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Daily Worker

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(Six Pages)

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U.S. AND BOSSES IN ANTI-LABOR PACT

Davis Warns Japan of Still Sharper Naval Building Race

S. P. ADOPTS UNITED FRONT IN SOUTH

COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST UNITY AGREED UPON BY FIVE STATE BODIES

United Front Program Also Is Adopted In Portland, Me.

The Secretary of the Revolutionary Policy Committee in the Socialist Party, Francis Henson, yesterday sent the following wire to Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker:

"Am strongly urging all other State organizations of Socialist Party throughout country to start united front negotiations at once in line with resolutions adopted by active Southern Party workers' conference here.

"FRANCIS A. HENSON, Secretary, R. P. C."

Hathaway on Friday headed a delegation from the Central Committee of the Communist Party to the N. E. C. of the Socialist Party proposing joint action of both parties on immediate, specific issues.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 6.—Following a conference with Nat. Ross, Communist Party organizer in the Southern district, representatives of the Socialist Party state organizations in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Alabama, signed a united front agreement with the Communist Party and called on all state organizations to follow their example.

This action goes over the proposal of the National Executive Committee of the S. P. to defer united front action until 1936, and is based on the committee's suggestion that individual state groups might enter into united front agreements with the Communist Party.

The statement of the Socialist Party representatives was signed by Howard Lester of the Tennessee State Committee of the S. P.; James Dombrowski of the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee; Claude Williams of Arkansas; Graham Lacey of Alabama; E. W. Sutherland of Kentucky; Francis Henson, Secretary of the Revolutionary Policy Committee in the S. P., and George Streater.

The united front agreement provides that the agreement on specific issues "does not curtail in any way the autonomy of either party nor limit agitatorial or organization work."

The specific issues on which the agreement is based are as follows:
1.—The struggle against war and fascism. Against lynching, against the K. K. K. and other armed fascist bands, against denial of constitutional rights, etc.

2.—Election of delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance (Washington, Jan. 5-7, 1935). A sustained effort to have passed the Lumber Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance bill.

3.—Against the New Deal differential in wages, and relief for Southern labor.

4.—Campaign to unionize the South, and to develop an aggressive Rank and File trade union movement in A. F. of L. on basis of equal rights for Negro and the unity of white and Negro labor.

5.—Support of united front action of the International Labor Defense in its struggle to free the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

6.—Campaign against the A.A.A. and the Bankhead Act in the cotton fields and struggle for the needs of the exploited farm population.

"We urge," the S. P. statement declares, "that the united front agreements result in prompt steps to effect action on these vital issues, while making at the same time, mutually satisfactory arrangements to allow for criticism by the parties of each other's larger political programs.

Urges National Action
Continuing, the Socialist Party statement urges united front agreements all over the country, stating: "Economic distress in the South under the New Deal increases daily. The growth of labor unions and the spread of the strike movement and other militant struggles against

'Daily' Staff Writer To Expose Coughlin in Series of Articles

Letters from many sections of the country indicate that the propaganda of Father Coughlin is influencing many workers into believing that he is fighting for their interests.

A series of articles by Milton Howard, beginning next Tuesday, will examine the platform of Coughlin, his radio speeches and articles.

In fighting Coughlin these articles will be of great value. Readers are urged to order their copies now.

SCOTTSBORO UNITY ASKED OF PUBLISHER

Davis Promises To Give Answer on Proposal Next Week

A delegation from the National Scottsboro-Herdon Committee yesterday visited William H. Davis, publisher and owner of the Amsterdam News and a leading figure in Lebowitz's attempts to drive the International Labor Defense out of the Scottsboro case, and forced him to promise to consider their proposal of united actions for the nine Negro boys. He promised to give an answer next Tuesday.

The delegation also made him say that he would retract his telegrams to Haywood Patterson in which he said that the I. L. D. was bulldozing the mothers.

Mothers in Delegation
In the delegation were the Scottsboro mothers, Ada Wright, Viola Montgomery and Mrs. Norris; Steve Kingston of the District Committee of the Communist Party, Ben Davis, William Fitzgerald, of the Harlem I. L. D.; Dr. James J. Jones, Dr. Arnold Donowa of the L. S. N. R.; Mrs. Crak-Speed of Tennessee, and Samuel C. Patterson of the National Scottsboro-Herdon Committee.

Mr. Davis was evasive when the delegation pressed him to show the genuineness of his interest in the boys by joining in united actions to save their lives. He finally promised to give an answer on Tuesday.

He claimed that the case of Haywood Patterson was already lost. The delegation pointed out that if that was the opinion of Lebowitz's American Scottsboro Committee of which Mr. Davis is a leading member, then they had no business defending the boys. This is the argument of the Southern lynchings who try to stress the hopelessness of the case. It is the I. L. D. which does not despair, but which is intensifying its efforts to rescue the lads from death.

Tried to Hoodwink Mothers
Mr. Davis tried to persuade the Scottsboro mothers that they were following the wrong course. They answered that they were fully behind the I. L. D. The mothers said that anyone who wishes to save the boys should cooperate with the I. L. D.

Samuel C. Patterson, secretary of the National Scottsboro-Herdon Committee, announced yesterday that the American Scottsboro Committee had refused to meet for the purpose of working united actions in behalf of the boys. The latter group said that "our committee does not see the way clear for a conference at this time." The conference was to be between representatives of the two committees.

SOCIALIST EXILES HELD IN PORTUGAL

MADRID, Dec. 6.—Two Socialist deputies from Bilbao and Tirado, who succeeded in escaping to Portugal, have been arrested by the Portuguese authorities.

KIROV'S ASHES REST IN WALL OF KREMLIN

Sixty-Six White Guard Terrorists Executed In U.S.S.R.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (By Wireless).—Today, when Kirov's ashes were buried in the Kremlin Wall on Red Square, an editorial in Pravda, the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, comments under a headline of "Sorrow and Anger": "There is not one section of the population which is not moved by this base crime. Working men and women, peasants, engineers, technicians, teachers, artists, painters, writers, Red Army men, young students, old and young, the whole people is in mourning over Kirov's coffin."

"The waves of sorrow are rising increasingly higher every day. Today they roar in wrath at Kirov's coffin in the capital of the Soviet country. The sounds of mourning flow throughout the U. S. S. R. from the columned hall of the Trade-Union House, where the Moscow toilers are paying their last tribute to the endeared Party leader of the Leningrad proletariat."

"Let our enemies not calculate on the leniency of the revolution. The rage of millions of indignant people at the odious crime will fall on the heads of those who attempt to encroach on the conquests of the Soviets. The unanimous call of the entire country is—greater vigilance resounding over Kirov's coffin! The revolution still has enemies enraged over the loss of all their hopes and aspirations. They are capable of any baseness. Double, treble your vigilance, says Kirov's still face."

66 White Guards Shot

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (By Wireless).—On Dec. 5 the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R. tried the cases of seventy-one White Guards accused of plotting and organizing terrorist acts against the Soviet Government and officials. Sixty-six were sentenced to death by shooting and were shot. The cases of five of the accused were continued for additional investigation.

This court established that most of the accused White Guards entered the U. S. S. R. through Poland, Latvia and Finland with the definite task of organizing terrorist acts.

Throng at Kirov's Bier
(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (By Wireless).

(Continued on Page 2)

Warren Mill Dyers Stay On Strike

UNION CITY, N. J., Dec. 6.—While 25,000 dyers have returned to work, workers of the Warren Piece Dye works remain on strike as the company refuses to sign the agreement. The Warren workers have been on strike for more than five weeks when the general dye walk-out started.

The agreement for the Union City plants, other than the Warren Company, was signed Tuesday. The Warren strikers heartened by the victory for the union, feel very much encouraged to continue the fight to a finish. They feel certain that the workers who returned, will realize the importance of forcing the Warren plant to sign the agreement, and will back the strikers financially.

Number of Unemployed Grows in Yugoslavia

LYUBLYANA, Yugoslavia, Dec. 6.—Among the 8,000 families of the town of Maribor there are 1,000 families out of work. In October the number of unemployed families increased by 390. The municipal administration is expending 300,000 dinars (\$15,000) for the public welfare service for the whole year, an average of 4 dinars (20 cents) per family a day.

Roosevelt Committee Bars Jobless Insurance

Arrangements Committee of Workers' National Congress Urges More Intensive Campaign as Answer to President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—An unemployment "reserves" plan, under which contributions by workers would be compulsory, and which will provide for no benefit payments to the present army of unemployed, will be recommended to President Roosevelt by the Economic Security Committee, it was announced yesterday. The plan exempts the Federal government from any contribution.

The committee, which is composed of members of the president's cabinet, and was appointed by Roosevelt, will not draft legislation, it was stated, but will leave it to Roosevelt to decide on legislation.

This means that the committee has abandoned all its plans for unemployment insurance. Roosevelt, it will be remembered, when he addressed the conference of his Economic Security Committee on Nov. 14, said that any system finally enacted "must be financed by contributions and not by taxes" and must be on a "sound actuarial basis." One social worker who attended this conference said that this was "the kiss of death" to any genuine system of unemployment insurance. In stating that the present unemployed will not get any benefits under such a scheme, Roosevelt said: "We must not al-

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PHILADELPHIA POLICE BEAT DELEGATION

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—A workers' delegation of 100 led by Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and William Jones, an editor of the Baltimore Afro-American and prominent in Scottsboro defense activity, was attacked and clubbed by police in front of the City Hall at 2 p. m. today.

The delegation was going to the City Council to demand the enactment of an anti-eviction ordinance and the punishment of the policemen who killed William Heatterly, a Negro unemployed worker, and arrested and beat his brother Sam while evicting them ten days ago.

Hidden in the entrance of the City Hall, a large number of policemen emerged and attacked the workers as they approached. A woman worker who protested was badly clubbed, and six workers were arrested. Mother Bloor was saved from arrest by the militant actions of the workers, who beat off the cops.

The protest today was one of a series of actions organized by the Unemployment Councils to mobilize the workers against the cold-blooded shooting of Heatterly. The Negro worker and his brother and their families were living at 1011 Callowhill St. For the second time within a week the police de-

(Continued on Page 2)

\$8,500 Still Needed

Sending in \$100, Detroit went over the top yesterday! It went \$67 above its \$2,500 quota. It is the sixth district to finish, following close upon the heels of Denver!

But approximately \$8,500 is still needed to complete the drive for the Daily Worker!

The major districts are not accelerating their pace enough to meet the situation.

Chicago still needs \$1,353. Pittsburgh needs \$328. Cleveland needs \$612.

California, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Buffalo and St. Louis did not send a penny yesterday. California needs \$1,171; Milwaukee, \$328; Minneapolis, \$477; Buffalo, \$215; St. Louis, \$318; Seattle has acquired only \$741 of its \$1,000 assignment.

These districts must remember that the drive ends in Eight Days! They must remember that the Daily Worker depends upon every one of them finishing its quota!

The Daily Worker is in urgent need of the \$8,500 that is still needed!

The Daily Worker calls upon every district that is behind in its quota to put every ounce of force into the most powerful Bolshevik action to complete their quotas within the next week!

ROOSEVELT ENVOY MAKES SHIP THREAT

U. S. Acts as Rival in Pacific, Prepares to Denounce Treaty

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Open threats of a gigantic naval race, leading to drastic results, were made today here to Japan by Norman H. Davis, the Roosevelt envoy, on the eve of the denunciation of the Washington naval treaty by Japan.

Davis, United States Ambassador-at-large and representative at the London naval conversations, declared that the abandonment of the Washington and London naval treaties "would lead to conditions of insecurity, international suspicion, and costly competition, with no real advantage to any nation."

He failed to mention that the Roosevelt government has already undertaken the largest naval arms program in the world under the N.R.A. (Section II) and the Vinson Bill.

Davis made his threatening speech before the American Correspondents Association.

It comes on the heels of the collapse of the London naval conversations, wherein the Japanese, in order to compete with Wall Street's navy, demanded parity, or the 5-5-5 ratio of capital ships, as against the 5-5-3 ratio in the Washington and London treaties. With the breakdown of the conversations, the Japanese declared their intentions to renounce the treaty on Dec. 10.

Davis' speech was considered a powerful threat in order to get the Japanese to submit to Wall Street's proposals. Hypocritically enough, Davis declared that Roosevelt offered a program for "a substantial all-around reduction in naval armaments," when over 80 war vessels are now being constructed in American shipyards, and funds are available for a total of 130.

He declared that the United States Government would insist on "equality and security," which means the continuation of the Washington and London treaties, which the Roosevelt government considers advantageous to it in preparation for war for the domination of the Pacific markets.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, is meeting with Ambassador Tsuneo Hataidaira of Japan, and proposes to do after the abrogation of the Washington and London treaties.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, which include members in shirt and cotton suit plants, declared that its members are working on the basis of the 36-hour week in 250 plants embracing 30,000 workers.

Alex Cohen, Manager of the Shirt Makers' Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, disclosed yesterday that 25 of the original 31 who started the injunction proceedings were cited before the code authorities for violations of the Cotton Garment Code.

An investigation shows that the plants opposing the 36-hour order worked on an average only 32.7 hours per week, and most had to be cited for paying below the minimum wage scale.

All-European Army to Police Saar Election

GENEVA, Dec. 6.—An international army under the direction of the League of Nations will patrol the Saar during the plebiscite of Jan. 13, according to preparations undertaken today by the Council of the League following yesterday's discussion.

Making the proposal of an international Saar army, the British government declared itself willing to take the initiative in such a force in the name of the League.

Pierre Laval, French representative in the Council, announced that France would not participate in the Saar army, if Hitler would not send a contingent of troops.

Asked by Geoffrey G. Knox, president of the Saar governing commission, whether the Soviet government would include divisions of the Red Army in the numbers of the international police force, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, said that he would consult Moscow so important a matter. Captain Anthony Eden, the British delegate, began to puff nervously at his cigarette at the idea of Soviet troops in the Saar in the vicinity of British soldiers and hinted that army divisions only of countries "conveniently situated for this purpose" would be utilized.

The strike has been on ever since the general textile strike. The employers are demanding that the national guard be brought in to enforce the injunction, but so far Governor Miller has not dared send them in.

ROPER 6-POINT PROGRAM GRANTS MONOPOLISTS ALL THEIR DEMANDS

Philadelphia C. P. Hires Largest Hall for Lenin Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The District Committee of the Communist Party here has engaged Convention Hall, largest hall in the city, with a capacity of 16,000 persons, for the Lenin Memorial meeting which will be held next month.

All Communist Party units and mass organizations have been asked by the District Committee of the Communist Party to send delegates to a special conference Sunday at 2 p. m. at 1331 North Franklin Street.

Industry Congress Ends with Pledge of Aid From New Deal

NEW YORK.—A program of six points for the "second phase of recovery" which in substance grants Wall Street industrial monopoly every single demand which it has made to Roosevelt in the recent period, was presented yesterday by Secretary of Commerce Roper to the Congress of Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which has brought together more than 1,300 of the country's most powerful industrialists to plan the greatest anti-labor drive since the war.

The convention thus closed after four days of deliberation and planning with a complete agreement between the Roosevelt government and industrial monopoly on a program of action for the coming months.

Following Donald R. Richberg, Roosevelt's personal agent on the N.R.A. Emergency Council, who on Wednesday evening pledged the assembled industrialists that they had nothing to fear from government "interference" in their new offensive for profit, Roper yesterday reaffirmed this position in his proposed six points.

Roper Cites Profits
Boasting that the "first phase of recovery" had brought a 200 per cent increase in profit for five hundred leading Wall Street corporations, Roper declared that Roosevelt is now entering on the "second phase of recovery" with a greater insistence on closer "co-operation" between government and business.

Roper's six points which he presented as the immediate, major objectives of the Roosevelt New Deal in its "second phase" of closer co-operation between government and business, are as follows:

"1. Restore as rapidly as possible the return of relief responsibilities and administration to States and localities in order to relieve the federal government of its large relief expenditures.

"2. Planning of a sound public works program that will provide worth-while projects of general utility, where such aid is most needed, without conflicting with private investment and private industry.

"3. Revision of a practical plan for unemployment reserves which will bring a spirit of greater assurance and safety to employees without penalizing business progress.

"4. Opening of foreign markets to secure a more extensive exchange of goods.

"5. Preparation for Congress of suggestions and recommendations looking to the preservation of those features in the National Recovery Administration which have proved workable and successful and the elimination of those which have not. This must include the readjustment of code operations in the light of experience and administration so as to safeguard equitable treatment for all business and industry, large and small.

"6. Re-employment of capital is just as significant as a vital recovery asset as the re-employment of labor, and business must seek every means possible to release and re-employ capital."

Aside from minor differences this program of Roper is the same as the Program for Recovery proposals which the convention will have adopted by this morning. Thus the Roosevelt government and the leading Wall Street industrial monopolies have now entered into an open agreement to wage a joint reactionary offensive in a new campaign for profits in the face of an intensifying crisis.

Pledges Relief Slashes
Roper pledged to the assembled capitalists that their wishes for reduced relief appropriations will be met, stating:

"The Federal Government is following the policy of tapering off expenditures just as rapidly as possible, and will levy taxes to

Textile Strikers Halt Work of Plant Despite Injunction in Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6.—In spite of an injunction granted against the strikers of the Utica Knitting Mills at Anniston, pickets prevented the moving of goods from the plant.

The strike has been on ever since the general textile strike. The employers are demanding that the national guard be brought in to enforce the injunction, but so far Governor Miller has not dared send them in.

(Continued on Page 2)

SPANISH FASCISTS FAIL TO DISARM WORKERS IN MINING AREA

Royalist Press Reveals Alarm On Situation

Communist Mayor and Socialist Councilman Are Arrested

MADRID, Dec. 6.—Although the government in Asturias is exercising the cruelest terrorism, it finds itself unable to gain the upper hand. The government has now been obliged to admit that in the mining district of Mieres, the most important coal center of Spain, only 500 weapons—useless rifles and pistols—have been collected.

Government representatives returning from Asturias report that the feeling among the workers there is increasingly rebellious every day, and that the workers do not conceal their hopes of a future victory. The monarchist-fascist press, frightfully alarmed, demands that the mines should not be set in operation again, and that the workers of Asturias, whose revolutionary viewpoint is incorrigible, should be deported and exterminated, whilst other workers with "proper anti-Marxist training" should replace them. It would be better to import iron and coal from abroad than to employ insurgent workers "with no love for their fatherland," the fascist papers say.

The Mayor of Turon has issued an appeal calling upon all possessors of arms to deposit these in the cemetery or in front of the church door, where no sentries stand. He promises that all who accede to this demand will go unpunished. Since threats have taken no effect, the authorities are now resorting to this method in an attempt to gain possession of the arms.

In Asturias the Communist Mayor of Labiana and a Social-Democratic member of the town council of Oviedo have been arrested on the charge of being leaders in the revolutionary movement.

The town council of Oviedo has decided to make an inquiry with regard to all municipal employees, in order to discover who took part in the uprising. A report from San Sebastian states that the town council of that place—the last of the election of April 14—has been discharged. There are 650 political prisoners in San Sebastian.

Mass Arrests Continue

MADRID, Dec. 6.—Mass arrests continue all over Spain. In Bilbao the secretary of the miners' trade union, Gomez, has been arrested, and the police assert that they have found 900 bombs in his house.

A Socialist functionary who was a participant in the insurgent movement has also been arrested in Madrid. In Gijon, according to the official statements, over 1,000 revolutionists have been arrested, including the university professor of Salamanca, Roces, and other intellectuals, who are now to be charged with having taken part in the insurrection, although they only went to the rebel district to investigate the situation.

Professor Pujol of the medical faculty in Barcelona was arrested on the ship "Argentina," as also other professors belonging to the "Patronat Universitari of Catalonia." Another arrest is that of the president of the Trade Association of Catalonia and leader of the Catalanian party "Nosaltres Sois," Dalmau.

In Oviedo 94 persons have been arrested since Nov. 17, among them Gonzales, who took part in the workers' and peasants' government. He was commissar for the transport service. The miner Grazio Alvarez, leader of various groups of the fighting miners, has also been arrested.

Action on Railroads

MADRID, Dec. 6.—An Andalusian railway company discharged 200 workers because they had struck work during the October fighting. When this became known, a strike committee at once formed in Sevilla, and threatened the railway company that the whole of the railwaymen would strike work at once if the discharge of the 200 workers was not withdrawn. The unanimous determination of the workers was so great that the company found itself obliged to reinstate the whole of the men.

It will be remembered that the railwaymen have been placed under military control in consequence of their activities during the armed struggle. As outward sign of this they are obliged to wear a small badge in their buttonholes, even when not on duty. One worker laid aside the badge when leaving work; he was arrested at once and taken before a summary court, which sentenced him to the frightful penalty of two years imprisonment. His fellow workers were aroused to such indignation that when the man was to be taken away, the whole of the workers struck work, and made a protest so effective that the sentenced worker was released on the spot.

In Madrid 180 railwaymen were discharged for taking part in the strike. The Unitary Syndicate del Norte at once mobilized the railwaymen, and organized a meeting. The railwaymen marched in procession to the management and demanded the withdrawal of the dismissals. One hundred and sixty of the men were reinstated.

In Madrid the railway company del Norte attempted to force its employees to give "voluntary contributions" to the fund initiated by the government in support of its apparatus of repression (guardia civil, guardia asaltos, etc.). The Unitary Syndicate distributed a leaflet among the workers, calling upon them to refuse to give a cent for the murderers of their brothers. The attempt was made to carry out the collection—all the railwaymen refused.

THEY COLLECT THEIR PENNIES TO SAVE "DAILY"



The following letter from the Mexican toilers shown in the photograph is self-explanatory:

Dear American Comrades: We are very poor. We are starving. Our children go hungry. Our huts are made of "pencas de maguayas." The sufferings we have are unspeakable. We do not have a piece of land, not even the freedom to protest and fight for it. Fascism in this country is growing every day. But yet, we make a desperate effort and want to help the Daily Worker with our insignificant share. One American dollar is all we could raise among all of us. The "Daily,"

in fighting against Wall Street capitalism, is fighting also for us, for our "tortillas," for our land and for our huts. Our town is very small and almost shut out from the rest of the world, but yet your call has come till here and it is our duty to respond to it.

Long live the international solidarity of the toiling masses!

EL MEXE, Hgo. Nov. 7th 1934, Mexico

These oppressed Mexican workers sent their dollar contribution to the credit of Harry Gannes.

S. P. Adopts United Front in the South

(Continued from Page 1)

hunger and misery are being met by an intensified fascist drive on the part of the ruling class. In this situation the united front becomes the key question before the Southern workers and farmers. Already the united front has been achieved by the Socialist Party and Communist Party in New Orleans, and auspicious beginnings of the united front have begun between the share croppers union (Alabama, etc.) and Southern tenant farmers union (Arkansas) indicating the power of this working class weapon.

"In light of the action taken by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, U. S. A., Boston, Mass., on Nov. 30 to Dec. 1, 1934, authorizing state committees to front with other working class parties or groups, we, the undersigned members of the Socialist Party, in conference at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1934, with Nat Ross representing the District Committee (District 17, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi) of the Communist Party, U. S. A., call on the S. P. organizations in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Alabama and other Southern states to start negotiations immediately with the Communist Party and other working class organizations for effective united front on specific issues."

United Front in Maine
PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6.—The united front between Socialists and Communists has been effected at a joint meeting of members of the Socialist Party branch and the Communist Party unit called for this specific purpose.

The meeting unanimously voted to establish a united front in all fields of struggle after hearing Ned Sparks, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Frank H. "Maxfield," state secretary of the Socialist Party, speak on the necessity of united action against unemployment, wage cuts, fascism and war. "When the capitalist class finds democracy no longer suits its purpose, it will unhesitatingly throw democracy overboard," said Maxfield in pointing out the menace of fascism.

The meeting unanimously endorsed the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance and decided a special joint committee to visit the unions, obtain endorsements for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and secure the election of delegates to the congress.

A general united front committee was set up with equal representation of Socialists and Communists to draw up plans for united struggle against fascism, for the defense of the Socialist, Lawrence Brown, and the Communist, Dave Halpern, both arrested in the recent strike, for the defense of Gust Sadevquist, member of the Paving Cutters Union of Rockland, Maine, who is being held for deportation, as well as other cases. Besides organizing a campaign for the defense of civil rights, the committee will also plan joint actions against the cutting of relief of the unemployed workers and all other phases of the struggle.

The united front in Portland comes as the fruit of a long period during which united-front actions have been carried out from time to time. The May Day demonstrations, both of 1933 and 1934, were united-front demonstrations. The experience of the Socialists in the past period has convinced them that complete united front with the Communists is both possible and necessary.

Midwest Steel Parley Delegates To Be Given Greeting in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—The delegates to the Mid-Western Conference of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, will be greeted by an entertainment and dance on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

Veterans Convention Will Open Sessions in Chicago Today

(Continued from Page 1)

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The second national convention of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League will be held here in the Capitol Building, 149 N. State Street, on Dec. 7, 8 and 9. This convention will review W. E. S. L. activities of the past two years, since the first convention, held in September, 1932. It will then lay out its program of action for the future and prepare to take an active part in the rank and file convention of veterans to be held in Washington, D. C., in January.

The New York delegation, composed of members elected by various W. E. S. L. posts in the city, are on their way here in automobiles.

Philadelphia Cops Beat Delegation

(Continued from Page 1)

sented upon the house to evict the workers.

They broke through the lines of workers who surrounded the house, smashed through the door, and cornering Heaterly shot him down. As his brother Sam tried to escape the police cornered him and beat him unmercifully. In addition they jailed him and are holding him without bail on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

William Heaterly's body has been lying in the morgue for ten days. Among the demands that the delegation was going to present was the immediate release of Sam Heaterly, damages for the assault, and compensation for the death of William and an adequate burial.

The Unemployment Councils are calling for bigger demonstrations against police terror and mass meetings in the following cities: Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 8; Wilkes-Barre (Lucerne County Conference), Dec. 9; Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 10; Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 11; Boston, Mass., Dec. 12-13; Hartford, Conn., Dec. 14; New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15; Providence, R. I., Dec. 16.

200 Homes Foreclosed As H.O.L.C. Abandons Allegheny County Office

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 6.—The homes of more than 200 small property owners were sold on the sheriff's auction block in Allegheny County Monday as a consequence of the closing down of the Home Owners Loan Corporation two weeks ago.

Weekly sales will be conducted in the future at which additional small homes will be sacrificed under Roosevelt's New Deal to the bankers and mortgage sharks.

Home owners here are offered a way out in the Small Home and Property Owners' Federation which, although only six weeks old in this country, has forced the payment of rent relief to many small property owners and stopped the sale of the properties of two of its members scheduled for the auctioneer's hammer at the same sale.

28 Per Cent on Relief in Birmingham, Ala., Latest Figures Show

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6.—Figures just released by the Jefferson County Relief Committee show that 28 per cent of the entire population of the county is on the relief lists. Half of these are on forced labor work relief jobs paying about \$4 a week. Direct relief does not average above \$8 a family for a month.

The figures just released show a 37 per cent increase over the same period of a year ago, despite wholesale cutting of the relief lists and the fact that absolute destitution is made a requisite of any aid.

F. D. R. Committee Bars Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill to Roosevelt and the United States Congress, will be held in Washington on Jan. 5 to 7. "The success of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance and the possibility for securing passage of the Workers' Bill in Congress, depends upon the extent to which we are able to popularize the bill and the social insurance congress," declared the National Sponsoring Committee yesterday.

"To bring this campaign before the masses in the trade unions, professional, fraternal, church and unemployment organizations requires much effort and a great deal of money. Cost of printing appeals and other literature alone is very high. So far financial response to the Congress has been very poor.

Funds Needed
"The national office is urgently in need of funds to carry on the preliminary work of the Congress. Every working class organization and every worker who really wants to see adequate federal unemployment insurance in this country should bend every effort toward securing funds to make the Congress a success. Unless more money starts to come in the whole campaign must be slowed up.

Amter To Tour
An organizing trip on behalf of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance will be made by I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, the National Sponsoring Committee announced. Amter will speak at United Action conferences and mass meetings in the following cities: Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 8; Wilkes-Barre (Lucerne County Conference), Dec. 9; Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 10; Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 11; Boston, Mass., Dec. 12-13; Hartford, Conn., Dec. 14; New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15; Providence, R. I., Dec. 16.

Kirov's Ashes Rest In Kremlin Wall

(Continued from Page 1)

—For more than two days a continuous flood of people from all parts of the city has been streaming to the Trade Union House, where Kirov's remains lie in state.

They are coming here in order to pay their last tribute to a friend and comrade in arms of the great leader, Stalin, in whose name is embodied the victorious march of the working columns toward the final triumph of socialism. This grave mourning procession of millions is marching to the coffin bier-headed, weiled in sorrow and rage in one resolution to crush the counter-revolutionary vermin.

LENINGRAD, Dec. 6 (By Wireless)—The town is in mourning. The plants, streets, trolley-cars, autos are draped in black crepe and mourning banners are tied to poles and coats. The impress of sobriety still lingers on the faces of those who accompanied their leader and friend on his last journey in the night two days ago.

The town is in mourning, but there is no confusion. Hatred toward their enemies, the will to struggle to victory, is burning in the eyes of every Leningrad worker. "Kirov is no longer with us. Let us work then in Kirov's way." These words are resounding with special force at all workers' meetings. All the factories of the town are electing the best of their best workers to attend Kirov's funeral today in Moscow.

The Leningrad workers have met with particular satisfaction the report regarding the handing over of the group of White Guard terrorists to the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court, also the government's decision mercilessly and immediately to punish the people's enemies.

Tool Makers Win Against Pay-Cut Move

Chicago Metal Workers Take Situation in Own Hands

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—With the opening of the seasonal pick-up, the owners of the Grunow Household Utilities, manufacturers of radios and refrigerators, cut the wages of the tool and die makers 8 cents an hour and those of the production workers as much as 15 cents an hour.

This action met with resistance on the part of the workers. Many of the tool makers, members of Local 113, International Association of Machinists, A. F. of L., were dissatisfied with the failure of the local officials to do anything to counteract the introduced wage cut, quit the organization and joined Local 23 of the Mechanics Educational Society, independent. After several meetings a decision to strike was adopted.

Preparing for a wide publicity campaign, Matthew Smith, national secretary of the M. E. S. A., who was called in from Detroit, and Mr. Johnson, secretary of Local 23, sent a telegram to Mr. Grunow, notifying him three days in advance about the strike.

Workers Displaced
Displaced with this procedure, the workers took matters into their own hands. They called a meeting, elected a joint committee of workers from both tool rooms (George St. and Schubert St.) and both unions (locals 23 and 113) and sent them to the employers to demand a minimum of 85 cents an hour for all workers in the tool rooms. If this demand was not granted there was going to be a strike, they informed the owners. The company was forced to grant the demand.

Mistake Pointed Out
While the workers considered the result of their action a victory and proof that the rank and file can and will carry on the fight, they pointed to the following mistakes made by them in the situation:

- (1) No recognition of the joint tool room committee was obtained;
- (2) No production workers were drawn in this struggle.

The workers claimed that Mr. Grunow granted this demand with the aim to take it out of the production workers, whose wages were cut 15 cents an hour (from 60 cents to 45 cents).

Immediate steps to organize the production workers have been decided on by them in order to defeat the wage-cut in the production departments, to build a union of their choice in every department and to prepare for a strike of all workers for the recognition of the union.

Trial Is Delayed for 2 Downs Law Victims Held in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 6.—The trial of Ray Harris and C. L. Johnson, arrested under the new Downs law prohibiting possession of working class literature, has been postponed to Dec. 13.

Many militant workers, Negro and white, have been arrested under the ordinance and are threatened with long terms on the barbarous Georgia chain gangs. The International Labor Defense is developing a mass campaign for the repeal of the anti-working class ordinance and the release of those arrested. Protests should be sent to Commissioner Downs, City Hall, Birmingham, Ala.

Chain Store Workers To Ask for Agreement

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The Grocery Chain Store Managers and Clerks Union Local 712, met here last night and voted to submit a contract to another important chain store company of this city.

No further details were given. There are three large chain store companies in this city, the Atlantic and Pacific, Kroger Baking and Grocery Company, and Fisher Bros.

The union has already obtained recognition from the Atlantic and Pacific, although through a contract that virtually ties the union's hands with no permission to strike. Most likely, it will be the Kroger company, as 80 per cent of its clerks, the union claims, are organized. A report is to be given on the outcome of the move at a meeting next Friday.

Poverty Growth Seen in London Statistics

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A continued extension of the numbers in receipt of poor law relief, that is, needy persons who are not qualified for or have exhausted their unemployment benefit, is reported. In the city of Glasgow one in five of the population is now on poor relief. The number of recipients is 100,414, equal to 1,724 per 10,000 of the population. This is 628 per 10,000 more than a year ago. Liverpool shows an increase of 146 per 10,000; Burnley 107 and Salford 102.

SACRAMENTO 18 ARE KEPT HUNGRY AND COLD IN CELLS

Nazis Seize Papers Showing Their Guilt In Reichstag Fire

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Copies of the French newspaper Le Journal, containing the sensational confession of the executed Storm Troop leader, Karl Ernst, in which he proved Goebbels, Hitler's Minister of Propaganda, and Premier Goering had instigated the Reichstag fire provocation, were confiscated on their arrival in Berlin today.

The confession was made by Ernst, who was head of the Berlin and Brandenburg Storm Troops, in writing a few weeks before he was killed, and while in fear of arrest.

Ernst was seized by Nazi Black Shirt Guards on June 30, day of the Hitler blood "purge" as he was boarding a ship to go on a honeymoon trip. He was rushed to Berlin and with others faced the firing squads in the Lichterfeld.

In his document, Ernst admitted he had been one of those who had set the Reichstag fire.

BOSTON BUTCHERS' STRIKE ENDS

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—The strike of Boston union meat cutters and butchers, called in the wholesale market district November 14, was officially ended in an agreement made before the state board of conciliation. Taking back of the strikers without discrimination was promised, it is reported.

Set aside an hour tonight to collect funds for the Daily Worker!

U. S. and Bosses in Anti-Labor Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

pay for the burden of emergency costs only as business is able to assume the additional responsibility.

Continuing the note of fascist implication which has been sounded again and again during the four days of the convention, as the specter of rising mass actions hovered over the proceedings, Roper said: "Democracy needs its strong man as much or even more than autocracy or dictatorship. It needs a man strong enough to combat the inequity of special privilege and of class agitation. . . ."

In brutal contrast with his proposals for slashed relief, Roper trumpeted before the industrialists the fruits of the "first phase" of the New Deal "recovery program," boasting of the following profits:

Program for Congress
"During November, seventy-five corporations passed nearly \$43,000,000 in dividends above the rates previously prevailing. More than \$34,000,000 of this went through the extra dividend route. The earnings of over 500 of our leading corporations increased almost 200 per cent for the first nine months in 1934 as compared with the first nine months in 1933."

The resolutions which the Congress will act upon before its adjournment tonight provide a comprehensive series of proposals for action by Roosevelt and Congress. They provide for the open shop, for anti-strike laws, for reduced relief and an end of Federal appropriations for relief, and for an end of whatever N.R.A. provisions still stand in the way of direct control of the N.R.A. machinery by industrial monopoly.

Together with Moley's, Richberg's and Roper's speeches delivered before the convention, they form the latest program of American capitalism in its drive to solve the crisis at the expense of the working class and toiling population.

Patronize Those Who Advertise in the "Daily"

Crawford's Greatest Year!

Our Values MUST be Greater!

\$40 FABRICS

Today men check clothing value more than ever before. Today more men are buying Crawford Clothes than ever before! To establish such a sensational record at such a critical time means just one thing—Crawford Custom Quality Clothes are OUTSTANDING!

When you buy from Crawford you buy direct from the maker—New York's Largest Clothing Chain. You can't imagine what these words mean to you until you SEE Crawford Custom Quality \$18⁷⁵ Clothes. Do that today!

We Fit All!
Tall, short, fat, slim—we have your exact fit!

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

CRAWFORD
Custom Quality CLOTHES

We invite your mail order inquiry. Write 100 Fifth Ave. for style book and sample swatches

NEW YORK
826 BROADWAY Cor. 12th St.
841 BROADWAY Cor. 13th St.
100 5th AVE. Cor. 15th St.
122 8th AVE. Cor. 33rd St.
462 7th AVE. Cor. 35th St.
963 8th AVE. Near 57th St.
208 WEST 42nd ST. Near 7th Ave.
152 EAST 86th St. Near Lexington Ave.
115 WEST 125th St. Bay, Lenox & 7th Aves.
1291 ST. NICHOLAS AVE. Bet. 179th & 180th St.

BROOKLYN
457 FULTON ST. Cor. Lawrence St.
93 FLATBUSH AVE. Near L. I. R. R. Sta.
1700 PITKIN AVE. Near Rockaway Ave.
1572 PITKIN AVE. Opp. Lew's Fifth Theatre
1622 PITKIN AVE. Cor. Hoskinson Ave.
26 MANHATTAN AVE. Near Varot St.

BRONX
10 E. FORDHAM RD. Near Jerome Ave.
340 E. FORDHAM RD. Near Jerome Ave.
378 E. FORDHAM RD. Near Webster Ave.
526 WILLIS AVE. Near 149th St.

JERSEY CITY
317 CENTRAL AVENUE Cor. Griffin St.
4 JOURNAL SQUARE

NEWARK
94 MARKET ST. Cor. Washington St.

ALL STORES OPEN EVENINGS 30 "Factory Branches" to Serve You

No Charge for Alterations

A. F. L. UNIONS TO TAKE PART IN SOCIAL INSURANCE CONGRESS

Central Body At Barre Votes Participation

Preparations for Washington Parley Pressed in Other Cities

BARRE, Vt., Dec. 6.—The Barre Central Labor Union voted endorsement of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance at its last regular meeting and elected three delegates to the local sponsoring committee for the congress. Previous to this, the Concord, New Hampshire, Central Labor Union had endorsed the congress call.

Many local unions in Barre have endorsed the congress and are actively supporting the arrangements. Among the endorsers are: Granite Cutters' International Association, the largest single union in the State, the Carpenters' A. F. of L. local, the Dumpers and Derrickmen's International Union, the Barre Branch of the International Labor Defense and the Barre Unemployment Council.

The local sponsoring committee has called a mass meeting and symposium at which sponsors of various unemployment insurance bills will be given an opportunity to speak.

Arrange Conference in Uniontown

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 6.—At the last regular county committee meeting, with 100 delegates present from Unemployment Council localities and unions of the United Mine Workers of America, it was decided to send at least twenty delegates from this area to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. An arrangements committee was set up to visit local unions and other groups for the election of delegates, and to arrange for the financing of the delegation.

A county-wide conference will be held here Sunday, Dec. 30, at 2 p. m., at which all union locals have been asked to send official delegates.

New Haven Parley Planned

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—Calls for a local conference on the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance have been addressed to all working class groups and trade unions by the sponsoring committee here.

The city-wide conference will be held Friday, Dec. 14, at 857 Grand Avenue.

Symposium in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—A symposium on unemployment insurance will be held here Friday, Dec. 14, at 8 p. m., at the Friends Meeting House, Race Street, west of Fifteenth Street, under the auspices of the Inter-Professional Association for Unemployment Insurance.

On the list of speakers, which includes social workers, a doctor, and other professional workers, will be David Felix, a leading member of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia.

New Orleans Conference

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—A local conference to arrange for the election of delegates to the National Congress will be held here Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2 p. m., at Economy Hall, 1422 Ursuline Street.

A broad united front has thus far been effected locally behind the National Congress, and many local trade union leaders are listed among the members of the sponsoring committee.

Denver Goes Over Top Though Sections Lag In 'Daily' Fund Drive

Salt Lake Sets Up Emergency Committee to Speed Fulfillment of Quota; Louisiana Organizer Calls on Workers to Get Behind Drive

Denver has gone over the top—the fifth district to do so! Held back from finishing its quota, for almost a month, by the inactivity of the Salt Lake City section, it has finally reached its mark by virtue of a number of contributions from Salt Lake during the last ten days. It went \$9 above its \$400 quota Wednesday by sending in \$21, almost half of which came from Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, however, has not yet reached its \$125 quota.

"But we are still at it and will keep on until our quota is filled," is the declaration of Oscar Larson, chairman of the Emergency Committee which was established last week to conduct the section campaign.

Must Speed

While another district has thus gone over the top, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and the smaller districts are still moving slowly. St. Louis sent \$41 Wednesday, but it is still far below 50 per cent of its \$500 quota. Milwaukee sent nothing that day and Minneapolis sent only one dollar.

Louisiana D. O. Appeals

Declaring that Louisiana must not fall in contributing its share to the drive, W. G. Binkley, Communist Party Organizer of the district, has called upon "every section, every unit, every Party member to feel the responsibility to get behind the 'Daily' with full steam."

"The task of raising funds," the District Organizer stated, "must

Rank and File De Jonge Case Seamen Strike Protests Make Ship in Seattle Press React

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 6.—Seamen on the Robert Luckenbach have come out on strike under the leadership of the Rank and File International Seamen's Union.

The demands for an increase in wages for able-bodied seamen from the present scale of \$35 per month to \$50, for messmen from \$30 to \$40, and for firemen to \$60 from the present scale of \$36.

Steps are now being taken to strike the Dorothy Luckenbach and the Lewis Luckenbach, now in port. The teamsters and longshoremen refuse to handle cargo of the Robert Luckenbach. The Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the rank and file in the U. S. U. are now jointly moving for action on the basis of the original demands, made in the recent West Coast marine strike.

The officials of the International Seamen's Union here have issued a statement to the press, declaring that the strike on the Robert Luckenbach is unofficial and the union has nothing to do with it. Twenty-four hour picketing is maintained and steps are likewise being taken to spread the picketing to the company's piers on the East Coast.

Jobless Call Second Detroit Parley Sunday

To Map Plans for County Demonstration on Dec. 18

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—A second session of the Detroit Conference for Unemployment Relief and Insurance will be held Sunday at 11 a. m., in the Danish Brotherhood Temple, 1775 West Forest Avenue.

All trade unions, mass and fraternal groups and unemployed organizations have been urged to elect three delegates to this conference which will make final plans for the county-wide demonstration to be held Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Reports of the committee of 25, which was elected at the last session of the conference, will be given on their meeting with Relief Administrator John Ballenger.

The committee presented the demands formulated at the first session of the conference held recently. These called for:

- 1) The immediate rescinding of all cuts given to workers on welfare and relief projects.
- 2) Establishment of a minimum of \$16 per week for married couples with \$3 additional for each dependent, \$8 per week for single men. A minimum rate of 75 cents per hour for unskilled labor and for prevailing union rate for skilled labor, and the establishment of a maximum working week of 30 hours.
- 3) Additional cash relief for large families; and increased allowances for those upon direct relief.
- 4) Cash vouchers to be issued for rent each month with the increase of the minimum rent allowance to \$18.
- 5) Rescinding of the cuts upon medical and dental care and adequate provisions for winter aid, particularly in matters of clothing and coal.
- 6) Demands for the Fisher Lodge men and recognition of unemployed committees of all organizations at the various welfare stations, etc.

The second session of the conference will also undertake the work of building a large, representative delegation of Detroit workers to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which will be held in Washington on Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

Single Men's Relief Strike Solid in Detroit

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—The strike of workers at Fisher Lodge, municipal institution where more than 1,800 unemployed single men are quartered, continues to spread.

A meeting of the Fisher Lodge men on Tuesday night elected a strike committee of thirteen, and more workers yesterday were pulled off the six projects on which they are compelled to work. The strike started Monday, the men demanding 38 a week work relief or \$6 direct relief and the right to live where they please. The walkout is being led by the Unemployment Council.

Yesterday a picket line was started at the County Welfare Commission, 176 East Jefferson Avenue. County Welfare Administrator John F. Ballenger came out and demagogically told the pickets that he didn't blame them and would do the same in their place. In an obvious attempt to curry favor and break their solidarity he gave them money to buy food.

At strike headquarters, established at the Greek Workers' Educational Club, 1413 Randolph Street, your correspondent was told by members of the strike committee that Roy Duquette, Supervisor of Fisher Lodge, has been trying to intimidate individual workers. Because of the militancy they are displaying, however, he has not dared to evict any strikers or to cut off their miserable food.

DENVER JOBLESS FACE COURT TRIAL



These unemployed workers, who were framed up by the police in the recent Denver-Arapahoe County relief workers' strike, face six months to two years in prison on "riot charges." They are from left to right: (front row) Mrs. Henry Brown, Elhuu Preston, George Bardwell, James Jobs, William Golden, Ripley Gibson, Mrs. Pearl Bart-

FERA Strikers in Denver Face Trial Next Tuesday

ILLD Calls for Immediate Protests Demanding Their Release

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 6.—The sixteen workers who were jailed when police attacked the striking F. E. R. A. workers here on Tuesday, Oct. 30, will go before the District Court on Dec. 11 on the trumped up charges of riot, rescuing a prisoner and assault with intent to kill.

The F. E. R. A. workers in Arapahoe County were the first to strike when work relief wages were slashed 51 per cent. In the rapidly spreading strike all work in Arapahoe County was closed down. Forming a huge motorcade, the strikers marched on the nearby Denver projects. At the Platte River project, police mobilized and attacked. One of the strike leaders, Henry Brown, president of the Englewood local of the Colorado Workers Union, was jailed by a police shot. Taken to jail, he was held 72 hours before his wound was dressed.

All of the prisoners, who are now out on bail, will be defended by the International Labor Defense. The I. L. D. has appealed to all workers to pack the court during the trial, and for workers' organizations everywhere to rush protests demanding the immediate release of all the prisoners.

28 Face Trial in Phoenix

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 6.—Renz L. Jennings, Maricopa County attorney, restated his refusal to prosecute or assist in prosecuting the 28 workers arrested here on Sept. 6. The 28 were jailed after police attacked a mass meeting of 3,000 F. E. R. A. strikers. The police were

While the committee of twenty-two entered the building, about 130 others waited outside. Details of police and detectives arrived, spoke about "Communist agitators," and announced that investigations were being launched into the lives of the leaders of the seamen.

At the present time the seamen here get three ten-cent meals and a thirty-cent flop as relief. When they presented their demands last week, E. R. A. Administrator Rotch had promised speedy settlement of their grievances. Nothing happened. Joseph Kelleher, Jack Montall and Curley Lorraine, spokesmen for the seamen, said that unless the seamen's demands were speedily met they would be back in larger numbers.

Workers who do not yet understand the role of the Daily Worker as a leader of workers' struggles, if approached properly, can be convinced of the need to support it financially. And to help raise the necessary \$9,000 to complete the drive by Dec. 15.

Jobless Plan Unity Meeting In Pittsburgh

Joint Committee Calls North Side Rally for Saturday Night

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Joint Action Committee of Unemployed Organizations of Allegheny County will hold a mass meeting Saturday evening, Dec. 8, in the Carnegie Music Hall, corner of North and East Ohio Streets, North Side, Pittsburgh.

Speakers from all organizations represented in the united front against hunger—the Unemployment Councils, the Unemployed Citizens League, the Independent Unemployed Citizens League, and the Veterans Rank and File Committee—will outline the program of the committee which was formed mainly on the basis of a unified struggle for the abolition of the Public Relations Board of the Allegheny Emergency Relief Board, headed by Dr. Hovde.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 6.—The District Haverhill United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, representing over 8,000 shoe workers, endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and urged all local organizations to do likewise. The local Unemployment Council is sending a delegation to the City Council Thursday morning to get the City Council to endorse the bill.

Chicago, Ill.

FIRST ANNUAL DANCE
Given by Painters Br. 365, I. W. O.
Saturday, Dec. 8th
Minor Hall, 1156 N. Western
Music by Tiny Parkam and Orchestra
Admission 50c in advance, 35c at door.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF TICKETS FOR "STEVEDORE"

All denominations can be gotten for the benefit of the United Workers' Organizations.

Tuesday, Dec. 11 All Tickets can be gotten at 46 N. 8th Street
Thursday, " 13 Tickets can be ordered through mail
Friday, " 14 or phone: Call MARKET 8230

Hear JOHN. L. SPIVAK Expose ANTI-SEMITISM IN AMERICA

Milwaukee Dec. 9, 2:00 p. m. Milwaukee Auditorium
Chicago Dec. 9, 8:30 p. m. Hotel Sherman (Grand Ball Room) Randolph at Clark
Cleveland Dec. 10, 8:30 p. m. Maceabee Auditorium, 5050 Woodward at Putnam
Detroit Dec. 11, 8:30 p. m. Engineers Auditorium, Ontario & St. Clair

Auspices: NEW MASSES
Admission 50c; except in Milwaukee: 25c and 50c
Admission Ticket Given Free With New 6-Months Subscription to the NEW MASSES; \$2.00 only at WORKERS' BOOKSHOPS:

MILWAUKEE—312 W. State
CHICAGO—2019 W. Division St.
DETROIT—1981 Grand River
CLEVELAND—1522 Prospect St.

DAILY WORKER VICTORY CELEBRATION

Saturday, December 8th at 8 P. M.
FINNISH HALL
3965—14th Street, near Mc Graw

GOOD PROGRAM — DANCE — GOOD ORCHESTRA REFRESHMENTS
Admission in Advance 15c — — — — — At Door 20c

Boston, Mass.

OVER THE TOP DAILY WORKER BANQUET

Sunday December 9th at 8 P. M.
NEW INTERNATIONAL HALL
42 Wrenonah Street, Roxbury
Hot Tasty Meal—Gay and Interesting Program
Chalk Talk by LIMBACH
Admission 35 cents

AFFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

- Buffalo, N. Y.**
Daily Worker Dance, Friday, Dec. 7 at 780 Main St. Adm. 25c.
- Detroit, Mich.**
Daily Worker Victory Celebration, Dec. 8 at 8 p. m. Finnish Hall, 3649 14th St., near Michigan. Good Program, Dancing, Refreshments. Adm. in adv. 15c, at door 20c.
- Chicago, Ill.**
House Party, Friday, Dec. 7 at 6:52 Gidding Ave., at home of Henry Clay. Adm. Free. Ausp. Sec. Program. House Party given by Unit 418, C. P., at 1410 Winamac Ave., Saturday, Dec. 8, 8 p. m.
- Newark, N. J.**
Concert and Dramatic Evening at

WHAT'S ON

- Philadelphia, Pa.**
Concert and Report of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism. Mother Bloom, main speaker. Friday, Dec. 7, 8 p. m. at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine St. Adm. 15c. Ausp. City Comm. Working Women's Councils.
Freiheit Gesangsverein Dance, Sat. Dec. 8, 8:30 p. m. at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine St. Good Orchestra. Plenty of food. Adm. 25c.
Bazaar and Restaurant will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 8 and 9 at 333 Wolf St. hall of Downtown Workers Club. Great selection of articles at popular prices will be for sale.
"China Express" film and lecture by Chang on "China Today" at Workers School Forum, Friday, Dec. 7 at 7 and 9 at 928 Chestnut St. Adm. 25c. Showings of picture begin at scheduled time.
- Milwaukee, Wis.**
Dance, Entertainment, Surprises Saturday Dec. 8 at 8 p. m. at I. W. O. Center, 1453 N. 12th St. Auspices Unit 118 Sec. 1. Come and have a grand time.
- Detroit, Mich.**
William Weinstein, Secretary, Communist Party, Detroit District, will lecture on "The National Minority in Soviet Union and Communist Position on Negro Question in U.S.A." Friday, Dec. 7, at 8 p. m. at Carpenters' Hall, 283 Alger St. Adm. 15c. Auspices Unit 1 Sec. 1 and I. W. O. Br. 42.
- Boston, Mass.**
Y.C.L. presents "New Deal Politics"—Humorous Stage Show, Dancing, New International Hall, 42 Wrenonah St., Roxbury, Saturday, Dec. 8. Subscription 35c, 8:30 p. m.

Farmers Urged to Back Unemployed Congress

National Farm Group Sends Out Call to Agrarian Workers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—The Farmers National Committee of Action yesterday issued a call to all farmers and farm workers and their organizations to support the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which will be held in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 5-7.

Farmers and their organizations are asked to circulate the call of the National Sponsoring Committee for the National Congress, and to elect delegates from all groups.

The farm delegates to the National Congress will remain in Washington one day after the Congress and will meet in special session to draft plans for the enactment of the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill.

The letter of the Farmers' National Committee of Action follows: A National Congress of Unemployment and Social Insurance will be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 5-7, 1935, to bring together the great and growing movement to formulate a plan for all forms of social insurance such as is embodied in the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

This congress is endorsed by the Farmers National Committee for Action, representing 115,000 farmers, which calls upon the impoverished farmers for the poverty-stricken farmers; not only that, it will also put money into the hands of the city workers so they will be able to buy, thereby opening up markets for the produce of the farmers. Therefore, we must look at the adoption of this bill as a part of our struggle for relief for farmers.

Write to the President and to your Congressmen and Senators now. Demand that they support H. R. 7598, the only genuine workers' insurance bill before Congress. Order a supply of postcards and other literature from Herbert Benjamin, Room 436, 799 Broadway, New York City, or from the Farmers' National Committee for Action, 720 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Postcards, 35 cents per hundred; Calls, 50 cents per hundred—plus postage.

Fraternally yours,
LEM HARRIS,
Executive Secretary, Farmers National Committee for Action.

Waterbury Committee Set Up
WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 6.—Ninety organizations here have been asked to send delegates to the first conference call by the local

Special Meeting Will Be Held in Capital On Farm Relief

sponsoring committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. The local conference will be held tonight at the Y. M. C. A. and will make plans for sending a large delegation to the National Congress from Waterbury.

Seven prominent local men thus far are serving on the local sponsoring committee. They are: Edward H. Davis, chief statistician of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, economist and lecturer; Rev. A. A. Perry, pastor of the Mt. Olive A. M. E. Church, the largest Negro church here; Arthur Purinton, educational director of the Y. M. C. A.; Rev. J. O. Todd, pastor of Mill Plain Church; Rabbi W. R. Greenfield, Bethel Temple Synagogue; Rev. T. L. Crosby, South Federated Church; and G. G. Bognis, secretary of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

When Charles W. Campbell, section organizer of the Communist Party local here to take part in the local conference, serve on the local sponsoring committee, and send official delegates to the local conference, he was met with a flat refusal.

Railroad Brotherhood Chiefs Blocking Unemployment Insurance Fight

Hoodlums and Police Attack Meeting of Chicago Hackies

By a Taxi Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—On Friday night, November 24, 1934, a gang of hoodlums, led by a squad of policemen from the Vehicle Commission, broke into the Food Workers Industrial Union office, at 107 West Van Buren, where a number of cab drivers held a meeting to discuss their problems in organizing the Chicago Taxi Workers Union, terrorizing the drivers and confiscating letters and receipt books of the Food Workers Union.

The next day most of those drivers present at the meeting were fired out by Mike Shapiro, showing the close connection between the Checker Cab Co., the hoodlums and the Vehicle Commission.

The drivers are up in arms against the wheel tax of \$50 a year (for the use of streets) which was passed by the City Ordinance on July 1, 1934, and becomes compulsory with the beginning of the fiscal year, but the Checker Cab Co. forced these payments immediately from the drivers.

This wheel tax is in addition to the state licenses, the vehicle tax, cab stand licenses, etc.

When a driver signs with the company, he has to sign a contract, and there are all kinds of fines, etc., etc., are signed over to the company.

In addition to this, the driver is forced to buy gas from the company

Round-House Boss Intimidates Men

By a R.R. Worker Correspondent
MORRIS PARK, L. I.—I have been reading all your literature and I am a steady reader of the Daily Worker.

The company union rats are still at their old doings. One rat you have never mentioned is J. Crowley, round-house boss. He told some of the boys that if they wanted their jobs they had better join the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Craftsmen of America. He said it would become one of the standard organizations.

This rat should be chased the hell out of here. We should vote for the A. F. of L. in the coming elections.

Back AFL Says Morris Pk. Worker

Company Union Using Threats to Swing Men's Votes

By a R.R. Worker Correspondent
MORRIS PARK, L. I.—The so-called Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Craftsmen of America, which was born after Eastman's order dissolving the company union is nothing but the old outfit, manned by the same gang and having the same purpose.

Since its officials claim that the company has nothing to do with it, can they explain how the various membership salesmen carry on their work of intimidation and coercion without interference by the foremen?

Can the company explain the authority used by the clerks when instructing applicants to join the B. R. S. C. of A. when hired?

These and many other underhanded methods are being used to defeat the workers in winning a victory in the coming election. There are many old-timers in the shops who can remember the raw deals handed to us by the management through the company union, and they will vote right.

In the face of the past, the men are surely convinced that they must vote for the A. F. of L. because it is through this that we will be able to build committees that will clean up the Rattigans and Corrigan's, and gain us the right to control our own organization in any way we see fit. Let us build the rank and file committees in every A. F. of L. local. Let us see that we shall win on every front.

NOTE
We publish letters every Friday from workers in the transportation and communication industries—railroad, marine, traction, trucking, telephone, etc.

We urge workers from these industries to write of their conditions of work and their efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Tuesday of each week.

Unity Move Supported By Porters

Workers' Problems Avoided By Company Union Magazine

By a R.R. Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—After hearing the report of our President on the Convention of the A. F. of L., held in October in Frisco, and after having studied the proceedings of the fifth day, it seems that this day was set aside to discuss the Negro and his relationship to the A. F. of L. And out of this discussion of the fifth day it seems to have reacted on the conductors to the extent that they (the conductors) decided to take us over. A sort of a stepchild, or something similar. And we also studied carefully the release in a number of weekly publications but all seem to carry the idea of division but we insist that we want unity with the employees of the Pullman Co.

We five purloughed Pullman porters did read every word that was written in the report given out by the A. F. of L. of the fifth day's proceedings, and our attitude toward our problem is that it cannot be solved by conductors taking over maids and porters any more than by maids and porters taking over conductors. But we five purloughed porters, after much discussion of the problem that we are confronted with, are of the opinion that the most logical way to go about the affair is to call a conference with conductors, porters and maids and form a united front and work for the interest of all. Experience has taught us all that to struggle together is more effective than being divided. We are proposing what we consider the necessary steps to establish unification of our efforts in a movement in order to develop more effective actions against our employers. That is, we must have a powerful apparatus organized of conductors, porters and maids to fight against low wages and long hours, and to struggle together for better working conditions in general.

FIVE PULLMAN PORTERS.

Read the facts about Father Coughlin, in the Daily Worker. Keep the Daily Worker alive to expose all demagogues and fascists and fight for the interests of the working class. Contribute and get contributions today for the Daily Worker drive. Nine thousand dollars is still needed!

BIRDS OF A FEATHER!
The Workers Correspondence Department joins Lab. and Shop in attracting no contributions toward its credit. The Department is in worthy but poor company! Received Today \$.00

There are three lectures a week, and the speakers are the most reactionary and pro-Roosevelt that

HERE IS MY BIT TOWARD THE \$60,000!

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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

BEHIND the barred and towering windows of the House of Detention, next to the Jefferson Market Court, lie thousands of women who have been arrested as prostitutes or on other "morals" charges awaiting trial.

The building is a high, gloomy modern structure of steel and glass. It was built as a "reform" prison. A "reform" prison is one where you have electric light while you pace up and down the narrow cage of your cell. If one looks closely, one will see, carved into the cement of the cornerstone, the name of the one-time Mayor of the city of New York, James J. Walker.

Today, Walker is conducting a "wit column" in a London paper. He is well known on the Riviera, in the gambling dens, and on the beaches. During his term of office, the city of New York was robbed of millions of dollars by a ring of organized graft headed by Tammany Hall, with Walker as its "front man." For this "grand larceny" Walker was never hauled into court. For many years, it was well known that he was living in what the bourgeois courts call "illicit relations" with a well-known actress. Yet nobody ever dragged him into a "morals court." The "morality" of the Mayor was different from the "morality" of the girls who lie in the House of Detention. A criminal Mayor is addressed as "His Honor" and is privileged to erect a House of Detention, a prison ward, for women whose crime was, in the majority of cases, the crime of being hungry.

The Victims of Society

THERE are no glamorous kept mistresses of stockbrokers here. No courtesans of utility magnates or bankers. In this dungeon with its high towering windows, its bars, its guards and matrons, its medical examinations, lie the daughters of the poor. Some are young, kids yet, eighteen, nineteen. Some are new at the grisly profession. Others are drunks, old timers, hardened and calloused performers. They're not a pretty sight, the old, drunken, broken-down, professionals who have grown old in the game and forgotten a long time ago the way they started. But old and young, hardened and still tender, those who swear like troopers, get soured with bad whiskey, or those who hang their head in shame before the bar, all of them are victims, not criminals, of society.

Their crime is a heinous one in the eyes of the good people of the city. They are hounded and pursued by the social, blue-nose welfare boards; tricked and exploited by the vice squads; humiliated and brutalized by the doctors and jails; driven into strange sexual perversities and abnormalities by their way of life.

Disease begins to eat them. The prisons destroy them. Their ends are identical. A horrible and brutal death.

The Women's Day Court

THE Women's Day Court was established to judge the morals of these women. To protect society, to shield the innocent, to stamp out this "curse," the fathers of the city established the court.

A court is supposed to administer justice. "Justice" is a slippery term. The Women's Day Court reversed the ordinary procedure of the ordinary capitalist court. In the ordinary court, a man is supposed to be "innocent" until he is proved guilty. This is just a disguise of capitalist democracy, which the absurdity of penning a jury exposes. But in the Women's Day Court the girl arrested or brought in by a dick of the Vice Squad is assumed to be guilty until she is proved innocent.

In bourgeois society, one can start from the premise that in the courts of justice and law of the capitalist class, the guilty person usually wears the black robes, is solemnly greeted as "the Honorable Judge" and conducts the case. The innocent person, nine times out of ten, is the one who has been arrested and charged with the crime. During the Seabury exposure of the Vice Squads, a few years ago, for example, the whole administration was found shot through with the most brutal and amazing methods of graft and the framing of women. Yet, only one out of a hundred cases was convicted and the greatest malefactors were let go.

In the Women's Day Court, a new reform is supposed to have taken place, the old practices of the Vice Squad are supposed to have been eliminated, and a new liberal scientific treatment of the question of maintaining the city's morality been instituted.

Magistrate Kross

AMONG the Judges who have been receiving the attention of humane societies and reform city editors is Magistrate Anna Moskowitz Kross, a woman Judge who presides in the Women's Court and has been openly critical in many instances of the practices of social justice in this court.

According to Magistrate Kross, the Women's Day Court ought to be abolished altogether and in its place substituted an informal medical-sociological commission concerned chiefly with the health aspects of commercialized vice.

Vice, the Magistrate contends, will exist as long "as there is a demand for it."

In other words, what causes prostitution is man's evil nature. If men weren't animals, women wouldn't be able to practice the trade.

Therefore all one can do, says the Magistrate, is try to control the spread of venereal disease among the population.

This is what is known as the liberal "reform" in the Women's Court. If one were to reason like Magistrate Kross does, about James J. Walker, society would be afflicted to the end of time with grafters and crooks of Walker's type. The Magistrate, in true liberal style, dodges the basic point: that if capitalism was wiped out, it would be impossible to have grafters like Walker and Tammany Hall; and if poverty were wiped out, the social cause of prostitution would be eliminated.

And so the House of Detention will continue to exist, with its grey towering barred windows, its miseries, its horrors in a "modern" setting. Liberals will put clean bars on prison cells, but they will not destroy the prisons. They will worry about the spread of social disease but they will not destroy the origin of the vice.

And meanwhile, in the upper tiers of our society, the "honorable" type of prostitution will continue without investigations from the police. The women of the upper class will continue to sell themselves for industrial empires, military alliances and pedigrees. This constitutes not prostitution but an "honorable marriage."

FIRST AGAIN!

Mike Gold re-captures first place today in the Socialist competition among the features, getting ahead of Ramsey by two per cent.

Vincent Eterno	\$ 34.19
Bill Porter and Tom Cermak	1.00
Carl Freeman	.75
Frankie	1.00
Party at 415a Clinton St.	3.71
Student of Vassar College	1.00
Geo. G. Gamm	.19
Previously Rec'd.	781.50
Total	\$823.16

To the highest contributor each day, Mike Gold will present an autographed copy of his novel, "Jews Without Money," or an original autographed manuscript of his "Change the World" column.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Peace On Earth Now Playing In Los Angeles

Los Angeles workers will have an opportunity to see that excellent anti-war play Peace on Earth, which had its opening on Dec. 5, at the Musart Theatre, 1318 South Figueroa Street. This play showed to over 100,000 workers in New York City last year when the Broadway houses could hardly muster up audiences. Organizations should arrange theatre parties so that the message of this play might be spread most effectively.

Stevadore To Open in Philadelphia

When "Stevadore," the Theatre Union's exciting drama about the New Orleans waterfront, arrives in Philadelphia for a two weeks engagement at the Garrick Theatre, beginning Monday, Dec. 10, it will be greeted by an audience composed of members and friends of the United Workers' Organizations Against Fascism on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights, Dec. 11, 13 and 14. Praise for "Stevadore" has come from many sources and there was universal response to the fine qualities of the play in New York, both by actors and audience.

Friedrich Wolf: Exiled German Worker And Brilliant Revolutionary Dramatist

Led Army of Workers Against Fascist Kapp-Putsch

By MORRIS GROCE

"HITLER recently had burned all the books of Jewish, non-Aryan and proletarian writers. He has also banned production of our radio-plays and films, thus violating the Berne agreement. All German publishers and theatrical producers have been forbidden to pay any royalties to us Jewish and proletarian writers. We are consequently utterly helpless today; it is not our fault! I myself am being persecuted—my wife was refused a visa to see me and my Postal Savings account where I had a little savings was seized and confiscated, so that my wife and children are destitute."

In these words Friedrich Wolf, revolutionary German dramatist, now an exile in the Soviet Union, described the treatment accorded authors in 1933 who dared oppose Fascism.

Wolf, whose most popular drama "Sailors of Cattaro" has its American premiere at the Civic Repertory Theatre, Monday evening, under the sponsorship of the Theatre Union, has taken an active part in the struggles of the working class, so that instead of inhabiting a "Red ivory tower" and writing vicariously of strife, he creates out of actual experience. During his forty-six years, he has been sailor, soldier, worker, and physician, as well as author.

He ran away from home when he was only twelve and shipped to sea, first as a cabin boy, and then as an able bodied seaman. Eventually, he settled down to the study of medicine. But during his summer vacations he shoveled coal in the "black gang" of a Dutch steamer. When the War broke out, he enlisted immediately, and served four years as a battalion physician in the Eastern and Western armies. Once, he was severely wounded, and twice shell-shocked.

Refused to Serve in Army From March, 1918, on, he refused to serve any more. He was court-martialed and railroaded to an insane asylum. But he did not remain in the asylum long, for by militant action he forced his release. In September, 1918, he joined the illegal, independent Social-Democratic party, and plunged himself into the thick of the revolutionary movement.

He took an active part in the November revolution, was elected to the executive committee, arrested after the murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht on January 15, 1918, and later released by amnesty.

After this, Wolf went to Remscheid, in the Rhine-Ruhr coal country as chief physician. He was building up the medical service of the city when the first Fascist Kapp-Putsch took place. The Whites under Major Lutzw captured Remscheid.

Led Workers' Army Wolf himself led a section of men in the army of workers which bit-



A tense scene from the new Theatre Union play, "Sailors of Cattaro" by Friedrich Wolf (insert), opening at the Civic Repertory Theatre on December 10th.

terly resisted the White invasion. He and his men were captured, court-martialed and sentenced to be shot.

An hour later, and just a few minutes before the time set for the execution the workers, armed with hand grenades and machine guns, stormed the prison, drove out the 8,000 Whites, and freed Wolf and his comrades.

In 1921, Wolf entered a syndicalist settlement for war veterans set up near Wormsweide, Germany. The colony was built up with the greatest efforts by the soldiers themselves. Wolf dug peat as his share of the work. But the government withdrew its subsidy, and that was the bitter end of the experiment.

Convinced of the futility of such efforts, Wolf then returned to the practice of medicine. He might have had a lucrative city practice; instead he chose to go out among the small farmers and poor weavers of Southern Germany. He lived with them, worked with them, doctored them.

Joined Communist Party A few years later he joined the Communist Party and moved to

Stuttgart, and became active in party work there. It was not long before he was framed on a charge of violating the Paragraph 218, which deals with the penalties for abortion.

Mass demonstrations by workers in Stuttgart and all over Germany forced his release.

All during these years as a physician and a revolutionist, Wolf had been writing. His first play, "This Is You," was performed in Dresden, Amsterdam, and Vienna, and was one of the first expressionistic dramas. His next play, "Poor Conrad," a tragedy of the German peasant revolt of 1840, was suggested by Friedrich Engel's monograph "The German Peasant Revolt."

One of his most successful plays was "Cynakali." He had carried in his mind for years the memory of the underpaid, half-starved metal workers of Remscheid, raising large families they could never support, and so he wrote "Cynakali" advocating legal abortion and birth control.

"Sailors of Cattaro" The German premiere of "Sailors

Sailors of Cattaro Still Playing in Moscow

of Cattaro," Wolf's next play, took place simultaneously in Berlin at the Volksbühne, and in the Schauspielhaus in Breslau in 1930. In Berlin, it was a sensational and political success. A Berlin critic ended a four column review with the words: "A tremendous victory for the author. A tremendous victory for the theatre, a first and tremendous victory for the political idea."

The critic of the "Welt am Abend," Berlin wrote: "The sympathy of the public was understandable; because, although this play deals with the revolt of the sailors at Cattaro, in essence it is the tragedy of the German November Revolution. In a certain sense it may be said that on this night judgment was passed on all reformism and opportunism, all half-revolutions. It was a strange experience to see people seeking to assure themselves, in the midst of frenzied applause, with a cry of 'theatre!' But it was no longer theatre—it was brutally real to the spectators, who expressed themselves in this way; and contact between the public and the stage was not so close for years as it was on this night of the 'Sailors of Cattaro.'"

In Berlin the play ran a half year, and then went on to most of the important German theatres, including Breslau, Düsseldorf, Mannheim, Cologne, Frankfurt, Leipzig, and Stuttgart. Outside of Germany, the drama was played in Zurich, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, London, Vienna, Prague. It was produced in 1931 in the October Festival in Moscow and together with Pogodin's "Mojdrug" was designated as the best play of the season.

Still Playing in Moscow "Sailors of Cattaro" is still being played in the Theatre of the Trade Unions in Moscow, three years after its premiere, and has also been produced in Odessa, Kharkov, and as far East as Vladivostok.

In the winter of 1932-33, Wolf organized a group of actors into the "Troupe Southwest," which toured southern Germany in motor trucks presenting "How Is It On The Front," "From New York To Shanghai," and "Farmer Baetz"—agit-prop revues written especially for the Troupe by Wolf himself.

Some ninety performances had been given, when in March of 1933, they were officially banned by Hitler. A month later Wolf had to flee the country.

He lived in Paris for several months, and then took up residence in Moscow. It was some time before his family were able to get out of Germany and join him.

Wolf has entered with full zest into the activities of a Soviet author; he writes prolifically for the trade union publications and newspapers and at the same time keeps up his creative work.

Short Wave Radio News

The interests of the ruling class, as expressed through the instrument of the present amateur organizations, are opposed to the interests of the scores of thousands of worker amateurs.

WHILE looking over old files, the following part of a letter struck us as being of sufficient importance to deserve publication: "The transmitting amateur has certainly been discriminated against all these years, and is being highly militarized and sold out by the American Radio Relay League. . . . When I was active in the radio amateur field, I was president of the Radio Amateur Club and quite well known among transmitting amateurs in the section of the country near . . . Minn. I also held a commercial second class operator's license up until October, 1933, at which time it expired. . . . We can save a lot of dissipation of energy by getting the movement going on the correct basis. With fascism and war on the horizon, there is certainly no time to be lost."

Let us have more discussion on this basis, Comrade Spec's. Your letters are urgently requested! Meanwhile please work along the plan below.

A Plan of Action.—Every worker with radio leanings should at once begin carrying out one or more of the following activities (in the order of importance): Handle traffic, PSE QSL. (2) Organize hams and/or would-be hams. (3) Teach and/or study the theory and practice of radio communications, (a) traffic handling, (b) theory of radio, (c) practical work in construction. (4) Do technical work, such as building, constructing, installing transmitters and receivers for clubs, and so on.

Red Trunk Line.—A special appeal

is hereby made to Washington, D.C., and Chicago, Ill., hams to volunteer for traffic handling. PSE QSL OM. Write to this column. All communications will be answered without delay.

Radio Clubs.—The New York Club, meeting Friday nights at 42 Union Square, one flight up, is sure to obtain a 250-watt rig; the lads are doing their best to raise the dough. The Cleveland Club writes the following good news: "There are eight of us planning to get amateur licenses. Several will probably get licenses this January. Two will begin building a transmitter soon." Indications we have show that there should be a club in Chicago, but they haven't chosen to write to us yet. Flash: A club is being formed at the Boro Park Cultural Center, 1280 56th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Workers' Schools.—At present, we know of only one w.s. where a radio course is being given, the Cleveland Workers' School, at 1524 Prospect Avenue. During the summer term, the Sacramento Workers' School gave a course, but as we haven't their current catalogue, we can't tell whether it is still given. In response to last week's call for New Yorkers interested in a radio communications course, only five have responded so far. The course would possibly take up the following: Instruction and practice in sending and receiving signals in Continental Morse Code, use of standard abbreviations, procedure in handling traffic, manipulation of receivers, laws governing the transmission, reception and use of radio signals, rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. If it sounds good to you, do something about realizing it; write to us yourself and find others who would be interested.

Editors Hail 100,000 Edition of Stalin's "Foundations" at 10c

Responding with enthusiasm to the recent publication of the Tenth Anniversary low-priced edition of 100,000 copies of Joseph Stalin's "Foundations of Leninism" the following comments were received from Alfred Tiala, president of the United Farmers League, and from Lowell Wakefield, editor of the "Voice of Action," militant weekly published in Seattle:

"The Northwest's I. W. W. syndicalist background makes paramount wide study of basic revolutionary theory. Mass poverty dictates low price as prerequisite to mass distribution. A 10-cent 'Foundations of Leninism' will fill the bill all round. We will back it to the limit. It should go over with a bang."

"LOWELL WAKEFIELD, Editor, Voice of Action."

"The masses of workers and farmers are seeking a way out of the capitalist crisis; but lacking a knowledge of the theory and practice of Communism, they are still losing themselves in the mazes of reformism and demagoguery. And many who have already aligned themselves with the Communist Party lose faith and drop out solely because of insufficient theoretical knowledge; for enthusiasts without a foundation in sound theory are short-lived."

"Therefore such a pamphlet as 'Foundations of Leninism' at a low price in a large edition is most timely. It acquires added importance from the fact that it has been written by Stalin, whose historical mission it has become to guide the building of the structure of a Socialist society on the Foundations of Leninism."

"ALFRED TIALA, President, United Farmers League."

Perplexing Problems In Trade Union Field Analyzed in C.I. No. 22

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, Vol. XI, No. 22; Nov. 20, 1934; 52 pages; organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International; 10 cents per copy, \$2 per year.

Reviewed by MARGARET COWL

In a brilliant article, in the form of questions and answers, Comrade O. Platnitsky, one of the leaders of the Communist International, helps solve many difficult problems facing us in our trade union policy. His article, "Problems of the International Trade Union Movement," published in "The Communist International" magazine, No. 22 (out tomorrow), gives answers to burning questions which confront the working class today in the United States. The article is published in the section for discussion of questions for the forthcoming Seventh Congress of the Comintern.

When our Party recently emphasized its main policy in trade union work to be that of building the rank-and-file opposition within the A. F. of L. unions, it raised a question in the minds of many of us: How should we proceed with the united front tactic in the trade unions, a tactic which involves unity in an organizational sense, differing from unity of action on certain specific demands?

Comrade Platnitsky gives a clear answer to this question. He emphasizes that it is necessary to carry on work in the factories to explain to the workers, organized as well as unorganized, the need for the united front and unity of trade union organizations. He points out the changes which have taken place in the working class and in the labor movement since the Sixth World Congress of the C. I. (1928) which makes it necessary to make our tactics more concrete, to modify them somewhat and improve the methods of work. This, however, does not mean that the tactic of the united front from below is rejected.

"The united front from below has always been, and still remains, the fundamental form of the united front," emphasizes Comrade Platnitsky.

Reading this article, one sees clearly the guiding principles in the application of our united front policy at the present stage of the struggle.

What does the united front bring to the workers? What is the platform for creating a united front trade union movement? How should the question of a united trade union movement be raised in countries where Red trade unions exist (such as in the U.S.A.)?

How shall we approach the question of recruiting into the reformist trade unions? Should the opposition in the trade unions be built up as an organization (with a membership and so on) or as a broader, less definitely shaped movement?

Every Party member and every militant worker should be able to answer and apply the problems raised in all of the above-mentioned questions. Comrade Platnitsky answers these and many other important questions in his characteristically clear and direct manner.

Every trade union opposition should order a bundle of "The C. I." No. 22 to sell to workers as a way of getting them to join the opposition. Every militant worker should use Platnitsky's answers on trade union problems as a reference and a guide in his or her work.

For Soviet Power Wherein lies the root of the idea of the united front?

How can we connect our daily work with the idea of the struggle for Soviet Power in the ranks of the working class?

Answers to these questions are found in the editorial, "For Soviet

Power," in this issue of "The C. I." Clarity on these questions is a condition for the involving of greater masses into a united struggle to beat back the attacks of the bourgeoisie upon the living standards of all who toil, for the successful carrying through of the united front in the sense of arousing greater numbers to the understanding that permanent happiness and peace can be realized only under Soviet rule.

Lessons of October Rich in quotations from Lenin and Stalin about the valuable experiences of the Bolshevik Party in the preparations for the victorious October Revolution, the editorial points out how the developing Communist Parties in other countries took their strength from the victories and achievements of the Soviet Union.

The tolling population in capitalist countries, stagnating under the weight of the capitalist crisis, begin to see clearly what Socialism, blossoming forth in the Soviet Union, means to those who work. "The masses of the people have not yet reached the stage when they are ready to storm the citadel of capitalism, but the idea of storming it is maturing in the minds of the masses—there can hardly be any doubt about that." (Stalin at the Seventeenth Congress of the C. P. S. U.) This statement is as true for the U.S.A. as it is for every capitalist country.

International Slogan Read the editorial in "The C. I." No. 22 and you will understand why the slogan of Soviet Power as the central slogan today for all capitalist countries. However, says the editorial, we must adopt suitable methods and approaches for popularizing this slogan to the broad masses.

The editorial contrasts the application of the slogan of Soviet Power in England, which is economically developed but backward in a revolutionary sense, and in Spain, which, comparatively speaking, is economically backward but developed in a revolutionary sense.

Read the editorial to learn what are the prerequisites for the realization of the slogan, Soviet Power—the independent leadership of the Communist Party; the struggle against all compromise with the bourgeoisie, against Right opportunism, social-democracy and counter-revolutionary Trotskyism; what forms and slogans were used in the seizure of power in Russia, how these forms were changed under altered conditions, etc.

Unfortunately, the limitations of space do not permit us to describe adequately the other excellent articles in "The C. I." No. 22. Under the discussion section, there is an article by K. Roncoll entitled, "Basic Lessons of the Struggle of the Communist Party of Italy Against Fascism Under the Conditions of the 'Totalized' Regime." This article gives us information on something of which most of us have known very little—the situation and conditions under which our Italian brother Party has been working.

There are also articles by two well-known international leaders of the revolutionary movement: L. Madyar writes a satiric article, "A Speech That Hitler Failed to Deliver," and G. Safarov analyzes "The Congress Socialist Party and the New Maneuvers of the National Congress of India."

INHERENT SUPERIORITY! His "inherent superiority," said Ramsey yesterday, will put him over the top ahead of his rivals. Take a look below! Received Today . . . \$.00 Total to date . . . \$204.14

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WFAP—First Year of Prohibition Repeal—Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury
- 7:05-WFAP—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
- 7:10-WFAP—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- 7:15-WFAP—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:20-WFAP—To Be Announced
- 7:25-WFAP—Front-Page Drama
- 7:30-WFAP—Flantation Echoes; Mildred Bailey, Songs; Robinson Orch.
- 7:35-WFAP—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:40-WFAP—Mystery Sketch
- 7:45-WFAP—Red Davis—Sketch
- 7:50-WFAP—Paul Keast, Baritone
- 7:55-WFAP—Football—Sketch
- 8:00-WFAP—Dance Music
- 8:05-WFAP—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- 8:10-WFAP—Bookie Carter, Commentator
- 8:15-WFAP—Bourdon Orch.; Jessica Dragonette, Soprano; Male Quartet; Football—Sketch
- 8:20-WFAP—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- 8:25-WFAP—Easy Aces—Sketch
- 8:30-WFAP—Dick LeBeart, Organ; Armbruster and Kraus, Piano; Mary Contralto; Songs; Male Quartet
- 8:35-WFAP—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:40-WFAP—Kaiserman Orch.; Lucille Peterson, Songs; Choralists Quartet
- 8:45-WFAP—Goodman Orch.; Dwight Fiske, Jane Froman, Songs
- 8:50-WFAP—Court of Human Relations
- 8:55-WFAP—Juman Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Vivienne Segal, Songs
- 9:00-WFAP—Hillbilly Music

- WJZ—Harris Orch.; Leah Ray, Songs
- WABC—March of Time—Drama
- 9:30-WFAP—Bonnie Orch.; Pic and Pat, Comedians
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Phil Baker, Comedian
- WABC—Shirley Hotel—Sketch, With Dick Powell, Jane Williams, Ted Fio-Rito, John and others; Charlie Lombard and George Raff, Guests
- 9:45-WOR—Garber Orch.
- 10:00-WFAP—Dramatic Sketch
- WOR—Larry Taylor, Baritone
- WJZ—Minstrel Show
- 10:15-WCV—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30-WFAP—The Employe in the Changing World—John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—The Message of Israel—Rabbi Jonah B. Wise
- WABC—Kate Smith, Songs
- 10:45-WFAP—Gothic Chorales
- 11:00-WFAP—George R. Holmes, Chief Washington Bureau I. N. S.
- WOR—News
- WJZ—Denny Orch.
- WABC—Nelson Orch.
- 11:15-WFAP—Fernando Orch.
- WOR—Moonbeams Trio
- 11:30-WMCA—Dance Music (Also WFAP, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WFVD)

Little Lefty



The Strategist



by del



Peanuts and Little Lefty, declares Del, are very, very busy spending all their spare time rounding up as many lecture-goers as possible for next Sunday and for a good reason, too! Mrs. L. Haug . . . \$.12 Western Penn. Dentist . . . 2.00 R. Morris . . . 1.00 Previously received . . . \$61.32 Total . . . \$64.44

Daily Worker

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

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1934

F. D. R. Pledges New Anti-Labor Offensive

IT IS no ordinary gathering of capitalists that we are witnessing now at the Congress of American Industry now meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria to present a series of proposals to Congress in January.

What we see there now is the most formidable mobilization of American industrial capital for the greatest anti-labor offensive since the days following the war.

What we see there is the grim preparations for the smashing of trade unions, the crippling of strikes through anti-strike laws, the cutting of all relief appropriations, and the girding of Wall Street monopoly capital for the execution of a policy of increasing political reaction.

And the patron saint of all this Wall Street mobilization is Roosevelt.

It is Roosevelt who invited the Wall Street monopolists to outline the program which they wished the administration to put into effect in the coming months.

It is Roosevelt who has sent his spokesmen to the Congress for American Industry to pledge the "co-operation" of the government in the new anti-labor offensive of the industrialists.

It is Moley, Roosevelt's spokesman, who proclaimed as the slogan of the Congress the drive for profits and the preservation of capitalism, who bluntly defined the New Deal as the bulwark of capitalist exploitation.

It was Roosevelt's right hand man, Richberg, who yesterday told the Wall Street exploiters that they have nothing to fear in their new offensive as far as any hindrance from Roosevelt is concerned. On the contrary, he made it very plain to them that Roosevelt is bursting with eagerness to fall in with any plans that the Congress of American Industry may approve.

THE plans for the new drive are now complete. First the Bankers' Convention in Washington. Now the industrialists meeting in New York. And hovering above it all the Roosevelt government pledging aid and co-operation.

The Congress of industrialists has laid its plans. It knows that the New Deal has given them fat profits, that it has accomplished this at the expense of the masses. It also knows that the New Deal policies, at the same time and by this very token, has intensified the crisis, that the crisis is heading for new plunges downward.

Above all, the assembled industrialists are aware of the steady march of the spirit of proletarian class struggle which every day carries the radicalization of the American working class to new levels. It is this rising proletarian menace to their whole system, as the New Deal promises are revealed in their ruling class rottenness, that the Wall Street industrialists are mobilizing to meet with fascist reaction.

The monopolies are girding to smash the living standards of the masses to new depths of misery and starvation. And Roosevelt is pledged to assist them and carry through their policies. That is the brief, harsh meaning of Moley's and Richberg's speeches.

THESE developments mean that the American labor movement, that the American working class, and especially its revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party, are confronted with the life and death job of mobilizing the great united front of the working class for defense of daily standards and for a counter-offensive against political reaction.

It is every trade unionist, every militant worker, every Socialist Party worker, every jobless worker, who is menaced.

They unite against us. We can only answer by uniting against them.

For a united front against the New Deal! Defend the organizations of the working class and the right to strike! Against fascism!

Armaments and Roosevelt

WAR secrets coming out at the arms inquiry in Washington are more important for the light they throw on what the Roosevelt government is undoubtedly doing now than on what was done in the past.

It is revealed, for example, that Herbert Hoover, when in office, always consulted the arms manufacturers when the question of "disarmament" conferences arose. Yet the war construction program under Hoover was only half the size of that under the New Deal. It is a fact that the arms manufacturers are making twice as much profits now than they made during the last term of the Hoover regime.

What arms manufacturers is Mr. Roosevelt con-

Red Movement Makes Gains In Slovenia

GORAM, Yugoslavia, Dec. 6.—The Communist Party of Yugoslavia has recently gained great influence among the workers of Slovenia. It is thanks solely to this sympathy on the part of the masses that the activities of the Party are able to increase steadily in spite of the great sacrifices demanded. The police are doing their utmost to liquidate the Party. In two years there have been 10 trials in Slovenia, with more than 200 defendants. However, in spite of the many arrests the organizational apparatus remains intact. The illegal printing office of the Party com-

mittee has been working for four years. At the funeral of a police official the Party organization distributed leaflets. The next day all known workers' functionaries and Communist Party members were arrested and detained for five days without any reason being given. During these days agitational work was of course carried on as energetically as before, and the police action was a failure.

Spivak Leaves Today For Mid-West to Talk On Anti-Semitic Plots

John L. Spivak, whose series of articles in the New Masses attacking America's Pogroms attracted national-wide attention to the revival of anti-semitic propaganda in the United States, will leave New

York today to speak in the Mid-West on anti-semitism.

He will speak in Chicago on Sunday at the Hotel Sherman, Randolph Street at Clark, at 8:30 p.m. Llewellyn Jones, critic and writer, will be chairman of the meeting. On Sunday afternoon Spivak will speak at the Milwaukee Auditorium at 2:30 p.m., in Milwaukee.

In Detroit, on Monday, he will appear at the Macabean Auditorium, 5050 Woodward at Putnam, at 8:30 p.m., and in Cleveland on Tuesday he will speak at the Engineers' Auditorium, Ontario and St. Clair, at 8:30 p.m.

Spivak has invited a number of leading Chicago industrialists and representatives of a victory for Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Finance, and the employers' associations backing him up. That there is more behind this struggle of cliques than merely the

Party Life

15 Longshoremen Recruited to Party In Competition

SECTION One, Three and Seven recently entered into a pact of socialist competition in waterfront recruiting with the object of enrolling 40 new longshoremen into the Party by Jan. 21, Lenin Memorial Day. A good start towards reaching this quota has been made, with a total of 15 longshoremen having been recruited in the first few weeks of the drive by Sections One and Three alone. These 15 new Party members are excellent elements—Irish, Americans, Negroes, members of the I. L. A., militant workers with contacts and prestige on the docks.

A Test of Section Leadership To develop these 15 new longshoremen (as well as the others to be recruited) into capable and devoted Communists, into leaders among the dock workers, means taking a serious step forward in basic concentration work in this District—marine work.

Will we prove able to keep all of these proletarians in the Party, to develop and utilize them for further extending our Party's base among the New York longshoremen? This is a test for Sections One, Three and Seven, a test in constructive Party leadership, the results of which should be of interest and concern to the entire District.

A Few Points from Recent Work

CERTAIN lessons and experiences from working with the new longshore comrades and Nuclei can already be cited, as follows:

1) Because of the constant shifting of the working time of the longshoremen, the question of holding regular nucleus meetings, of getting full attendance at these meetings, is an exceptionally difficult one, and requires for its solution, the highest degree of organizational leadership and attention from the leading Section comrades. Also this makes it extraordinarily important that the nucleus meetings are most thoroughly prepared, that they are educational, constructive, down to earth—and short. Special efforts have to be made to impress on the new comrades the absolute importance of attending unit meetings.

2) Dock conditions and issues should be briefly discussed at each meeting, with constant stress being laid on the fact that solid personal contacts on the job through agitation and action, around small grievances is the basic approach to winning the masses of longshoremen. The leading comrades must give the utmost possible help in working out the detailed steps and special forms for carrying through these small actions.

3) Special stress must be placed on carrying through systematic political training of the new comrades through nuclei discussions, through special study groups, through the Daily Worker and assigned pamphlets for reading and through personal attention. Failure to personally develop the new comrades means that we will eventually lose most of them!

4) It is very important that close comradely relations be established between the leading comrades and the new members, drawing out their questions, criticisms, personal and home difficulties, etc., thus making possible a concrete and flexible approach to each new member on his assignments and development. Steps must also be taken to draw the new comrades into social life.

5) The "outside" comrades attached to the nucleus must be careful not to swamp the new unit with their own proposals, discussion, initiative, etc. They must patiently let the new comrades discuss problems and run the meetings, only taking the floor to suggest or advise when absolutely necessary.

6) Special care must be taken not to swamp the new members with too much work or inner meetings, thus cutting them off from their contacts, their friends, and their personal obligations.

However (in closing), we urge that the comrades in waterfront concentration work—above all the longshoremen themselves—discuss the points raised here and then send in their own suggestions, criticisms, experiences, etc., for the Party Builder and the Party Life Column.

Let us resolve not to lose a single one of these newly recruited 15 longshoremen from the Party. If we can carry through this resolution we can be quite certain of success in fulfilling our entire quota of forty by Jan. 21.

By P. C.

'Labor Front' Head Ousted, Says Report

ZURICH, Dec. 6.—A report from Berlin published in the Basle Nationaler Zeitung declares that the "leader of the Labor Front," Ley, has already been eliminated by the German industrialists.

This report is confined to a great extent by the fact that the newspaper of the Labor Front, Der Deutsche, is no longer to appear daily after Dec. 31. It is stated that Ley's "inspection tour," arranged to last till the beginning of next February—a very lengthy tour of his kind in any case—is intended to conceal Ley's dismissal from the public until after the Saar plebiscite. The National Zeitung points out that this development would represent a victory for Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Finance, and the employers' associations backing him up.

That there is more behind this struggle of cliques than merely the

THE MAYOR SIGNS THE BILL

"The Daily Worker did more to influence me in this decision than any other agencies."—Mayor La Guardia, after signing Sales Tax Bill.

by Burck

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"Keep India Forever" Forging New Chains On Chiang's "Victory"

"TO KEEP India forever," as Stanley Baldwin put it, the central council of the Conservative and Unionist Associations, which have a majority in parliament, voted by 3 to 1 to adopt the government's new scheme for India.

There were 1,700 delegates present when this matter was discussed and voted on Tuesday.

The report thereby adopted is called by the British Daily Worker "one of the most monstrous documents ever issued in the bloody history of British imperialism."

Here are the main provisions for future British rule in India:

All of the armed forces are placed unreservedly in the hands of the British governor-general. Relations of India with all other powers are controlled by the British overlord. The British imperialists retain complete control of British Baluchistan, one of the gateways for attack on the Soviet Union.

Under the pretext of "safeguarding of financial stability and credit," the entire economic life of the country is under the domination of the British slaveholders.

Recognizing that this document, which is intended to shackle India more firmly to the British imperialist chariot, the report provides for the most drastic attack on all revolutionary forces. The British rulers are given absolute fascist rights, the right to use any branch of the government against all those who resist British rule. The proposal runs: "For the purpose of combating terrorism the governor should have power to take under his own control any branch of government which it is necessary to use for that purpose."

EVERYTHING is done to perpetuate conditions of the Indian workers, described as follows by the report of the Indian League Delegation when they visited Poona:

"On less than one acre of ground at least 500 humans and a number of cows, calves, goats, etc., were accommodated. The mud huts were roofed with old kerosene oil tin sheet metal and all sorts of scrap material, and the walls were about four feet high. There were no windows and no sanitary arrangements. . . . practically every infant under three years was drugged with opium.

"Delhi, the imperial capital, beat every record. We passed through alleys where we could not breathe on account of the stench; we called on a few railway workers who lived in what were literally boxes without windows or any other opening whatever for ventilation, the 'front door' being rows of planks.

"The man inside sits up all night as there is no room for him to stretch himself out. We did not measure these places, but we would judge that each of these small Delhi stagers the imagination.

"The people are in the constant grip of moneylenders and landlords. In the agricultural areas the huts are built chiefly of a mixture of mud and cow dung, and without ventilation or sanitation."

This is what the British overlords want to keep in India "forever." But neither their new chains nor their fascist terror will keep the Indian masses enslaved.

THE Japanese imperialists are very much worried by Chiang Kai-Shek's reported "victories" over the Chinese Soviets in Kiangsi. After the Kuomintang's reported capture of Juchin, capital of the Central Soviet Government in Kiangsi, the Osaka Mainichi, commented gloomily: "The Red troops have never been crushed. . . . the communist troops have escaped without suffering any serious losses."

They go on further to point out that Chiang Kai-Shek's reported "victory" does not in the least save the Nanking regime from the rapidly worsening crisis which threatens to overwhelm it.

The economic structure under the administration of General Chiang," they write, "at the same time, although undoubtedly affected by the world-wide economic depression, may be said to be bordering on total collapse. . . . Thus, General Chiang, successful as he has been . . . is turning the society under his administration into a hotbed of communism."

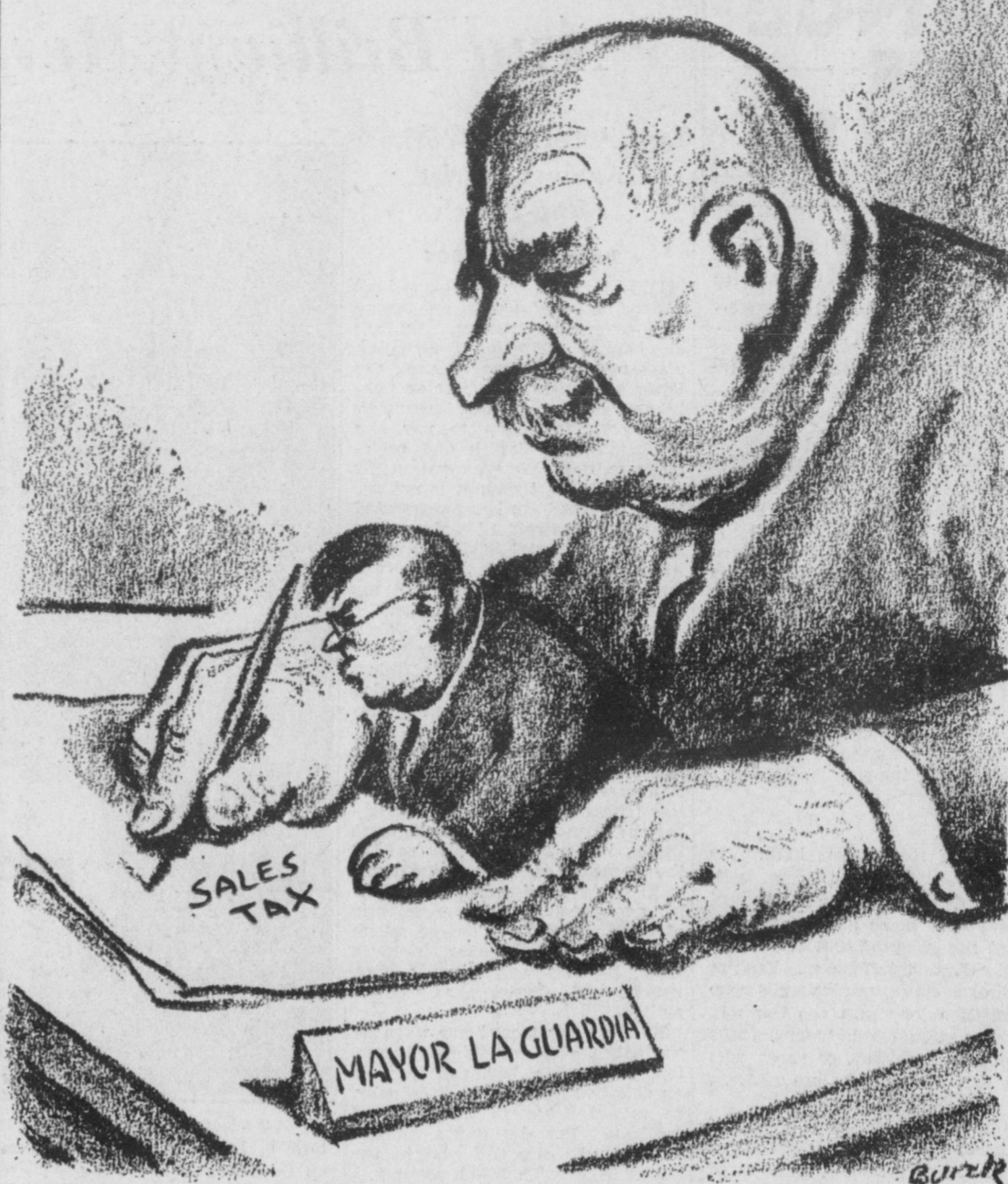
They go on further to point out that behind Chiang Kai-Shek stands the capitalist powers, particularly the Roosevelt regime. "Two interesting features are observed. One is the establishment of the fact that the communist armies in China will be always combated by the international capitalist organization. Behind Chiang Kai Shek may be noted the assistance rendered by American arms manufacturers or merchants on condition of China's purchasing arms."

WHERE ARE THE SERIOUS THINKERS?

Is Little Lefty going to be allowed to put a column like World Front in the back row? Gannes is still behind Lefty in total contributions in the drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Stillman . . . \$.50
Previously received . . . 347.78
Total . . . \$348.28

leaders of the proletariat, the ideal example of a proletarian master of culture, has been killed. With my whole soul I shed tears in the grief of the Party and the grief of all honest workers. I cannot help saying that this success of the enemy bespeaks not only his own villainy, but also our insufficient vigilance."



Burck will give the original drawing of his cartoon to the highest contributor each day towards his quota of \$1,000.

STAGE WHISPER!
"A dollar is better than nothing," was Burck's comment, "but if readers who collected funds for this department would only send them in now, instead of waiting to collect more, my rivals couldn't hold a candle to me!"
G. Frank \$ 1.00
Previously Rec'd. 602.48
Total \$603.48

Economic Crisis Is Intensified By U. S.-Japan Naval Arms Race

By Harry Gannes

(This is the second and concluding article on the navy arms race)

BOTH in Japan and the United States, the race for naval arms is intensifying the economic crisis. When it is remembered that a first line battleship or plane carrier costs from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000 in the United States and about half that in Japan, it is realized that a race for supremacy in these arms puts a heavy drain on a financial system already terrifically battered by the crisis.

In the first instance, the economic crisis speeds war preparations, particularly the naval construction program of the leading imperialist powers. And the tremendous cost of the arms race aggravates the economic crisis, leading to a vicious circle, with war always hovering above as a "solution."

Budget Deficit Grows

While the Roosevelt government seeks every means of cutting down direct unemployment relief, in order to save taxation and profits for the big trusts, the budget deficit is increased by \$1,000,000,000 a year to pay chiefly for the war preparation, and naval arms building.

Congressman Vinson has already announced that with the collapse of London naval conversations, despite the huge funds already provided, expenditures will be made up to the limit in order to provide Wall Street with a navy sufficient to insure its plunder in the Chinese markets and Latin America.

Knowing that the economic and financial crisis in Japan is extremely severe, Roosevelt uses this fact to gain the whip hand in guaranteeing the U. S. naval superiority in the Pacific. The result, however, is a sharpening to the uttermost of the conflict fast approaching the breaking point.

That the very bitterness at London itself, the inability to encompass the arms race within treaty camouflage, creates the situation where the powers may not even wait for their building program but decide the issue sooner or later by war, is recognized by the leading naval authorities.

The Roosevelt government, for example, has its navy actually on a war footing now, with the entire fleet in the Pacific in order to threaten Japan. Aerial war demonstrations are carried on in Alaska, and preparations for war are going on at a feverish pace in the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. Since the U. S. takes it for granted the Washington treaty will be denounced, it has already undertaken a heavy fortification building program in Hawaii, Corregidor (Philippines) and Guam. These facts have led the prom-

inent British naval expert, Hector C. Bywater to declare:

"The whole question of world disarmament has reached a critical stage, and upon the decisions taken in the next 12 months may depend merely the continuation or end of the system of regulating competent forces by negotiation but the maintenance of peace itself."

At the London conversations, besides discussion of equality of arms, there is going on a game of war alliances, maneuvers, pressure and a thousand-and-one shiftings involving the complicated maze of imperialist contradictions. We will not deal with all of them here. The British imperialists, for example, utilize the U. S.-Japanese antagonisms for their own interests. They throw their main weight behind Japan to help cripple their chief rival, the U. S., in Latin America and in the Orient. At the same time, they make a pretense at siding with the U. S. on certain issues in order to gain greater advantages from Japan in its critical tussle with Wall Street.

The Japanese, on the other hand, use every weapon available to force arms concessions. They have ordered their puppet government in Manchukuo to declare a monopoly on oil, using this as a bargaining point with American oil companies, to get them to bring pressure on their government for naval concessions in return for the Manchukuo oil markets.

In Japan the financial crisis has reached a very crucial stage. The last budget which was passed by the Cabinet recently amounted to over 2,000,000,000 yen, leaving a deficit of about 1,000,000,000 yen, and forced the resignation of Finance Minister Sazanobu Fujii.

Bij War Budget

Nearly three quarters of the budget goes for war expenditures. The problem was whether to pay for the increased war expenditure by taxation or by a new bond issue. The amount of government bonds issued yearly in Japan since the seizure of Manchuria in 1931, reached the colossal sum of 1,000,000,000 yen yearly, and the government fears that with further issues the whole securities market will topple.

Minister Fujii proposed a 30,000,000 yen additional tax on the corporations. They fought against it, and with the support of the military, forced Fujii to quit. Korekijo Takahashi, 79 years old, was recalled as finance minister. But the crisis was by no means allayed.

The Japanese stock market is now in about the same state that the New York stock exchange was in the days of the 1929 crash. We

quote from a recent editorial in the Osaka Mainichi admitting panic conditions. The editorial is headed: "Keep cool," and says:

"At the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the shares, with the leading issues as the center have been slumping for some days, and even talk of a 'security panic,' is heard. . . . The general sentiment has gradually been sinking, with discontented selling accumulating in the market on the least pretext and creating a situation beyond control."

In this situation, the Japanese military is preparing for a fascist government in order to carry through the war program—with its main objective against the Soviet Union.

Further Penetration Seen

The Roosevelt government, on the other hand, has been preparing for a more drastic penetration in the Latin American and Oriental markets, against Japan, not only by its war moves, but by a virtual economic war conference. The Japanese Rengo news service declared on Nov. 9 that "all important American diplomats in the Far East and Latin America, except Joseph C. Grew, ambassador in Tokyo, are returning home to confer with President Roosevelt about the future of the New Deal and international relations, and probably will discuss the pushing of the movement for reciprocal trade pacts with Latin American countries to recover the markets lost to Japan."

Thus the naval conference presages a new drive for world markets, with war as the decisive factor. The Roosevelt government is taking every step to prepare for this war, increasing the tax burdens on the impoverished masses in order to pay for the naval construction program it thinks necessary to satisfy the colonial and foreign market desires of the big trusts. As the naval race is intensified, as it must, greater taxes will be thrown onto the backs of the toiling masses, and all relief allotments will be cut still more drastically. Despite all of Roosevelt's talk about a housing construction program, we may be sure that the only construction program that will get the requisite money will be the warship building projects.

The struggle against the danger of war must hit at all of the gigantic expenditures for naval construction, demanding these funds for relief and unemployment insurance. In fighting against the new burdensome tax program on the masses, we must demand an end to the naval construction race. In the field of naval arms, Roosevelt is following the wishes of the most warlike, the most imperialist of the American ruling class.

effort to get rid of the drunkard, Ley, is universally admitted. The industrialists intend combining his removal with an intensified attack on the German workers. The withdrawal of Der Deutsche as a daily paper is characteristic of these intentions. The role of the Labor Front is to be even further degraded. It is to be given as its sole task the organization of the "Power Through Joy" movement—and even this only within confined limits. The last appearance of a trade-union organization is to be taken away from it. The capitalists demand from Hitler that the co-ordinated organizations should be deprived of the last spark of a possibility that their members might organize the resistance of the workers.

Kirov's Death A Great Loss, Says Dimitrov

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (By Wireless). George Dimitrov, hero of the Reichstag fire trial, and member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, writing in memory of Sergei Kirov, assassinated leader of the Leningrad proletariat whose funeral takes place today, writes:

"This soundly murdered of a model Bolshevik, one of the best disciples of Lenin, and the closest

colleague of Stalin, is a blow not only to the great Soviet fatherland but also to the entire international proletariat. Together with the Bolsheviks and toilers of Leningrad and the entire Soviet Union, I am profoundly grieved at this heavy loss of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Communist International. The memory of Comrade Kirov, his wonderful example of a revolutionary Bolshevik-Leninist, will inspire the millions of proletarians in the capitalist countries to a still more courageous struggle for the victory of the proletarian revolution, for the defense of the fatherland and the toilers of the whole world, for the final liquidation of the class enemy."

Maxim Gorky, world famous Soviet writer, also writes:

"A wonderful man, one of the best