

Intensify Fight To Save Victims Of Ruling Class

By EARL BROWDER
The great victory for all the toiling masses, Negro and white, represented by the U. S. Supreme Court decision to hear Haywood Patterson's and Clarence Norris's appeal must serve as the impetus for greater mass activity than ever before in defense of the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon and Tom Mooney—the four outstanding victims of ruling class justice now before the bar of this court.

This victory is one of the clearest answers to those enemies of the working class and its defense arm, the International Labor Defense. These enemies tried, by spreading malicious lies and slander, to prove that the policy of the International Labor Defense, the policy of mass protest and mass defense, supplemented by the best available legal talent, was harmful to the interests of the boys. It was this policy, that set millions in motion the world over, that forced this second hearing before the United States Supreme Court.

The Communist Party has been in the forefront of the fight to free the Scottsboro boys from the beginning of the three and a half year fight. We call on every member of the Communist Party, on every sympathizer of our Party, to intensify their efforts to secure protest resolutions to the U. S. Supreme Court demanding unconditional freedom for these innocent victims of lynch frame-up and to help the International Labor Defense raise the \$10,000 needed to carry on the appeals and the campaign in behalf of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon. The \$14,560.20 raised since July 9, 1934, is only part of what the I. L. D. has spent since that date in the course of the Scottsboro-Herndon campaign.

On to final victory in these cases! Support the valiant fight of the International Labor Defense! Rush funds to the National Office of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

Youth Memorial Rally For Workers' Leaders To Be Held Tomorrow

The Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg memorial meeting called by the New York District of the Young Communist League tomorrow at 7 p.m. at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. is expected to be the largest and most impressive yet held by the youth of this city.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker. An interesting program has been arranged with performances by the Workers' Liberator Theatre, the Young Liberator's Chorus, and the Red Dancers. One of the most stirring events during the program will be a mass pledge to be taken by the entire audience.

Alabama Coal Bosses Press New Bill Aimed At Destroying Unions

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 11.—A bill to "curb Communist propaganda" is being pushed by the coal operators of this area as a major step in their drive to smash the miners' union and make it easier to reduce living standards. The Jefferson County legislative delegation has promised the coal operators to support the bill. A banquet was held on Jan. 2 by the coal operators, the fascist elements and the members of the Jefferson County legislative delegation, at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, where the fascist measure was discussed.

Rush 'Daily' Ballots for Workers' Bill

The Daily Worker management committee yesterday urged that all ballots for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, which are in the hands of individual workers, trade unions, mass organizations and the units of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, be returned to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

Join the Subscription Contest in the Daily Worker Circulation Drive and Become One of the Winners!

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REAL WAGES DROP, SAYS GREEN

Saar Seethes on Plebiscite Eve

UNITED FRONT ASKS SUPPORT OF STATUS QUO

Communists, Socialists, Catholics Urge Vote Against Hitler

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 11.—In an atmosphere of rising fascist terrorism and a general situation in which the peace of Europe stands upon a razor's edge, and surrounded by the guns of foreign imperialist troops, 500,000 Saarlanders will vote tomorrow in the plebiscite on the future status of the Saar.

The plebiscite, in which the struggle actually lies between only two alternatives—the joining of the Saar to Fascist Germany or the continuation of the present administration of the League of Nations—was provided by the imperialist "peace" Treaty of Versailles in 1919 as part of the network to crush German resistance. But today none of the dynamite clauses stored in the Treaty is charged so explosively as the snarl surrounding tomorrow's vote in the Saar.

No one would have believed, until recently, that the wish of the Saar workers would not be the re-joining with Germany. However, following the bloody seizure of power by Hitler, the puppet of the open, dictatorial rule of the industrialists of Germany, a revulsion of feeling, not for their home-land but for its savage dictatorship against the German masses, began to sweep through the Saar.

Nazis Terrorize Voters
Up to the moment of voting, the disguised agents of Hitlerism, the terrorists, who in all the towns and villages of the territory have spared neither murder, nor destruction in their desperate fight against the swelling tide of anti-fascism, will, all indications show, use every weapon of intimidation to influence the vote toward a return to Hitler.

From the very beginning of the status quo campaign the Communists openly declared that they were ready to make common cause with every opponent of Hitler barbarism and fight together against Hitler without regard to partisan or religious affiliations. It was under such an understanding that the Socialist Party of the Saar, in common with trade union organizations and re-

Mob Lynchers Jailed Negro In Louisiana

FRANKLINGTON, La., Jan. 11.—Meeting with little resistance, a well organized mob of well-to-do citizens seized Jerome Wilson, thirty-year-old Negro, in his cell and riddled him full of bullets.

His body was dragged from the jail and dumped outside the town. The murdered Negro had been framed on charges of killing a police officer who had been shot in an altercation when police forced an entry into his home on an alleged livestock inspection. Even the State Supreme Court admitted the flimsiness of the case by granting Wilson a new trial.

New Cuban Revolution Looms As Government Workers Strike

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—The threat of a political general strike of sufficient force to overthrow the Wall Street-Mendista regime loomed here today as doctors, medical workers and government employees walked out.

\$200 Asked to Save 2 Negro Workers From Chain Gang

Two hundred dollars is needed immediately to save two Negro workers, one a trade union leader, from torture on the chain-gang in Alabama.

Fifty dollars is needed for an appeal in the case of Pete Tunney, sentenced to three years on the deadly chain-gang on a charge of "libel" because of a leaflet found in his possession.

One hundred and fifty dollars is needed for an appeal in the case of Fred Walker, Negro worker, found guilty under the infamous Downs Law which makes it a chain-gang offense to possess more than one copy of any leaflet or printed or written material which the police may choose to label "Communist."

Money should be rushed to the office of the Daily Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

5 MORE SEIZED BY MILITIA

A. F. L. Local Demands Inquiry on Use of Georgia Troops

ROSSVILLE, Ga., Jan. 11.—National Guard troops continue to arrest strikers at the Richmond Hosiery Mills, spreading a reign of terror. Picketing or assemblage of more than three persons, has been banned. The troops are protecting strikebreakers.

Eighty arrests have been made by the troops to date. Thirty of these workers have been sent to the concentration camps in Atlanta.

Investigation Demanded
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—Local 16 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers has appealed to Wisconsin for a congressional investigation of the use of Georgia militia against Richmond Hosiery Company strikers.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Hamilton Council of the United Textile Workers Union voted 482 to two, to reject the recommendation of the State Arbitration Board that they return to work at the Hamilton Woolen Company at once.

The union members voted to stay on strike until the 200 strikers which the company proposes to fire have been taken back into the mill, together with all others, without discrimination.

Philippine Freedom, Citizenship for Islanders In the U.S. Is Demanded

"We do not beg, we demand!" is the answer of the veteran seaman, Segrio Malasaga, to the horrified tones of the Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington, D. C., Thursday. A delegation of five, representing the Philippine Anti-Imperialist League of New York and four other organizations, presented the Commissioner with a resolution demanding, among other things, complete rights of citizenship for Filipinos in the United States and complete and immediate independence for the Philippine Islands.

STEEL-MINE PARLEY SET FOR FEB. 3

Union Recognition and Wage Increases to Be Main Issue

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 11.—A decision to hold a conference of steel workers, miners and aluminum workers here on Feb. 3, 1935, to plan a common fight for better conditions, was made at a conference of Amalgamation Association (A. F. of L.) steel union lodges.

Already the call for the conference is going out. It is signed by President Spang of District 1 of the A. F. of L. steel union. It also has the endorsement of other district officers and of the entire membership. The International officers of the union, working for the United States Steel Corporation, of course, are against the conference. They were present at the first conference, but did not vote either for or against the joint conference.

What is happening to the miners and steel workers? Why is this conference called at this time? The answer is simple. Under the N. R. A. the profits of the bosses have gone up. The wages of the steel workers and miners did not go up in proportion to the increases in prices and of the profits. The N. R. A. Labor Boards have given both the miners and the steel workers the run around.

Demands of Conference
In the resolutions of the steel workers they demand union recognition and the \$6 a day scale and the 6-hour day and 5-day week. These are also the demands of the rank and file coal miners. This was made clear in thousands of resolutions, local meetings, conferences and mass meetings.

In last year's strike of the miners, organized groups of miners, in some case thousands of miners, were marching to the steel mills to help strike them and to achieve joint struggle. The case of the Fayette County miners, marching to Clairton is a good example.

Now such a joint struggle can be organized and led by the rank and file fighters of both unions. However, there is much to be done. The miners—members of the United

Mass Arrests Fail to Daunt Metal Strikers

Undaunted by the wholesale arrests instigated by Nathan Kasden, owner, the strikers of the Majestic Metal Novelty, Inc., 200 Varick Street, pledged to continue the struggle to victory and to keep up the mass picketing, at their strike meeting yesterday, in the strike headquarters, 154 Bleeker Street. Mass picketing was decided on for Monday.

The 102 pickets arrested Thursday were tried late that day before Judge McGee in the Second District Court. All were found guilty. A hundred workers were sentenced to \$5 fine or one day in jail each. They took the day.

Philip Guyer, chairman of the Strike Committee, got \$10 or five days, and James Lustig, district organizer of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, which is leading the strike, was sentenced \$25 or five days.

The strike meeting yesterday greeted the Daily Worker with a tremendous ovation when Lustig, reporting on the mass arrests and picketing, stated: "The Daily Worker is the only newspaper in the English language that printed the truth about our strike."

He also reported that the Hearst-controlled papers printed falsehoods about the strikers having allegedly beaten up cops and that some stones into windows. Similar reports, he said, were published by other newspapers.

The excellent work of the relief committee made possible the serving of hot meals to the strikers daily. A conference with the owners is set for two o'clock tomorrow at the Broadway Hotel. The strikers will be represented by the shop chairman, department chairman, Irving Levit, organizer of the Metal Novelty Local 303, of which the strikers are members, and Lustig. A report on the negotiations will be submitted to the strikers at Monday's meeting at the strike headquarters.

Reynolds Co. Report Reveals NRA Leader Reaps Huge Profits

NEW YORK.—A close associate friend of Roosevelt, and a leading figure in the N. R. A., Clay Williams, has good reason to rejoice in the benefits of the New Deal.

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of whose Board of Directors Williams is former President and now vice-President, coined \$21,536,000 in profits during 1934, and paid its stockholders over \$10,000,000 in dividends, its annual report issued today reveals.

Williams is chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, served as chairman of the N. R. A. code authority, and as a leading figure on the business advisory board of the Department of Commerce.

PICKETS MASS AT BISCUIT CO.

ShoppersCut Company's Products from Lists As Support Grows

Mass picketing began yesterday at the National Biscuit Company plant here, where three thousand employees are on strike. Picketing was also spread to grocery stores in several neighborhoods which have been buying National Biscuit Company products. The clerks who belong to the Food Workers Industrial Union have cut National Biscuit products off their orders.

The N. R. A. Regional Board held a conference on the strike Thursday night, but the conference broke up after midnight without any results.

The strike was caused by the fact that in the Philadelphia plant of the National Biscuit Company, the members of the Inside Bakery Workers Union walked out demanding equalization of pay. The New York plant and the Atlanta, Ga., plant then struck, under the same union. In the Philadelphia plant, six months ago, beginners were hired at lower pay. They worked six months then demanded equal pay for equal work.

One thousand are out in Philadelphia, and 450 in Newark plants of the National Biscuit Company. The chief task of the strikers now is the election of a broad rank and file committee and the drawing of the women and girl strikers into all strike activity, including picketing. Strike captains and relief committees should also be organized to strengthen the strike.

50 Fur Workers Locked Out of Chicago Shop; Police Attack Pickets

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Evans Fur Company which has been maneuvering to oust the Fur Workers Industrial union from the plant, has locked out 50 fur workers. Strike captains and relief committees should also be organized to strengthen the strike.

Government to Press Suit Against Mercur Co.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The War Department announced today that it will institute court action to compel the Mercur Corporation to give an accounting of its operation of the Port Newark Army base which it leased from the War Department for a nominal sum. The Mercur Corporation made huge profits from its operation of the base. The War Department will also ask cancellation of the lease under which the company still holds the base.

Accident Suit Settled By Young Roosevelt

RADNOR, Pa., Jan. 11.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., will not have to face a court to explain the collision of his car with that of Edward Newnam early on New Year's Day. A settlement was made with Newnam out of court by the insurance company representing young Roosevelt.

HAUPTMANN LAWYER AIDED KHAKI SHIRTS

Mrs. Hacker's Testimony Strengthens Version of Gang Kidnaping

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Edward J. Reilly, chief defense attorney of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Nazi adherent who is on trial here for the kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh baby, was the attorney of Art Smith, Khaki Shirt leader now serving a three to six year jail term, the Daily Worker learned today.

Reilly was Smith's chief defense counsel until the Bronx criminal lawyer discovered that his fee would not be high enough to warrant defending the notorious fascist.

Reilly entered the defense of Smith when the latter was charged with perjury during the trial of Smith's bodyguard, Frank Moffer, for the murder of Antonio Fieno, an anti-fascist student. Moffer was shot and killed by Smith at a meeting called by the Khaki Shirts in Astoria, L. I. A dozen anti-fascists attended the meeting, among them Athos Terzani and Pietro. When the anti-fascists asked Smith to explain his anti-working class program in detail, Smith attacked Fieno. The student defended himself so well that Smith's bodyguard, Moffer, drew a gun and shot and killed him. Terzani, one of Fieno's best friends, was accused by Smith of killing the student, and was formally charged with the crime.

Workers, rallying behind the anti-fascist's defense, exposed the frame-up and Terzani was freed. Moffer, the real murderer, was then charged with the crime by the United front group defending Terzani, and was convicted. Moffer confessed that he killed the anti-fascist student and that Smith had directed him to charge Terzani with the killing. Mass pressure then forced the arrest of the Khaki-Shirt leader on the charge of perjury.

It was at this point that Reilly was called in to defend Smith. The Hearst papers in New York are booming Reilly for a judgeship in Kings County.

Developments at the trial here
(Continued on Page 2)

3 More Shot In Minneapolis Garage Strike

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 11.—Three more striking garage workers were shot by police here today, bringing the total of pickets so far shot by police to six. Oil station attendants will vote Monday night as to whether they will strike in sympathy. The sentiment for strike at their special meeting last night was strong.

The A. F. of L. leadership has so far organized no mass protest action against the shooting down of the strikers by police.

The first negotiations occurred between the National Labor Board and the strikers and employers last night. The session ended quickly when the strike committee stuck to its original strike demands. The militancy of the strikers is increasing. The Unemployment Councils are recognized by the union as an important factor in the strike.

'New Leader' Slanders Union Head to Sway Paterson Vote

By George Morris
(Special to the Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Charles Vigorito, rank and file candidate who was elected president of Local 1733, American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers (U. T. W.), today declared the charge that he is a fascist, printed in the Jan. 12 New Leader, official organ of the Socialist Party, to be a "downright lie and slander to undermine the confidence in the new officers just elected."

Only 7 Days Left To Send Greetings For Lenin Number

Though only seven days are left before the publication of the Special Anniversary and Lenin Memorial issue of the Daily Worker (which will be printed on Saturday, Jan. 19th), the Communist Party Districts are still not sending in their bundle orders. Not even such large Districts as Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit have been heard from.

Sale of this edition is an important part of the circulation campaign. Every new contact made must be followed up and secured as a regular reader or subscriber.

Greetings on the Daily Worker's Eleventh Anniversary, to be published in this edition should be hurried. All greetings must be in by Jan. 12th.

FARM BILL IN CONGRESS

Burdick Asks That House Group Hold Session on Measure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Farmers Emergency Relief Bill was introduced "by request" Wednesday in the House of Representatives by Usher Burdick, Representative-at-large from North Dakota. It is H. R. 3471, and was designated as the "Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill." It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. In introducing the bill, Burdick said, "Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill known as the 'Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill.' I have introduced it at the request of a number of constituents of my State and a number of farm and labor organizations throughout the country. In introducing the bill by request, I do not feel that I personally must necessarily be in favor of all of the provisions of the bill or of any of them.

"I do feel, however, that when organizations of citizens in this country desire to petition Congress for redress for conditions which they believe to exist, that they have the right under the constitution to be heard and that they ought to have an opportunity for the consideration of such a bill. I trust that the committee who have charge of it will hold hearings and give the movers of the bill ample opportunity to be heard."

Boston Store Strikers Turn Down Bosses' Plan

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—At a meeting of the striking department store workers, maintenance men and truck drivers of the Boston Store, the latest proposals of the store owners were turned down. The way for further conferences with the employers was left open, however, as some of the concessions offered were considered favorably.

Picketing as usual continues at the store as the strike of 1,900 workers enters the seventh week.

Philip Koerner, business agent of Local 1284 of the International Retail Clerks Protective Union, announced that the Regional Labor Board has been requested to hold an election among the employees of the two Sears-Roebuck stores here and of the Steinmeyer Food Stores. Koerner also added that the local will submit proposals to the Gimbel department store some time this week. The position of the union for a "showdown" in these stores is more favorable now than it ever was, although the companies are expected to refuse to submit to a poll.

Amter to Talk at Rally For Release of Rakosi In Yorkville Tomorrow

Israel Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployment Councils, will be the main speaker at a mass protest meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Labor Temple, 243 West 84th Street, as New York workers, intellectuals and anti-fascists rally in a might protest against the plans of the Hungarian Fascist Government, to railroad Matias Rakosi, heroic Hungarian working class leader, to a death sentence in a trial beginning on Monday.

The meeting is called by the Rakosi Defense Committee, which is also preparing a protest demonstration for Monday noon before the Hungarian Consulate, at 25 Broadway.

An appeal issued jointly by the committee and the International Labor Defense urges all organizations and individuals to rush telegrams and letters to the Hungarian Legation in Washington, D. C., protesting the murder plans of the Hungarian Fascists against this hero leader of the working class.

A. F. L. CHIEF SEES NO JOB GAIN IN 1935

Supports Wage-Cutting Roosevelt Plan of Work Relief

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
Despite an admitted severe decrease in the workers' 1934 average yearly real wage during a period when industrial profits increased and the declaration that "there is little prospect of significant employment gains in private industry this year," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today sought to cover his virulent opposition to the Workers Unemployment, Old Age, and Social Insurance Bill, the only genuine bill of its kind before Congress, by supporting President Roosevelt's four billion dollar program for substituting forced labor at wages under the prevailing rate for direct relief.

"The President's proposal for a huge program of public works is the only measure yet in prospect to put the unemployed to work producing wealth," Green states in the A. F. of L.'s "annual review and forecast," issue of the Federation's "Monthly Survey of Business," released tonight.

Living Standard Cut
In reviewing 1934, Green declared that there was "no significant gain in employment, real wages or hours of work," in the same statement showing a drop in the workers' real wages. "Comparing 1934 with 1933, according to the records we have (omitting farm labor and building construction where total employment declined)," said Green, "the workers' average yearly wage has increased 4 per cent in these industries (manufacturing, mining, utilities, hotels, laundries, dry cleaning, wholesale and retail trade, railroads), while the price of food rose 11.3 per cent and prices of clothing and house furnishings rose 15.3 per cent. Clearly, the average employed worker's standard of living was lower in 1934 than 1933, although his average yearly income rose from \$1,029 in 1933 to \$1,099 in 1934."

Pats Blame on Farmers
With plans afoot for the outlawing of genuine trade unions, the legalization of the company union by the New Deal, and the recently reiterated refusal of the steel corporations to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (A. F. of L.), Green nevertheless would have the A. F. of L. general membership believe that "we have made progress in 1934 in developing the organization necessary for control of industry in a modern mass production economy. We have at the same time laid a groundwork for gradual recovery."

In the face of the widespread misery of the poor farmers who, with the urban workers, paid the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Bill for enriching the big farmers, Green attempts to convey the impression that all farming classes are responsible for the New Deal increase in living costs. "Price gains which benefited farmers made workers' living costs higher," said Green. "This readjustment of farm prices means that thousands of farmers who were bankrupt in 1932 can now make a living," he stated.

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When approached by a representative of the Daily Worker, Vigorito, declaring the story absolutely ridiculous, said:

"Thousands in Paterson know that I have put the best there is in me into the fight of the workers. How can anyone even think of connecting me up with anything like that. But I suppose that those who hated like hell to see me get into office, are already starting in their dirty work."

The story in the New Leader charged that Vigorito is a member of two fascist organizations, is a "notorious fascist" and for that reason was "refused the opportunity to speak with G. E. Modigliani last Friday night at the anti-fascist mass meeting here."

The ridiculous story is apparently
(Continued on Page 2)

Private Strikebreaking Army Drills in Minnesota Town

Packing Boss Sets Up Home For Sluggers

Owner of Austin Plant Attempts to Break Up Militant Union

AUSTIN, Minn., Jan. 11.—In this small southern Minnesota town, the Hormel Packing Company is desperately preparing its fight against the workers in the plant. Drilling constantly, 56 men, deputized by the local sheriff and (it is rumored) trained by an officer from West Point, form the private army of J. Hormel. A special "home" has been set up where they live and drill.

Although the straight time wage in the plant is less than \$20 per week, these ex-wrestlers, thugs, etc., a few of them local "boys," draw \$35 a week.

Hormel tries to cover up the real purpose of this "army" by talk of personal protection. In reality it is to protect the huge profits made from the exploitation of the workers in the plant that this army is maintained.

Struck a Year Ago

November, 1933, workers in the plant struck militantly, even seizing control of the plant for a while, and forced recognition of their union, the Independent Union of All Workers, Austin Local No. 1. Time and again the company has been forced to back down, step by step, in the face of the militant determination of the workers to safeguard their union and their working rights. By stopping department after department the company was forced to replace non-union men with union labor. An actual closed shop is in effect because the company has made it clear that seniority rights apply only to union members. Numerous grievances have been settled satisfactorily through the union committees.

Wants to Smash Union

Hormel, in the face of defeats administered by the workers and their union, is still planning to smash the union. For this purpose he is training an army.

He failed to form a company union, so now he wants to wipe the union out entirely.

He wants to take back the concessions granted to the workers by the use of force. The role of this army is clear to us. It is a strike-breaking army.

In order that the union will be safeguarded it is necessary that all the workers understand the role that Hormel is playing. His plans can only be met by further determined action on the part of all the workers. The slogan must be raised throughout the plant: **DOWN WITH HORMEL'S PRIVATE ARMY! KEEP ALL DEPUTIZED THUGS OUT OF THE PLANT!**

Saarland Seethes On Plebiscite Eve

(Continued from Page 1)

ligious groups, joined with the Communist Party in the common struggle against the common enemy.

The anti-fascist mass movement has been working like a ferment in the ranks of the Christian population of the Saar. Large numbers of Catholic opponents of Hitler, of the more progressive elements among the middle classes and peasants have joined in the fight of the United Front under the slogan: "For a free Germany and against Hitler!"

Defend Union Against Nazis

In defending the premises of the Christian Metal Workers' Union, which were raided by the Nazi troops on the orders of Ley, the anti-fascist metal workers established the fighting alliance with the Christian union metal workers against the Nazi trade union destroyers.

The definition of the status quo by the League of Nations Council in Geneva, which made it plain that the people of the Saar will have the possibility of voting at some future time for union with a free Germany, has for many Catholic families finally settled the vexed question whether a vote for the status quo would not mean perpetual separation from Germany.

Thus the people's front on the Saar will fight the anti-fascist battle tomorrow under the cry of: "Never to Hitler, for the sake of the German people!"

Reports Will Be Made on National Congress For Social Insurance

Milton Stone, educational director of the Workers Committee on Unemployment, Local 2 and 3, will report on the decisions of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, to which he was a delegate, at a mass meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Madison House, 226 Madison Street. Stone will also report on the Fourth National Convention of the Unemployment Councils, which was held in Washington following the National Congress.

All employed and unemployed workers have been urged to attend. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Rutgers Square Local of the Unemployment Councils.

Sellers of the Daily Worker: What have your experiences been in selling the paper to workers before factories, on street corners, at meetings, and in the home? Write the Daily Worker. Letters will be published to stimulate participation in the circulation campaign.

FARMERS' EMERGENCY RELIEF BILL (H. R. 3471)

The Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, H. R. 3471, as introduced into the House of Representatives Wednesday, Jan. 9, by Representative Usher Burdick of North Dakota, and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, reads as follows:

74TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION. H. R. No. 3471 IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES January 9, 1935

Mr. Burdick introduced the following Bill, by request, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

No. 1.—A BILL

To meet the emergency caused by the crisis, greatly intensified by the drought, to prevent further ruin and dispossession of tenants, sharecroppers, and operator-owners on account of debts, enormous tax and rent payments and because of low prices for the commodities they sell and high prices for what they buy as a result of the growth of monopolies; designated as the **Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill.**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

That because the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act has resulted in intensifying the already existing critical conditions of the farmers by (a) evicting of tens of thousands of tenants, sharecroppers and operator-owners of farms, from their farms and homes through the reduction of acreage programs,

(b) imposing the burden of the cost of benefit payments upon the farmers and workers through the processing tax,

(c) the waste of fertile farm lands and the return to laborious, primitive and subsistence methods of production, while millions of unemployed workers are in serious want,

(d) further strengthening and fostering monopolies among the distributors and processors of agricultural products through the marketing agreements and licenses,

—The Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is hereby revoked and repealed.

Section 2. The term "farmer" as used in this Act means any individual who is engaged in tilling the soil or raising livestock, whether a tenant, sharecropper or owner, who operates his farm primarily by his own labor. None of the benefits or rights of exemptions from taxation granted by this Act shall apply to any landlord or absentee owner or corporation or to any farmer who owns more than one farm, or who operates primarily with hired labor, or to any manager or foreman of a farm.

Steel Mine Parley Set for Feb. 3

(Continued from Page 1)

Mine Workers — must see that a good delegation attends the joint convention.

In some of the locals, it is possible, that the officers will not read the call. They may say that they did not receive it. Some of them will be instructed by the leaders of the U. M. W. of A. to ignore the call. In these cases the members of the locals must see that a call is given to the secretary and that he be forced to read it. If he does not a secretary can be elected that will do so.

Attack of Bosses

Already the rank and file miners can talk of this. Tell the other miners about it. Hold meetings in regard to the conference. See that the members of the locals attend the local meeting. See that they are actively supporting such a move. The miners in the districts around Pittsburgh can easily send delegates. In the districts far from Pittsburgh the miners must make sure that at least a few of the miners attend and bring the report back to the locals of that district. Conferences can be held for this purpose.

The miners should remember that

the 7-hour day and the increase in pay was given to the miners to keep them from striking at the same time the steel workers, railroad and auto workers were talking strike.

C. B. Huntress one of the big leaders of the coal operators in the October, 1934, issue of the Coal Age writes that the coal bosses are convinced that the 7-hour day is impracticable and that we will have to go back to the 8-hour day. New attacks on our conditions are coming.

We have the chance to give the answer. Let the coal miners get together with the steel and other workers. Organizer for the joint conference. In unity there is strength.

Nine Jobless Will Face Trial in Brownsville

The Brownsville Unemployment Councils yesterday called upon all workers to pack the Tenth District Magistrate Court, Pennsylvania and Liberty Avenues, Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when nine unemployed workers come up for trial.

Although all are to be tried on the same day, the arrests grew out of different struggles of the unemployed workers of Brownsville. Two of the arrested workers were seized at the time of the rent strike at 515 Saratoga Avenue. Others were arrested in connection with struggles at the relief station and demonstrations against the LaGuardia sales taxes.

Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party has declared: "We are only playing around with the Daily Worker until we have given it a minimum circulation of 100,000 copies a day. To set the goal of 100,000 circulation is merely to reach those workers with whom we are already in contact. . . . What are you doing to set your contacts to become regular subscribers?"

London Workers Stop Showing of Anti-Soviet Film in Whitechapel

LONDON, Jan. 11.—"Forbidden Territory," an anti-Soviet film being shown at the Whitechapel Cinema here, was forced to stop running when a mass delegation of workers' organizations visited the management.

The deputation which forced the withdrawal of the anti-Soviet film consisted of representatives of trade unions, the Communist Party, the Film and Photo League and the Friends of the Soviet Union. They declared the overwhelming mass of the Whitechapel and Stepney population were strongly in support of the Soviet Union, and demanded the withdrawal of the film, which demand was complied with.

Food Workers Win Agreement With Silver's

The Silver chain, one of the largest cafeteria systems in Greater New York, offered substantial concessions at a conference held with union representatives Wednesday night, which will be placed for approval before the workers in its 11 establishments. This is the second agreement of an important chain to be signed jointly by the Cafeteria Workers' Union, affiliated with the Food Workers' Industrial Union, and Local 302 of the Delicatessen, Countermen and Cooks' Union of the A. F. of L.

In response to the invitation of the Cafeteria Workers' Union, Local 302, agreed to form a joint organization committee, which was composed of three rank and file members and one officer of each union. The first achievement was the campaign among the 500 Silver Company workers.

Folks-Fisher, Willow and Stewarts are next in line in the organization drive. The Silver Company agrees to recognize the two unions and its stores will be divided, a certain number to be under the jurisdiction of each union. All workers are to join the unions within two days. Ninety days after the agreement goes into effect a conference of the company's and union representatives will make further adjustment on the basis of the present agreement. The agreement will go into effect after the membership of both unions approves it.

The following are the provisions agreed upon now: wage increases ranging from \$2 a week to seven per cent for those earning more than \$15.

Both unions and a shop committee at each establishment are recognized. There is to be a 48-hour week for women and 54-hours for men. All split shifts are to be eliminated; no reduction or restriction of food for the workers; no charge for laundry or washing of uniforms at home.

No discrimination in hiring against Negro workers. These are to receive the same wages for the same work done by white workers.

All hiring through the union, and no worker is to be discharged without just cause.

Socialist Paper Hits Union Head

(Continued from Page 1)

a part of a campaign to confuse the issues facing the silk workers of the Plain Goods Department of the American Federation of Silk Workers in their election tomorrow and stave off defeat of the Lovestones, Bill Keller, and his group now in leadership.

Informed of the slanderous article in the New Leader, Vigorito promptly issued the following statement:

"I know that fascism has led to the smashing of the trade unions and that the conditions of the working people have become much worse in those countries where it was permitted to obtain power. As a trade union member, and one who, as everyone here knows, has taken an active part in the fight for decent working conditions for the dyers, I could have nothing to do with such a movement.

Charge Falsehood

"I know that this is the reason that the members of Local 123 have given me such a big majority in the vote for president. The charge that I was refused permission to speak at the Anti-Fascist mass meeting held on Jan. 1 with G. E. Modigliani as speaker, is another falsehood. Brother Yanarall spoke for our local. Had I been invited, I would have been only too glad to join my voice with other's against fascism.

"I, along with most members of our local, voted to support the mass meeting. The information in the story that I am a member of the Italian Republican Club and of the Circolo Nazionale, and that I reason a 'notorious fascist' is just a plain lie. Thousands of Italian workers belong to these and similar clubs, which offer social activities—bowling alleys, pool tables and other forms of recreation. These workers are not any more fascist than I am. Many of the members of the union are in these clubs.

"For instance, our organizer, J. Yanarall, who, as everyone knows, is an enemy of fascism, is a member of the Circolo Nazionale. I don't believe that any worker will sincerely pay attention to these slanders.

Fish Workers Union Will Install 19 New Officers

The installation of the new officers of the Fish Workers' Industrial Union will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place.

Refreshments will be served after the speakers and the installation of officers in the following offices: organizers, Woolfs and Hugg; executive board members, Yoshkowitz, Koblin, Borden, Zukerman, Wander, Stibelman, Zelikowitz, Neareberg, Berlan, Bloom and Isner; grievance board, Singer, Isner, Allen, Soloman, Goldman, Neareberg. All members of the union have been urged to come and bring their families.

World Negro Group Appeals On Abyssinia

Trade Union Committee Protests Imperialist Attacks

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers here has issued an appeal to the working class and intellectuals to protest against the Italian provocation of fascist Italy in forcibly occupying Abyssinian territory. Addressed "To the black and white toilers!" the appeal states:

"The Italian imperialists, after a battle between Italian military forces armed with tanks, machine-guns and airplanes, and Abyssinian troops have made an attack on the native escort to an Anglo-Ethiopian (Abyssinian) Commission studying boundary grazing rights.

"Early press reports reveal that though the Italian forces were heavily armed with the most modern weapons and bombing planes, the Abyssinians defended themselves to the last ditch, resulting in losses to the Italian army of 60 dead and 400 wounded, more than 100 Abyssinians being killed.

"Abyssinia has for a long time been a highly coveted country for plunder and the expansionist schemes of Italian imperialism. Its rich natural resources, the tremendous possibilities of transforming the country into huge cotton plantations, the highly strategic position which it occupies, have been the sources of keen rivalry between the various imperialist powers, especially Italy, France and Britain, for control and domination.

"A new element in the struggle for influence and domination in Abyssinia is Japan, whose imperialists, it is reported, have acquired large areas of cotton land in Abyssinia.

"To carry out their program of exploitation, robbery and enslavement of Abyssinia, the Italian imperialists have launched their first bloody attack and occupied the territory. This is what Mussolini means by the trial to support the contention of Italy's historic, spiritual and cultural mission in Africa.

"The international working class, black and white, especially the British and French workers, must demonstrate their solidarity with the Abyssinian toilers to maintain their independence from imperialist domination. The workers must protest to the Italian consulates and organize protest meetings and actions against this bloody attack of the fascist rulers. Only united working class action can save Abyssinia from imperialist slavery. Fight for the national independence of Abyssinia!

"INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION, COMMITTEE OF NEGRO WORKERS."

Bruno's Lawyer Aided Art Smith

(Continued from Page 1)

corroborate evermore strongly the view that Hauptmann, about whose guilt no one who has been closely acquainted with the case has any doubt, is not the only person involved in the kidnaping. Mrs. Myra Condon Hacker, daughter of Dr. John (Jafise) Condon, who was expected to substantiate her father's testimony to the effect that Hauptmann is the only one guilty of the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby, startled the prosecution yesterday when she declared that the person who came to her father's home with a ransom note was not Hauptmann.

Reilly Names Two

Reilly yesterday partially fulfilled his promise to name the four persons he considers guilty by declaring that he would charge in the indictment the Jewish furrier who died in Leipzig, Germany, shortly after the kidnaping, and Violet Sharpe, maid in the Morrow home who committed suicide after police questioning, as two of the four. Reilly plans to call the lawyer who was expected to place Fisch near Condon's home during the ransom negotiations.

Fisch died penniless in Leipzig and was completely absolved of complicity in the crime by District Attorney Foley of the Bronx at the time of Hauptmann's arrest on Sept. 20, 1934.

The "mystery woman" who has been linked with "Jafise" was identified today as Mrs. Hermine Koron. Although she has still to testify, she declared on the stand that Dr. Condon told her that the Lindbergh ransom money was paid on a farm in New Jersey near Hopewell, instead of at the gate of a cemetery in the Bronx, as Lindbergh and Condon have testified.

Handwriting experts who have studied 287,000 letters in the Lindbergh trial, testified today on the stand that they had identified several handwriting experts picked by the Nazi government in Berlin to help defend Hauptmann, left for the United States Wednesday.

"In a time like this," writes a railroad worker, "when there is so much confusion about what is wrong with our present system, the 'Daily' has kept me from being confused by such demagogues as Coughlin and his National Union for Social Justice. . . . Get the low-down on Coughlin, Huey Long, and other 'saviors' of the people by reading the Daily Worker regularly!"

Legionnaires Warned Against Questionnaire On Bonus Certificates

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Urges Rank and File to Refuse Information Which Could Be Used to Slash Relief

In a statement issued yesterday, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League called upon the rank and file veterans and ex-servicemen to refuse to fill out the questionnaires now being distributed in the posts of the American Legion relative to the payment of the bonus.

These questionnaires, which list seven questions, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League statement declared, can only be for the purpose of denying relief, cutting relief to those now on the rolls or to regiment the use of the bonus, if paid, to substitute for relief payments.

The W.E.S.L. statement declares that this new scheme "presents a very serious danger to the rank and file unemployed ex-servicemen."

"This can be seen clearly when it is remembered that the National Department of the Legion has ordered set up in every State Department and County Council an 'Americanism Committee,' whose sole purpose it is to spy upon every active trade unionist, militant unemployed or other articulate, struggling member of the exploited masses.

"Planned to Cut Relief

"These questionnaires" the statement declared "are supposed to be for securing information to refute the statement of President Roosevelt relative to the use to which the veterans put the first half of the money received from their adjusted compensation certificates. But, in going over the seven questions printed on the questionnaire, they seem to be entirely in line with the questions being answered to the officials of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, with a view to cutting off the relief rolls certain categories of the unemployed.

"For instance, question 4, 'If you borrowed (on the certificates) are you paying the interest?' Obviously, if any unemployed ex-serviceman on the relief rolls was attempting to meet the interest payments on his certificate in order that it might not be entirely liquidated by the annual compounding of this interest and information to this effect were to be placed in the hands of the relief administrators, this unemployed veteran would be immediately and arbitrarily removed from the rolls.

Threats Made To Guardsmen For Exposure System in USSR

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—A fascist threat "to tear your place apart" has been received by The Army News, a worker-guardsmen bulletin published by groups of guardsmen of the 33d Division of the Illinois National Guard. The office of the Army News is at 2019 West Division Street this city.

The threat is contained in a letter from an anonymous sergeant-henchman of Captain Bravos, commander of Company D, 132d Infantry, and is in response to an exposure by rank and file members of the company of graft in the handling of a company fund to which the men are forced to contribute, and in overcharges for locks for their lockers and other expenses levied on them for special equipment. The men also reported that 65 men in the company were forced to pay a mysterious levy of \$1 before receiving their pay-checks.

The Army News, in publishing the threatening letter of Captain Bravos' henchman, repeats the charges made by rank and file members of his company. Commenting on the sergeant's claim that before his captain's business got so bad, the captain would furnish funds for the men's special equipment out of his own pocket, the worker-guardsmen publishers of the Army News state:

"You write that your commanding officer bought shoe brushes, polish, coffee and rolls for the entire company two years ago. We do not wish to have the captain spend his money so freely. If you had read our paper, you will see that our demands are for the government supplying these items. But we would ask you to think twice before you make the following statement: 'I want to mention that members of the sergeant's claim that before his captain's business got so bad, the captain would furnish funds for the men's special equipment out of his own pocket, the worker-guardsmen publishers of the Army News state:

"If you are sincere in eliminating graft in your company, we would propose:

- (1) Have financial accounting to the men.
- (2) Elect committees representing the men to audit all finances.
- (3) Demand the government supply you with special equipment."

Unemployed rank and file members of the National Guard are demanding jobs at union wages; five dollars weekly cash relief for unemployed men; no deduction of drill pay from relief budget; enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill; and against strikebreaking duty."

Strike Leader To Face Trial In Lancaster

Communist, Former SP Leader, Is Victim of Frame-Up

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 11.—The case of J. Granville Eddy, arrested in connection with the general textile strike, will come to trial here in Lancaster, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Eddy is a former local leader of the Socialist Party and recently joined the Communist Party. He has become the most popular mass speaker in the area. His courageous exposures of the local politicians and their mill-owner allies have attracted wide attention. They fear his hold on the masses. So, they are trying to railroad him to jail.

The local authorities accuse him of "obstructing justice" when on the picket line, for protesting against the arrest of a worker for selling the Daily Worker.

The International Labor Defense is rallying mass support. A mass meeting is scheduled in Red Men's Hall, Monday, Jan. 14, at 8 p.m. The main speaker will be Bill O'Donnell of Vineland, N. J., who was recently released by mass pressure from prison where he had been confined for work in connection with the Seabrook farm strike.

"We have just begun to fight," said Frank Scott, local organizer of the International Labor Defense. "The issue is the workers' right to organize, to strike and to picket for better wages. Mayor Ross and his politicians are the real criminals. It is they who conspired with the mill owners to smash the strike and thereby lower wages. The proof is that right after the strike they attempted to lower wages 25 per cent in the American Silk Mill. We call on the workers to come to the mass meeting in Red Men's Hall, Monday night and to jam the court room Tuesday."

Leninism Discussions Will Be Held Tomorrow

Four round-table discussions on Leninism and the American Communist Party have been arranged by Section One of the Party in preparation for the Lenin Memorial meeting.

The discussions will take place 1:30 o'clock, Sunday afternoon at the following clubs: Italian Workers Club, 311 East Twelfth Street, George Skladnik will speak; Italian Workers Club, 117 McDougal Street, Margaret Gow will speak; Chicago Youth Club, 380 Grand Street, George Lewis will speak; and the Zukunft Workers Club, 31 Second Avenue where Art Stein will speak.

All members of Communist units who live in the vicinity of these clubs have been urged to attend the discussions and to use the invitations that have been issued to bring five sympathizers with them. Discussions from the floor will follow the speakers and every one will have the right to take the floor.

Organizations—Send your greetings to the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary. Your greetings should reach the 'Daily' before January 12th.

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CITY-WIDE ELECTION RALLY TO MEET TOMORROW IN CHICAGO

Conference to Launch Fight of C. P. Candidates

Workers to Push Fight for Election of Racz in Eighth Ward

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Their fighting spirit aroused by the flagrant fascist attacks of the Hearst press and the American Legion leader, and their courage heightened by the Hillsboro victory scored this week by the working class of Chicago, led by the Communist Party in making last minute preparations for the workers' united front election conference which is to be held tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at Mirror Hall, 1136 North Western Avenue.

The workers assembled at Sunday's conference will hear men and women from their own class who have risen to leadership because they were always in the forefront of the masses' struggles.

Robert Minor will give the main report. When he finishes, the floor will be open to discussion by the delegates from working class organizations. There will be six delegates from American Federation of Labor locals. In true democratic fashion they will discuss the program presented by the Communist Party, and organize their forces to carry this program to Chicago's masses of working men and women.

Other speakers will be the Communist candidate for Mayor, twenty-five year old Karl Lockner, leader of the Cook County Unemployment Councils, and the Communist candidate for City Treasurer, Sam Hammarmark, veteran leader of the working class. Every effort is being made to get the candidate for City Clerk, Herbert Newton, Negro, released from jail to appear at the conference. He is in jail for his leadership in the struggle against racial discrimination.

The thirty-five candidates nominated for Aldermen at Workers' United Front Conferences in the wards, will be present. Six of these are Negroes; four are women workers.

POINDEXTER OPENS FIGHT

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Demanding the immediate release of Herbert Newton as one of the candidates for Negro rights, David R. Poinexter, city secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, fired the opening gun in his campaign for alderman of the Third Ward at the Royal Circle Hall on Wednesday night.

"The imprisonment of Herbert Newton for seventy-two days in Bridewell is a case against Newton alone, declared Poinexter, but an attack on every Negro in Chicago. Newton was imprisoned for picketing Wendell Phillips High School demanding the right of Negroes to jobs on public works. He was imprisoned for insisting on his right to live in a flat for which he had paid rent.

"If we allow his sentence to go unchallenged, no Negro will be safe in his home if a landlord decides to make it a 'white' building; no Negro will win the right to work on public works and other constructions."

Other speakers at the meeting were Jane Newton, wife of the Communist candidate for City Clerk, and recent victor in a sanity trial following her eviction, Dr. Arthur B. Falls, of the Interracial Commission of the Urban League, and Robert Minor, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. A telegram was sent to newly elected Congressman Arthur Mitchell, insisting that he take action on the Newton case by wiring the court to vacate the sentence.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.

ORGANIZATIONS—Attention! All organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on April 26, 1935. The Fraternal League has this date for its Grand 11th Annual Spring Concert in the Academy of Music.

Sunday night forum, Workers School, 958 Chestnut St., George Morris, editor Western Worker, during general strike, speaks "The San Francisco Strike," 8 p. m. sharp. Subs. 25c.

Kirov Memorial Meeting, Jan. 14, 8 p. m., at Grand Central Station, 100 East 42nd St. Admission 50c. Prominent speakers and delegates from Unemployment Insurance Congress and Unemployment Council National Convention. All active members of U. C. and all those interested invited to the meeting.

Kirov Memorial Meeting, Sunday, Jan. 13, at Walton Restaurant, 461 S. 63rd St., 2nd floor, 8 p. m. Admission 50c. Prominent speakers and delegates from Unemployment Insurance Congress.

Chicago, Ill.

First Chicago League of Workers Theatre, New Theatre Nite, Saturday, Jan. 12, 8:30 p. m. at John Reed Club, 509 S. State St.

Pearl M. Hart, Public Defender, will lecture at Chicago Pen and Hammer Forum, Sunday evening, Jan. 13, 8 p. m., at 20 East Ontario St. on the subject: "Police and Prostitutes." Adm. 15c.

A Play, "Eviction," by Workers Lab. Theatre. Also lecture: "Japanese Imperialism in the Far East" by J. H. editor "The Chinese Vanguard." Admission 15c. Also, West Side Workers Forum, 1118 W. Madison St., Sunday, Jan. 13, 8 p. m.

Boston, Mass.

Housewarming by Vanguard Dance School, Sat., Jan. 12, 8 p. m., at 18 Truro St., Back Bay Station. Adm. 15c. Entertainment, Refreshments, Mass Folk Dancing.

Meriden, Conn.

Performance and Dance at Horizon Hall, 87 Camp St., Sat., Jan. 12, 7 p. m. Dancing. Come and have a fine time.

Detroit, Mich.

Apron and Necktie Dance, Saturday, Jan. 12, 8:30 p. m. at 893 12th St. cor. Taylor. Auxiliaries Central Comm. Women's Councils. Adm. 15c.



ROBERT MINOR

Lenin Rally Radio Time Is Cancelled

Philadelphia Broadcast Banned—Milwaukee, Newark Meetings

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The management of Station WRAX yesterday refused the use of the station to broadcast the speeches at the Lenin Memorial Meeting, in spite of a previously completed agreement for two broadcasts on Monday, Jan. 14, and Thursday, Jan. 17.

This action follows on the heels of a series of recent attacks on the civil liberties of workers here, including the cancellation by the city of a contract for the use of the city-owned Convention Hall for the Lenin Memorial Meeting on Jan. 18; the poisonous attack by Judge McBee on the Communist Party and the working class, the order by the Pennsylvania Superior Court remanding six young workers to jail for participating in an anti-fascist demonstration, and the re-opening of the drive by Federal authorities to deport A. W. Mills, district organizer of the Communist Party here.

In answer to this concentrated terror drive, Philadelphia workers are planning a huge turnout for the Lenin Memorial Meeting, which will take place at the Market Street Arena, 46th and Market Streets, on Friday evening, Jan. 18.

Milwaukee Meeting

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—The Lenin Memorial Meeting in Milwaukee will be held Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at 7:30 p. m. in the Plankinton Hall of the Milwaukee Auditorium. Max Bedacht of New York, national secretary of the International Workers Order, will be the main speaker in addition to local speakers. An attractive musical program has been arranged.

Newark Rally

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Newark's Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held at Laurel Garden, 457 Springfield Avenue, Newark, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20, it was announced today by Henry Sazer, district organizer.

The Soviet film masterpiece, "Three Songs About Lenin," will be shown. The featured speaker will be Carl Revere of the staff of the Daily Worker.

The meeting will close with violin selections by Carlo, 14-year-old musician, accompanied by Mae Gobleman, and a presentation by the Jack London Theatre.

The meeting will begin promptly at 2:30; doors will be opened an hour earlier.

Organizations—Send your greetings to the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary. Your greetings should reach the 'Daily' before January 12th.

Make sure that you do not forget to send your greetings to the Daily Worker on its Anniversary. Send your greeting TODAY!

Mayor McLevy Lays Base for Relief Slashes

By Andrew Overgaard

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 11.—Hiding under demagogic "attacks against shirkers" and "racketeering in relief," the McLevy Socialist Party administration is preparing for further drastic cuts in relief in the city of Bridgeport.

Mr. McLevy is following in the foot-steps of the Roosevelt administration in preparing severe attacks on the unemployed. In the January 6 Bridgeport Sunday Herald, he flashed the line of the Socialist administration about "politicians who got soft jobs on relief," and statements from Jasper McLevy threatening attacks against such "politicians," which are in reality only made in order to hide the coming attacks against the relief workers.

According to the Sunday Herald, "The city officials are determined to change the system which gives many families on relief a larger income than is earned for longer hours by workers in factories and other employment."

Average Relief \$5.60

It is interesting to note that the average relief pay on city relief jobs is \$5.60 a week for 3 days work, plus

Robert Minor Will Give Main Report on Tasks in Municipal Poll

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—In the Eighth Ward here, two hundred workmen and women met in a united front conference and nominated a young milk wagon driver, George Racz, as their candidate for Alderman.

From his past record, which had won their esteem, they know that if they elect him, they will have someone in the City Council who would speak for their interests, someone who will fight for their needs, for better living conditions.

Approximately every third person in this ward is totally unemployed, and thousands are on part-time work. There are hundreds on the miserable, inadequate relief, living a life of slow starvation. Other families are denied any kind of relief at all.

Immediately on learning of Racz's nomination, the Capitol Dairy Company, for which he drove a wagon, fired him, and refused to refund his bond of \$200. The company figured, of course, that it would make a horrible example of him.

But the Capitol Dairy Company now wishes that it had not been so hasty. The workers who nominated Racz rallied their relatives and neighbors, thereby bringing strong pressure to bear on the dairy company, and demanding Racz's reinstatement. Telephone calls from working class organizations all over the city, telegrams of protest, and other effective forms of protest, gave the dairy company something to think about.

Racz, they discovered, had become a figure of importance. The voters, aroused by this flagrant fascist persecution, and its denial of fundamental American rights, dug in for a real fight. And then the regular politicians began to worry.

In no time the workers had collected more than enough signatures to place Racz on the ballot, and in their house-to-house canvass and their mass meeting they made contact with the dissatisfied rank and file of the Democratic Party who are in almost open revolt against the present incumbent who is candidate for re-election. The Racz struggle has spread throughout the city, almost as if it had been routed over the Capitol Dairy lines. His candidacy has become a concentration issue in the workers' United Front Election campaign. He will be introduced at the city-wide united front election conference which is to be held tomorrow morning at Mirror Hall, 1136 North Western Avenue.

This Racz case, in addition to stripping all pretense of "fair play" and "democracy" from the employers, has likewise exposed once more the pussy-footing of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor and its alignment with the employers against militancy on the part of the workers. Racz was a member of the Milk Drivers' Union for six years; yet the union failed to come to his defense when he was fired. Against this open challenge to the American Federation of Labor, the leaders do nothing.

Grocery Clerks Vote Strike in Chain Store

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—By a vote of 295 against five, members of Local 712 of Retail Clerks of the International Protective Association, voted Tuesday night to call a strike at the 200 stores of the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company, chain grocers, with stores in Cleveland, Akron, Kent and Barberton. The date when the strike is to be called is left in the hands of the executive board of the local, which will meet Monday evening to make the decision. The strike decision was taken after negotiations pending for over two weeks failed to bring an agreement.

Living Costs Go Up

WASHINGTON (FP)—Consumers have been paying 54.1 per cent more for lard, 27.2 per cent more for canned peas, 23.8 per cent more for butter and 21.6 per cent more for oranges in November, 1934 than in the same month of 1933, according to the Consumers' Guide, publication of the Department of Agriculture. For most other foods consumers are paying anywhere from 5 to 15 per cent more this year.

National Board Stalls on Poll For Steel Mills

Applications for Union Membership Pile Up at Duquesne

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (By Mail)—The National Steel Labor Relations Board continued to stall on their order for an election in the Duquesne and McDonald plants of the Carnegie Steel Co., evading an answer to a direct wire sent them by William Spang, militant president of the Fort Duquesne Lodge of the A. A. which demanded a yes or no answer as to whether the poll would be held or not.

Meanwhile the company continues its activities in trying to split the solid ranks of the steel workers in Duquesne by having petitions circulated by company union representatives, which demand a six-hour day measure be enacted by Congress.

Despite the low level of production in the Duquesne mill, many new workers are being hired so as to pad the payroll lists of the company in the eventuality that an opportunity to use the payroll against the A. A. presents itself, and to get as many new hands as possible, who might be induced to scale in case of struggle, into the mill.

Sentiment is strong for a walkout, but nothing would play into the company's hands more than a strike at Duquesne at the present time, and the workers realize the importance of organizing other weaker mills if a strike struggle is to be successful.

New applications for union membership are being received every day as the workers turn in old pay envelopes to be used as a basis for a voting list if the company continues its refusal to turn over lists and the board continues to stall.

The company has made little headway in raising the red scare by means of a lynch-editorial in the weekly Duquesne Times, and many of the townspeople are openly denouncing this incitement to mob violence written by the bosses and published under the editor's name.

Joint Committee Comes To Albany to Sponsor Education Legislation

While no moves have as yet been made to rally the teachers of New York City to support the bills which are about to be introduced in their behalf, the legislative committee of the Joint Committee of Teachers' Organizations arrived in Albany Tuesday to begin the campaign.

The bills expressing the needs of the teachers include the repeal of the Ives Law, a bill to restore the 1932 salary schedule, one to strengthen the teachers' tenure law and one to appropriate \$1,000,000 from the \$40,000,000 relief bond issue to be used to feed and clothe the needy children.

While the first three measures have received a great deal of discussion from the teachers, the last bill which proposes to feed the children of the unemployed at the expense of the unemployed for whom the sum was appropriated, is almost totally unknown to the teachers.

The last session of the State Legislature passed a law making it mandatory for the Department of Welfare to appropriate sufficient funds for feeding and clothing needy children to keep them comfortably in school. An attempt has been made by the Joint Committee or any other organization to demand that it be put into effect.

The representatives of the Joint Committee, Mrs. Anna R. Pettibone, Miss May A. Healy, Miss Lillian Hatch, Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz and William R. Fisher, chairman, were severely criticized last winter by the teachers for their failure to organize mass delegations of teachers to attend the session of the legislature where furloughs for teachers were finally passed which reduced their salaries.

Wages Drop

WASHINGTON (FP)—Average weekly earnings of factory workers in December, 1934, show a drop to \$20.08 from the year's high point of \$21.00 in May, according to Department of Commerce estimates based on reports from 25 industries.

Detroit Cop, 'Like Hitler,' Shoots Jew

Murder by Jew-Baiter Arouses Mass Indignation

By A. B. Magil

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—"You god-damn Jews ought to be run off of Hastings Street. You need a Hitler in this country to take care of you, and you're going to get one."

It was one of "Detroit's finest" speaking, Policeman Starling Markham. He and another cop, Robert Brinkham, had just entered the grocery and meat market owned by a Jew, Simon Cash, on Hastings Street, near Erskine. They came in to give the owner a ticket because he had his chicken coops protruding six inches over the property line onto the sidewalk. Cash was away at the time and the only ones in the place were his son, Charles, a student at Wayne University, and another young Jew, David Meister, who worked there as a butcher.

At Markham's insulting fascist remarks, Meister replied that if the cop were not in uniform, he would take him outside and show him what Hitler looked like. He also said that he would report both policemen for insulting the Jews.

The next day Markham and Brinkham appeared again, wrote out another ticket and again insulted the Jews, asking Meister how he liked Hitler now. Meister, angered, walked from behind the meat counter, went to the fish counter and picked up a plunger, a stick about four feet long with a rubber vacuum cap attached to it. Brandishing the plunger, he ordered the cops to get out. He followed them to the door where Policeman Brinkham put his foot on Meister's leg, pulled out his gun and fired.

For 16 days Meister lay in Receiving Hospital, critically wounded. On Dec. 28 he died.

Immediately after the shooting, detectives took Charles Cash, son of the owner, who had witnessed the affair, to headquarters for what they said was questioning. At headquarters the 17-year-old youth was thrown into a cell and treated like a criminal. He was held till the next afternoon and released on \$1,000 bail on a charge of felonious assault with intent to do great bodily harm.

The attitude of the authorities is further indicated by the behavior of Judge Arthur Gordon, who when young Cash appeared before him for examination Jan. 4, declared the policeman should have shot both of them.

Large sections of the Jewish population of Detroit have been aroused by this brutal murder and frame-up. Simon Cash, owner of the store, wanted to rally a mass protest movement to demand actions against the fascist murderers. He has, however, been restrained by the attorney for his son, Larry Davidow, who is a Socialist Party leader, and by the Socialist Jewish Daily Forward, who want to hush up the whole matter.

The American League Against War and Fascism has appointed a committee to investigate the case and offer its full support.

Chicago Mass Meeting To Expose Hearst Lies Against Soviet Union

CHICAGO, Ill.—A mass meeting to expose the slanders of the Hearst press and rally support for the Soviet Union, has been called for Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street, by the Friends of the Soviet Union.

In the call it was pointed out that it is of vital importance at this time when all the imperialist countries are trying to prepare a war against the workers' fatherland, that the American workers understand the facts surrounding the Kirov assassination so that they will be prepared to defeat the plans of the war makers.

Wages Drop

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Boston District Pledges 125 Per Cent of Quota In Circulation Campaign

Promises to Exceed Quota of 400 Daily and 600 Saturday Subscriptions for Daily Worker as the Nation-Wide Drive for New Readers Starts

"We intend to do at least as well as we did in the financial drive!"

With this declaration of the district's objective, Alice Ward, Daily Worker representative of Boston, yesterday announced to the "Daily" that Boston's plan of action in the circulation drive was already speeding to the units and that district-wide publicity on the subscription contest was under way.

Boston will have to secure 125 per cent of its quota in the present drive, if it is to equal its work in the financial campaign.

It will have to go further, however, to equal its record in last year's circulation drive. In that drive it raised 138 per cent of its quota, gaining 828 new readers, more than any other district except New York.

Why Boston Should Succeed

With the proper attitude, Boston can not fail to get the required number of new readers and subscribers. Now England like all other parts of the country has tens of thousands of militant workers, and every one is a potential reader of the Daily Worker. Lawrence, New Bedford, Haverhill, Fall River, Worcester—these cities must be thoroughly canvassed with the paper.

The workers who received the thousands of extra copies of the "Daily" which were printed during the textile strike, and who were not followed up, must be approached again. Boston's past record shows that it can succeed in increasing the Daily Worker's circulation.

Special Anniversary Edition

Boston, furthermore, has set itself a minimum of 5,000 sales for the Special Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition. It must get off to a good start in the circulation campaign by achieving a truly mass distribution of this issue. This issue will be a great incentive for new readers to become regular readers. It should be used as a groundwork for gaining Boston's quota in the drive.

Bundle orders and greetings for this edition must be in by Jan. 12. Every workers' organization and Communist Party unit should be urged to greet the "Daily" on its eleventh anniversary.

Reply Shows Weakness Of Linville's Protest Against 'Loyalty' Test

The weakness of the position against the "loyalty" questionnaire taken by Henry R. Linville, president of the Teachers Union, was laid bare last week when George J. Ryan, chairman of the Board of Examiners, declared that the question of loyalty is "properly an examination question coming under the head of general fitness."

Linville had sent a letter to Dr. George J. Ryan, basing his opposition to the questionnaire chiefly on the legal ground that it was an eligibility requirement and that therefore only the Board of Superintendents had the legal power to make such a test. The reply of Dr. Smith denies that it is anything of the sort, but that it is simply an examination question for candidates and therefore completely within the power of the Examiners to force on candidates.

Although Linville had at first agreed that the "loyalty" questionnaire was "perfectly fair," he had been forced by a Union Delegate Assembly to make a protest against it. The rank and file had tried to widen the protest to include the entire campaign against academic freedom which the school authorities have been making.

Toledo Labor Unions Endorse Fight Against War and Fascism

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The Toledo Labor Union of Toledo, representing more than 20,000 organized workers, endorsed every resolution passed by the recent Conference Against War and Fascism. The conference was initiated by the American League Against War and Fascism.

Workers Clubs to Give Course in Principles Of Club Organization

A call was issued yesterday by the Associated Workers Clubs to all members of the clubs to register for the class in "Principles of Club Organization" which will begin next Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, 7 to 8:30 o'clock at 95 East Twelfth Street. The tremendous growth of the clubs in recent months has brought with it an increased demand for trained leaders. The classes will be open to both members and non-members at a nominal charge of \$1.50 for employed and \$1.25 for unemployed workers or students.

Sellers of the Daily Worker: What have your experiences been in sling the paper to workers before factories, on street corners, at meetings, and in the home? Write the Daily Worker. Letters will be published to stimulate participation in the circulation campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. LENIN LIEBKNECHT LUXEMBURG MEMORIAL MEETING Friday, January 18, 1935 ARENA, 45th and Market St.

• Program

M. OLGIN, Editor Morning Freiheit and MANNING JOHNSON, Nationally Known Negro labor leader, will speak • Chorus of 200 voices • Dance Group • Madam Sue Smith McDonald, Negro contralto • Pulger's Red Poppy Orchestra

Admission: Reserved seat \$1 and 75c — General Admission: 50c

C.P. Endorses East St. Louis Worker Slate

4 Leaders of Struggle Chosen to Run for City Offices

By Bill Sentner

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Communist Party entered the local election campaign yesterday with an endorsement of the Workers Ticket on which one Negro and three white working class leaders are running for the offices of Mayor and City Commissioners. This slate will be the only one in the primaries that comes off on February 19 that will include a Negro worker for office.

The candidates, Mack Sheppard, William Z. Lipe, Ray Wycoff, and Jessie Blue are known to East St. Louis workers as organizers and leaders of many unemployed demonstrations and struggles against evictions, and in the fight for higher wages, as in the Nut Pickers Strike, the Lewin Metal Strike, Federal Barge Line Strike, the Philip "66" strike, and many others.

The platform of the Workers' Ticket calls for the passage of the Workers Unemployment and Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827; for immediate winter relief for the thousands of the school children; protection of home owners and workers from evictions and foreclosures; repeal of the sales tax; loans to the veterans and payment of the bonus; for full social, economic and political equality for the Negro people, the construction of a free city hospital and clinic, free bathhouses and swimming pools.

The Communist Party is issuing an appeal to the Socialist workers and the members of the Pacific Movement and the Federal State Aid Association to support these worker candidates.

Workers! Enter the Special Subscription Contest

- 1st Prize—A Free Trip to the Soviet Union.
- 2nd Prize—A Month in Any Workers' Camp, or \$50 in Cash.
- 3rd Prize—Two Weeks in Any Workers' Camp or \$25 in Cash.
- 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Prizes—One Week in Any Workers' Camp, or \$12 in Cash.

—Rules of the Contest—

- 1—Open to all readers and supporters of the Daily Worker. (Staff members and those employed in the Daily Worker District Offices excluded.)
- 2—Contest to start January 5, 1935 (midnight), and to close April 5, 1935 (midnight).
- 3—All contestants must register with the national office of the Daily Worker.
- 4—Contestants must enter all subscription upon Special Contest Subscription Blank (obtainable at time of registration).
- 5—All contest subscriptions must be forwarded to the national office of the Daily Worker immediately for registration to the credit of the contestant.
- 6—Those competing for the first prize (a free trip to the Soviet Union) must secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (Those securing the most over 25, within the 25 to the Soviet Union.) Those competing for the other nine prizes must secure a minimum of 10 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (The nine securing the most subscriptions win the prizes.)
- 7—Half-yearly, quarter-yearly and Saturday subscriptions will be credited in the contest as follows: 2 six-month subs. equal 1 yearly sub.; 4 quarter-yearly subs. equal 1 yearly sub.; 4 Saturday subs. equal 1 yearly sub.
- 8—Contest subscriptions will only be credited when obtained from new subscribers, or from subscribers whose subscriptions have expired for a period of two months or more.
- 9—All contest subscriptions registered must be accompanied by cash payment in full.
- 10—The contest is only open to individuals.
- 11—Every worker entering the contest automatically becomes a member of the Daily Worker Shock Brigade Troops. Every registered contestant will receive an attractive Shock Brigade Button upon receipt of his first subscription to the contest.
- 12—Every worker competing for the first prize (a free trip to the Soviet Union), must sign a special contest pledge card, indicating the contestant's intention to secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions. These competing for the other nine prizes must sign the pledge card, indicating their intention to secure a minimum of 10 yearly subscriptions. (Pledge cards will be available at all points of registration for the contest.)

In the event of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded to the tying contestants.

Daily Worker
50 East 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

MARINE MEN FIGHT HOPKINS' POLICY OF FORCED LABOR

Seamen Organize Against Relief Administrator's Strikebreaking 'De-casualization' Plan—Walk Out in New Orleans

By W. C. McQUISTON
Sitting specifically that seamen would either have to work on the forced labor government projects or be denied relief, Aubrey Williams, assistant to Harry Hopkins, said: "Instructions have been sent to all relief directors that seamen from now on will be classed with the remainder of the transients and given no special occupational status; if they refuse the work we offer we will consider the refusal to work as a sign that they do not wish to receive our relief."

These words clearly define the present government policy of forced labor and de-casualization in the marine industry. This means that if a seaman through hunger is forced to accept the so-called "work relief," he will be isolated from chances of obtaining a ship and will be classed as "unemployable," becoming a permanent resident in a concentration camp where he will be a "reserve" to be used as a strikebreaker during strikes and a merchant marine conscript in the event of war.

New Orleans Seamen Strike Against Forced Labor

On Dec. 26, the seamen in New Orleans were given work assignments of 30 hours a week in Algiers across the Mississippi from New Orleans. Under the leadership of the Waterfront Unemployment Council and the Marine Workers Industrial Union, the seamen voted to strike against forced labor and picket lines were established at the feeding and housing projects, the Algiers ferry and other places. Relief officials immediately stopped relief for the seamen but despite this the strike remained practically 100 per cent effective and the seamen established their own feeding and housing arrangements for the strikers. The shore workers in Algiers and New Orleans are enthusiastically supporting the strikers and a number of small restaurants are feeding groups of seamen free of charge during the strike.

Mass Delegation Presents Demands in Washington

Seamen delegates from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, New Orleans, Houston, Cleveland and Buffalo, attending the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance in Washington, D. C., presented the demands of the unemployed seamen to the Transit Division of the F.E.R.A. They were met by Miss Wickenden, who is temporarily in charge of the Transit Division, replacing W. J. Plunkert who has been "transferred." In answer to the delegations' demand for a specific answer on the question of forced labor, Miss Wickenden stated:

"The original memorandum which Mr. Williams sent out has been rescinded. [The memorandum specifically instructed that seamen be given a special occupational status with no work and that they be housed and fed convenient to the waterfront.—W. C. M.] They are not going to make exceptions in the case of the seamen. No other occupational group which has been recognized as an occupational group, Hopkins and Williams felt that they could not justify this condition. This bulletin has subsequently been interpreted by Mr. Williams as meaning that seamen shall be given relief on the basis of their legal settlement and not on the basis of their occupation. The majority of unattached seamen who do not acquire residence are therefore classed as transients. This involves the working policy to which you are objecting. None of the quotations are extracts of a complete stenogram of the interview.—W. C. M.)

Falling to obtain a satisfactory answer to the demands after a two hour controversy with Miss Wickenden, the delegation presented two main demands:

- 1.—That seamen on strike against forced labor in New Orleans and Baltimore be immediately reinstated on relief without being required to work.
 - 2.—That the government immediately institute open hearings in all ports to determine the status of seamen, conditions of employment and mismanagement of relief.
- Miss Wickenden, no longer able to remain the buffer between Hopkins' office and the seamen's delegation, stated:

"Forced labor—that ruling was made by Mr. Williams and I brought to his attention the other day the fact that the New Orleans seamen were not accepting this arrangement and he says that ruling will have to stand. I am passing on to you what he said to me. I would be glad to call him for you—he said he would see you."

The delegation then demanded a copy of the stenogram of the interview and when assured they would

Williams Defines Relief Policy

Aubrey Williams met the delegation with an outstretched hand and a broad demagogic smile but quickly changed his attitude when presented with four basic demands:

- 1.—No forced labor—all work to be paid for at the union standard rate of \$4.50 per day with a minimum of three days work per week.
- 2.—Cash relief equivalent to at least three 25 cent meals a day—35 cents for a bed—this a minimum to vary according to locality. Two carfare a day, plus tobacco money in addition to be furnished with toilet articles, clothing, etc. Passage of U. S. 2827.
- 3.—Open hearings on relief, seamen's occupational status, etc.—to be held immediately in all ports.
- 4.—Immediate reinstatement of all seamen in Baltimore who have been denied relief because of their refusal to work and in New Orleans where they are striking against work.

The Delegation Stated that these demands constituted an ultimatum, that the refusal to grant these demands meant that strikes would be instituted against forced labor in all ports as soon as was started and that in addition, relief strikes would be organized in sympathy with the striking New Orleans seamen.

Giving the seamen's definition of their own status and the necessity of a special occupational status on relief, the chairman of the delegation stated:

"The seamen have a definite home—here home is the sea—therefore, any port where a seaman may be or any ship upon which he works, is his legal residence. Ship schedules vary and a seaman in order to obtain employment, must be on the waterfront 24 hours a day. This precludes any form of forced labor or concentration camp existence. We want work but we also want union wages for our work—any other arrangement is not suitable and will not be accepted by the seamen."

Unable to give an answer without consultation with the brain trust, Aubrey Williams asked the delegation to return later, saying at the same time: "You seamen give us more trouble and worry than all other persons on relief."

The delegation returned at six o'clock and Williams made the statement that an agreement could only be reached on the basis of seamen accepting the new work schedule would mean work in Navy Yards and on laid up ships. The delegation was particularly a victory for the fourteen Hillsboro defendants is an outstanding victory for the working-class, and a confirmation of the correctness of the policies pursued by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense in mobilizing broad masses of workers in their defense and against the Illinois criminal syndicalist law.

Strike Against Forced Labor

The government New Deal relief policy is clear. Through work relief their intention is to isolate the militant and "unemployables" from the marine industry. To take hundreds of young seamen and send them abroad training ships as they have already done on the hospital ship, "Mercy," in Philadelphia, and to train these young seamen as naval reserves and strikebreakers.

In the past, the seamen have forced important and far-reaching concessions from the relief fakers. In all ports seamen have won important victories. In Baltimore the relief struggles of the seamen forced the granting for a time of seamen's control of relief and the recognition of the seamen controlled Centralized Shipping Bureau. Forced labor is no longer a threat. It has now become a part and parcel of the entire relief administration. In every port the seamen in the Waterfront Unemployment Council, the International Seamen's Union and the Marine Workers Industrial Union must forge a mighty united front against forced labor and for cash relief and the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. What was accomplished in Baltimore last year can be done in all ports. United action, a united struggle and against forced labor will do this. We must prepare now to strike against forced labor as soon as it is initiated. We must support the strike of the unemployed seamen in New Orleans. We must institute actions immediately in the ship houses in the Seamen's Industrial Union. We must visit ships and get a flood of protest telegrams sent from the employed seamen protesting against forced labor. We must mobilize the non-seamen transients and all fraternal organizations and trade unions for our defense. The battle is on. Forward to cash relief—for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Bill Prepared by CTG To Raise School Funds

In order to make more possible the appointment of teachers and the restoration of those services which have been eliminated from the schools to save money, the Classroom Teacher Groups has prepared a bill for the State Legislature which would force the city to allocate a larger sum for education in the budget.

The bill would raise the present 49 mills per dollar of assessed value to be appropriated from the assessed valuation to 51 mills. At the present assessed value of property in the city, this would amount to an increase of about \$4,000,000.

The 'Achievements' of Mr. LaGuardia; His 'Non-Partisan' Regime Examined

By SIMON W. GERSON

OVER a network of twenty-six radio stations, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia gave an account Thursday night of his first year in office. The newspapers have already carried long articles on Fusion's first year. Mingled with official boasts of "accomplishments" were the eulogies of the metropolitan press to a "non-partisan" regime.

But militant workers and honest students in general of municipal politics will examine the First Year of Fiorello a little more carefully. Close scrutiny will reveal that under the mask of a non-partisan municipal government, Mayor LaGuardia has carried out the policies of the bankers, the real dictators of the city, and has been, simultaneously, building his own machine. He may have forgotten some of his promises to the voters, but the Mayor has not for one moment neglected his own political fortunes. What he fondly hopes is political capital on which he may later draw has been carefully deposited.

LaGuardia rode to power on the tide of a political reaction that had set in against established political machines throughout the country. His demagogic was the one that helped propel him to the shores of City Hall.

In New York City in the Summer of 1933, when the nomination of ex-Congressman LaGuardia was announced, a number of peculiar factors obtained. Basic to the whole situation was the wide-spread unemployment and the sharp struggles, led by the Unemployment Councils and the Communist Party, against the removal of relief from the Tammany administration. It was everywhere near adequate. Broad actions led by the Communist Party in the teeth of the bitterest police terror had a great deal to do with bringing the Tiger into disrepute in sections ordinarily considered Tammany strongholds.

The Metropolitan Mess With the bottom dropping out of business and real estate values shrinking, middle-class taxpayers for relief. Banks and other large capitalists who had not been too disturbed about the antics of Tammany crew began to bestir themselves. A certain species of

Demagogic Promises Helped Bring Fusion Mayor to Office—Built Machine of Pseudo-Liberals and Socialists

"liberal" with which New York is infested crawled out of his Park Avenue retreat and began to shout that Tammany must go. The state was set. Only a leader was needed. LaGuardia, smarting under the defeat handed him by the Tammany Lanzaite in his Congressional fight, was "available." Overnight he became the Moses who was to lead the city's masses out of the Tammany wilderness.

Samuel Seabury, the wealthy lawyer who had conducted his famous investigation of Tammany's misdeeds so skillfully, dictated the choice. General O'Ryan, Robert Moses and Fiorello LaGuardia were the leading contenders. Seabury chose LaGuardia to be the standard-bearer, with the understanding that the other two were to be "placed."

The campaign is now history. Mud-slinging and shady blocs, promises to all and sundry—this featured the fight waged by the "progressive" Fiorello. Queens was an important element. Hence an alliance with the shady George U. Harvey, and John J. Halleran, real estate operator and Queens Public Works Commissioner. The Italian vote was garnered by quite frank appeals to racial pride. Jerome G. Ambro, gangster lawyer and Brooklyn politician, "delivered" 100,000 votes in the Italian section of that borough to Fusion.

Anti-semitism was made an issue, with the famous LaGuardia telegram to McKee, recalling that "worthy" article attacking the Jewish race, written in McKee's youth. (Nor was the fact that LaGuardia's mother was Jewish kept a secret from Jewish voters.)

Large promises were made to labor. The man who had helped to draft the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act in Congress would not forget the workers. No, no! He would champion civil liberties, too. He would reduce water rates, cut out political jobs and introduce "cheaper" government, a "non-partisan" administration. He would reconstruct the shattered credit of the city.

It was the last pledge that was taken quite seriously. The town was astonished by the Fusion sweep. Close observers blinked a little at the fact that while Fusion stormed the Tammany barricades everywhere else, the Tiger forces were left practically intact in Manhattan, retaining the important District Attorney's office as well as that of the Borough President. Vile people whispered that there had been an old-fashioned last minute trade executed between the Hall and the knightly gentlemen of Fusion, but by that time it didn't matter. Fiorello rode into City Hall on Jan. 2, the plume of victory waving in the new winds.

"Non-Political" Appointments No sooner had the election figures been certified when LaGuardia began to make "non-political" appointments. Before he could do that, however, there were some debts to pay. General John O'Ryan, who had gracefully withdrawn from the fight for Mayor, was appointed Police Commissioner. Maurice D. Davidson, whose knowledge of water and electricity, it is reported, can be safely tucked under the eyelid of a medium-sized mosquito, was made Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Langdon W. Post, formerly a Tammany Assemblyman, a personal friend of Roosevelt, and a gentleman with national political ambitions, was appointed Tenement House Commissioner. Frederick J. Kracke, formerly Republican leader in Brooklyn, was taken care of in the post of Commissioner of Plants and Structures.

Then began a series of alleged "non-political" appointments. William Fellowes Morgan, a rich fish dealer, president of the Middle Atlantic Fisheries Association, and to content themselves a nine month suspended sentence each, on a minor charge, as a face saving measure. The defendants agree, and seek the approval of the assembled workers. The workers, realizing their victory, approve, and the judge okays what is already agreed upon by the workers.

These events mark a new page in the fight against fascist reaction in this country. Once again it has been demonstrated that only mass pressure can snatch the workers from the clutches of capitalist justice, and to content themselves with giving the defendants a nine month suspended sentence each, on a minor charge, as a face saving measure. The defendants agree, and seek the approval of the assembled workers. The workers, realizing their victory, approve, and the judge okays what is already agreed upon by the workers.

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Unity of Socialists, Communists Widened the Defense

mass fight for the repeal of the anti-working class law. Efforts to secure the endorsement of the Socialist Party and other groups for a broad mass united front conference are now being made by the I. L. D. The conference will be held under the joint auspices of the endorsing organizations. It will serve to further mobilize the toilers of Illinois to bring about the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law.

The Socialist Party organizations in Montgomery County, as well as throughout the entire down State sections, were very active in the struggle for the Hillsboro defendants. It is necessary to record, however, that the State Committee of the S. P., which belatedly agreed to join the united front defense, did not even send a lawyer to the trial on Jan. 7. The State Committee also failed to support the protest activities. The workers, including those who are members of the Socialist Party, will draw their own conclusions from these facts.

The fourteen Hillsboro defendants, wrested by the mass defense from long prison sentences for their activities in the fight for unemployment relief, are: Frank Zwickel, Communist president of the Village Board of Taylor Springs; Frank Mucci, Communist member of the board and chairman of the Montgomery County Unemployment Committee; John Pansick, Communist member of the Taylor Springs Village Board; John Jurkovic, organizer of the Young Peoples Socialist League; Gordon Hutchins, cyclist Renner, Carl Gerulla, John Holland, George Reid, John Pappas, Robert Staples, all of Hillsboro; John Adams and Jan Witteberger of Chicago.

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RELEASE OF 14 HILLSBORO DEFENDANTS IS VICTORY FOR WHOLE WORKING CLASS

Shows Possibility of Defeating Attacks of Reaction

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—The release of the fourteen Hillsboro defendants is an outstanding victory for the working-class, and a confirmation of the correctness of the policies pursued by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense in mobilizing broad masses of workers in their defense and against the Illinois criminal syndicalist law.

The release of these fourteen leaders of Montgomery unemployed workers is particularly a victory for the fourteen Hillsboro defendants is an outstanding victory for the working-class, and a confirmation of the correctness of the policies pursued by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense in mobilizing broad masses of workers in their defense and against the Illinois criminal syndicalist law.

Herndon Urges Mass Struggle For H. R. 2827

The National Committee of the Congress for Unemployment Insurance yesterday received the following letter from Angelo Herndon: "To the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, Washington Auditorium, Washington, D. C. Dear Comrades: "I regret very much that I was not able to attend the sessions of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, but may I be allowed to extend my sincere greetings and my pledge of full support to the fight for the enforcement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. "The misery, poverty and destitution of the masses of workers throughout the country is increasing at a rapid pace, and the Roosevelt-Wall Street government are using every conceivable means of bloody fascist terror to entrench the workers even more deeper into starvation, hunger, etc. But in spite of the desperate attempts of the cap-

Unions to Meet Next Month on Fugitive Shops

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Although the call to all trade unions for delegates to the interstate conference to fight the runaway shop menace to take place at Newark, on Feb. 10, has not yet been issued officially, unions are already electing delegates. The latest is the Fur Workers Local of the International Fur Workers Union, A. F. of L. here, which has elected two delegates.

When a committee approached the International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 144 here, it was told by officials that first the matter has to be taken up with their international office, and "they are not empowered to take up such matters." The call will be in the mails within a few days. The arrangements committee reports.

The importance of the aims of the conference will be popularized among large numbers of trade union workers, and reactionaries will not find it so easy to oppose the sending of delegates, the committee states.

Commenting on the aim of the conference, Abraham J. Isserman, Newark attorney, who has been chiefly engaged as representative of unions in the fight against employers running away to New Jersey towns, stated that the increased moving of shops from regions where workers are organized, is a move to escape union conditions and established wage scales.

In each case it is found that the practice is closely tied up with the offer of inducements to the opening of plants. Mayors of these small towns are often found to be engaged in businesses which receive advantages from the opening of new plants.

Dutch Communists Fight to Save Paper

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—The Communist Party has regained possession of the confiscated printing machinery. The government still refuses to give up the machinery, however, and is compelling to force a declaration of bankruptcy by private persons.

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SPECIAL PROBLEMS NEGROES IN ILGWU

Six-Point Program Adopted by Insurance Congress at Washington to Broaden Fight for 2827—Decide to Issue Magazine

By Ben Gerjoy
There are approximately six thousand Negro dressmakers, members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in New York City. A number of them are pressers, belonging to Local 60, and some work in the miscellaneous trades, controlled by the I. L. G. W. U., but the majority of the Negro needle workers, about five thousand, are dressmakers and belong to Local 22, of which Charles Zimmerman, the Lovestonite, is manager. This number is about 20 per cent of the total membership of the local.

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As far as the Negro pressers, it is a practice in shops to employ them as helpers to white pressers at starvation wages. Thus, while they are members of the Union, paying the same amount of dues and doing the same work, they are doubly exploited by the boss and by another presser who happens to be an adherent of the ruling clique of the local administration. But we wish to deal primarily with the position of the Negro dressmakers who are members of Local 22.

Scale of Wages Lower Most of the Negroes in this local work in the so-called minority crafts in the dress shops—finishers, seamstresses, pinners, floor girls, etc. These crafts are the lesser skilled, and their scale of wages is much lower than the more skilled crafts such as the operators. It must be pointed out that the pinners and floor girls have no scale at all. These crafts have been excluded from the agreement which covers the rest of the local to determine their wages, hours of work or their right to the job. The result of this is that many of the Negro pinners, floor girls and errand boys work for as low as \$10 a week, are kept in the shops till late hours and are fired at the boss's will. In the miserable position of the Negro dressmakers in the trade is no accident. It is a result of a conscious discrimination on the part of the bosses to keep the Negroes in an inferior position by preventing them from learning the more skilled and better paid crafts.

Because of the fact that the Negroes are restricted to the unskilled crafts, the unemployment amongst them is greater than amongst the white dressmakers. The Union not having a labor bureau to control and regulate the jobs, these dressmakers are easy prey to all sorts of racketeer employment agencies, which charge heavily for giving them jobs. Once this question is recognized there logically follow concrete steps to be taken to defeat the purpose of the bosses. Some of the steps to be taken are as follows:

- 1.—An ideological campaign amongst the white members of the Union in order to mobilize them in defense of the Negroes in the shop.
- 2.—Negro paid officers, Executive Board members and shop officers to be drawn in, which would recognize their rights as a strong minority in the Local.
- 3.—The Union to establish a labor bureau, administered by a rank and file committee, for the purpose of preventing the employment agencies from racketeering upon the Negro dressmakers, and the bosses from discriminating against them.
- 4.—Pinner, floor girls and shipping boys to be included in the agreement; a living wage to be established for them and the Union to give them full protection.
- 5.—Lower dues payment for the minority crafts.

The above are only some of the practical proposals for a starting point. If the paper, the Negro problem were solved, the Negro dressmakers themselves would bring out many more suggestions based on their grievances in the shops.

But, to seriously begin solving the Negro problem in the dress trade would require an administration which recognizes the problem. Unfortunately the present administration, Zimmerman and his friends, are not the ones that the Negro dressmakers can rely upon. This will be done only when this administration is replaced by a leadership which recognizes and understands the problems of the Negroes in the dress trade. But regardless of who controls the administration of the Local, the Left Wing rank and filers stand upon the analysis of the Negro question as contained in this article and we will continue to give real assistance behind the scenes to the administration in defense of the interests of the Negro members of our Union and to establish complete solidarity upon the basis of fullest equality between the Negro and white dressmakers. We consider this as one of our most important daily tasks.

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Boston Store Strike Concludes as Leaders Confer With Employer

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—The Boston Department Store strike has come to an end following conferences between leaders of the three A. F. of L. unions involved, the company, and of the Regional Labor Board of the N.R.A., it is reported.

The agreement as reported, is satisfactory to the strikers, providing for compulsory arbitration of the National Labor Board and also discrimination against those strikers charged with "violence."

INSURANCE PARLEY URGES WIDE UNITY FOR WORKERS' BILL

Six-Point Program Is Raised by Rank and File As Basis for Winning Full Equality for All Negro Workers in the Craft

The Plan of Action adopted by the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, calls upon organizations to affiliate with the National Action Committee, in order to broaden the fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

The Plan of Action points out that the National Action Committee is set up for the purpose of aiding and supporting those organizations now fighting for unemployment insurance and relief, and to co-ordinate their work.

A six-point program for carrying out the campaign for the Workers' Bill is given in the Plan of Action.

The Plan of Action follows in full:

"Our Plan of Action"
Recognizing that those who own the wealth and thereby exercise great political power will continue to resist and oppose our program for securing unemployment and social insurance, our task is to develop a movement in support of our program which will be so broad, so conscious and so militant that it can overcome all opposing forces and surmount all obstacles.

The movement in support of our program must undertake to embrace all who need and all who favor the measures we sponsor as the means of affording greater protection against poverty, want and insecurity and for the masses whose livelihood depends upon wages, salaries, self-employment and compensation for loss of normal earning power due to social hazards, over which the individual has no control.

In order to accomplish this, we call upon all organizations that have not yet done so to join those who have already endorsed our program and more particularly the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. We do not replace or substitute for any of the organizations that already direct themselves toward defense and improvement of the conditions of the masses.

On the contrary, our purpose is to support and strengthen them so that they may be more successful in their effort. At the same time, by providing the means whereby they can act unitedly on the basic questions which are of general concern, by co-ordinating their work and efforts of all groups and organizations that seek to advance our common purpose and program, we assure a greater degree of effectiveness and success.

National Action Committees
This shall be the function of the National Action Committee for General Unemployment and Social Insurance which is elected at the Congress and added to by drawing in representatives of all national organizations that agree to adhere in substance. Committees similarly constituted shall perform the same function in all possible localities, Congressional districts, and states.

The National, local and other Action Committees shall encourage and assist the formation of special representative committees for the Trade Unions; fraternal, veterans, Negro, women's, professional, farmers', church and other groups and organizations, within their respective jurisdictions.

As a means of providing pertinent information and guidance, the National Action Committee will publish periodically, the Unemployment Insurance Review and such special bulletins and pamphlets as may be required. Affiliated organizations will help provide the broadest possible circulation for all such publications.

While in no ways binding adherent groups and individuals to support of any political party or candidates, the National and local Action Committees will undertake to secure and publish information on the attitude of aspirants for political office toward the Workers' Bill and other related measures. In determining such attitude, Committees will be guided not only by general pronouncements but also by a consideration of actual participation in activities related to our program.

Walter White Admits NRA Jim-Crowism

Admission of "widespread color discrimination under the New Deal," was made by Walter White, national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N. A. A. C. P.) at its annual business meeting, Monday at 69 Fifth Avenue.

White also reported on "the widespread deprivation of crop reduction bonuses under the A. A. C. due to Negro tenants and share-croppers, but appropriated by white landlords." The A. A. C. administration deliberately sends all payments due Negro tenants and share-croppers to their landlords, who are thus given the opportunity to appropriate these payments.

A new board of directors was elected, with Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York, as chairman, J. E. Spingarn, white liberal, who defended the Jim-crowing of Negro soldiers during the World War, recently resigned as chairman of the board, but continues as president of the N. A. A. C. P.

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, will take the place of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, who resigned in the recent split of the top leadership of the association's official publication, The Crisis.

Greet the Daily Worker in the name of your family. It has spent its eleven years fighting for you. Send your greeting before Jan. 12.

Social Insurance First Responsibility of Government, Miss Van Kleeck Declares

Noted Social Worker Hails Workers' Bill As Vital Need

In a brilliant address to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which met in Washington January 5-7, Mary Van Kleeck analyzed and answered the principle "objections" which "economists" opposed to real unemployment insurance, make to the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

Miss Van Kleeck is National Chairman of the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance, and is director of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York. Miss Van Kleeck was a member of the president's conference on unemployment in 1921; a member of Hoover's Committee on Unemployment and Business Cycles; a former Trustee of Smith College; and is Fellow of the American Association of Advancement of Science, Economic Section.

She was chairman of the Program Committee of the World Social Economic Congress in Amsterdam Holland in 1931, and president of the International Conference on Social Economic Planning of the International Industrial Relations Institute held at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, in Dec. 1934.

Miss Van Kleeck's speech said in part:

Security of livelihood must be made the leading aim and obligation of the American nation. Government and the economic system must assume this responsibility as the test and objective of all policies. The basis of economic security for the American people is to be found in security of livelihood for all workers and their families, who constitute the great majority of the American people and whose collective working efficiency is the source of wealth. By workers, we mean all who function in any part of the productive system; and in the cultural, professional, technical and scientific services of society.

The demand for social economic security for the American people, based upon security of livelihood for all the workers of the United States, is the significance of this National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. While putting forward a program and principles of an unemployment and social insurance system as its central purpose, this congress concerns itself with the wider program implicit in these principles. This wider program will evolve not merely out of the thought which may be given to it in these sessions, but out of the experience which day by day develops in these beginnings of a people's movement for security.

It is in the light of such an interpretation of the meaning of the first national expression of a people's movement—that all detailed items of an immediate program should be understood. The Workers' Movement for Security

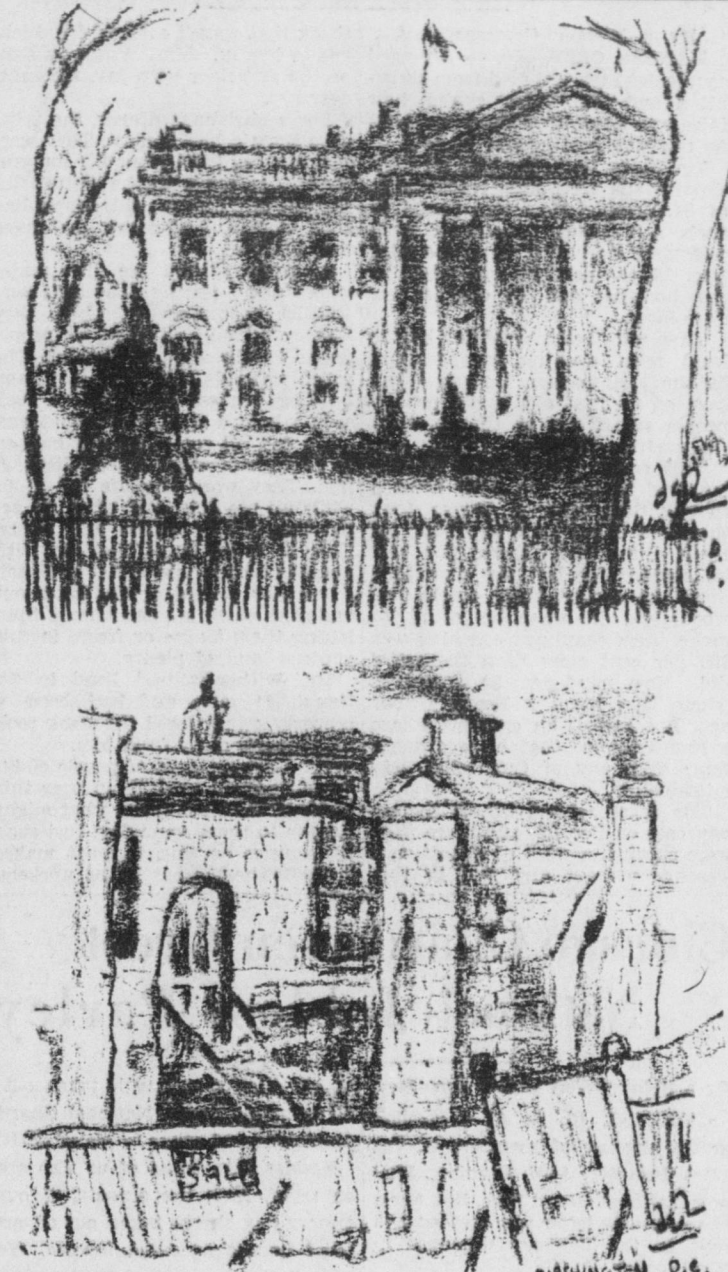
Such a movement, after five long years of continued unemployment and increasing pressure to lower standards of living, has a twofold character. First, it is a mass movement, a mass movement organized action by the group upon whom the burden has fallen most heavily—that is, the workers, including farmers and those in the professions. Second, the workers of America, including the technicians and scientists, are convinced that the productive capacity of the United States is sufficient to insure a comfortable living standard for the standard for the entire population.

From so large a concept of the movement which may grow out of this National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, it is necessary to turn our attention to the first practical steps. These have already been taken in the introduction of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill in the Seventy-third Congress, and its endorsement by large numbers of organizations, of which only a sample, so to speak, is represented here. While the number is large, even the most ardent advocates of social insurance would say that the movement is still small and weak in comparison with the task to be undertaken.

The Worker's Bill on Unemployment and Social Insurance
The Workers' Bill puts forward a new concept of social insurance, namely, that continuity of average income, with an established minimum equal to a living standard, must be assured through governmental action as a first charge upon the economic system. This contrasts sharply with past procedures in American industry, which have provided no governmental insurance, but, on the contrary, left the whole burden upon the workers, who are paid only during periods of production. Thus they are forced to maintain themselves in idleness, waiting the time when the industrial system will need them for renewed production.

Insured Continuity of Workers' Income
Out of this same principle, which has never been consistently applied in the workmen's compensation movement, emerges a like principle for all forms of unemployment arising from causes over which the worker has no control. This means virtually all unemployment. It should be noted that the expression "unemployed through no fault of his own" is in a sense a revival of the old obstacle to securing compensation under the employers' liability laws, when it was necessary than an employee should dem-

ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL IN OPERATION



In sharp contrast to the White House (above) can be seen one of the many hovels in Wall Street's National Capital, where workers are forced to "live." Both drawings were made by Del during the recent sessions of the Unemployment Insurance Congress.

onstrate not only that he had not been to blame, but also that his fellow workers had not been to blame. This idea was overcome by the putting forward of the principle that industry should care for all hazards to safety; and the same principle of collective responsibility for hazards to economic security is logically consistent and economically necessary.

Likewise emerges the idea that social economic security against loss of income due to sickness, to old age and to maternity can be established only by the collective action of the whole society. The workers' Bill provides only in part for this type of security; it aims merely to insure continuous income—that is, to compensate for insecurity. Thus it raises but does not answer the larger problem of removing the causes of insecurity. But in the raising of the problem it undertakes to meet the pressing needs arising out of mass unemployment.

The Workers' Bill introduces another new principle, namely, that the primary source of funds shall be the higher incomes of individuals and of corporations and inheritances and gifts, which are to be taxed at a sufficiently high rate to bring about a redistribution of the national income during periods of mass unemployment, thus diverting funds from investment to purchasing power in the hands of workers for the necessities of life.

A third new principle introduced into the movement for a social insurance by the workers' Bill is the principle of administration under the control of commissions directly elected by the workers in their various occupations. This is of far-reaching importance. It is in line with the obvious need to apply the principles of democracy to economic life. It must be clearly recognized that the aims envisaged in the political democracy of the United States have not been fulfilled under the control of commissions directly elected by the workers in their various occupations. This is of far-reaching importance. It is in line with the obvious need to apply the principles of democracy to economic life.

Sources of Funds
The primary source of funds has been put forward in the principles of the Workers' Bill, calling for taxes on inheritances and gifts and on higher incomes. Here is a big subject. The movement for economic security should compel a fresh examination of it in the light of the demand for social economic security for the American people, and the necessary revision of the whole method and program of taxation in the light of that objective of government. Here only a brief outline can be given of the places where legislators might well look for funds to insure continuity of workers' income.

First of all is the possibility of improving the federal income tax law. Incidentally in any consideration of the constitutionality of the Workers' Bill it should be recalled that the income tax which is put forward as the primary source of funds is clearly constitutional, as the Constitution itself provides for it.

In connection with the income tax, attention should be given to tax exemptions on governmental securities, thus resulting in withholding

Asserts That Wealthy Must Bear Costs of Jobless Benefits

Moreover, certain provisions of the income tax law which permit deductions of losses from total income have been clearly shown in recent investigations to have exempted some of the largest receivers of income from payment of any income tax at all.

It seems obvious that proper revision of the income tax law would produce increased revenue, which should be used to increase purchasing power through unemployment insurance. But there are other sources to be examined. One of them, already put forward by advocates of the Workers' Bill, though not included in the bill itself, is to curtail expenditures for war. Those who complain of high taxes would do well to note the high proportion of those taxes which go for wars, past and future. For example, in the book entitled "Recent Social Trends," giving the report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends appointed by President Hoover, it is estimated (Table 6, page 1346) that of total tax collections, federal, state and local, in 1930, 25.8 per cent was expended for war, as compared with 21.1 per cent for education. This in a very direct sense is a struggle against war in a struggle for economic security by saving the nation's income for expenditures in the public interest, not to mention the devastating effects of war upon the productive forces of the nation and hence the undermining of standards of living and of economic security, resulting from the economic dislocations characteristic of wars.

Postponing for a moment this discussion of how to increase productivity, it may be said in answer to Dr. Rubinson's contention that in the other steps proposed, namely, a revised and increased income tax and inheritance tax, the use of war funds and throughgoing public works and housing program to reduce unemployment should prove insufficient, and if initial expenditures should not result in much relief, employment and consequent reduction of the cost of unemployment insurance, there would remain additional taxes upon industry, such, for example, as have been proposed in the Wagner-Lewis Bill. This would be a tax based upon the size of the payroll. That is, it would be an additional payroll for the purpose of continuing to pay the unemployed. This is not advocated in the Workers' Bill, and the objection to it is that it is a charge upon production which is readily transferable to the workers in increased prices for consumers goods, while at the same time it serves as a down drag upon the wage scale, since this kind of tax is counted in the labor costs of a corporation. Nevertheless, it has been put forward as the sole source of funds for unemployment insurance of a limited kind. And as a last resort it is reasonable to expect that it would make up the deficit remaining after other sources might have proved insufficient.

But the demand for economic security, which puts forward as its first point the necessity for unemployment and social insurance, must also require such policies on the part of government as shall increase productivity as the only sound basis for increased employment. Many of the policies of the present administration are in the opposite direction, tending toward restricted production, destruction of crops, and the like, with the immediate purpose of maintaining profits by raising prices and by making government funds available to sustain interest on bonds and properly returns. Of course a program of economic security demands the setting free of the productive capacity of the nation, and therefore the first steps in advocacy of the Workers' Bill must be taken through one of the means of solving problems which emerge as a movement of this kind advances.

The Need for Co-operative Action
It is believed that no valid purposes exist to the main purposes represented in this National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, namely, the demand for social economic security for all workers as the foundation for social economic security for the livelihood of the American people. But this is no paper program to be worked out and presented to the Congress of the United States as children must write letters to Santa Claus. The American people, and especially the workers, have been drawing together during these years face here a problem and a task of staggering proportions. But American civilization depends upon facing the task and solving the problem.

Place of Professional Workers, Technicians and Scientists in a Program of Security
It is on behalf of the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance that the present speaker has a place on the program. And in that connection this address must close with an assurance to the workers of America that an increasing number of professional workers and technicians are ready to place at the disposal of the organized labor movement not only the technical, professional and scientific knowledge which is needed for the solution of the nation's problems, but also the devotion and loyalty of a group to a movement, which in history is always the source of progressive social change.

TURN WAR FUNDS OVER TO JOBLESS, DR. WARD DEMANDS

Chairman of League Against War and Fascism Denounces Huge Military Budget in Speech at Unemployment Insurance Congress

Dr. Harry F. Ward, National Chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, denounced the huge appropriation of funds for military purposes by the Wall Street Congress in a speech at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance at Washington. The speech, in full, follows:

I bring you greetings from another section of the united front. We are fighting in a common cause against a common enemy. The particular concrete point at which our objectives come together, is that point in the program of the American League Against War and Fascism, which demands that all funds now being spent by the American government for war preparations be turned over to the unemployed, to the distressed farmers, to those people who are without means of education and social services.

The present administration up to date has spent a little more than two billion dollars for war preparations. That is one reason why it is cutting relief in the absurd endeavor to balance the budget. That is why it can produce no program concerning unemployment insurance, that is why it can make no adequate provision for health and education of millions of children.

Huge War Sums
So far even the Public Works money appropriated to put people to work is being used to build 14 destroyers and 6 submarines out of this fund. The army has been motorized and its equipment brought up to date, also large sums have been spent for equipment for the National Guard.

In this present Congress still larger sums are being asked for war preparations. So that if some of you people here have to take the jobs at a subsistence wage now being planned in the new Public Works program, you will find that the jobs are neither productive nor constructive, but are part of the war preparations of this government. And you will be put to work to provide the means of destruction of your fellow workers in other countries and in this.

When you take two sets of facts, that is those that have to do with war preparations and those which you face concerning provision for unemployment, and put alongside them a third set of facts, namely, that while wages are falling and cost of living rising, monopoly corporations have been putting off the largest amount of profits yet recorded in history, you then understand the significance of these war preparations.

A social system which cannot give relief to the people, which can only increase profits at the cost of pushing down the standard of living of the masses lower than ever before has no alternative but to strengthen war preparations.

Wage Cuts Planned
When you look still further into these questions you will discover that the preparations for war involve certain definite plans regarding the place of labor in that war. When that war comes there are to be no high wages for labor as there were in the last war.

The significance of the so-called plan to take profits out of war is that there is to be an attempt to equalize the wages of the men in the trenches and the men in your preparations at home, and you know that the equalization is not to be up but down while the corporations are allowed to take an average of the profit which they have made for three years before the war begins, that means if the war comes in the next three years, the big monopoly groups take a rate of profit above the 1929 level. While you who are in the war preparations at home are to take a wage equalized to the wage paid to the men in trenches.

And what is more, when the representative of the army came before the committee on the munitions industry and was asked the question about war-time labor regulations, he admitted that they would come before the Congress the first few days after the declaration of war and ask Congress to write a blank check.

But what is that blank check in relation to control of labor? Their plan is that you will come to work in factories which have been militarized from top to bottom, 12,000 of them signed up under the program of the War Department, and you will go to work under employers who are officers in the army—14,000 of them, already given a reserve army officer commission.

You will take their orders not as bosses' orders, but as officers in the United States Army. The workers are to be put under military discipline.

Preparing Fascism
Unless and until the workers in this country find out what their power is and use it against this program, they will find themselves in a week after war is declared. It is frankly admitted that these plans are prepared as much for the internal situation as for any foreign war. The army representatives speak about a "national emergency," "economic chaos," "social revolution." They frankly tell us that what they are doing in this militarization of the whole industrial process and in their plans for the control of the unemployed, is to provide economic storm troops.

Here you have the tie-up between war and fascism. The whole military program is also strongly fastening down fascism in this country. If this program goes through, the money interests of this country have won the whole industrial process and in their plans for the control of the unemployed, is to provide economic storm troops.

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WATER DENIED NEGRO FAMILIES FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT

Health Board Backs Landlord's Action

City of Brotherly Love Goes Back on Promise to Unemployed Tenants

By a Worker Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Fifteen or sixteen unemployed Negro families, most of them with small children at home, have been living with absolutely no water for over three weeks.

A few days before Christmas, Alfred Walker, the agent collecting rent, appeared in the little alley off the 900 block N. Lawrence Street, and shut off the water in the hydrant in the center of the alley that had supplied water to all the houses. He told them the water would remain turned off until he collected some rent. Complaints to a Board of Health inspectors brought another threat of being forced to live without water unless rent was paid.

Mrs. English, young Negro mother of six children, bore a child in her shack during this period. The doctor attending her had no water available, and her appeals to Walker to turn the water on were also met by demands of rent.

This case smacks loudly of criminal collusion between a Board of Health inspectors and the trouble started last August, when the unemployed workers, barely able to eke out an existence on the relief provided them, had not paid rent for some time. A Board of Health agent at that time boarded up a row of toilets in a corner of the alley, forcing three or four families to use each of the toilets remaining available. At the same time, he served each tenant with a notice that his house had been condemned and advised them to pay no rent. A few days later Walker turned the water off. Later he offered to turn the water on, if

Nine Injured Negro Houses Aged Couple Refused Rent By Relief

By a Worker Correspondent
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—On June 19, 1934 they started building a bridge here on the road to Pittsburgh.

They had only fifteen to twenty men working on it when they should have had at least a hundred. They had plenty of machines there and these displaced a great many men.

Since they have started work here, there have been nine accidents, the last two being serious.

The first of these two happened on Nov. 19, 1934. Stephen Vitko, 18 years old, employed as water boy on the job, fell of a height of 52 feet, broke both his legs, and is still in the hospital. If it wasn't for the fact that he fell in the water he would have never come out alive.

He was carrying water to the top. They haven't a very safe way of getting there. It was a cold day and it was very slippery. That's how it happened. He hasn't and won't receive a penny of compensation.

They aren't getting paid very much for their work, only 25 and 50 cents an hour. There are no safety provisions at all.

The second accident occurred on Jan. 5. This fellow fell 45 feet into a hard ground near railroad. He had both his legs, arms and nose smashed. There is little hope for his recovery.

These men should demand higher wages, insurance and safety. The only way for them to get these things is to organize into a strong union.

Bares Hearst's Exploitation Of Newsboys

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—It may be of interest to your readers to know a little more of the calibre of that depraved debauchee, W. "Rotten" Hearst.

About twenty years ago, this same Hearst, who squanders millions on movie cartoons, initiated the system whereby unsold Hearst newspapers could not be returned, at the same time increasing the wholesale price of the papers.

Although it was the richest newspaper chain in the country, Hearst's was the only newspaper chain that dared deprive newsboys of their bread and butter. Needless to say, a gigantic newsboys' strike was organized, lasting many months, but through Hearst's controlled police and subsidies for scabby newsboys, the heroic struggle was defeated.

This selfsame parasite, who has made millions by bleeding newsboys, is now trying to put over another of his scoundrelly rackets, viz: perverting the minds of the American workers by his illogical, insipid calumnies against the Communist Party.

A man that could be so low as to rob newsboys, would not stop at anything to achieve his aims. Therefore, let us resist by saying "W. R. Hearst, hands off the Communist Party and the revolutionary movement! Down with Hearst! Boycott his vituperative gutter sheets! Long live Communism!"

Chicago Guardsmen Greet National Jobless Parley

By a Soldier-Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—At a regular group meeting of members of the 131st Infantry, 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard here, last week, the following letter was drafted and sent to the Workers' Congress in Washington, D. C.

"To the Unemployment Congress, Washington Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Friends:

"We, members of the 131st Infantry, 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard, greet the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. We have sent a delegate to represent us who are in uniform.

"Sixty-five per cent of us have joined the National Guard because we could not find any regular employment. We felt that the money we would get from the National Guard would help us a little. But although we are supposed to get 35 cents per drill, we find that when

Jewish Charity Light Endorses Spivak Series

By a Worker Correspondent
TRENTON, N. J.—At an open meeting in the Stacy Trent Hotel, Trenton, N. J., Tuesday evening, January 8th, one of the Jewish fraternal organizations, Brith Shalom, composed mainly of middle-class business men and professional people, Leo Wolfson, member of numerous and prominent Jewish committees, spoke about the plight of the Jewish masses in Europe and the growing menace of anti-Semitism in this country.

The bosses and the officers of the National Guard intend to use us for breaking strikes and against the unemployed people who try to get better conditions. But we are also workers and our conditions are not any better than yours, and we also intend to fight, side with the Merchant Insurance Bill (now H. R. 2827).

Relief Agent Encourages Prostitution

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The emergency Relief co-workers are using vile and immoral language in their dealings with the unemployed workers of this city.

J. F. Morrell, one of the co-workers, told Mrs. M. L. Thomas that she should get some young man to support her, that she was not too old and that she was a nice looking young woman and that she should not have any trouble getting her a man.

This is not the first of these complaints that have been made: It has been one of the outstanding features of the F.E.R.A. here that their visitors do everything possible to insult the people, some of them even offer the poor unfortunate unemployed girls and women money from their own pockets, at the same time making immoral suggestions.

This agent of the relief administration brags that he was the man that put the rope around the neck of some poor unfortunate in the town of Shidell, La., just across the lake from the city of New Orleans. He made this talk in the presence of several people who live in the same neighborhood.

Morrell tells the young Negro women that they are all going to

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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

A Letter From a German Boy
Most of you know that a very important decision is going to be made in the Saar, a territory rich in mines that lies between Germany and France. It was part of Germany before the War and has since been governed by the League of Nations. Hitler is terribly anxious to get the Saar because its wealth will help to keep up his tottering fascist state. The workers in the Saar do not want Hitler. They have seen how Hitler treats the workers in Germany.

Here is a letter from Joseph, a German boy of 13.

I lived with my father and mother and my step-sister in a big tenement house that was full of workers' families that were just as poor as we were. Most of those who had jobs at all worked in the steel mill down by the river. The Rhine is broad here, and all along its shores are factory towns. The workers are very miserably. They get paid hardly enough to keep themselves alive. My father was a watchman at the factory. He has never been strong or really well since he was wounded so bad during the war. My father is an anti-fascist fighter. He was always against Hitler. He never believed his fake promises and always told others too that Hitler was for the big bosses like Thyssen and not for the workers. He was not afraid to speak out his mind. My mother was always worried that the Nazis would get after him.

One night when we had just finished our supper there was a loud knocking at the door. Mother opened the door and there stood three storm troopers and a policeman all heavily armed. They arrested my father and mother and took

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON
The Children's Corner

SLAVA DUNN'S article today, provides us are sure, some new ideas for mothers. It tells how equipment for children can be easily made, which when completed, not only provides children with all-round development, but affords weary mothers some "peace."

No matter how limited the space in the house or apartment, no matter what type of playthings the child has, it is of real importance for his training, to be given some space for free to play in a place in which to keep his toys in reasonable order.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

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Detroit	150	28.34	18
Chicago	300	49.06	15
Philadelphia	100	9.86	9
Buffalo	50	3.21	6
Washington	100	3.67	3
Minnesota	100	3.67	3
Milwaukee	50	1.50	3
Pittsburgh	75	2.99	2
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Adventures of Margie, Tim and Jerry

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LONG HOPE YOU LIKE THE NEW PIONEER, IT'S FOR KIDS

IT'S TIME FOR YOU TO BE INSPIRED. THINK ILL LOOK THIS OVER

AREN'T YOU EVER COMING TO BE?

THAT EVENING

2 HOURS LATER

MAIL THE DAILY WORKER!

11th Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935

I send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker, the organizer of the American working class, the leader in the fight for a Soviet America!

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

THE line is long and extends from the staircase at the end of the school courtyard to the door at the entrance. There must be at least two hundred people in the line at a time. And more come in. Every minute new ones come in. They pour through the door at the entrance where there are four big cops and a special dick with a badge on his coat lapel. Inside there are two more big cops. They seem to pick the biggest cops in the precinct for the job. You never can tell what may happen here. There are two lines like that. Two hundred workers at least in each line. Backed up against the tiled wall. Single file. Four hundred people. Waiting. Waiting for hours. Waiting until everything aches with waiting. Feet and back and shoulders. Waiting and standing up for hours. No benches. Or just one. The bench that holds four at a time in front of the interviewer's table. That's where you hand in your application slip. That's where they check up on you. Four at a time. It takes hours. And you stand and wait. Wait. Until everything aches. Feet and back and shoulders.

That's why you can never tell what may happen. That's why every ten minutes the police car comes driving around to the Home Relief Bureau. That's why there are so many cops. In case all these poor and jobless and hungry people got tired of waiting? In case they got tired and desperate standing up against the walls for hours, while the thin long line creeps forward a bare inch, an imperceptible shove at a time? In case they used those hands, toughened and hard as iron with countless years of labor, now hanging at their sides, to take over the management of this relief station? What then? They would destroy this line. There wouldn't be any standing for hours then. They'd give themselves the relief they need because each knows the need of the other. That's why you never can tell what may happen. That's why there are so many cops and every ten minutes the police car comes driving around.

It Happened Once

IT HAPPENED once before here. They lost their temper once. They got tired of standing and answering stupid questions. They were hungry and they wanted relief. It began with a woman, a big brassy Swedish woman. For hours she had been standing in line. If you've never been on a line in the Home Relief Bureau you don't know what it is. You don't know the feeling you get standing there, hour after hour, like an animal, like a dog waiting to be fed. Nobody talks. Nobody says anything. You just stand. Somebody asks a question. What do they ask you? How much relief do you get? Somebody tells you how tough he's been having it. How long he's been out of work. How they're going to be put out if something isn't done soon.

The city has set up these Home Relief Bureaus. They had to set them up. Everybody knows that. They had to set them up. But they made it as difficult as possible to get relief. It is given grudgingly, and wound around with yards and yards of red tape. And they herd you like dogs there. Beggars ain't choosers. Workers ain't human. They don't deserve better. Courtesy? Why, you ought to be glad they don't let you die in the streets. You ought to be glad they don't let you freeze to death in the winter. You ought to go down on your knees and thank the big shot that his heart is big and his liver is red and his pocket is full. Thank him for the check that can't support one person decently, no less a family of four. Thank him for the rent that pays for two rooms in which five people are crowded. This is relief.

Four Hundred Together

THIS is what the big brassy Swedish woman got tired of. Suddenly she walked out of line, just walked right out, and plunked herself down in the chair of the interviewer. In the interviewer's chair! The staff of the Home Relief Bureau must have had a fit. Imagine, having the nerve to sit down in a chair! But she sat there, the big woman, folding her hands deliberately across her broad breast and waited. For a moment the big fat cop, the ugly one, just stood and stared at her. Then he asked her to get back in line. She refused. She said she was sick and tired of standing up there. She had children to attend to. She had a home to take care of. Hadn't she worked and slaved long enough? Did she have to come crawling on her hands and knees to get a piece of bread from the city? Was it her fault her husband was out of work? She wanted to be taken care of. She refused to stand any longer in that line that moved forward an inch at a time, while the staff went gossiping to each other. If they were short-handed why didn't they hire more people? They took the people's money through taxes, why didn't they use it to help the people instead of grafting it?

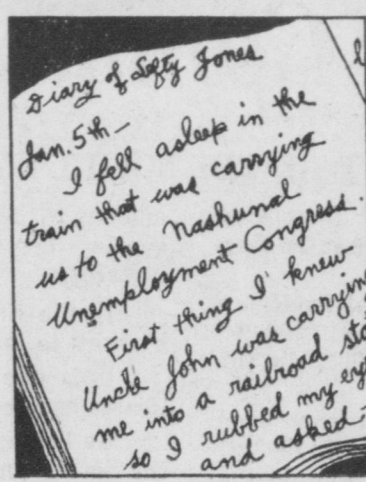
A Brief Episode

SHE refused to leave the chair. The cop moved over to grab her arm. And then it happened. It looked as though he had grabbed the arm of four hundred people so quickly did those two long lines move. It looked as though there was only one voice shouting, Let me alone! so quickly did the four hundred other workers move.

And before it was over, they had not one police car siren through the streets, but half a dozen. It looked as though they had called out all the cops in the city. But nobody was arrested, except a member of the Unemployment Council in the district whom the cops had been trying to grab for some time. He wasn't even there. But many times he had been in the line, talking, explaining the need for organizing. The cops picked him up but it was like arresting a thunderstorm. It was something that was in the minds of those four hundred people and in the minds of millions of other workers scattered throughout the land. It was the thoughts which poured out of the mouth of the big brassy woman who walked out of the line and plunked down in the interviewer's chair.

This is only a slight instance. A brief little episode in the class struggle. But it flares up in the great battles of the workers in great strikes. It will flare up in the great struggles coming. This time it was only about a chair. An interviewer's chair. The papers called it a "riot." Someday it will be not for a chair in a Home Relief Bureau but for a government. And there will be not four hundred, but millions. And they won't call it a

Little Lefty



Southern Hospitality!



FLASHES and CLOSEUPS

By DAVID PLATT

THE current issue of Film Front, obtainable at the Workers' Bookshop or at the Film and Photo League, 31 East 21st Street, carries the following important statement by the National League on Columbia's "Call to Arms" which is scheduled to open at a major theatre shortly.

"A Call to Action" Against Columbia's "Call to Arms": Columbia Pictures' military salute to strikebreakers and vigilantes—"Call to Arms"—will definitely be released this month, unless stopped by thundering protest.

This is the film that was written and directed by the same Willard Mack (he died right after completion of the film), who several years ago fought vigorously side by side with Hollywood movie producers for an open shop, at the time the Actors Equity was endeavoring to organize film actors into the union. The story of "Call to Arms" represents the fruit of his experience as an anti-unionist and strikebreaker ripened by his maniacal hatred of the recent Pacific Coast Longshoremen's strike.

Here is the report of the film as published by the Motion Picture Herald: "Call to Arms deals with the effects of the present day 'red' Communist furore and the ways and means which an old civil war veteran adopted to squelch it within his own family. . . . Wera Engels is a Communist Joan of Arc and the late Lou Tellegen is a red agitator. . . . the comparatively recent San Francisco strike serving as an initial background. . . . Mack goes to the Sawtelle Soldiers' Home where he learns that his two boys have been bitten by the Communist bug. . . . tolerant of the boys' viewpoint, he attends a meeting only to break it up when he considers the talk contrary to the patriotic principles for which he had fought. . . . a strike at the factory in which his daughter's fiancé is employed sends the old veteran into action. . . . rallying his buddies, breaking into the arsenal, the boys in blue march again to round up the red ring-leaders and save his sons from an act of anarchism. . . ."

This vicious film can and must be stopped by united action! Film and Photo Leagues and other organizations and individuals conscious of the necessity of fighting fascism on every front should immediately undertake the following steps:

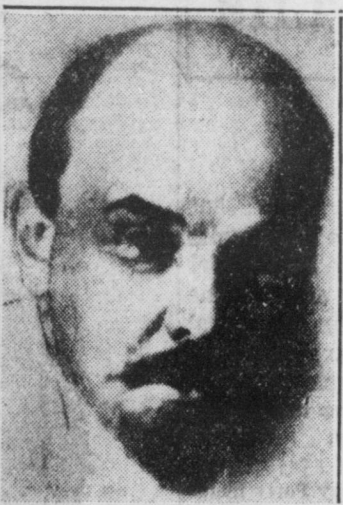
1. Send letters to the press exposing and denouncing the film. Urge others to do likewise. Mail copies to Film Front.
2. Send protests to Columbia Pictures Corp., 730 7th Ave., N. Y. C. and to 1438 Gower St., their Hollywood, Calif. office, demanding that the film be scrapped.
3. Urge civil liberties and similar groups to fight against the film on the basis that it is a call to arms against free speech, free assembly.
4. Prepare placards for demonstrations and picketing at theatres where it is scheduled to be shown.
5. Organize joint actions against the film with the American League Against War and Fascism, National Student League, League for Industrial Democracy, Communist Party, Socialist Party, etc. Send protest committees to the theatre where the film is due to appear. Watch the labor press and Film Front!

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Religion in the News—Walter Van Kirk
- WOB—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- WOB—John Herrick, Baritone
- WABC—The Great Cake Auction—Sketch
- 7:15—WEAF—Variety Musicale
- WOB—Jantons Quartet
- WJZ—King Orch.
- 7:30—WOB—Levitov Orch.
- WABC—Arden Orch.; Gladys Baxter, Soprano; Walter Preston, Baritone; Beauty—Kay Carroll
- 7:45—WEAF—Fiddlers' Songs
- 8:00—WEAF—Concert Orch.; Sigmund Romberg, Conductor-Composer; Byron Warner, Tenor; Helen Marshall, Soprano; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator
- WOB—Organ Recital
- WJZ—Photography in the United States—Ocell Secret and Julian Rya
- WABC—Roxey Revue; Concert Orch.; Mixed Chorus; Soloist
- 8:15—WOB—Vesey Orch.
- WABC—Concert Hayes, Songs
- 8:30—WOB—Denny Orch.
- WJZ—Bonus Payment—Representative Wright, Peelman of Texas; Donald Hobart, Natl. Commander, American Veterans Association
- 8:45—WABC—Mary Courtland, Songs; Armstrong Orch.; Male Quartet
- 9:00—WEAF—Rose Hampton, Contralto; Scrapy Lambert and Billy Hilltop, Songs; Ballers Orch.
- WOB—Hillbilly Music
- WJZ—Radio City Party, with John B. Kennedy, Edith Quartet
- WABC—Kasteliansky Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- 9:30—WEAF—The Gibson Family—Musical Comedy, with Conrad Tibshuit, Baritone; Lois Bennett, Soprano
- WOB—Blaine Orch.
- WJZ—National Barn Dance
- WABC—Himber Orch.
- 10:00—WOB—Wintz Orch.
- WABC—Concert Band, Edward d'Anna, Conductor
- 10:30—WEAF—Quart. Goodman and Murray Orch. (until 1:30 a.m.)
- WOB—Kemp Orch.
- WJZ—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Speaking at National Soldiers' Annual Dinner, Washington, D. C.
- WABC—Variety Musical
- 11:00—WOB—New
- WJZ—Dorsey Orch.
- WABC—Michaux Congregation

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT



The Daily Worker is printing serially the extremely valuable and popular booklet by R. Palme Dutt, "Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published by International Publishers.

January 21 will be the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin. During these ten years the teachings of Lenin have spread to ever wider sections of the globe, inspiring the workers and oppressed to greater assaults on capitalism.

The Daily Worker considers it a great service to its readers to be able to present this clear and excellent portrayal of the life and teachings of the great leader of the working class, V. I. Lenin.

CHAPTER II

The Life of Lenin

VIII.

ALL these propositions were put forward by Lenin already in the first weeks of the War. With his invariable method of sharp and exact demarcation of the line of fight, leaving no possibility of confusion behind, vaguely "internationalist" and "anti-war" phrases, Lenin marked out three tendencies in the international Socialist and labor movement as it developed under the conditions of war (most fully worked out in his "Tasks of the Proletariat in Our Revolution" (V. I. Lenin, "The Revolution of 1917" [Collected Works, Vol. XX, International Publishers], Book I, pp. 130-157) in April, 1917, after the tendencies had completely revealed themselves):

First, the social-chauvinists—represented by the majority of the leaders of the official Social-Democratic parties in the various countries, Henderson, Scheidemann, Renaudel, etc. These are "Socialists in words and chauvinists in fact, people who are for 'national defense' in any imperialist war." Of these Lenin said shortly: "These men are our class enemies. They have gone over to the bourgeoisie."

Second, the social-pacifists or Center—represented by the Kautsky Social-Democratic minority in Germany, the Longuet minority in France, MacDonald, Snowden and the leaders of the Independent Labor Party in England, etc. "The center" does not call the workers to overthrow the capitalist government, but tries to persuade the present imperialist governments to conclude a democratic peace. "The center" insists on unity with the defenders on an international scale." Of these Lenin said: "The center" is a realm of sweet petty-bourgeois phrases, of internationalism in words, cowardly opportunism, and fawning before social-chauvinism in deeds."

Third, the revolutionary Internationalists—represented by the Spartacus group of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Germany, and by the Bolsheviks, and by groups and individuals (e.g. John Maclean and Tom Mann in Britain) approaching towards their standpoint in other countries.

The core of Lenin's leadership on

imperialist war was the slogan "transformation of the imperialist war into civil war." This slogan was derided and denounced on all sides, not merely by direct opponents, but also by the majority even of the Socialist leaders who took part in Zimmerwald, as the mad dream of an emigre out of touch with realities. But history was soon to show where the realities lay, when the revolution broke out in Russia in March, 1917.

The Victory of the Revolution in Russia

THE Russian Revolution was from the outset a mass revolt from below. It was begun by the workers of Petrograd striking and coming out on the streets under the slogans "Down with the War!" "Down with Tsarism!" and "Give Us Bread!" A continuously rising movement of strikes and demonstrations reached its height in the early days of March, when hundreds of thousands of workers came on the streets.

The Cossacks refused to strike down the workers. The victory of the Revolution was sealed when the soldiers sent to shoot down the workers began in increasing numbers to come over to the workers, and to assist in shooting down the tsarist special police. There was no alternative before tsarism but abdication.

The long-delayed collapse of tsarism was only the more complete because of the wholesale economic and administrative disorganization and breakdown consequent on the War, the utter corruption and demoralization of the upper classes, the unparalleled butchery on the war fronts, the ruin of the peasantry and the starvation of the masses in the towns.

The February Revolution (the revolution which overthrew the Tsar took place in February, old calendar, March, new calendar, and is known as the February Revolution. The Bolshevik Revolution which overthrew the Provisional Government and established Soviet Power, took place in October, old calendar, November, new calendar, and is known as the October Revolution.—Ed.) was the achievement of the working masses and of the soldiers alone and of no other. All

power was in fact in the hands of the workers and soldiers in the days of March, if they had known how to use it and been clear of their aims. The aims of the mass revolution in March were in essence, in the germ, the same as those that finally reached realization in the October Revolution; the aims of peace, of bread, of land, and of a new social order.

But there was not yet any clear political consciousness, any consciousness of the necessary path to the realization of these aims, save among the still small Bolshevik vanguard. Therefore a process of intense political development had to take place, during the eight months from March to November, before these aims could be realized.

THE eight months from the first to the second Russian Revolution of 1917 were these eight months of rapid unfolding of the class struggle, of successively clearer revelation of the role of each class and its representatives, and of the intensive political development and awakening of the masses up to the final point of the conscious conquest of power by the workers in union with the peasants and establishment of their own form of government.

The decisive role within this process of development of the masses was the leadership of the political vanguard of the working class, the Bolshevik Party, which grew in strength with the advance of the masses, from a minority to a majority position, and carried the advance forward, and which organized and led the conquest of power and formed the new government. The decisive role within this leadership of the Bolshevik Party was the leadership of Lenin.

The Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Sailors Deputies was formed immediately on the victory of the February Revolution. Similar Soviets sprang up rapidly all over the country, and were the natural democratic instruments of the masses, far more democratic than any parliament. But the Soviets had at first no conscious intention of taking over the functions of the government.

THE politically inexperienced masses in the Soviets or Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies put their faith at first in the Menshevik and Socialist-Revolutionary politicians; the Bolsheviks were at the beginning a minority, based only on the class-conscious workers. The Menshevik and Socialist-Revolutionary leaders in their turn hung at the tail of the bourgeoisie and begged the most prominent bourgeois politicians to form a new government.

Thus the bourgeoisie, who had played no part in the Revolution, were able to form a Provisional "Revolutionary" Government under Prince Lvov and Milyukov, the Cadet (Constitutional-Democratic) leader, with one representative of the so-called "Labor" group—Kerensky, connected with the extreme right Socialist-Revolutionaries, as a "popular" representative.

(To Be Continued.)

Seen At Washington Congress



Above—Earl Browder: "We propose a revolutionary solution of the crisis of capitalism, by abolishing the whole rotten capitalist system, by setting up in its place a socialist system which would put everyone to work. . . ."

Upper Left—Edward McGrady, assistant to Secretary Perkins: "I'll send you a book on how to feed children."

Left Center—Ann Burlak: "We can't feed babies with books."

Lower Left—Stale Trooper: "Roosevelt is destroying all surpluses. Stop him from destroying us."

Right Center—William O'Donnell, former State Trooper of Seabrook Farm strike fame.

Lower Right—Western Union boy, a rapt spectator. Below—Two Negro sharecroppers.

Cheers Greet New Revolutionary Play

By Group Theatre

Reviewed by NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

WAITING FOR LEFTY, by Cliff Odets. Produced by the Group Theatre and acted by the cast of "Gold Eagle Guy," on January 6 at the Civic Repertory Theatre.

IT requires some effort to suppress the urge toward superlatives in reviewing "Waiting for Lefty," but a sober appraisal will, in the long run, prove more useful to the young revolutionary dramatist Cliff Odets and his audience than would a burst of cheering. Cliff Odets has displayed an uncommon ear for the American vernacular and an uncommon literary gift of turning the vernacular into pithy, luminous and galvanizing dialogue. What is more important, he writes in the idiom of the drama, in terms of character, poignant dramatic situations and tense emotional crises.

Propelled by his burning revolutionary fervor and by an essentially clear guiding idea, this young playwright swept the audience of its feet by the sheer power and sincerity of dramatic utterance, which was amplified and given vibrant resonance by the magnificent performances of the Group Theatre players. But the very gush of his dramatic say has resulted in a woeful looseness of play structure and in a string of overtones which all but vitiate his message.

Ostensibly the play deals with the walkout of the taxi drivers. But the meeting of the taxi drivers serves merely as a convenient excuse for a series of flash-backs into the homes, offices and lives of the group assembled on the platform. Unable to stand it any longer, the people in Odets' play decide to have it out with the monster of capitalism. They refuse to take it lying down, and the more timid among them are urged on and shaped by the workfolk to go into battle.

There is something naively yet touchingly romantic in the way the taxi driver's wife in one episode and the secretary of a theatrical producer in another pour courage and fight into the hearts of the men with the aid of fervent revolutionary slogans and militant exhortations which now and then deteriorate into mere sloganism or exhortations which now and then deteriorate into mere sloganism or rhetoric.

But there is also poignant drama in these tense situations. Confronted with the alternative of losing his wife or going on strike to gain a decent livelihood for her, the taxi driver of the first episode decides to join with the strikers and rehabilitate himself in the eyes of his scornful wife.

Dismissed from the hospital because he is a Jew, the young doctor refuses to cringe and go a-lobbying but is fired with a high resolve to devote his life to the destruction of the system that makes such things possible. Forced to give up his sweetheart because he loves her too much to marry her on starvation wages, the young taxi driver tries to hide his tragedy under a guise of wisecracks and comedy, but breaks down in the end and breaks the heart of the audience as he does so. Though each episode is eloquent in itself, all of them put together fail to make a play. The young dramatist is apparently too cramped within the bounds of a mere taxi strike and he leaps to the broader arena of generalizations. He abandons the particular for the general, thus weakening the effectiveness of his message.

There is something compelling and fascinating in the fervor and driving sincerity of the play, but here and there it rings with rasping "leftist" overtones. The speaker at the conclusion of the play urges the strikers to fight "with guns in both hands," and the taxi driver's wife declaims high revolutionary words all out of keeping with her character or with the given situation. The same, to an even larger degree, is true of the theatre baron's secretary. Here "poetic diction" is substituted for character portrayal.

But Odets will learn. He is splendidly equipped for a young revolutionary dramatist. Technique and sober precision will come with practice. New as he is to the revolutionary theatre, he has already created a play that for dramatic power and crackling dialogue constitutes a high water mark of the revolutionary drama and probably the most effective agit-prop play written in this country thus far. There is mastery simplicity in the production of "Waiting for Lefty." Without scenery or other stage paraphernalia, the Group Theatre has succeeded in making the play as real and believable as life itself. The mingling of the actors with the audience is used with tremendous effect and heightens the dramatic surge of the action. As to the acting, it is throughout of a high order. Indeed, the players of the Group Theatre, both individually and collectively, match the gushing fervor and the incandescent passion of Odets' writing.

Questions and Answers

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

Question: Does every child in the Soviet Union go to public and high school? Does everyone have the chance to study?—J. M.

Answer: One of the greatest achievements of the Russian Revolution was the transformation of a backward educational system into the finest in the world. Because the Soviet Union started with such a bad heritage, it took time to introduce the necessary changes. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, however, compulsory elementary schooling was made the cornerstone of child education. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan compulsory high school education will be introduced all over the Soviet Union. This will be the only country in the world which will have this as an integral part of its educational system.

But it is not only the children and the young people who study and have educational opportunities. Formerly the peoples of the Soviet Union were so backward culturally that they were called the "dark people." Once they had liberated themselves from the oppression of Czarism they literally transformed themselves into new people. They have practically abolished illiteracy. Everyone reads and studies. More than fifty million people are engaged in some kind of educational activity. Workers and peasants have become engineers and scientists and writers. And even the worst enemies of the Soviet Union admit that the Soviet worker is well on his way to being the cultural and educational equal of anyone in the capitalist world.

Contrast this remarkable progress with the decay of education in capitalist countries. In fascist nations, especially Germany, the educational system is being systematically scrapped as an expensive luxury. For education they are substituting military training from early childhood.

Laboratory and Shop

By David Ramsey

NAZI MEDICINE

The Nazis are not only destroying genuine science, but are constructing a whole series of recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association calls attention to a book issued in Germany which deals with the art of healing and herb cures. It is offered as a substitute for modern medical practice.

The reviewer in the Journal reports that it lists herb teas affecting metabolism and making for "blood purification," some of which have half a dozen ingredients. As the teas gain in complexity, running up to seventeen ingredients, they are offered as cures for scrofula and rickets, gout and rheumatism, diabetes, arterial sclerosis, goiter and syphilis. Every quick remedy of the past has been dug up and offered as a cure. It is significant, of course, that the remedies are based entirely on "German herbs."

The healing book has been issued by Hippocrates, a journal which attempts to bridge the gap between "school medicine and biologic medicine," and between homeopathy and "nature cures" in an effort to construct a new German art of healing. Its motto is that "the Third Reich does not want to breed mere medical men, but physicians who can think biologically (?)".

The Nazi method of thinking "biologically" is to resurrect the herb teas and superstitious practices of the primitive German peoples, and to substitute the unscientific practices of the medicine man for modern scientific medicine.

THE DEATH RATE RISES

By juggling statistics bourgeois experts are able to prove that the crisis has been a boon for the workers as far as their health is concerned. But the conclusions of honest scientists prove that the crisis has exacted a heavy toll which is rising as the cumulative effects make themselves felt.

Dr. Edgar Sydenstricker of the Milbank Memorial Fund forecasts a higher death rate for 1934 than for the two previous years. He also emphasizes that it is the unemployed and their families who have borne the brunt of the crisis. The death rate among the families of the unemployed during 1931-1932, the last years for which figures are available, was 43 per cent higher than the death-rate among families of employed workers. He also reports that in 1933, while the official death rate was declining, the death rate among industrial workers was rising, although workers with jobs were not the ones who were the hardest hit by the crisis.

ITEM FOR THE MUSEUM OF CAPITALIST DECAY

During the past years some 2,000 men were engaged in surveying and mapping for the government on an emergency relief project. After the work was well under way in eighteen states it was discovered that the maps which were being made were inaccurate because of the antiquated and inferior instruments being used.

Consequently the chairman of the Board of Surveys and Maps recently asked Secretary of the Interior Ickes for an appropriation of \$180,000 to buy modern high-grade equipment. The reply said that the matter could not be considered. Thus the government goes on making maps even though they are so inaccurate as to be almost worthless.

A Great Marxist on Marxism

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William Randolph Hearst Lies About the Communist Party

WHO ARE "INCOMPETENT"—THE CAPTAINS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY?—OR THE PROLETARIAT OF THE SOVIET UNION?

MR. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, liar extraordinary for the capitalist class of the United States, spoke of "the incompetent proletariat" in his infamous radio broadcast of last Sunday.

You—who have dug the coal, laid the tracks and reared the steel and stone structures that are industrial America—YOU are "incompetent"!

You—engineers, architects, teachers, whose brain work helped to build industrial America—YOU are "incompetent"!

No, not the bankers, the brokers, the stock speculators, the captains of industry are "incompetent." They

are not responsible for the breakdown of capitalist industry. You—"the incompetent proletariat"—are.

Men starve; wheat is burned. Women shiver; cotton is plowed under. Children grow wan; milk is dumped. Machines rust with idleness; the army of unemployed grows.

And YOU, the workers, are incompetent. NOT the masters of industry.

But IS the proletariat "incompetent"? Let's look at the situation in the Soviet Union, the ruling class of which Mr. Hearst terms "the incompetent proletariat."

There is no unemployment in the Soviet Union. In

the United States the unemployed increased (according to figures of the A. F. of L.) by 500,000 between October, 1933, and October, 1934.

In the Soviet Union the fund for social insurance (maternity, health, old age) grew from 1,810,000,000 rubles in 1930 to 4,610,000,000 rubles in 1933. In the U. S. there is no federal social insurance.

Wages paid workers in the Soviet Union grew from 13.5 billion rubles in 1930 to 34 billion rubles in 1933.

The real wage of the manufacturing workers in the U. S. declined 1.1 per cent between June, 1933, and June, 1934, according to Donald Richberg.

In 1929 the sown area in the Soviet Union was 105

millions of hectares (a hectare is about two and three-quarters acres); in 1933 this rose to 129.7 millions of hectares.

In the United States we plow under crops and pay bounties to farmers for keeping their acres uncultivated.

It is clear again by these simple figures that Mr. Hearst has lied.

He lies because he knows—and fears—the fact that the Soviet Union, the country of rising Socialism, is an inspiration to ever-larger masses of American toilers.

Let toiling America know Hearst for what he is—a liar!

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1935

LaGuardia's First Year

SPEAKING over a radio network of twenty-six broadcasting stations Thursday night, Mayor LaGuardia boasted of the "achievements" of his administration. In today's Daily Worker we begin a more detailed examination of these "achievements." Here it is essential to make one basic point:

Fusion has carried out the policies of the bankers at the expense of the masses of the city.

The bankers have been paid every nickel on their loans to the city.

The sales tax was put over on the people in order to meet the bankers' demands for \$180,000,000 for "debt service," that is, principal and interest to the bankers.

The sales tax has meant an actual slash in relief for the approximately 1,250,000 people who depend on relief for their existence.

The Mayor admits "a most rigid, cruel and painful economy." To whom, though, has this economy been cruel? Not to the bankers or high-salaried political appointees!

It has been "rigid and cruel" to the municipal employes in the low-wage brackets, to the teachers, the firemen, the tenement house inspectors. It has been cruel to the masses, who need the social services extended by these departments.

That, in a nutshell, is Mayor La Guardia's "achievements."

An Ally for Hearst

FEELING, perhaps, that Hearst was not doing a sufficiently effective job in his anti-Soviet campaign, the Rand School of Social Science has imported aid for him.

It has just arranged a lecture tour for a certain lady called Madam Tatiana Tchernovina.

Who is this lady that the Socialist Party Rand School should import her from her quiet home abroad?

She is the author of one of the most poisonous, lying, and hate-filled books against the Soviet Union!

And she is already justifying intervention by slandering the Workers' Fatherland, the dictatorship of the proletariat, as "fascism, ultra-fascism, super-fascism of a type that exists neither in Italy, Germany, Hungary nor Turkey."

She is already justifying bloodshed, murder, intervention, against the Soviet Union with this vile talk. She even has a good word to say for Nikolaev, murderer of Comrade Kirov.

Is it not clear how this ties up with the sinister anti-Communist campaign of Hearst? Does not Hearst talk the same language?

The Rand School's White Guard lady will make a good ally for Hearst. He will appreciate her.

But what will the Socialist workers say?

Unity With Reactionaries

THE three elected Socialist Senators in Connecticut have begun their career in typical style.

They have formed a coalition with reactionary Republicans against equally reactionary Democrats.

They justify this on the ground that if they had not done this, they would be charged with "blocking the business of the Legislature."

They also bring forth the ingenious argument that their action will prevent conflicts between a "Democratic Senate" and a "Republican House," which would hinder the adoption of labor legislation.

But who ever heard of either the Republican or Democratic parties adopting labor legislation?

These are arguments of people who are supposed to be waging a class struggle against the capitalists and their legislative representatives!

Communists, as revolutionary representatives of the working class, would have acted differently.

Far from shedding tears over the worries of the capitalist legislators, they would have deliberately seized on this deadlock between the capitalist legislators to win concessions for the working class!

As it is, the Socialist Senators gave in to the capitalists and received nothing in return for the workers.

Liebkecht and Luxemburg

IN a few days, American workers and their sons and daughters will commemorate the sixteenth anniversary of the death of two revolutionary heroes who died at the hands of capitalist murderers.

Karl Liebkecht and Rosa Luxemburg boldly called upon the working class youth to give battle to capitalist militarism and imperialism war.

Though they did not see the Bolshevik path to the seizure of power as clearly as did Lenin, they were revolutionists who were rapidly moving toward Bolshevism when murderers' bullets cut them down.

Liebkecht's name is especially glorious for his work in organizing the youth for working class revolution. Together with Luxemburg, he electrified the world with his challenge to the Kaiser militarists at a moment when the German Social-Democracy supported the war.

Today, we cannot forget that it was at the instigation of the Socialist leaders, Noske, Scheidemann and Ebert, that these two were shot down.

Let the American workers honor their memory and carry forward their work.

Mass Arrests

NEW YORK police swooped down and seized 107 pickets in the strike at the Majestic Metal Company.

This is how LaGuardia's police treat workers fighting for better conditions for themselves and their families.

LaGuardia is showing himself every day as one of the most loyal servants of the employers and Wall Street banks the city has ever seen.

He tries to disguise his strike-breaking activities with smooth talk.

But the striking workers seized Thursday have learned to know Mr. La Guardia.

Thousands more will learn the same lesson as they struggle for improved living conditions.

Party Life

Increased Action In Rural Districts Urged In Letter

THE following letter has been sent to all the units in the countryside by District Nine, in order to activate the Party members in the rural districts. We are printing this as an example to other districts, as a first step in activating our farm membership:

Comrades: It is time that every Party member becomes an active Bolshevik. We can no longer be passive and watch events and opportunities go by. The Communist movement will not grow and the revolution will not come with watchful waiting. Action is the key to success.

You and the farmers around you are in distress. The crying need is for effective struggle for feed relief and for other relief. There can be and will be no effective struggle unless all Party members in the countryside will actively engage in organizing and leading the struggle.

"To the masses!" was Lenin's slogan. You must visit your non-Communist neighbors. Talk to them of the feed and relief situation. Call together small house groups. Develop these into local mass meetings. Write to the District office of the Party or the state office of the U.F.L. for specific advice and assistance. Do something! Don't be dead timber. Prepare for the State Relief Conference.

When you go to your farmer neighbors take along the Farmers National Weekly and the Program of the U.F.L. How many of your unit members read the Farmers National Weekly regularly? How many of you have studied the Program of the U.F.L. so that you can explain it to other farmers? It is only by informing yourselves, through the Weekly and otherwise, that you will be able to educate your neighbors.

The Weekly has had a subscription drive and has started another drive. Have each one of your unit members make a serious effort to get at least one subscription? Has your unit made an effort to get advertisements for the Farmers National Weekly, and greetings? What have you done or what are you doing to build the U.F.L.?

Wherever there is a Party unit in the countryside there must be a local of the U.F.L. or an active opposition group in some one of the old line farm organizations. The District Office is getting out a leaflet in the name of the Party on the feed relief situation. This leaflet must secure wide circulation among farmers. Send funds for the printing at once. And inform the District Office on how many you can distribute. This requires immediate action! The leaflet will be a means of bringing to the farmers the independent role of the Communist Party in the struggle for relief for the farmers and in our struggle against the Farmer-Labor Party.

In many localities there will be school and township elections in the spring. The Party, locally, must put forth its candidates and its program in these local elections as a means of bringing Communism and the Communist Party to the farmers. Develop a house to house mass campaign with literature and speakers.

Make your problems and your difficulties known, and the District will do the utmost to give you assistance in your elections and in your other activities.

Once again, we repeat—action! This letter must be read at the next and the next and the next unit meeting; discussed and acted upon; and the activities reported regularly to the District Office.

District Bureau District 9, Minnesota.

A New Member's Impression
A little over a year I'd like to give you some of my impressions.

At first I used to go to demonstrations announced in the "Daily." These demonstrations taught me that the working class is the most potent of our society.

One month later I made application for membership in the C.P. U.S.A. At the time I was a little surprised, if not a little disillusioned. I expected too much, I believe. It didn't take long to find out that half of the members of my unit were not long-time revolutionists, but raw elements of the working class like myself. My disillusionment vanished completely and reading Party literature became my favorite pastime.

Also I feel that the slogan on to a mass Communist Party is nearing its fulfillment. Everywhere I have contact with people I find that new people take interest in our struggle, people who find common ground with Communists on its uncompromising struggle against War and Fascism. Others join our unemployed organization ready to fight for higher relief and jobs. But as I said, we are on our way to a mass Communist Party. H. H.

ROUND ONE!



News Item: Mayor La Guardia reviews Fusion record for the first year.

Murderers of Kirov Were Dregs Of the Cesspool of Reaction

By Karl Radek

THOSE who read the Soviet newspapers of December 17 noticed in them two reports from the life of the Soviet Union. In one report it is stated that the Soviet smelting industry already today, before the end of the year, is able to record an output of 10,000,000 tons of pig-iron. The other report stated that the scoundrel who, on December 1, had killed the leader of the Lenin-grad Bolsheviks, one of the leaders of the Party, Comrade Kirov, had been instructed to carry out this murder by the agents of the class enemy, the vile dregs of the former Zinoviev anti-party group.

The first report aroused fresh enthusiasm among all workers and collective peasants of the Soviet Union, and showed the foreign proletarians the tremendously increased forces of the U. S. S. R., i.e., the forces of the Soviet proletariat and of the collective peasants, who, under the leadership of Lenin's Party, under the leadership of Stalin, have achieved such world-important victories. This report completely confirmed Comrade Stalin's words, that there are no footresses which the Bolsheviks cannot capture. The second report came to all Communists, to all honest proletarians as a heavy and painful blow.

When the shot was fired which took the life of the courageous leader of the Bolsheviks, nobody doubted for a moment that this was the work of the class enemy of the proletariat, for only a fierce, malicious enemy of the proletarian dictatorship could direct his revolver against the collaborator of Stalin. But the class enemies who had used the scoundrel Nikolaev as a tool proved to be not the direct representatives of the openly white-guardist troops who had hitherto carried out terrorist assassinations, and who will attempt to commit further terrorist deeds if they are not crushed by the hand of the proletarian dictatorship. It transpired that among the class enemies there were to be found the dregs of that group which, as a result of differences with the Party leadership on a number of fundamental questions, had commenced fraction work years ago and formed a bloc with the Trotskyists. This group, which was completely defeated by the Party, furling its banner, but in the further development of its dregs sank to the depth of organizing attacks on the Soviet Power.

Work of Class Enemy
Those who attentively followed the discussions on the smelting industry at the Party Congress, at the Plenum of the Central Committee at the end of 1933, know that the working class of the U. S. S. R., the Party and its leadership have achieved these 10,000,000 tons of pig iron only at the cost of enormous difficulties. These 10,000,000 tons are condensed energy of the workers, the foremen and engineers, the condensed energy of the leading economists, and undaunted energy and far-sightedness of the Party leaders, who have been able to bring the masses to realize the fact that independence and socialism cannot be secured without great victories in the sphere of the iron industry. The achievement of these victories necessitated the help of all other sections of the proletariat—the coal and iron miners, the transport workers, the workers in the engineering industry; and it was also necessary to get the broad masses of the collective peasants to understand that there can be no bread without iron, and also that there can be no iron without bread.

Victory of Party
The years of struggle for the First Five-Year Plan, the commencement of the struggle for the Second Five-Year Plan are years of the greatest consolidation of the Party. This consolidation has been achieved only on the basis of Stalin's policy, which defeated the Trotskyist, the Zinoviev and the Right opposition. It

Every worker knows that the Party will crush with an iron hand these dregs of the former Zinoviev anti-Party group. They have proved by the shot fired on December 1 how dangerous their existence is.

by Burck

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

The Saar Votes New Anti-Soviet War Base Beware of Julius Caesar

THE decisive center of the world struggle against fascism will be in the Saar tomorrow. On Sunday, Jan. 13, more than 500,000 voters in that little slip of important industrial territory between Germany and France will go to the polls. Foreign bayonets, machine guns and armored tanks, sent by England, Italy, Holland to police the Saar, will stand over them menacingly. On the German side, the Nazis have concentrated their troops, ready when the occasion arises for armed invasion.

The central issue in the Saar is, recognizing the burning desire of the whole population to return to Germany, whether that step should be taken now with Hitler in power. The fascists, through their Deutsch front, call on the Saar population to vote for a return to Germany. The united anti-fascist front, also known as the Freiheitfront (liberty front), urges all workers, Socialists, Communists, Catholics to vote for the status quo, the existing League of Nations Administration, as a blow to Hitler, as a means of aiding to free Germany of the bloody rule of the Nazis so that the Saar can at the shortest possible moment return to a Germany, with the Nazi shackles struck off.

THE results of the plebiscite will not settle the issue. The League of Nations Saar Annex to the Versailles treaty provides that the results shall "guide" the League Council in determining the future of the Saar. The Nazis are preparing, in the event particularly of a vote in favor of a return to Germany no matter how slight the margin, to rush in with their armed forces and establish the rule of concentration camps and the gallows to present the world with an accomplished fact.

Whatever the outcome, the fight against German fascism will grow more bitter. A thousand and one new contradictions will arise for German fascism in either event.

THE British imperialists in India have taken a step which is an out-and-out move for war against the Soviet Union. They have induced the government of the Indian province of Kashmir to hand over Vazarat, a part of the district of Gilgit in the extreme Northwest of India, to British administration. Vazarat is situated near the frontier of the U. S. S. R. and Sinkiang. This was the only part of Gilgit not previously under British administration. Henceforth Vazarat will be under the jurisdiction of the British political agents.

It has long been known to the British military specialists in the North of India who have their eye on the Soviet Turkestan, Tadzhik, Azerbaijan, that this particular section of independent India would make an ideal military air base for attack against the U. S. S. R.

Now they have it in their hands, and they will not be slow to construct the aviation base they have long contemplated.

A DISPARAGING article on Julius Caesar in the Turin (Italy) newspaper, "La Cultura," resulted in its confiscation. Mussolini considered the emphasis on some of the less heroic aspects of the character of the ancient Roman dictator as insinuations against himself. Mussolini has become extremely sensitive to all criticism, even of dead dictators which might in the least reflect on himself.

THERE is a sort of competition on between the Prince of Wales and Goering, the Nazi Prussian premier in the matter of titles and new uniforms. The Prince of Wales scored over the new blue uniform of Goering during the New Year's holiday.

At one fell swoop he was created an admiral, a general and a chief air marshal, with the three new uniforms of his rank added to the many scores he now has. Goering will require at least two morphine injections to meet this piece of news.

English Worker Jailed For "Preferring" Dole

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The sheer demagoguery behind the new legislation of the British bourgeoisie, under which it guarantees to maintain every unemployed worker who normally earns less than \$25 a week, was strikingly shown in a police court today.

The regulations provide the government with an easy loop-hole through which any worker may be cut from the relief lists. Those "driving relief must" make an honest effort to find work." Frederick Head, unemployed father of five children, was sentenced to one month at hard labor on the incredible charge of preferring the miserable amount of the dole to a regular job.

Swiss Council Arrests Communist at Request Of German Authorities

ZURICH, Jan. 11.—The bloody hand of German Fascism has reached across the Swiss border, threatening Heinz Neumann, former Reichstag member and German Communist leader, with death by extradition to Germany.

The Swiss Federal Council has arrested Neumann at the request of the Nazi public prosecutor in Berlin and is holding him pending the transmission of detailed charges by German authorities.

Should Neumann be extradited to Germany he would suffer the fate of countless other workers who have died of torture or who have been murdered outright in German prisons.

An immediate world-wide storm

British Plan Air Base Near Soviet Territory

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CALCUTA, India, Jan. 11 (By Wire)—The ceding today of Vazarat, a part of the district of Gilgit in the northern Indian province of Kashmir, to direct British control, marked the probability that an airplane base will be constructed at this strategic point in the near future. Vazarat is 100 miles from the Asiatic territory of the Soviet Union. The administration of Vazarat will be under the rule of an appointed agent of British imperialism.

Working Hours Rise In German Factories Nazi Paper Reports

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The number of hours of daily labor in most industries has been increased to ten hours and ten minutes, including twenty-five minutes for lunch, according to "Der Deutsche," the newspaper of the "Labor Front" which takes the Weserhütte armament plant as an example of the new plan. Saturday is to be a free day for the present.

It is clear that the main object of this arrangement is speed-up for the benefit of the employers. The eight-hour day as a principle to be applied anywhere is abolished.