woman of fifty years of age and have been irregular for two years. I am the mother of two children, the youngest being four years old. I feel perfectly fine but I would feel a whole lot better if I felt certain about not becoming pregnant during the change of life."

YOU state that you are going through the change of life and that your periods have been irregular for the past two years. You want to know if it is possible to become pregnant.

Even though you are fifty years of age, as long as you continue to menstruate, albeit quite irregularly, there is always a possibility that you may conceive.

It is therefore necessary for you to continue to guard against pregnancy as you presumably have done during the past fourteen years.

Only when the change of life is definitely established and you no longer menstruate, can you be reasonably certain that conception will not take place.

Painful Callus Is Curable

P. A., New York City, asks: "Is there a cure for calluses?"

YES. Calluses are due to irritation. They frequently occur over the metatarsal arch when that arch becomes flat. At first, calluses are nature's method of protecting the underlying soft structure such as the nerves, blood vessels, and muscles. But when continued strain is put on it these calluses develop, becoming large, and produce pressure and pain themselves.

The first treatment is to have the calluses completely removed; later to have proper orthopedic shoes with a good metatarsal pad. Often these measures alone give relief. Advanced cases, however, require definite treatment to strengthen the muscles and ligaments of the foot, such as electrical treatment, exercises and massage. In some cases, a felt padding with strapping on the arches should be worn. We would, therefore, advise you to consult an orthopedic surgeon or go to an orthopedic clinic for treatment.

The Ruling Clawes

by Redfield



"Is Miriam homesick?"

TUNING IN

- WEAF-600 Kc. WOR-710 Kc. WJZ-700 Kc. WABC-860 Kc. WEVD-1300 Kc. 12.00-WEAF-Ranch Boys, Songs WOR-N. J. Clubwomen's Talk WJZ-Simpson Boys-Sketch WABC-Voice of Experience 12.15-WEAF-Hosebody and Sasasaras WOR-Endell Orch. WJZ-Wendell Hall, Songs WABC-Woods Orch., Organ Wella. Readings: Stuart Churchill, Tenor 12.25-WJZ-News; Farm and Home Hour 12.30-WEAF-Lenten Services, Palace Theatre Rev. Paul E. Scherer WOR-News; Psychology-Dr. Arthur Frank Payne WABC-Marye Marlin-Sketch 12.45-WABC-Five Star Jones-Sketch WOR-String Ensemble WABC-Three Keys, Songs 1.15-WEAF-Bluffton College Choir WOR-Way Down East-Sketch WABC-Cleveland Musical 1.30-WEAF-Candelieri Orch.; Soloists WOR-Health Talk-Music WJZ-Charles Sears, Tenor 1.45-WOR-Garfield Swift, Baritone WJZ-Dot and Will-Sketch WABC-Fred Skinner, Songs 2.00-WEAF-How Bull Go Wrong-Austin H. McCormick, Commissioner of Correction; Dr. Ralph Sokeman; Daniel P. Higgins, Catholic Youth WABC-News; Joseph P. McKee WJZ-Blaugus Orch. WABC-Ted Malone, Readings 2.15-WOR-Maria Deanna's Program WABC-Happy Hollow-Sketch 2.30-WEAF-Rosa Lindis, Piano WJZ-Musical Art Quartet WABC-School of the Air: History 3.00-WEAF-Forever Young-Sketch WOR-Molly of the Movies-Sketch WJZ-Ray Heatherston, Baritone WABC-Audio Music WEVD-String Ensemble 3.15-WEAF-Ma Perkins-Sketch WOR-Should We Threaten the Army Now?-Lieut. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard WJZ-The Wise Man-Sketch WEVD-Shary Raskin, Songs 3.30-WJZ-Vic and Sade-Sketch WOR-Hello Love Miles Club WJZ-Bessie Mae, Soprano WABC-Helife Singers WEVD-Jewish Music 3.45-WEAF-The O'Neills-Sketch WOR-Betty and Bob-Sketch 4.00-WEAF-Woman's Review WOR-Heswan Music WJZ-Betty and Bob-Sketch WABC-Concert Miniatures WEVD-Kalvaryskle Orch. 4.15-WEAF-Phillips Lord Calls WOR-News; The War Problem-Dr. J. G. Linman, Director, State Agricultural Experiment Station WJZ-Betty and Bob-Sketch 4.30-WEAF-Gigi Alone-Sketch WOR-Variety Musicale WJZ-How to Be Charming-Beatrice De Sylva WABC-Variety Musicale WEVD-Italian Music 4.45-WEAF-Children's Pivogram WJZ-Magic Voice-Sketch 5.00-WEAF-Passover Program: Exodus-Rabbi Joseph B. Wise; C. J. Austin, Attorney; Rabbi Herbert B. Goldstein, Music WOR-News; Omar the Mystic WJZ-Discussion: Emily Post, Columnist; Anne Hard, Author WABC-Jack Shannon, Tenor WEVD-Micciotti Co., Drama 5.15-WABC-Widowhood Road-Sketch 5.30-WEAF-From London: Les Allen WOR-Jimmy Allen-Sketch WJZ-Singing Lady WABC-Jack Armstrong-Sketch WEVD-Clemente Giglio Players

Striking Seamen Open Food Kitchen

Striking seamen have opened a food kitchen to feed pickets at 155 Tenth Avenue, according to an announcement by the Provisional Strike Committee of the International Seamen Union.

The committee, in a letter sent to all organizations yesterday, requested that all donations, medical and food supplies be forwarded to strike headquarters, 164 Eleventh Avenue.

Att'y-General Upholds Union Check-Off System

The union check-off system whereby union dues are deducted from employees' wages under a collective agreement between trades unions and employers was approved by Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr. in an opinion made public yesterday.

The opinion was a basis for a ruling handed down by Industrial Commissioner Edward F. Andrews for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

WOMEN OF 1936

By Ann Rivington

WELL, here it is Monday and time for the last ballot on your preference for the column. I'm going to let the votes keep on piling up from now to next Monday, when the results will be published. Beginning then, we'll work for a column that fits with your suggestions.

- Do you prefer: 1) Personal Problems? 2) Problems and experiences at work in the unions, etc.? 3) Women's special rights and needs? 4) Women and War? 5) Letters from women of the Soviet Union? 6) Recipes and advice on food? 7) Style and beauty advice? 8) Advice in child training? 9) Short stories? Please check the three of the above possibilities which you like best. Have you some different suggestion? And answer these further questions. 1) Would you like a "Problem Contest" with prizes? 2) Have you ever tried the dress patterns? 3) Do you like them?

AND now, here's a letter that deserves a good airing: Dear Ann Rivington,

The Women's Councils of Cleveland, Ohio, have undertaken the mammoth task of having a children's workers camp this summer. We have the enthusiasm to outbalance all our handicaps.

There are so many reasons why a camp is important for our children. First, there is the physical development of wholesome nourishing food, fresh air and sunshine which so many of our children are denied under present conditions. Secondly, the educational development which would be possible under the right guidance in a camp.

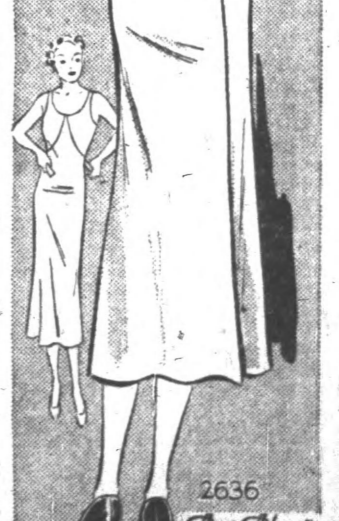
I am a former school teacher and the mother of a high school daughter. She discusses with me what goes on in the school. We take up point by point of what is discussed in history or sociology of an untrue nature, and together we are able to blast all the smug reactionary dogmas of the public school system.

We feel that it is necessary for us to give our children a strong antidote, and one of the ways of doing that would be to have them in a camp a few months each year.

MORE power to you, mothers of Cleveland. The working out of such a plan is of great importance, wherever enough mothers can be gotten together to make it possible. I hope other Women's Councils follow your example. And I want to hear about it!

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2636 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 16 takes 2 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (an additional cent is required from residents of New York City on each order in payment of Unemployment Relief City Sales tax) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this ANNE ADAMS pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern. Address order to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City. Send for OUR SPRING PATTERN BOOK! It's a thrifty guide to clothes with the new 1936 look. Easy-to-make designs for matrons, misses and children, for daytimes and evenings, work and play. Special patterns for slimming down stout figures. Flattering collars for working magic changes on all-occasion frocks. The latest fabric and accessory news. PRICE OF BOOK FIFTEEN CENTS. BOOK AND A PATTERN TOGETHER.

Extraordinary Party Conference Is Called for Cleveland

CLEVELAND, April 5.—An extraordinary Party Conference of the Cleveland Communist Party will be held Friday evening at 7:30 p.m. at the Workers School, 1524 P. Street.

The gap between the growing influence of the Party on the one hand and the poor situation in the lower organizations of the Party, on the other, particularly the street and shop units and language fractions, will be the subject of discussion. The invitation sent to leading Party workers to attend the conference follows: The Communist Party of Cleveland during the past period has become a definite factor in the life of the working-class population of the city. We have increased and improved our mass work and influence in many phases of our Party work. Particularly can this be said in regards to our activities in the trade unions, the work to form a progressive bloc in the Cleveland Federation of Labor as well as many local unions. However, while we see these very good improvements in our Party work, at the same time, we find a most unsatisfactory condition existing at the bottom of the Party, particularly in our street and shop units and in our mass and language organization fractions. There is poor attendance at unit meetings, the leadership is weak, dues payments are not satisfactory, some units meet irregularly—these factors do not allow for the Party territorial or shop unit to become the political factor that it should be in the territory or shop where it should function—that political factor which assists and leads the workers in the solution of their day to day economic and political problems. We find that unless there is an immediate improvement of our work in the basic Party organizations, we cannot go further in our tasks to win the masses of common people of Cleveland for our program. Particularly must this be considered at once because of our immediate tasks in connection with May First and the collection of 50,000 signatures to put the Communist Party on the ballot. Other matters have been solved, such as our turn to trade union work, through the bold steps that were necessary. Improvements have been made in our contact with the important mass organizations, where basic sections of the Cleveland population can be found, through assignment of proper forces to these organizations. Now it is time to tackle this problem, with the same determination to solve it. The solution of this critical situation, which in some sections and units borders on a crisis, must be faced frankly and fearlessly with full confidence that it can be solved. It must be looked upon as a crisis of growth, a crisis which is a result of our strong past sectarian tendencies, our insufficient political growth, insufficient personal approach to our new Party members and to the new Party forces that are coming forward that should be developed for leadership.

We consider that our future Party work, the very prestige of our Party is jeopardized unless all forces are put to work for the solution of this important problem. You as a leading comrade, in a phase of our Party work, can greatly help in this. Immediately start thinking this matter over, get the opinions of comrades that you work with. We must openly and frankly discuss the reasons for this situation and as a result, decide on methods which can be applied to every party organization.

For this purpose, the Cleveland Party organization is calling an extraordinary Party conference. You, as a comrade, involved in the day to day activity of our Party and active in the carrying out of our practical tasks and in the solution of our political problems, are requested to attend. We consider this matter of such importance that your presence is imperative, that for this evening all other matters are put aside, that we meet together as a united collective body, determined to solve this problem so that our Party can proceed in its task to win the majority of the working class to lead the Cleveland workers in the improvement of their day to day problems on the economic and political front, for a Farmer-Labor Party in 1936, and finally to do our part in the international struggle for a better world!

JOHN WILLIAMSON, For State Committee Ohio Communist Party

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A Letter from Mike Gold

SOME months ago in this space the Daily Worker offered nine prizes to its readers for letters answering certain questions relating to their literary tastes.

Over five hundred letters came in response. Since I was the author of the daily column, Change the World, in which the original offer appeared, it fell on me to read the letters and judge the winners.

It is with many apologies for the delay that I am at last able to announce that I have carefully gone through all this correspondence, and have picked out certain winners.

I want to say here that it has not been an easy task to make such judgments, and that it has almost cured me of ever wanting to run a contest again.

The winners, I believe, wrote some mighty fine letters, but there are several hundred other letters that seem to me just about as good. Yet a judge must choose, and darned if I think it is fair. It isn't a horse race and it isn't a football game, but the assembly of five hundred fine human beings: workers and Communists, all of them; and who wants to have to choose one before the other? No, it isn't fair, but it had to be done, somehow, and I hope the comrades will forgive me.

The Winners

THE winning letters will be printed in this column in the next few days. The first prize (\$25) goes to an Oregon farmer's wife; the second (\$15) to a young Chicago worker, member of the Young Communist League; the third (\$10) to a Negro chemist who now drives a truck for a living.

The five one dollar prizes go to an electrician, a middle-west farmer, a Spanish-American housewife, a school teacher and a locomotive fireman.

This surely is a cross-section of our great America. The whole volume of letters ranges north and south, and east and west, through all the factories, mines, farms and offices.

It really makes one proud to read these letters, and to know how much fine and modern intelligence there is in the American people, down to the very bottom of the social ladder; suppressed, frustrated, malformed, abused, but strong as life itself, irrefragable, working for the great day that will release it from the dark dungeons of capitalism.

The Questions

FOR the sake of the record, and to make the letters more understandable, I ought to reprint at this point the questions that were asked. Here they are:

1. What are your favorite books; both proletarian and bourgeois?
2. Why are they your favorites?
3. Do you prefer romance or realism in your reading?
4. What sort of stories would you like our authors to produce?
5. Do you buy books or borrow them from the public libraries?
6. If you don't read books, what do you read, and why?
7. What is the most you can pay for a book, supposing that you bought two a month?
8. What is your favorite literary form: short stories, novels, plays, poetry, political and economic pamphlets, reporting, autobiography, true stories, humor, popular science, detective stories, adventure stories, etc.?
9. What are your other interests—music? sport? science? clothes? moving pictures? nature study? diet? sex? invention? chess? radio? children? dancing? gardening? stamp collecting? hunting? fishing? motoring? etc.
10. What work do you do now, and what would you like to work at in a Soviet America, when you are free to choose?

Perhaps a Pamphlet

AND now, comrades, I should like to sincerely thank each and every one of you who sat down after a hard day's work to wrestle with pencil and paper, and to enter this contest.

If in the immediate future I can find some librarian or research person to help me analyze and tabulate the important data contained in these letters, I will try to make a pamphlet that will be, I believe, the first of its kind—a study of what American workers read and prefer in literature. I am sure it will come as a surprise to those Menckens and Hearsts who have always despised the masses, and trade in vulgarity; and as an inspiration to our own proletarian writers, some of whom have perhaps been affected by the bourgeois viewpoint.

The American workers, especially when revolutionary, range far and wide in their reading; and want only the best in literature as in politics and economics. They want all the literature you can give them; are hungry for it, and only the high cost of books is what prevents us from developing a huge proletarian audience that might even outstrip the bourgeois audience. This, it seems to me, is the great lesson taught by the five hundred or more letters entered in this contest. Again, my thanks to those who so generously contributed.

Out Now:

RULERS OF AMERICA

A Study of Finance Capital

By Anna Rochester

Exposes the enormous extent of the financial empires of the Morgan, Rockefeller and Mellon interests.

Indispensable to every person interested or working in the labor movement.

February Choice of the Book Union

Cloth, \$2.50

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131 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

LITTLE LEFTY

IT'S MY TURN AT BAT. IF YOUR SCHEME WORKS I'LL GETCHA ON THE TEAM



IT'LL WORK, BABY, DON'T YOU WORRY



Here's How!

BOY! THAT WAS A REAL HOME-RUN WALLOP! THE BALL'S NOT EVEN IN SIGHT!



BUTYONS, YOU'RE A GENIUS!!



by del

YOU'RE TELLING ME? HERE'S YOUR BALL!



WHO RULES AMERICA?

Anna Rochester's Basic Work on American Imperialism

RULERS OF AMERICA. A Study of Finance Capital. By Anna Rochester. International Publishers, New York. \$2.50.

By Louis F. Budenz

WE AMERICANS boast that we are free men and free women. We go to the polls every now and then and vote for our alleged representatives in our government. We are "guaranteed" certain civil liberties which may prevail or not, according to the section of the country and the time. We have got rid of parasitic kings and we have abolished chattel slavery.

In the long years of the Great Depression, however, we have more sharply grasped what we vaguely saw before: that this "freedom" of ours is dangerously superficial. We have masters who control us with a power greater than that of any Tsar. We cannot escape them; for their interlocking interests extend into every avenue of the nation's life and far beyond. They control our meat and bread, and the milk of our children. They control our light and heat, our transportation and our jobs. They poison the views of many of us through the newspapers which they dominate and the radio which they control. They are the rulers of our courts, our presidents and our Congress, and send our sons to bloody deaths on strange battlefields. The more concentrated and immense their power becomes, the greater is the spread of unemployment, job fear and starvation in the midst of plenty among the masses of the people.

We cannot escape them, these big finance capitalists, the Rockefellers, Morgans, Mellons and the like. We must fight and overthrow them if our boast that we are "free" is to be translated into our lives and those of our children.

Know Your Enemy

If we are to wage this fight successfully, and wrest life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for ourselves from their hands, we must know thoroughly the extent and sources of their power. These Rulers of America, as with their kind throughout the world, are subtle in their control. They have this peculiarity, different from almost any previous ruling class: They seek to hide their power, in order to blind and confuse the people. In Germany, Thyssen and his finance capitalist allies do not proclaim their own domination; they use a dummy dictator, "Der Fuehrer," who oppresses the masses in their interest and "saves" them from Bolshevism. In America, men and movements opposing Wall Street in the past and in the present, have refused to see that this power is an "inherent, inevitable product of the capitalist system," and have as a consequence led the people into disaster and defeat.

Anna Rochester has performed a magnificent service to all liberty-loving Americans in furnishing a painstaking inventory of the Rulers of America and the greatness of their interests. Her book, based on economic facts, provides us with ammunition for the battle which we must wage. Further, her work, out of these facts, gives direction to our struggle by founding itself on the epoch-making studies and teachings of Marx and Lenin, notably the latter's "Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism."

Lenin's Analysis

What did Lenin's keen analysis show? That capitalism, as it emerges into its imperialist stage, produces great monopolies that become dominant in economic life, that bank capital and industrial capital become merged into that "finance capital" which creates a financial oligarchy, that the export of capital becomes of major importance with international combines forming to divide up the world until that territorial division of the world is completed.

In America, this development, beginning late because of our "open frontier," got its golden opportunity in the World War. Out of that great catastrophe, "Wall Street" built the greatest financial and political power in the capitalist world.

WALL STREET . . . Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon . . . Financial empires. . . These are the objects of the bitterest hate of the American masses. . . Lenin taught us to understand the meaning of imperialism, the last stage of capitalism. . . It remained for Anna Rochester to produce the first full-length study of imperialism in America.

erty of others in their battles for supremacy. At other times they cooperate for the crushing of weaker rivals and for a better joint grip on America's life and on world control.

For 40 years the Morgan and Rockefeller overlords have been carrying on a fierce struggle for supreme power. And yet, we find them working together in some of the biggest corporations of America, such as the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the New York Central Railroad and the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation. Through the Radio City development, Rockefeller muscled in on the Morgan-created Radio Corporation, and a new alliance in that field was born. In the panic of 1907, Rockefeller and E. H. Harriman, allies against Morgan, were compelled to bend to the Morgan leadership, until the storm passed when the fight was again renewed. Morgan acts as banker for the largest of the Rockefeller-controlled Standard Oil Companies, and numerous interlocking alliances have been set up through such lesser finance capitalist racketeers as Kuhn-Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and others. And yet, one of the chief results of Roosevelt "banking reform" of 1933 was to drive Morgan out of control of the powerful Chase National Bank, in order to place Rockefeller in undisputed sway.

Overlords of Government

Through a maze of corporations, this alternate battling and cooperation go on, underscoring the contradictions and growing chaos of the capitalist system. Mellon enters cooperatively into the Morgan-dominated Pullman Company, Inc., and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, but thwarts Morgan's steel empire with the aluminum monopoly. The Rockefellers are permitted a minor role in the Mellon-controlled Westinghouse Electric Co., while the Gulf Oil Co. is beginning to challenge the supremacy of the Standard Oil Co. in the petroleum field.

Far beyond the boundaries of the United States, the contest and collaboration continue, under the imperialistic urge. Whole peoples are placed in bondage, colonies are occupied, marines are used as collection agencies, wars are precipitated out of this clashing and unending and clashing again among the American finance capitalists themselves and among the finance capitalists of the world. To quote one of the great number of Miss Rochester's examples: "It is characteristic of capitalist confusion that while Lee, Higginson played the Rockefeller game they were also the chief Rockefeller enemy, detesting and subsidizing his (British) Royal Dutch-Shell."

These overlords of the finance oligarchy are the leaders of capitalist dictatorship, controlling the capitalist state. Within that dictatorship by capital, there is a sort of jackal-like democracy through

Problems of Middle Class

THIS week's issue of the New Masses, which is now on the newsstands, sets a new triumph in the publishing field. The number, which is the enlarged 48-page quarterly issue of the weekly for the first time in American publishing history, presents a really comprehensive picture of middle class problems in this country.



From "Comrade Gulliver" by Hugo Gellert
J. P. MORGAN

representation of lesser exploiters on the boards of directors of this or that corporation. In the management of this or that bank. Ready to crush each other, at the same time they form a united front against the mass of the people and for the continue vice-like domination of the government. If any criticism is to be offered of Miss Rochester's excellent work, it is that this peculiar characteristic of the capitalist dictatorship is not brought out sharply enough, confounding as it is to such a great number of our fellow-Americans, and that it is not shown in sufficient detail that the capitalist state is the inevitable servant and agency of this dictatorship.

Servants of Wall Street

"Our" government is controlled not only in the crude and obvious ways that create occasional public excitement. The Morgan firm made a pretty bargain in the Civil War by buying condemned guns from the government for a song and selling these same guns back to the government at high prices for use by Northern soldiers. In the great World War, the desires of the Morgan firm were realized and the vulture profits on the Allied loans were safeguarded with the blood of American soldiers. In the Hoover administration, the oligarchy openly proclaimed its mastery of the government in the appointment of the millionaire cabinet headed by Andrew Mellon and comprising the chief henchmen of the finance capitalist. These are but accidental evidences of the fact that "the gov-

ernment of the United States has been consistently the servant of the capitalist class against the working class, and that the forces of finance capital hold political sway to the exclusion of the petty bourgeois interests," whether Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover or Franklin Roosevelt be president.

The capitalist state—"our" government—is also used as the tool to protect the expansion of Wall Street's foreign empire. "True to the world pattern of imperialism sketched by Lenin," America's rulers have exported capital in the markets of other lands. They have acquired holdings—mines, oil wells, plantations, cattle herds and packing plants—in countless other countries. They have invested in foreign governments and in foreign corporations. While American finance capital came late into the imperialist arena, and has therefore not used the state in the largest measure for the physical conquest of colonies, it has played for larger stakes in less obvious ways. In the World War, American imperialism walked with giant strides onto the world stage. The government at each step was the plant tool of Wall Street.

Makers of War

The business of war, as all other features of capitalist life, is heavily controlled by the oligarchy. Oil, so essential for war as well as peace, is dominated by the Rockefellers; it is being invaded successfully also by the Mellon interests. Steel, the basic metal of war, is largely in the hands of the House

of Morgan. Shipbuilding, and the making of tractors and automobiles also rest heavily in Morgan hands. Through the Morgan-Du Pont alliance, chemicals (the new major weapon of war) and much arms manufacture are in the grip of this oligarchy. Aviation has been entered by many of the finance capitalists, large and small, including the Lehman Brothers and the Mellons, with the Morgan-controlled General Motors Co. playing no small role.

At the moment when the American capitalist rulers had reached the highest point in their concentration of economic and political power, with their henchmen openly in high governmental offices, the great economic crisis began. The topheavy capitalist structure, undermined at its foundations, cracked in a devastating way. The world entered "a depression of a special kind," as Stalin has put it. The author has traced the capitalist weaknesses which brought on the crisis, and has shown the efforts of the finance capitalists to achieve "recovery" without avail.

More and more the oligarchy will be driven to fascist adventures to hold their power. "The economic structure of capitalism is decaying. Its historic function is completed. But the financial oligarchy is still enthroned. . . . They have so manipulated industrial and political policies as to save themselves at the expense of the working class and other great sections of the population." The constantly widening gap between the exploiters and the exploited, which was a major factor in bringing on the crisis, is accentuated by the means taken by the finance capitalists to meet the great depression. The oligarchy more and more openly use the State to beat down the workers and to destroy their standards. Class conflict grows.

The Achilles Heel

As the author brings out so clearly, the financial overlords have an Achilles heel that will pronounce their doom. They are unable even now "to coordinate the activities of the separate corporate organizations which they have created." The drive for profits compels them to create corporations which fight still other corporations which they control. Morgan in motor manufacture, for example, fights Morgan's great railroad interests. Thus the pattern of monopoly and competition goes on endlessly in the national and international field, in a maze of hopeless contradictions. In the great crisis, the ruling caste are unable to control the mechanism which they have produced, and their sole hope for continued power rests in the definite crushing of the mass of the population through a fascist program.

How do the workers, farmers and small traders fare in such a picture? Throughout this volume there runs, in a strong undertone, the account of the exploitation of the workers by the oligarchy, of the driving of the farmers from the land, of the crushing out of existence of the small trader through the chain store and other like devices.

The Farmer-Labor Party

The mass of the American people, the present subjects of the oligarchy and its allies, are called upon to act speedily in their own defense through the creation of a mighty "People's Front" in the form of a Farmer-Labor Party. Defending the liberties which they have succeeded in holding up to now and fighting for the immediate necessities of life, the people will learn out of their experience that the oligarchy can never be curbed or overthrown until the capitalist state which is its agent is also abolished by revolution. The reading of this book, with its analysis of the rulers' power spurs us on to a realization of these needs. It is not the function of this review to bring before the reader the wealth of information on the extent of the empire of the Rulers of America, and the detailed account of their operations, which are presented with scholarly care in the 340 pages of this volume. The reader must go to the book for that. In it will be found an arsenal of facts on the American oligarchy—not a duplicate of other works, as a reviewer in the Herald-Tribune attempted to say, but based on long original research. We strongly recommend this work to those who wish to participate in the present struggle to rid themselves and their fellows from this present great oppression, and to fight through to the achievement of a free order of society.

Questions and Answers

Many more questions are received by this department than can be answered in the column. Many have recently been answered here or in articles in the Daily Worker. Questioners are asked to enclose self-addressed, stamped envelopes for a direct reply. Address all questions to Questions and Answers, care of Daily Worker.

Question: What part did the R.O.T.C. play in the last World War? Please quote statistics on the number of officers supplied, etc.—S. G.

Answer: The R.O.T.C. (Reserve Officers Training Corps), which was merged during the war years in the Students' Army Training Corps, played an important role in the World War, supplying many officers and privates to the United States war machine. Set up by Act of Congress in June, 1916, the R.O.T.C. had already established itself, at the time of the U. S. entry in the World War, in fully one-third of all American colleges and universities. So successful had the R.O.T.C. been in fulfilling its avowed function of training officers for the U. S. war machine, that in the autumn of 1918, an estimated 180,000 graduates and undergraduates of American colleges were enrolled in the U. S. Army and Navy. Statistics compiled in the Summer of 1918 by the Western Reserve University showed the number of college men in war service from some of the leading American colleges, as follows:

Harvard	8,000	Purdue	1,956
Yale	6,727	M. I. T.	2,300
U. of Mich.	7,000	Brown U.	1,000
Northwestern	1,441	Princeton	2,955
U. of Cal.	2,000	U. of Wash.	2,912
Columbia	4,500		

In the autumn of 1918, the Students' Army Training Corps, into which the R.O.T.C. was merged, was set up under the supervision of the U. S. War Department. The S.A.T.C. was installed in over 400 colleges and universities, where intensive courses in military work were given to all physically fit students of draft age. The entire educational system in these colleges was placed directly under the control of the War Department. Academic standards and methods were arbitrarily set aside, and military standards, manners and methods were installed. Every able-bodied undergraduate in these colleges was required to be a member of the S.A.T.C. After a period of training in the militarized schools, each student was assigned to military duty in one of the following forms: (a) transferred to a central officers' camp; (b) transferred to a school for intensive work in a specified line of military training; (c) transferred to a non-commissioned officers' training school; (d) transferred to a cantonment to serve as a private.

Reestablished as an independent organization in November, 1918, the R.O.T.C. has developed into an increasingly powerful tool of the War Department, carrying on extensive war propaganda on the campus as well as training forces for the U. S. war machine. The number of institutions maintaining R.O.T.C. units rose from 57 to 115 during the first year, 1916; to 280 in 1927; to 313 in 1931. In 1933, 299 schools had military units, of which 156 were compulsory. Ever larger numbers of students, actively participating in the student anti-war movement, have rallied behind the slogan: Abolish the R.O.T.C.! The demand for the abolition of the R.O.T.C. will be a central slogan in the huge nationwide student strike against war to take place on April 22 under the leadership of the American Student Union.

Current Films

By DAVID PLATT

DUBROVSKY . . . A brilliantly acted and well-photographed film about the revolt of a band of serfs in the early part of the 19th century. It is not one of the great Soviet films, but it does offer an unusually complete picture of the life of the nobles and rebels of the time. "Dubrovsky" was adapted from a story by Alexander Pushkin and produced in commemoration of the centenary of Pushkin's death.

CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION . . . New Soviet film just opened at the Acme. To be reviewed.

HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES . . . A fairly interesting international spy yarn, unevenly acted and directed but entertaining in its all too few lighter moments. It deals with the activities of a spy ring that trades crimes and lives for diplomatic secrets. The action is concerned with Mr. Irving Pichel's attempt to steal a diplomatic message from His Majesty's Foreign Office to be sold to a rival foreign power. Naturally, the story is not based on the real proclivities of those who deal in international secrets and so the film is most credible and entertaining in its frankly unreal sequences. When it gets serious, it gets phoney, good actors go bad and the audience starts coughing. Since the enterprising Republic Pictures Co. evidently is interested in cashing in on timely topics, we recommend for their attention without charge, the all too true story of Sir Basil Zaharoff.

CHARLIE CHAN AT THE CIRCUS . . . A little theatre manager out in South Dakota writes to the Motion Picture Herald, chief organ of the big producers and distributors, that his patrons are getting tired of the same old Charlie Chan "proverbs and mysteries." They want a different kind of mystery story, he says, something that won't always concern itself with the case of a missing ankle or foot. We believe the Motion Picture Herald should take the suggestion of this manager seriously. The moviegoers of America, understand, are not losing their interest in mystery stories, heaven forbid, they are sometimes a relaxing form of entertainment; they just want to see a more uncommon kind of mystery, the kind they hear about but rarely read in the daily press. Not cases of missing bodies, or mysteries in rose, blue, red or green rooms; that's all they see now; but blood-curdling horror stories about "Public Menace No. 1—Wm. Randolph Hearst"; or about the "Deep Soul-Stirring Mystery of Samuel Insull"; or "The Crimes of Huey Long in the State of Louisiana"; or about "What Happened One Night in the House of Morgan" with Claudette Colbert perhaps. The masses want real honest mystery stories about "The Living Dead"—yes, about the thousands of living-dead, undernourished and starving children that Paul de Kruif talks about in his book "Why Keep Them Alive"; stories like "The Strange Case of Tom Mooney," which would make any "Case of Any Missing Body" look like a musical comedy; something like "Death From a Distance"—poisonous propaganda from Sam Simon; or "You May Be Next"—unless you fight for your rights. These are the kind of horror pictures the masses want. Will Hollywood make them? That's another question.

Current Periodicals

A Party Builder

THE March 31st Party Builder, now in the hands of all Party members in the New York District, covers several weeks' ground since the last issue; but it is not to be a sporadic guide in the future. Its leading editorial promises ("regular as the setting sun") it will appear every two weeks. This assurance of regularity will help to fulfill its function as a collective paper for the district, "a sensitive barometer of Party life in action in the shops, in the trade unions, in the street branches, the fractions and the nuclei."

Problems of Middle Class

THIS issue is a fine example of what such a collective organ can be—a medium through which every comrade, individually or as part of a committee, branch or fraction, may give the benefit of his experience to all the membership, and thus, through analysis of methods of work in the concrete situation, achievements, failures and future perspectives, enrich the whole experience of the district, as well as unify its interests.

A Farmer-Labor Party to Stop Roosevelt's Moves for War

NINETEEN YEARS AGO WILSON PLUNGED AMERICA INTO WAR—ROOSEVELT PEACE TIME APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR LARGEST IN HISTORY

NINETEEN years ago today, at the urgent demand of Woodrow Wilson, the "pacifist," the United States Congress declared war upon Germany and the central powers.

The snows of November, 1916, when Wilson was re-elected because "he kept us out of war," had scarcely melted, before Wilson hurled us into war.

The white crosses in the fields of France, the greying hairs of "Gold Star Mothers," the piteous wrecks of beings that once were men, hidden out of sight in prisons called "veterans' homes"—all these cry out to us today.

These, and the swollen—but as yet untaxed—profits of Morgan and the munitions makers, should remind

us of the burning issue of today—but in the light of that April 6th, nineteen years ago.

Again we have a Democratic (in party but not in principle) President, mouthing the usual phrases of "peace," as did Wilson. Again we have "Preparedness"—parades, sermons on and off the Mount, editorials financed by munitions profits of the last "war to end war." Again, and even more than under Wilson, we have a record-breaking military budget of over \$1,000,000,000. Again, industry is set to turn out war material at a moment's command—indeed, it is already being turned out!

Roosevelt's "one achievement," says Hearst, is his armaments program. Let that be a warning to all who do not see fascism as the twin brother of war!

With deep and good reason, therefore, the May Day demonstrations this year should—as many are doing—make "Down with War and Fascism!" a prominent slogan of the marching millions of workers.

But—along with that slogan—must surely go the understanding that the administration of President Roosevelt is heading straight for war. Only yesterday, Secretary Hull banned exports of tin, not to cut off Japan's supply for its war against the Soviet Union, but to "conserve the supply for industry in time of war."

Exactly as did Wilson in 1916, Roosevelt is preparing for war. Exactly as did Wilson, he goes about dripping "peace and good will." He, the smiling "good

neighbor," is a walking arsenal. He pleases Hearst. He delights the munitions makers. Morgan companies are reaping war profits under Roosevelt even now, before war.

It is—or should be—obviously impossible for May Day paraders who carry their banners against war and fascism, to close their eyes to facts. The facts that Roosevelt yields step by step to fascist pressure. The fact that no pressure at all is needed to move Roosevelt into a war for which he is feverishly preparing.

Therefore, along with the slogan "Against War and Fascism!" no May Day demonstration is either complete or logical, without the slogan—"For a Farmer-Labor Party in 1936 Presidential Election!"

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMMUNIST PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 East
15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 384, National Press Building,
14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
Midwest Bureau: 208 North Wells St., Room 703, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3511. Pittsburgh Bureau: 1438 Fifth Ave.
Telephone: COurt 5287.

Subscription Rates:
By Mail (except Manhattan and Bronx): 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$8.00;
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$2.50.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1936

Demand a Disclosure

TODAY the Daily Worker prints one of the most sensational scoops ever published in New York!

For the first time, the Daily Worker carries the full and authentic text of the report on Health and Hospital conditions in Harlem, by Mayor LaGuardia's own Harlem Investigation Commission.

The report, which has been suppressed and buried in the Mayor's desk since last December, tears the lid off the "butcher-shop" Harlem Hospital and the death-breeding health conditions of the Negro people in Harlem. It proves the absolute truth of the charge of the Harlem Communist Party, that the responsibility for the jim-crow conditions which caused the historic events of March 19, 1935, rests squarely on the Mayor. And these conditions still exist!

Not only has the Mayor suppressed the report which we publish, but the final report of the Harlem Commission has been in his hands since last Tuesday!

Demand that LaGuardia come across with the full and final report!

Demand that the Mayor and the city administration act to correct the abominable health and hospital conditions in Harlem!

WPA Cuts Can Be Stopped

THE march of ten thousand workers Saturday from Battery Park to City Hall was a fitting answer by unemployed and WPA workers to the slashing of the work rolls by Hopkins and Ridder. The militancy of the demonstration served notice on the WPA authorities that workers will not be thrown off their jobs without a sharp struggle.

Mayor LaGuardia's act of hiding from the elected committee of the demonstrators, shows clearly the demagogic nature of his phrases allegedly in behalf of the jobless.

There are heartening signs for the unemployed throughout the nation. The impending Hunger March of the unemployed in Washington on April 11, plus the splendid movement rapidly developing for national unity of all unemployed organizations for one common program, are indications that the reductions of the WPA rolls can be stopped—that substantial and much needed increases in relief will be won through united struggle.

National unity of all unemployed organizations will supply the much-needed impetus for the endorsement and enactment of the Marcantonio and Frazier-Lundeen Bills, now before Congress.

Unity and persistent struggles will bring victories against the subsistence-level program of the Roosevelt government.

Mussolini Orders New Drive

CIVILIZATION is dropping fast, furiously and explosively on the Ethiopian cities of Dire-dawa and Addis Ababa.

Italian Fascism vents its rage at delay in its plunder schemes by incendiary bombs and poison gas that kill and maim Ethiopian defenders and women and children equally.

Mussolini has now ordered a "big push" regardless of cost in lives on the Ethiopian and Italian side. Fascism must try to move fast in Ethiopia because discontent and anti-war feeling is traveling with seven-league boots in Italy.

At the same time, the heavy tropical rains which will wash Mussolini's bombers from the skies and his tanks from the roads are fast approaching.

An objective estimate of the situation must count with the fact that under this

made serious advances in Ethiopia. The very frenzy of the attack, the unrestricted use of poison gas and the bombing of non-combatants, testify to Mussolini's fears that another rainy season without a more conclusive gain might bring disaster for Italian Fascism.

But because Italian Fascism knows its fate is bound up with the outcome of the war in Ethiopia, it will fight on with a reckless fury and ruthlessness that will make Ethiopia even a worse slaughterhouse for Ethiopians and Italian workers and peasants as well.

It would be dangerously foolish to hide our heads in the sand and fail to see the perils confronting Ethiopia, though the American press does print Mussolini's exaggerations. Our best service to the Ethiopian people now is to raise the widest alarm, to show how urgently the brave Ethiopian fighters need help.

If there ever was a time when action—ACTION of every kind in this country to help defend Ethiopia was needed, that time is NOW!

Socialist Voters Have Their Say

THE Socialist Party voters want to move LEFT!

That, in a nutshell, is the meaning of the defeat of the "Old Guard" in the New York primaries.

The results cannot be interpreted as an endorsement of the hesitations of the Militants on the issue of the united front. That was proven by the whole character of the primary campaign. The "Old Guard" sought to throw a scare into the registered voters by saying:

"The main issue is the united front with the Communists. Vote for the 'Old Guard' and show the world that you are against the united front."

But the voters bluntly turned down this invitation to vote against the united front. As for the thousands of registered voters who stayed away from the polls—the incitement by the Old Guard failed to stir them, while the vacillation of the Militants failed to win them over.

The nervous manner in which Norman Thomas drew some of his punches, offers a decided contrast to the clear-cut fight waged by Governor Olson against the red scare at the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Convention.

If the Militants will now take a definite stand for the united front, they can push the "Old Guard" back still further and give tremendous strength to the fight against war and fascism.

Inquiry of Brazil

BY ITS concealment of the arrest of the American youth, Victor Barron, and the conduct of its agents both in Brazil and in the United States during the five weeks the boy was held before his death, the U. S. State Department has put itself outside of both law and logic as an impartial investigator of its own conduct.

Every American citizen, every worker or farmer organization, should urge, by wire or letter, their representatives and senators in Washington to support the resolution, introduced by Vito Marcantonio in the House of Representatives last Friday, calling on the Secretary of State to appoint a special board to investigate the scandalous conduct of U. S. Ambassador Hugh Gibson in connection with the murder of Barron.

At the same time, knowing very well the political limitations and class complexion of any such investigating body as may be appointed by Secretary Hull, there should be and must be an independent inquiry by other than diplomatic channels.

Quoting a "high police official" of Rio de Janeiro, the New York Times correspondent in that city, on Friday, said that such official stated: "We will give all facilities to allow interested persons to question all functionaries and physicians who had a part in the Barron case."

Although the "functionaries" mentioned are undoubtedly those with something to conceal, and what physicians left outside of jail may well change their stories and records to avoid sharing the fate of hundreds of their medical colleagues, an unofficial, non-diplomatic delegation to Brazil is very much in order.

We recommend to those interested in liberty, justice and common humanity, to take steps to see that this is promptly

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Organized Forces in WPA Can Become Strong Labor Party Lever

IN the Daily Worker, issue of March 30th, A.M., of Section 18, District 2, in commenting on my article in Pre-Convention Discussion, makes some sharp criticisms of the failure of his section to take steps to organize the WPA workers.

His criticisms, unfortunately, are true for most sections of the Party, and have resulted in a scandalous situation. In the eight months of WPA there has been hardly a single Party leaflet (if any at all) issued among the 300,000 manual workers on WPA. In those eight months, five sections, at most, have ever seriously discussed work on WPA, or done anything about it. Those few that have, with the single exception of Jamaica, have done it half-heartedly. In those eight months, a maximum of 20 per cent of the Party members on WPA manual jobs have ever attended any fraction meeting of WPA workers, or any meeting of the Project Workers Union.

When you think of the many struggles, the bitterness, the spontaneous protest actions of this huge section of the New York working class in these eight months, you realize the degree of the failure of the Party to react to the struggles of these workers. When you think of the splendid force this mass of workers would make for the building of a New York Labor Party if they were solidly organized, you realize what a tremendous opportunity the Party missed in carrying out its chief current political task.

OF COURSE, it is not only the Party section leadership that is responsible for the failure of the Party to react. Party members on WPA themselves have, in many cases, remained completely indifferent, and even definitely antagonistic, toward organizing the workers on their jobs.

A recent fraction meeting of all WPA manual workers in the Bronx called by the District, for which personal letters were sent to 120 comrades, brought an attendance of 30, most of whom were attending a project workers' meeting of any sort for the first time. And this was the largest fraction meeting of WPA manual workers in the Bronx.

A fraction meeting of the WPA workers in all the lower Manhattan sections, for which personal letters were sent to 135, brought an attendance of 35. And these are relatively good turn-outs in the light of previous results.

Partly as a result of the failure of the Party members to work among their brother workers, we have been unable to move the manual workers in the struggle against the layoffs. While there are other considerations, one reason for the far greater response of the white collar workers to organization is the fact that practically 100 per cent of the Party members on white collar projects have been involved in building the City Projects Council.

OF COURSE, the attitude of the section leadership is responsible to some extent for the indifference of the membership. A. M. writes, for instance, that "because of no leadership from the Party section, even the comrades on WPA, practically all of whom are new, are being discouraged." This by no means excuses the old Party members from responsibility for their indifference.

The dismissals now taking place are the first steps in the process of defeating WPA. The struggle against this deflation is a direct struggle against the Roosevelt administration. It is a struggle that can, if properly organized, involve the great mass of project workers. It can, with the proper forces and direction, become a powerful mass movement for the Farmer-Labor Party, for the Marcantonio Bill and the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, reaching into the thousands of trade unions and mass organizations to which the project workers belong.

It is up to the Party members on WPA, and especially to the section leadership, to supply these forces and this direction.

M. G.
Sec. 7, New York.

Join the Communist Party
35 East 12th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

THE GAS-PIPE

By Phil Bard



NEWS ITEM: Italian army in Ethiopia has been making extensive use of gas, which is forbidden by international law.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Secret Treaties When Deals Become Nazi-Japanese War Pact

SECRET treaties for imperialist war and plunder are total surprises when they are finally revealed only to those who do not understand imperialism and fascism.

During the last world slaughter, by analyzing the motives and the general objectives of the capitalist powers involved, Lenin was able to forecast with amazing accuracy the existence and general content of the secret deals to re-divide the world.

After all, what can really be secret by Japan's aims in Asia and Soviet Siberia? Hitler can no more hide his real purpose than Goering can conceal his 72 (or is it 79 now?) uniforms. When we remember General Clausewitz's maxim that must hold true as long as wars exist, that war is only the continuation of politics by other means, then we can say that secret treaties are only the continuation of the open aims which the powers dare not yet present to the world as written documents.

TO RETAIN his pose as Alice in Wonderland at the peace conference, President Wilson had to turn just plain liar to hide his very detailed knowledge of the secret treaties dividing Europe, Asia and Africa.

So when finally "authentic" and even "official" news comes out that Nazi Germany and Japanese imperialism have entered into a secret alliance for war against the Soviet Union, we confess we are not in the least bit surprised. Marxist-Leninist estimate of the situation in Nazi Germany and Japan showed that inevitably these two bandit powers must join forces against the Land of Socialism.

Norman Thomas, of course, did not believe that such a secret deal had been entered into, and argued his position in the Socialist Call. But must certain Socialists wait until the capitalist press finally presents them with the news that can no longer be hid, or when for tactical reasons it is necessary to present it to the public, to know that certain definite anti-Soviet moves have taken place?

NOW that Japanese imperialism requires the publication of the fact of its secret deal with Nazi Germany for war against the Soviet Union, the news becomes "authentic."

There are many possible reasons for such publicity at the present time. The publicity, by the way, comes first from the Manchurian Daily News, a government subsidized sheet in Manchuria. This Japanese military mouthpiece flatly warned the Soviet Union to look out for the allied power of Nazi Germany and Japanese imperialism. It was followed up on Sunday by A. Poliakoff, otherwise known as Augur, the British Foreign Office. "Japan's Reich pact seen as certainty" is the way the New York Times described it.

Chief reason for giving the stale his story, news the stamp of authenticity and novelty is to try to threaten the U.S.S.R. into concessions in the Far East. Of course, that won't work. Another reason is to put Hitler on record because the time for making good on secret contracts draws nearer, and Tokyo wants no hitch. Another reason is to press those within Japan who hate the idea, nevertheless to put their stamp of approval on the document. And still another reason is to tell others the water's fine.

FOR after all the lines are narrowing down, it wasn't so many days ago that Mussolini told General Charles A. Sherrill, U. S. A. American member of the executive committee of the International Olympic Sports Committee, and Hitler's agent in this country that all politics in the world today could be reduced in the capitalist countries to the necessity of fighting Bolshevism.

Mussolini's own words (as reported only by the Hearst newspapers) are: "Politics the world over are being reduced to a fight between Communism, which means Bolshevism, and all the enemies of Bolshevism, which include fascism."

That's Hitler's formula. And it's the plank No. 1 in the Japanese fascist-military assassins' creed. While the German-Japanese secret deal just now gets international legal recognition, the military staffs of the two countries haven't been waiting for the New York Times to give us all the news that's fit to print. Tokyo and Berlin have been coordinating their military force for more than a year for prospective joint action against the Soviet Union. Japanese publicity now may be in the way of a message to Hitler reading: "Fuehrer, we will soon call on you to meet your promissory note."

Letters From Our Readers

Greets Minnesota Resolution for Farmer-Labor Party

Paterson, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I happen to be one of your regular Daily Worker readers. I approved very much the resolutions that were passed at the Convention of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party.

I am a very small business man here in Paterson, and a member of the Greek Democratic Association of Passaic County, Paterson, N. J., with about 150 good standing members. When a Farmer-Labor Party is launched here and the ripe moment comes, I will try to use my influence with other members to become a Farmer-Labor club. And so, believing in true democracy as our forefathers, Jefferson, Lincoln and Payne, we will try to be useful to the majority of the American people and not to a handful of American Liberty Leaguers and Hearsts.

I will write to Governor Olson of Minnesota to congratulate him for the fine speech he delivered at the convention, which helped resolutions to be passed for a national Farmer-Labor Party ticket.

C. L.

Mr. Steinmetz Says 'Yes' to Brazen Proposal

Great Falls, Mont.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We have an interesting item for "believe it or not" column. On the evening of March 19, 1936, the Trades and Labor Council of Great Falls, Mont., received a communication asking them to join the Chamber of Commerce! Instead of denouncing this brazen appeal for unity with the most open and vicious enemy organization labor has ever had, Mr. Steinmetz, the president favored joining and the measure was forced into committee after a group of progressives fought it from the floor.

No further information has come from the Trades and Labor Council since that date and we are waiting to see whether these "labor leaders" will carry through this shameful bargain.

MAC A. WHITTEN
(Signature Authorized)

Liberty League Gets Answer to Its Solicitations

Billings, Mont.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have just mailed the following letter to Mr. W. H. Stayton of the American Liberty League, Washington, D. C.:

"I received on Feb. 26th a letter addressed to Whitten Mack signed by you stating that you were glad to know that I would do what I could to extend membership in the League and that you were forwarding material which I requested. You have your wires badly shorted somewhere with reference to myself. I did not solicit any communication or material from you.

"It happens by accident of birth that my immediate progenitor is buried in Arlington, his cousins and uncles were the Confederate gray and one or more of those further back helped General Greene knock hell out of the British at King's Mountain. I have about the same time or use for organizations such as yours, as they had for the lying, treacherous tory traitors of their day, of whom you are the modern counterpart in 1936.

"Since you have undertaken to outline a course of action and literature for me, I shall return the compliment, for it is apparent that you are extremely ignorant of the approaching departure from power of your type of lying fakery. I suggest that you start your economic education by reading the Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels, then follow with "Why Communism," by Olgin, and then, after subscribing for the Daily Worker, you will be well on the road to an understanding of what it is all about."

J. R.

FOR NEGRO AND WHITE

"A Farmer-Labor Party, taking in the colored vote on the ground floor, would be one of the most formidable movements this country has ever seen. . . . A union, therefore, of farm and industrial labor, including the colored vote, has the numerical possibility of a sweeping victory at the polls."—WILLIAM N. JONES, leading Negro journalist.