

SOVIET PROSPERITY MAKES BIG GAINS

Gulf Maritime Federation Formed

10,000 Union Men In All Marine Crafts United at Conference

New Organization to Be Modelled After One on the West Coast

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12.—The formation of a Maritime Federation of the Gulf Coast was announced here by Captain G. L. Forest, delegate of Local 15 of Masters, Mates and Pilots. This important step was taken at a conference in Houston, Texas, of delegates representing 10,000 members of maritime unions in the Gulf District.

The new Federation will be modeled after the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, and will serve as a means of co-ordinating the struggle of all crafts in the industry for union conditions. Captain Forest stated that "dissatisfaction with the way the International Longshoremen's Association strike was engineered in this district brought about the organization of the new group."

T. K. Van Ermin was chosen temporary president, and Charles Kertell was elected temporary secretary. A constitution was adopted. Another conference of delegates from maritime unions will be held in New Orleans to further consolidate their forces and to elect permanent officers.

The new Federation will include all bona fide labor unions in the industry in conformity with the principles of the American Federation of Labor. Captain Forest said. Organizations officially and unofficially represented at the conference included: Masters, Mates and Pilots; Marine Engineers Benevolent Association; American Radio Telegraphers' Association; International Seamen's Union; and International Longshoremen's Association.

ATTACKED



JOHN L. LEWIS

MINE LEADER UNDER FIRE FROM FREY

Lewis Called Disrupter in Tory Attack by Metal Union Chief

By Sandor Voros (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 12.—Charges of dual unionism and disruption made against John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization and attempts to raise the "red scare" by John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Division of the American Federation of Labor, were vehemently refuted by Adolph Germer, Lewis' personal representative, who had been sent to Cleveland to investigate possibilities of organizing auto workers along industrial lines.

Speaking before a meeting of five hundred unionists Saturday afternoon in Metal Trades Hall on craft unions versus "industrial unions Frey, a member of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, emphatically accused Lewis and the Industrial Committee with following "a rule or ruin policy," fomenting division and disruption and dual unionism.

Charges Disruption

In an open reference to the Lewis meeting to be held next Sunday, Jan. 19 in Cleveland Frey remarked gravely: "You are facing one of the most important periods in the history of trade unions. I have never seen a condition so filled with jeopardy as the present one. Division has developed in our ranks."

Asserting he intended to discuss the question of craft and industrial unions in a "practical not theoretical way," Frey gave a brief history of organized labor reaching back to the Knights of Labor, trying to prove that industrial unions could not survive.

From there he proceeded to the defense of craft unionism, pointing to the achievements of metal trades department in handling the dispute

Smash Reaction

Sweep away the autocratic power of the United States Supreme Court!

Fight to prevent the reactionaries and fascists from enslaving the American people!

Unite for action to demand that Congress and the President:

1. Repudiate the right of the Supreme court to declare laws unconstitutional.
2. Impeach judges who usurp the democratic rights of the people.
3. Amend the Constitution to prohibit the Supreme Court from declaring laws unconstitutional.

Build the Farmer-Labor Party, the People's Front against the greedy Autocrats!

Fight NOW to prevent the victory of the reactionaries and the fascists!

3,000 FILL TWO HALLS FOR DEBATE

Express Unity Desire at Browder-Thomas Cleveland Meeting

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Enthusiastically demonstrating its desire for unity, an overflow crowd of 3,000 persons cheered every reference to the united front, united action and a Farmer-Labor Party, Saturday night, in the debate between Norman Thomas and Earl Browder on the best way to fight Fascism.

Seats in the main auditorium of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church were filled long before the debate started by a representative audience composed of workers, trade unionists and middle class intellectuals from all walks of life and an additional hall had to be opened to take care of the overflow.

Norman Thomas, after stating he tossed a coin with Browder on the order of presentation, spoke first, outlining the Socialist position on fascism and war.

Sees Fascism as Middle Class Revolt

He defined fascism as a revolt of the middle classes, denouncing both plutocrats and the organized proletariat before it takes power, making use of anti-capitalist phrases.

"Fascism is not a conspiracy of individual capitalists," Thomas stated. "Big capitalism accept fascism as its second choice when it is overwhelmed and looking for delivery."

"We wait now either into fascism or war. The minute we get ready to get into a new war, we'll have a dictatorship equivalent to Fascism."

"In America it might not even call itself fascism. Our fascism will have it stamped all over it, 'made in America.'"

He spoke of fascism as state capitalism, emotional nationalism, a political dogma of the totalitarian state, dictatorship to the end of

1936 Plan Provides For 25 Per Cent Rise In Living Standards

LEADS SOVIETS



JOSEPH STALIN

Mezhlauk, State Planning Head, Tells of Strides Made by Industry

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—Men and women who had taken a leading part in the vast Socialist construction here, listened with wrapt attention as V. I. Mezhlauk, chairman of the State Planning Commission, declared in his report to the Central Executive Commission of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, now in session here, that the growth of industrial output for one year alone exceeded 11,000,000,000 rubles, an increase which alone topped the entire industrial production of Russia in 1935.

The morning session of the C. E. C. yesterday was wholly taken up by Comrade Mezhlauk's report on the plan for 1936, fourth year of the second Five-Year Plan.

The workers' and peasants' representatives here heard new figures and facts on the tremendous victories of the workers, employees, engineers and collective farmers, won in 1935. They were told of still bigger plans for 1936.

Well-Being of TOLLERS Raised

All of the intricate figures presented by Comrade Mezhlauk merged into the basic Socialist aim, namely, the further rapid increase of the material well-being and cultural standards of the toilers.

The figures and facts alone on these developments took up one whole hour in Mezhlauk's report. For example, here are some: The number of workers and employees increased from 24,700,000 to 25,700,000 in one year; that is a million more were employed in the Soviet Union at the end of 1935 in industry than were employed at the beginning of the year. The wage budget increased from 56,000,000,000 to 63,500,000,000 rubles; the social insurance fund rose from 6,700,000,000 to 8,000,000,000 rubles.

On the farms, the picture of the increased well-being of the people was also marked. The monetary income of the toiling population in town and village increased from 11,180,000,000 to 11,380,000,000 rubles.

Big Issues Face I.S.U. Sessions Opening Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Delegates from both districts and all crafts of the International Seamen's Union are arriving for the union's convention which opens here tomorrow. There are elected delegates from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and from the Pacific Coast district of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders and from the Pacific Coast District of the Cooks and Stewards Union. These are all integral parts of the I. S. U.

Their counterparts on the other coasts, the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association, the Eastern and Gulf district of the Firemen and the Cooks and Stewards, do not have representatives elected to this convention. They are represented either by delegates chosen months ago, before announcement of the date of the convention, or by delegates appointed by the top officialdom of the union.

The convention meets with a union that has the largest membership since 1921, when it was smashed by the weak policies of its leaders and a united drive of all shipping and business interests.

It meets on the eve of another concentrated drive to wreck it. The shipping operators in the inter-coastal trade some months ago sent their representatives to San Francisco, where they formed a standing committee with local shipping and business interests to break the organizations of the seamen and longshoremen.

Another problem that is due to come up is the question of the difference of wages and conditions between East and West Coasts. The West Coast has a five-dollar a month higher wage scale. It also has overtime pay, with work on Saturday afternoon and Sunday counted as overtime. It also has hiring through union halls, avoiding blacklist, enabling rotation of jobs, saving the seamen time and humiliation and the fees of shipping masters.

At present the East Coast contract is in abeyance, having expired on Dec. 31.

The whole situation is intensified by Roosevelt administration bills before the present Congress, providing government hiring halls instead of either private or union control of hiring, and providing for more mercantile ships built to serve auxiliary naval forces. Seamen consider it obvious that with these preparations for war, every effort will be made to keep the maritime unions ineffective and docile, and every sort of pressure will be brought to bear on the present convention to force it to put through decisions in line with the interests of the U. S. Navy and the shipping companies.

Many ships' crews and every local meeting held in recent days have appealed to the convention to resist this pressure, to unite the union, and to support the demands of the Eastern membership for

Ship's Crew Protests Scharrenberg's Call for War on Coast

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Meeting Plans Strike Support

Boston Conference Asks That All Unions Aid Marble Strikers

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—An informal conference to support the Vermont marble strikers was held here Saturday in the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union with an attendance of forty persons interested in aiding the strikers.

John Lawson, International secretary-treasurer of the Quarry Workers Union and President of the Vermont Federation of Labor, addressed the conference which raised \$95 for the strikers. Phil Frankford, district organizer of the Communist Party, acted as chairman and pledged \$20 to this amount.

Among other organizations represented at the conference were the International Workers Order, Teachers Union of Cambridge, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Ministers Union for Social Justice and the Socialist Party by Alfred Baker Lewis.

The conference adopted an appeal which will be sent to all unions, central labor bodies and fraternal organizations to enlist their support for the strikers. The editor of the local labor paper, Our World, pledged his support to the work of the conference which set up a broad committee to carry out its decisions.

TVA Utility Ruling Of High Court Due Today

Senate Leaders Act to Modify the Bonus Bill Passed by House—AAA Substitute Being Drafted by Administration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Supreme Court convenes at noon tomorrow to read another batch of opinions which may complete demolition of the New Deal farm program and disclose the fate of the Tennessee Valley Power experiment. Meanwhile, bonus, farm relief and "neutrality" issues today promised a week of heated Congressional controversy.

Senate leaders, in a series of week-end conferences, were whipping into shape a modified bonus bill with which they hope to supplant the "united front" measure which passed the House, 356 to 59, last Friday.

New AAA Planned

Administration leaders began drafting a new farm program to replace the voided AAA, embracing permanent crop production control on a basis of soil conservation. While still in a formative stage, the program would appear to retain the worst features of the AAA (crop destruction) while lowering payments to farmers, in the hope that a weaker measure might win the favor of the Supreme Court.

Senate investigators who have been questioning J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates about their financing of the allies during 1915, planned to resume hearings tomorrow when Morgan and his partners, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney, are scheduled to resume their testimony.

Robber Pact Again Planned

League May Get the New Scheme at Meeting on Jan. 20

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Exchange Telegraph reported from Asmara, Eritrea, that 474 Ethiopians were killed and 500 wounded in an engagement at Gabba.

The Ethiopians were commanded by Ras Dasta, the report said, and were opposed by Olo Dinle, native chieftain who has turned traitor.

Dinle summoned Italian bombing planes to his aid but the Ethiopian forces retired before the planes reached Gabba.

The Exchange Telegraph did not report Dinle's losses.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Another diplomatic witch's brew is seen as in the making here to salvage what is left of Mussolini's fading prestige and to cushion his possible fall when the rains in Ethiopia start in earnest and the rising internal discontent in Italy begins to threaten the very foundations of the Fascist regime.

It is believed that a plan is gradually being evolved for presentation to the Council of the League of Nations meeting Jan. 20, so that a way out may be found to save Mussolini's face in the event that the fascist plight goes from bad to worse.

The suggestion is being put forward that the Council of the League should appoint an "investigating committee," dominated of course by Great Britain and France but containing some silent partners, to go to Ethiopia and "examine" the situation there on the spot. The idea is to see whether Ethiopia could not really benefit from foreign or League aid in its economic, financial and social affairs.

This committee, after a short investigation, would then be expected to draw up a report "making proposals for the solution of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict." This "report" would be advanced as the League of Nations' official "peace" plan.

The question of oil sanctions, however, still continues to dog the steps of the League committee. Both French and British imperialism succeeded in burying it along with the Hoare-Laval plunder pact. But resurrection in this case is altogether too likely, if only the masses of the world make their wishes and their position heard through real collective action to cut off all possible war supplies from Italian fascism.

Red Divisions Sweep Across Hunan Province

Kuomintang Troop Discipline Breaking, Hankow Writer Reports

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12.—The Red Army, under the command of General Ho Lung, is moving rapidly across the western part of Hunan province and through Kweichow province, carrying with it huge rice supplies according to the correspondent of the Hankow Herald.

A virtual breakdown of discipline is discernible among the Kuomintang government troops, asserts the Hankow correspondent.

To this information the South China Morning Post adds that the Hunan provincial government, headed by General Ho Chien, is carrying out punitive measures against the provincial army command staff. On December 31, one commander of a regiment and a battalion commander were shot for inactivity in the fight against the Red Army.

Confirm Occupation

The Reuters correspondent in Hankow confirmed the occupation of the town of Tungchen and Yungling on the borders of Hunan and Kweichow by units of the Red Army under Ho Lung, the same paper reports.

Japanese newspapers in Shanghai express the greatest dissatisfaction at the slow activity of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his chief deputy in the anti-Red drive, General Chiang Hsueh-liang. The Shanghai Nippo writes of the success of the Red Army of China that in realizing their tasks, Mao Tse-tung and Hsu Chiang-chien achieved considerable successes in Kansu and Shensi provinces. Chiang Hsueh-liang's units remain inactive on the front. They do not feel the necessity of fighting, nor wish to fight against the Reds."

Reds Split Nanking Forces

The same paper further expresses great discontent with the activities of the thirty divisions that the Nanking government sent to fight the 40,000 soldiers under Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh. According to this paper, the thirty Nanking divisions allowed themselves to be broken up by units of the Red Army in Western Hunan and Kweichow provinces.

The Shanghai Nippo also states that the task of these units of the Chinese Red Army is a further advance into Szechuan province near Tsingpingtan, 15 kilometers from the Kweichow border.

The casualties of the Nanking troops, it is reported, totaled 4,000 in the fighting. Authorities of Kweichow province are of the opinion that Kweichow, capital of Kweichow province, is under threat of attack by the Red Army of China.

Noted Author Warns Against Attendance At Nazi Olympics

Americans attending the Berlin Olympic Games next Summer will be guests of murderers, Heinz Lippman, noted author and winner of the Harper Prize in 1930, told 1,500 persons at the Free Synagogue yesterday.

Referring to the persecution of Jews and Catholics by the Nazi regime, Lippman said that those who attended Olympics would be "guests of those who had committed all these crimes, horrors, torture and murders. Should you refuse to go to the Olympic Games, they will be forced to become more humane and close some of their concentration camps."

Aiding the Nazis by visiting the Games would cost the lives of thousands, he said.

"If you go, all will be lost. If you go, we have to prepare graves for tens of thousands of victims of starvation and suicide."

Dr. Gerhart Seger, former member of the Reichstag, also spoke.

Smallpox Hits Alaska

PALMER, Alaska, Jan. 12.—Smallpox attacked the transported depression victims in the government Matanuska Valley Agricultural colony yesterday. Two cases were reported, colonists were quarantined, the 178 families huddled in their huts.

Philadelphia Still Leads Sunday Drive

Philadelphia still holds the fort! Four hundred and nineteen subscriptions—114 more than Chicago, which is in second place—was Philadelphia's total Saturday afternoon, at the end of the second week of the Sunday Worker drive for 10,000 subscriptions.

In all, 1,855 subscriptions have already been received. The drive is scheduled to end by the time of the Communist Party Convention in March.

An average of 1,000 subscriptions a week is needed from now on if the drive is to be a success. With early reports showing that the first issue has proven a tremendous success, it is up to every district to push the subscription campaign by every possible method—publicity, advertising, meetings, house-to-house canvassing, in the shops and offices, through Communist Party units, fractions and organizations.

The Daily Worker calls upon every one of its readers to help make the Sunday Worker subscription drive an outstanding success.

Sunday Paper Takes Country by Storm

Few campaigns have met with more immediate and fervently enthusiastic response than the present campaign to build a circulation of at least 100,000 for the Sunday Worker.

The editorial staff and the business office of the Sunday Worker have been literally deluged with so many letters, telegrams, and telephone calls Saturday night and Sunday that the staff became frantic, but determined that not a single order will be lost. Even the most optimistic of those promoting the circulation were overwhelmed; they knew the response would be great, but are astonished at the wave of revolutionary enthusiasm which greets the most popular publication the Communist Party ever issued.

In New York City, Harry Liechtenstein reported, over 110,000 copies were sold up to Sunday noon. Thus New York is 10,000 above the national distribution of 100,000 outside of this city.

Impatiently Awaited

It is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of workers were impatiently waiting at Section Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York, for their bundles. Immediately upon receiving them they hurried to key positions at the busiest street corners. Many sceptical souls took only ten or fifteen copies—but they soon came back for more, their pessimism vanishing before the demand of the public, eager to find out what the new paper would be like. Everywhere groups of workers and middle class people were discussing it, giving praise and criticism, speculating about the effect the new Sunday Worker will inevitably have upon the entire working class movement, stimulating

Scrap Iron Handlers Strike Against Firing; Ask Wage Increases

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 12.—Approximately eighty men employed by Paper Calumet and Company, Inc., handlers of scrap iron, went out on strike Saturday morning for higher wages. The immediate cause of the strike was the firing of nine men suspected of trying to organize a local of the American Federation of Labor. The strikers have organized a mass picket line and are demanding union recognition for seniority rights in hiring and firing, reinstatement of all employees as of Jan. 9, 44-hour week, higher wages for both skilled and unskilled workers and time and a half for overtime and Sundays. They have rejected the company's offer of a 5-cent raise and a company union.

Tokyo Hints Of Alliance With Nazis

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Jan. 12.—Broad hints that Italy, Germany and Japan would form an alliance, the first move of which would be the recognition of Japan's puppet rule in Manchukuo by the two European powers, were made yesterday in an editorial of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

This influential Japanese imperialist sheet writes that Germany and Italy "as well as Japan are dissatisfied with the present situation in the world," and in the near future will take measures for the recognition of Manchukuo, outstripping the remaining powers.

Nichi Nichi writes with great satisfaction that Germany and Italy "are striving for collaboration with Japan." (The Japanese minister of foreign affairs in a talk with correspondents, stated that he heard that Wellshat was appointed Consul General in Chanchung, Manchukuo.)

Wellshat was the former Italian ambassador in Estonia. He is at present traveling in the Far East.

U. S. Oil Pours Into Italian War Machine

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The acquisition of civilization by the Ethiopians has proved a boon to American oil manufacturers, figures released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines indicate.

An increase in the shipment of crude oil to Italy and Italian Africa of 22,162 barrels between October and November of 1935 was reported over a similar period last year.

Three Face Deportation To Germany on Jan. 22

Fight Pushed to Save Miller, Werrman and Baer from Sailing on S. S. President Roosevelt to Death at Nazi Hands

The S. S. President Roosevelt, of the United States Lines, will echo three shrill blasts over the New York waterfront, rending the air with a mournful wailing, and slowly pull away from her pier at noon, on Jan. 22—a "death" ship sailing for Germany with three lives to be entrusted to the none too merciful care of Adolf Hitler.

Alfred Miller is an anti-Nazi. Walter Baer is an anti-Nazi. Fred Werrman is an anti-Nazi.

All three have openly shown their objection to the Hitler regime in the past. Alfred Miller, as editor of the farm weekly, The Producers News, published in Montana, editorially criticized Nazi Germany. Walter Baer, a civil engineer in Portland, Oregon, and Fred Werrman have both expressed political beliefs in opposition to Hitler, also in Germany today, such actions is an effective means of signing one's death warrant.

Alfred Miller's wife is in Paris.

3,000 Attend Cleveland Debate

time to preserve power for the fortunate few.

Speaks of Fight on Fascism

Thomas termed it negative to fight against fascism alone. The fight against fascism must be made positive, he said. It means, he continued, fight for labor unionism, clear labor unions free of reactionary bureaucratic practices, and of red-baiting. He stated it is a fight for industrial unionism, for consumers' cooperation, for a new political alliance, for an all-inclusive Farmer-Labor Party of anti-capitalist forces, for a cooperative commonwealth.

He then turned to criticism of the Soviet Union's policy to explain the reason for the Socialist refusal to enter into a united front here.

"You still have a lack of freedom in Russia to discuss the united front as we do here," he said. "We are greatly handicapped in talking about civil liberties here, while in Russia there is still a dictatorship of the top, a dictatorship of a party over the workers."

Charges "Opportunism"

Charges of "opportunism" were raised again by Thomas in reference to the Communist tactics of united front against fascism and on various occasions.

Thomas expressed himself for the united front in the United States under three conditions not yet fully attained. He stated he would be for united front after he was fully convinced:

1. About the good faith and sincerity of the Communists, which needs the test of time.
2. About the content of the united front.
3. That greater progress could be made among the workers and farmers by a united front than individually.

Favors Immediate Issues

Until then he was in favor of united front agreements on specific questions. Later on, in his rebuttal, he listed five points for immediate united front action: opposition to Olympic Games in Germany and support of a Labor Olympiad to be held in Cleveland in July.

The generous applause accorded to Thomas at the conclusion of his speech grew into a thunderous demonstration when Browder took the floor to present his arguments.

Speaking on the necessity of immediately establishing the united front, Browder stated that the differences with Norman Thomas at the Madison Square Garden debate have been still further narrowed down.

Urges Haste

He outlined at the outset that since the debate revolves about the most effective way to fight against fascism, the Communist answer is to build the united front as quickly as possible.

"Our Socialist friends," he said, "The majority, those who follow Comrade Thomas, answer, yes, the united front, but the greatest danger is in making it too quickly. We Communists say the danger is the opposite, in being too slow."

"The American workers and farmers need the united front, as broad and as quickly as possible. This is what we will fight for, despite all points of disagreement that remain between us."

Cites Herndon Victory

Browder then proceeded to illustrate why and how the united front could be built on a number of important issues, citing the successful defense of Herndon as one of the practical results of the united front.

He answered Thomas's reference to the change of Communist tactics, saying, "We frankly say, the changing situation has forced us to change our minds."

"The Socialist 'Old Guard' was compared by Browder to the reactionary leaders of German Social Democracy. He posed the question: what would happen to Norman Thomas, if the 'Old Guard' had the State and police power in his hands like their counterparts in Germany? The 'Old Guard' would unite not with the Communists and Militant Socialists, but with Tammany Hall, Hearst and other reactionary forces."

"If you want to study the Social Democratic leaders in Germany," Browder declared.

In a further reference to the "Old Guard," Browder warned the Socialists to break off completely with them, otherwise the "Old Guard" would lead them into fascism.

Greets Anti-War Unity

Browder greeted the agreement of the Socialist Executive Committee made at the American League Congress Against War and Fascism for a joint committee to plan united action against war and fascism as

another step to bring the two parties closer.

He urged the unification of the defense committees to fight for the freeing of Oestelky, Thaelmann and all political prisoners, the Socialists, Communists, liberals and churchmen in Hitler Germany who all need this help.

Stating there is no disagreement between Socialists and Communists on the ultimate aim, only on the method of reaching it, Browder again pointed to the united front as the best method to achieve this aim. He cited the declining vote for the Socialist Party in New York which despite the gains in the Communist vote showed a decline of total votes cast for socialism and stated:

Added Strength in Unity

"Uniting would multiply the drawing power of both parties. We must win political independence for the working class even before they come to socialism which requires a workers' political party much broader than the Socialist and Communist Parties combined and including both parties. That is why we propose a Farmer-Labor Party."

"The outrageous Supreme Court decision that closed the door on all social legislation calls for a united campaign. Let's get together and put more pep behind it."

Browder pointed to the alarming growth of fascist reaction which could only be opposed successfully by united action, by building a powerful Farmer-Labor Party, a broad people's front in America. He posed the question: are they going to wait to unite in the concentration camps? The fascists would not content themselves with hanging only Browder and Foster, he said, but they would lead out the same medicine to Thomas, John L. Lewis, to every liberal professor and teacher.

Explains Peace Policy

Passing to the question of war and sanctions, Browder made an able defense of the Seventh Congress decisions and the Franco-Soviet Pact. He pointed to the absurdity of Thomas opposing sanctions as leading to war and then demanding the Soviet Union undertake sanctions single-handed.

"Such an embargo would result quickly in a blockade against the Soviet Union," he pointed out.

Browder again invited Thomas to visit the Soviet Union as Mrs. Berger and the Webbs did and assured him that returning he would also approve of the Soviet Union's policies.

For One Policy

A tremendous outburst of applause greeted Browder's answer to Thomas on having only one party in the Soviet Union.

"We don't want two parties even in the United States—we want one party."

The demonstration following this sincere expression of desire for organic unity between the two parties was so great, that it took minutes before Browder could continue.

Browder concluded with emphasizing that the united front was possible, necessary and they must come together to build it. "Such a united front will be a defeat only for the capitalists. It will be a victory for Socialists and Communists together, a victory for the working people of America." The debate was on the highest political level throughout and punctuated by great outbursts of applause whenever united front, Farmer-Labor Party and united action were mentioned by either speaker. At one point loud laughter shook the audience, when Browder describing the evasion of united front offers by the Socialist Party and the Second International, stated:

"Out there in Kansas they call it passing the buck. Judged by the vociferous reaction of the audience, the debate marked another important step forward toward the building of united front and bringing the membership and the followers of Socialist and Communist Parties closer together."

Strong to Talk in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 12.—"World Peace and Soviet Russia" will be the subject of a lecture here by Anna Louise Strong, editor of the Moscow News, Wednesday, at 8 P. M. at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch Street.

Omaha C. P. Office Opened

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—The Communist Party, District 10 and Omaha Section Headquarters have opened new offices at 309 South 15th Street, Karbach Block, Room 311.

Hearings on Ellenbogen Bill to Start

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Hearings on the Ellenbogen bill, companion measure for history and settles in the Gaffey Coal Act, will be started shortly.

'RED SCARED'

South Dakota Labor Party Parley Backed

Department of Justice in State Assailed by Convention Leader

MADISON, S. D., Jan. 12.—Farmers, teachers, lawyers, ministers and doctors are among the many persons who have written to Edward Walsh, Chairman of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Progressive Association, approving the calling of a state Farmer-Labor convention in Huron, S. D., on Feb. 4.

Among organizations which have recently endorsed the convention are Hub City Lodge Number 390 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers of Aberdeen, Brown County Holiday Association, the Maintenance of Way Employees Lodge of Mitchell, and the Workers Alliance of Mitchell.

In a statement recently issued, Walsh emphasized that the platform of the Farmer-Labor Party would depend upon the delegates elected to the Huron Convention.

He said that personally he would advocate the transfer of the South Dakota "Department of Justice to Huron so it can have the comfort of home surroundings." A wide-spread resentment against the State Department of Justice exists in South Dakota. The first use of the Department was an attempt to break the strike of the workers of the Morrell packing plant in Sioux Falls.

(Faded Pictures)

Stern and gaunt in a wing collar and morning clothes, Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, co-author of the military disaffection bill, peers into the hazy future. Civil liberties defenders call his bill, aimed at "reds," one of the most serious threats to the people's liberties.

Metal Union Chief Attacks J. L. Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

with Anaconda Copper in Butte, Montana and the Sinclair Oil Co. Omitting all references to the serious criticism leveled against the metal trades department at the Atlantic City Convention for arbitrarily stepping in and negotiating an agreement over the heads of the mine and smelter workers, Frey lauded the results of this agreement.

Turning his guns against John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization, he charged them with creating "suspicion, division, mistrust, dual unionism."

"For the first time we have leaders like Lewis within the ranks of the A. F. of L. who charged our Executive Council and president with incompetence and failure."

"Lewis presented 101 instances where he charged us with failure. The Atlantic City Convention replied to every charge."

"The unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization who are affiliated with the A. F. of L. are doing the identical thing to dual unionism."

Impugns Union Integrity

"I seriously doubt the fundamental sincerity of the United Mine Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Typographical Union who try to create division in our ranks."

"They refuse to accept the vote of the convention and embarked on a rule or no rule policy."

After openly charging the Committee for Industrial Organization with playing into the hands of the National Association of Manufacturers, Frey attempted to raise the "red scare" in a further attempt to discredit industrial unionism.

"There is another group which seems to be very highly enthused over this committee—the radical press."

"Immediately after the committee for Industrial Organization was formed, the Communist Party officially endorsed it. Articles lauding Lewis appear in every issue of their publication. They advise members of the Communist Party to join the local unions immediately and once in there, to have them endorse the industrial form of organization."

"The committee now has support from both sides—from the National Manufacturers Association, the anti-unionists and the Communist Party."

But if Frey is speaking for the Executive Council and his words are a forecast of expulsions, like they used to expel Communists, he should be warned: That day is gone gentlemen; you can't get away with it anymore."

Merger Refutes Charges

Charges made by Frey were vehemently refuted by Adolph Germer, Lewis's personal representative in Cleveland in an interview with the Daily Worker immediately after the meeting.

"Frey brought forth no arguments against industrial unionism," stated Germer. "He appealed only to prejudices and passion, things he said at the outset he wouldn't do."

"How can an organization be dual that is part of the A. F. of L. function under its constitution and disagrees only on methods of approach to certain fundamental problems and in dissemination of certain ideas?"

"Frey himself made the best refutation of craft unionism when he referred to what the Metal Trades Council is doing. There are 31 local unions in Butte, Montana, when one could do the job and one has done it."

"Frey is speaking for the craft unionists of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. They are very much embittered because they feel their supremacy tottering. They are in the same position in the A. F. of L. as Henry Fletcher is in the Republican Party."

"The absurdity of the reference to the Communists is obvious. It would be like saying I want sunshine, but because the Communists want sunshine too, I should want a snowstorm."

"How could Frey attack industrial unionism in the light of what William Green said on this question?"

Quotes Green vs. Green

Germer then quoted from an article written by Green in the 1917-1918 American Labor Year Book, when Green was Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. Lauding the superiority of industrial unionism over craft unionism in eliminating jurisdic-

South Dakota Green Gets Labor Party Industrial Union Plea

Department of Justice Appeal of Brophy Cites Danger in Rejecting Labor's Demands

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A plea that the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor "take favorable and speedy action upon requests which will be made of it by the workers who are seeking to organize in the great mass production industries," and a threat of serious consequences which will result from refusal to do so, are contained in a letter to William Green from John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The letter is addressed to Green as chairman of the executive council of the A. F. of L. on the eve of his meeting in Miami.

Workers in radio, automobile, steel and rubber industries are the ones particularly looking forward to being organized on a mass basis, according to Brophy and similar requests will be heard from gas and coke and other groups.

"Opportunity may knock more than once at labor's door," he writes, "but seldom has it knocked with such insistence as at present. And never perhaps has disregard of it been fraught with such peril, not only for labor, but for our country as a whole."

Organization in the radio industry is pointed out by Brophy as an example of a union on the verge of splitting because of denial of an industrial union charter. They will again apply for a charter at Miami and have scheduled a meeting for two weeks later, their course of action depending upon the decision of the executive council.

(Faded Pictures)

This World War veteran, the youngest in New York State, was welcomed as a hero when he shipped back from France in 1918. Now he's on the picket line with other workers from Gotham's Emergency Relief Bureau—fighting loss of his job in a retraining program.

Mexican People Gain in Fight On Fascism

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Jan. 12.

The principal speaker at a huge banquet organized by the Popular Anti-Imperialist Front, at which many left-wing government officials were present, was Hernan Cortes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Mexico. In a long speech, Comrade Laborde pointed out that the great mass demonstration of Dec. 22, when 80,000 workers marched through the streets of the capital protesting the presence of Calles, was an important victory for all the progressive forces in the country and undoubtedly prevented an attempt at a military coup by Calles and his fascist supporters.

Praising President Cardenas for his part in the victory, Comrade Laborde nevertheless warned that the danger of fascism is still present. With Calles or without him, "the interests which he represents will never accept the political line of President Cardenas who wants to free Mexico economically as the only guarantee of its political freedom. The interests which Calles represents will oppose greater and greater violence to each leftward step that President Cardenas takes."

Calling for an even more intense struggle by all progressive elements against their common foes, reaction and imperialism, Comrade Laborde linked up Mexico's revolutionary development with that of all Latin America, showing that today Mexico is in the vanguard of the struggle of all the peoples of Latin America against imperialist domination.

"We must understand," he urged, "the enormous historic importance, the decisive importance of the time in which we live and of the role we play. If the Popular Anti-Imperialist movement develops with the rapidity and the force which the situation leads us to expect, it soon will be possible and necessary to issue the call for a Latin American Anti-Imperialist Congress to organize all the peoples of Latin America into a single front to combat the worst and most powerful of their enemies, American imperialism. And if the situation in Mexico develops as we foresee, if President Cardenas continues to seek the support of the masses and to move toward the left, if the Mexican people will be able to sustain the Cardenas government and lead it forward, then the most suitable country for such a Congress will be Mexico."

Country Acclaims Sunday Worker

(Continued from Page 2)

arrangements at once for future issues.

The thousands of individuals who read and liked the first issue are urged to send in their subscriptions.

Of paramount importance is the peering of an apparatus for home delivery.

Every Party unit should immediately assign a number of members to be part of a battalion of 600 to 800 workers covering corners, union halls, theatres and subway stations in New York on Saturday night. The key question in this campaign is whether the Communist Party, acting as the driving force, can succeed in bringing workers out into the streets to sell the Sunday Worker every Saturday night.

Lichtenstein declared.

Pat Dooney was one of dozens of Communist Party leaders who sent in the following typical telegram:

"Philadelphia greets splendid first issue Sunday Worker. We pledge continued and accelerated drive to boost circulation of this wonderful paper as part of national campaign for 100,000 circulation before March Convention of Party. Challenging the Chicago and Cleveland districts we can promise that every unit in District Three will send regular bundles orders and organize machinery for home delivery and for covering street corners, union halls and theatres."

Similar telegrams pledging that the drive for mass circulation would be speeded up came from Phil Frankfield in Boston, Nat Sparks in Pittsburgh, Morris Childs in Chicago, John Williamson in Cleveland and others.

Big Issues Face I. S. U. Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

higher wages, overtime pay, union hiring halls, eight-hour day for cooks and stewards.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 12.—Paul Scharenberg's "declaration of war" upon the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, and his attempt to get the International Seamen's Union Convention, opening tomorrow in Washington, to expel locals of the West Coast Districts, were condemned by the crew of the S. S. Harpoon at its last joint meeting.

The crew endorsed the expulsion of Scharenberg from the International Seamen's Union.

A resolution against shipment of war materials to aggressor nations "murdering workers to satisfy the greed of capitalists," was adopted.

Other proposals which the seamen voted to send to their representatives in Washington included rejection of the Copeland Bill pending in Congress as a reactionary anti-labor measure; rejection of the proposed Seamen's Compensation Act, amending the Longshoremen's Act, as giving inadequate compensation to those permanently injured; disapproval of Victor Olander's plan to establish an Assistant Sub-Treasury Office on the West Coast; the immediate reinstatement of seamen expelled for militant activities; hiring of seamen only through Union Halls; unity of all Districts of the I. S. U. with the West Coast and a concerted drive to organize the unorganized marine workers; the expulsion of the "bee squad" engaged in beating up militants; the formation of a Maritime Federation of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast and unity with the Pacific Maritime Federation in a National Maritime Federation; and for a national wage scale in the marine industry.

The crew also voted to send a telegram to Earl King, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Branch of the I. S. U. reading:

"Greetings to our West Coast brothers from the crew of the S. S. Harpoon. We are with you at all moments. Our meeting aboard ship excellent. We are ready to support you in any way possible. Demand presence of East Coast rank-and-file delegates at Convention. Onward to National Maritime Federation."

Rail Mergers Will Cut 100,000 Off Payrolls

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—The railroads of the country are determined to push ahead with the plans for consolidation which will mean the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs for railroad workers, a group of leading railroad executives flatly told the Brotherhood chiefs at a conference which ended here Wednesday.

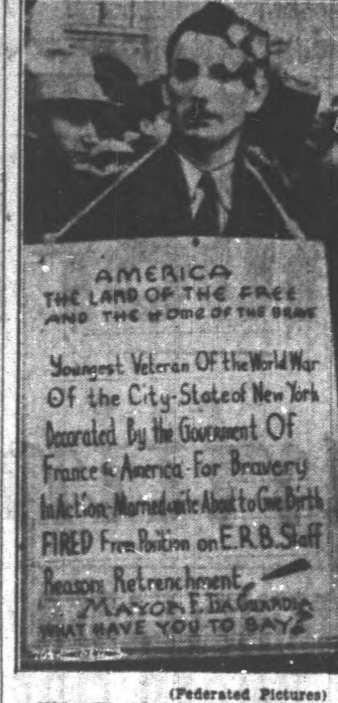
Brotherhood chiefs estimate that 100,000 railroad workers face the danger of losing their jobs permanently if the consolidation plans go through as announced yesterday.

The danger of lay-offs is increased greatly by the fact that on Jan. 16 the Emergency Transportation Act, which contains a clause protecting workers against lay-offs because of consolidations, will expire and cease to be operative.

Alarmed at the possibility of lay-offs, protests are coming in from many General Chairmen on the roads and the lodges.

The proposals of the membership are for convening of all 1,500 General Chairmen to perfect plans to resist any attempt to put through these consolidations locally and for immediate introduction of legislation to embody the protective features of Clause 7-B of the Emergency Act, regardless of whether that act is extended or whether consolidations take place on recommendation of a railroad coordinator or voluntarily through agreement between two or more roads.

WAR HERO—1918



(Faded Pictures)

This World War veteran, the youngest in New York State, was welcomed as a hero when he shipped back from France in 1918. Now he's on the picket line with other workers from Gotham's Emergency Relief Bureau—fighting loss of his job in a retraining program.

Soviet Prosperity Makes Big Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

10,000,000 square metres of living quarters in 1936, which is more than double the scope of building space provided in 1935.

Work on cultural and town planning in cities is rapidly gaining. Expenditures on municipal economy increased by 35 per cent, reaching 1,888,000,000 rubles. Construction work for health protection will reach 700,000,000 in 1936 as against 430,000,000 rubles in 1935. Hospitals, resorts, rest homes are being built. In 1936, 29,800 hospital beds will be installed at the expense of new construction. In 1936, the capital invested in school construction will be more than doubled, reaching 810,000,000 as against 338,000,000 in 1935.

Throughout the Soviet Union it is planned to build and open this year in cities and workers' settlements 1,520 new schools with a seating capacity of 907,000. It is intended to build 2,802 schools in the countryside. Thus 4,602 new schools are to be built throughout the country.

The plan in 1936 gives an increase in the number of students in the pedagogical universities from 92,700 in 1935 to 111,000 in 1936.

Eight thousand new moving picture and other theatres will be opened.

The output of books is increasing on an enormous scale.

It is the policy of the Soviet government, Comrade Mezhlauk pointed out, to continuously lower prices; and that policy will be continued throughout 1936, securing, thereby, a further rise in real wages and contributing to the most rapid advance of the material well-being of the toilers and a greater development of the turn-over of all goods.

But these figures are only a minute part of the ceaseless stream of

Scabs Refuse Jobs In Mexican Plant Guarded by Troops

MEXICO CITY.—The textile workers' strike at the "Santa Fe" factory in Torreon has been declared "illegal" by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Insisting that the board's decision is biased and that the employers are flagrantly disregarding the minimum wage laws, the workers have refused to return to work and are preparing for a long siege against the bosses.

In spite of the fact that Federal troops have been called to keep the plant open, work has not been resumed

Randolph Urges Support To U. S. Negro Congress

Negro Labor Leader Describes Injustice and Terror Suffered by His People in Calling on All Groups to Join in United Front

Urging the widest support for the coming National Negro Congress, A. Phillip Randolph, noted labor leader and chairman of the National Sponsoring Committee, issued a statement last week in which he emphasized the necessity of Negroes in every type of organization backing the Congress.

Randolph's statement follows upon the heels of an endorsement of the Congress by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and chairman of the progressive Committee for Industrial Organization. In a recent interview between John F. Davis, Lester Granger, John Brophy and John L. Lewis, Lewis declared his full support to the Congress.

Davis is secretary of the National Sponsoring Committee for the Congress and Granger is a national sponsor and vice-chairman of the Greater New York Sponsoring Committee. The latter is also head of the Workers Bureau of the National Urban League.

Brophy backs Congress

Brophy, a leading official of the U. M. W. A., also endorsed the Congress. Brophy recently resigned from the commission to investigate discrimination against Negro workers in the A. F. of L., after charging that the A. F. of L. executive council had sabotaged the work of the Commission.

The full text of the stirring statement of Randolph follows:

"At a time when Negroes' rights in industry, relief, law, government, education, and trade unions are either ignored or brushed aside; while the lynch terror, bold and barbaric, stalks abroad in the land; while Georgia, a sovereign state, appeals to a higher court, seeking to uphold a vicious slave interdiction law, to harass Angelo Herndon and break the spirit of militant labor; while Jim-crowism is sinking its venomous fangs in every institution of the nation; while an honored leader of public affairs, Senator Borah, insults the entire population of Black Americans by stabbing the Wagner-Costigan Federal Anti-Lynch Bill in the back; while powerful trade union leaders openly defend the color bar in their constitutions; while race prejudice honeycombs every governmental agency, federal, state, and municipal, and the entire relief set-up of the country; while Fascist Italy raids and rapes ancient Ethiopia,

Appeals to All Groups

"Negroes in church, lodge, in business and labor union, fraternity, sorority, and women's clubs from the four corners of our land should back the National Negro Congress by sending delegates from their respective sections so that they may give a collective expression to their needs, troubles, problems and demands."

"The white capitalist masters of the United States of America have never yet heard of consistent and militant voice of Negroes in a united front. They have only heard the Negro speak in sections. They have not been very much concerned about him for they considered him weak. But when his voice rings out through a united front of Negro organizations in a clarion call for justice and equality, economic, political and social, men of power in industry, government and labor will hear and heed."

"Thus let us speak out in the National Negro Congress in the spirit of Black Rebels in the dead night of slavery, typified in the matchless Frederick Douglass on Feb. 14, in the center of America, Chicago."

Randolph is author of the famous Randolph resolution introduced in the 55th convention of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco in 1934. The resolution has been consistently side-tracked by Green, Woll and Company, leaders of the A. F. of L. "old guard."

Meeting of the Greater New York Sponsoring Committee for the Congress, take place every Wednesday night in the Harlem Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th Street. Trade unions and all Negro organizations were requested to send delegates and observers to the meetings.

similar figures that Comrade Mezhlauk poured out at the C. E. C. meeting.

Here we can only briefly list the following: The 1936 plan provides for 8,750 additional doctors, 85,000 new engineers; 137,000 new technicians who will graduate in 1936. At various sources for raising the skill of workers, 8,000,000 adult workers and collective farmers, as against 5,935,000 in 1935 will this year study at the various technical schools.

Comrade Mezhlauk concluded his report with the following words:

"We are indebted to our Party, to its Central Committee and to Comrade Stalin for all the victories of Socialism, for all the tremendous successes which we achieved during the last few years in the matter of Socialism. (Great applause.)"

"It is only thanks to the steady Bolshevik carrying out of the general line of our Party, supported by all the peoples of our fatherland and in merciless struggle against the class enemies, open and concealed, that we achieved these victories."

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By REDFIELD

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Daily Worker

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Landon--Hearst Choice For Next President

Banker Governor, Champion of Balanced Budgets, Skipped on Relief—Brookhart Says Kansan's Tax Program Aids Big Monopolies

(By Labor Research Association)
A dignified build-up is being engineered for Governor Alf Landon of Kansas, whom President Roosevelt is said to consider his most likely Republican rival for 1936. He is being surrounded with an aura of homespun virtues, such as thrift, a virtue calculated to carry great banker-appeal. He is the "Kansas Coolidge." He makes nicks bets on football games. He wears old clothes, especially when campaigning. He's a real dirt farmer too: he owns a half interest in a 1,200-acre farm. But best of all, he has "balanced the budget" in Kansas.

BANKERS' CHOICE



Governor Alf M. Landon

Budget-balancing is generally admired by the American Liberty League, National Economy League, and all members of the upper income brackets, since it is accomplished at the expense of relief appropriations, school salaries and other hard-won but relatively defenseless services.

State Avoided Relief

At present some Kansas schools are closed, and many teachers receive very low salaries—when they get them. The havoc wrought in the school system by this economy program he attempted to remedy last March when the Republican tradition: he ordered a survey. The Kansas Board of Education was to study "discover" what was wrong with schools and prepare plans to bring them up to higher standards.

Is Hearst's Candidate

During the World War Landon helped to gas the enemy as a First Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. Last June as Governor he stood ready to gas another enemy, as martial law was declared and machine guns set up against strikers in the lead and zinc miners' strike at Gallena.

Musicians Plan Strike To Keep WPA Contract

A strike of musicians employed on all Works Progress Administration projects in greater New York loomed today with charges from officials of Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians that government officials are prepared to abrogate an agreement reached with the Union last month. More than 700 union musicians are on work relief projects here and a walkout would tie-up not only all musical performances such as concerts and dances but the activities of the theatre project as well.

Definite decision on the strike may be made today at 3 P. M. at a membership meeting of Local 802 in the Hotel Delano, 108 West Forty-third Street. The Musicians Union has more than 16,000 members in greater New York.

That WPA officials would attempt to abrogate the agreement with the Musicians Union was first indicated to union officers on Jan. 3 when the resignation of Chalmers Clifton as New York regional director of the Federal Music Project was announced by Nikolai Sokoloff, national director of the Project. It was Mr. Clifton, as a representative of the Works Progress Administration who made an agreement with union officials last Dec. 4 which granted WPA musicians in New York a reduction in working hours and guarantees that no WPA music units would be permitted to broadcast on commercial radio stations and that admission fees to concerts would be confined to a few experimental performances.

The agreement was made in the presence of Mayor LaGuardia as mediator at City Hall, after previous efforts to reach an agreement directly with the government had failed. Full authority to settle the controversy was granted in Washington to Chalmers Clifton and Mayor LaGuardia.

The agreement made Dec. 4 was agreed to in the face of a strike call issued by the union for Dec. 5. At a special strike meeting of the union's full membership, held in the Hotel Delano, midnight of Dec. 4, the agreement made in the Mayor's office earlier that day was ratified by the membership with the provision that if WPA officials should at any time fail to live up to the terms of the agreement, the union's officers be vested with the authority to declare a strike on WPA projects.

Following Clifton's resignation Jan. 3, union officials charged Mr. Clifton had been forced out of his post because he refused to abrogate the agreement between the union and the WPA.

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Student Union Will Campaign For Youth Bill

Supports Act to End Compulsory Military Service in Schools

The administrative committee of the new American Student Union has voted to launch a nationwide campaign for two measures expected to be introduced at this session of Congress, Joseph D. Lash, executive secretary of the Union, announced yesterday.

The projected bills around which the Union plans to carry on a concerted drive throughout American schools and colleges are:

1. The Nye-Kvale bill providing for abolition of compulsory military training and its replacement by optional drill.

2. The American Youth Act, providing for a comprehensive system of student and youth relief, to be administered democratically by representatives of various student and youth organizations.

The new Union was established last month at a convention in Columbus, Ohio, through the merger of the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League with a host of liberal and progressive student groups. It already has chapters in about 140 schools and colleges with an estimated following of more than 100,000.

In extending the Union's support for the Nye-Kvale bill, the administrative committee emphasized its belief that "passage of this measure will represent another step on the path to complete abolition of the R. O. T. C. and similar military units which are part of the national machine and have no place in our educational halls," Mr. Lash said.

The bill, first introduced at the last session of Congress, is expected to be re-introduced in the near future. It has already won widespread support from organizations and individuals throughout the nation, Mr. Lash said.

The Youth Act, being sponsored jointly by the American Youth Congress, the Student Union and a host of other youth, labor and student organizations, outlines a system of "college projects" on which needy college and graduate students are to be employed at wages "equal to the prevailing rate of wages for the work performed."

It further stipulates that "the Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner of Education are authorized and directed to provide for full payment of fees plus the average weekly living expenses of needy students in high schools and vocational schools, provided that such compensation, exclusive of all fees, shall in no case be less than fifteen dollars a month."

These terms, Mr. Lash pointed out, are part of a general program of relief for young people both in school, in industry and on the farms. Representatives of the Union and the Youth Congress are now in Washington, negotiating for introduction of the bill.

The administrative committee also took cognizance of the recent attacks on the Union featured in the Hearst press, climaxed by a long editorial on Friday, January 10th, urging students to "purge their ranks of communists," Mr. Lash announced.

"The present outrages of the Hearst press," he said, "are merely indicative of its concerted attempt to prevent unification of progressive forces. We do not believe that students will be deceived by the cry of 'communist.' They have heard it too often—directed against every shade of liberal thought and activity. The Union is independent of any political party. It includes students of all political and religious beliefs determined to act on a common ground."

"Hearst's latest attacks will only accentuate the broad undergraduate movement to boycott his press and drive his metroton news from every college town. It will strengthen those forces determined to act in defense of academic freedom against the inroads of the 'super-patriots.'"

The Union's administrative committee is composed of members of the national executive committee residing in the New York area. Its offices are at 112 East 19th Street.

Service Union Members Ask General Tieup

Sentiment favoring a general strike of building service employees on Feb. 1 and March 1, when contracts expire, was widely expressed yesterday by members of Local 32-B, Building Service Employees International Union, as an answer to the real estate interests' refusal to consider the union demands.

James J. Baumbick, president of the union, and Edward Maguire, counsel, were in Washington yesterday, to confer with Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of Labor, on the situation. Before leaving for the capital, Baumbick had reported to a meeting of 4,000 union members on Friday night at the Star Casino, 105 East 107th Street, that the real estate interests had turned their backs on the union demands. "This is a fight to the finish," Baumbick declared to the union men.

Some of the questions asked included the attitude of the students toward the United States government, what they thought of the American Student Union, whether their parents came from Russia and why they had left that country.

Students were confronted with record cards testifying that they had distributed leaflets in front of the College, that they had participated in picket lines in front of the Board of Higher Education, and the offices of the Dean and the President of Hunter College to protest the suspension of students prominent in the peace movement. It has been intimated that Pupil Teaching Licenses and recommendations for teaching positions may be withdrawn from students who persist in carrying on "un-American" activity and who refuse to be "good."

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WIVES OF FRAMED KENTUCKY MINERS



These women are wives and daughters of four Harlan, Ky., framed coal miners whose plea for pardons from life terms was turned down by Gov. 'Happy' Chandler. The Kentucky Miners Defense Committee, 94 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is continuing its fight to win freedom for the men.

Chart Illustrates Gain In Soviet Education

Current Issue of 'Soviet Russia Today' Also Discusses Collective Oil Sanctions in Light of Peace Policy of the U.S.S.R.

The remarkable progress of education in the Soviet Union since pre-revolutionary days is featured in a striking chart in the January issue of Soviet Russia Today now on the newsstands. Here at a glance one can see that illiteracy has practically been wiped out since the dark days of the Tsar, that in 1935 more than three times as many children were in school as there were in 1913 and more than five times as many students in higher technical schools and universities. Newspaper circulation is today sixteen times greater than what it was in Czarist days.

The chart, which was prepared by John Gilmore and Bennett Irving, is printed as a center spread in the magazine, and can be taken out and used by speakers, or hung on the wall of a club or an office. Its symbols are strikingly drawn in red and black.

Another feature of this issue of the magazine is an important editorial on "Sanctions and Oil" setting forth the Soviet government's policy of using its power for collective sanctions as the one way of checking Italian aggression rather than embarking on a foolhardy singlehanded oil embargo against Italy which would be a direct step toward war. This editorial should be studied in connection with the long delayed discussion on oil sanctions scheduled to come before the Jan. 20 meeting of the League of Nations. Soviet peace policy during 1935 is outlined in an article by Maxwell S. Stewart, associate editor of The Nation.

With the approach of Lenin memorial day on Jan. 20, attention should also be called to the fine appreciation of Lenin in this same issue by Moisseye Olgin, in which Olgin points out how all the things that are reaching such glorious fulfillment in the Soviet Union today were planned by the great Russian leader of the working class.

Labor Group Protests Showing of 'Riff-Raff'

Hollywood will not get away with anti-labor movies very easily in New York City. This was made clear on Saturday afternoon to the manager of the Capitol Theatre, currently showing "Riff-Raff," an anti-labor film.

A delegation representing various labor unions in the city, backed by pickets patrolling the entrance to the movie, laid down the law very emphatically to the manager, advising him to withdraw the film under penalty of a labor boycott.

"The picture 'Riff-Raff,' now being shown at the Capitol Theatre creates the impression that labor cannot organize for its own benefit," a statement presented by the delegation to the manager said. "It creates the impression that labor and the mass of working men and women have no understanding of their own problems and that trade unionists who organize the workers to achieve the betterment of their economic and social conditions are so-called 'outside agitators.'"

On the delegation were William Hathaway, president of the American Radio Telegraphers Association; Jacob Mirsky, president of Local 37 of the Bricklayers Union; Harry A. Maurer, an executive of the American League Against War and Fascism; and Sol Fishko, organizer of the fur industry branch of the American League.

After a short debate with the delegation, the manager insisted that he would continue the film. "I'll run the film as long as I please," he said.

Picketing of the film will continue, the delegation said after the interview. A call to all trade unionists to boycott the film and help picket the Capitol Theatre was issued yesterday by the American League.

Volunteers willing to picket should report to the League offices at 116 West 21st Street, the appeal said.

Mooney Hails Sunday Worker From 'Tomb of Living Dead'

By Tom Mooney

"Greetings to the Sunday Worker from this tomb of the living dead for a long life of useful labor in the cause of the toilers!"

"May your paper be a veritable beacon of light to the working class in this hour of greatest struggle."

"May you guide them well and serve them always as they have never been served, with a fidelity, loyalty and devotion of faithfulness that shall never know an ending."

See Need for Paper
"May the workers profit by such guidance and service. Their growing need for such a paper at this particular time and your efforts to establish one are to be commended to the highest degree, and I hope that your paper will fill that growing need to have such a spokesman come to the workers on their day of rest—if they have an opportunity to work."

"I send this word of greeting in the hope that it will stimulate and encourage the workers everywhere to give your paper and every other working class newspaper or magazine its undivided support and interest."

Regrets Few Labor Papers
"There is no single factor of it as in the past that gives greater voice to regret in the working class struggle than its lack of organs to express its interest and to propound its principles and keep its members informed on the developments that concern them most."

"Here's hoping that you go far and live long in the struggle of the working class."

"With my proletarian blessings and greetings of firm working class solidarity, I send you my hearty wishes."

If your organization has not sent in its bundle order, send it in at once.

Patronize a Workers' Institution—
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
FRESH FOOD—PROLETARIAN PRICES.
50 E. 115th STREET
WORKERS CENTER

COMRADES! TRY REAL CHINESE FOOD
JADE MOUNTAIN RESTAURANT
127 SECOND AVE. Tel. 12th & 13th Streets

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Farm Conference Plans Machine Work for 1936

Meeting in Soviet Union Reviews Tractor Use for Past Seven Years—Grain Production for 1936 Set at 250 to 300 Billion Pounds

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—A review of work of the machine and tractor stations and machine and tractor repair shops in the whole Soviet Union was held here from Jan. 3 to Jan. 7. The conference found that it would be possible to save several hundred million rubles by reorganization of the work of the stations during 1936, and to bring production of grain up to between 250 to 300 billion pounds during the next three or four years.

The conference dramatically proved that during the seven years since the first machine and tractor station had been established, these "MTS," as they are usually called, had become a tremendous factor in agriculture.

The number had grown in 1935 to 4,375. Their basic capital now totals 2,510,000,000 rubles. Last year the MTS served with their tractors and machines 132,700 collective farms and tilled 73 per cent of the total sown area of the country.

Many Are Trained

In addition to their material equipment, the MTS were found to have forged around themselves a large working force of trained men and women and have taught half a million collective farmers how to drive and make minor repairs on tractors.

The conference was attended by Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; M. Molotov, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars; B. Voroshilov, Peoples Commissar for Defense of the U. S. S. R.; J. Orzhonikidze, Peoples Commissar of Heavy Industry; and other leaders of the government and the Communist Party. The sessions were held in the assembly hall of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Proceedings were opened by a comprehensive report from Mikhail Chernov, Peoples Commissar of Agriculture of the U. S. S. R.

Delegates to the conference were directors, agronomists, mechanics, and bookkeepers of MTS, managers

Soviet Session To Spur Rise of Prosperity

Workings of Democracy Shown in Preceding Mass Conferences

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—Planning further great Socialist achievements, an increase in the well-to-do conditions of the masses, the second session of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. opened Friday.

The national economy plan of 1936 which the session will discuss and undoubtedly adopt envisages a still more flourishing state of the country.

Numerous conferences that took place during the past few months in the Kremlin gave assurance of development of Soviet democracy is unusually clearly manifested at these conferences such as those of the Sakhanovites, industry, transport, combine operators, the record breakers in the beet-fields, the tractor mechanics, and the representatives of the national republics.

People Speak Like Masters

From the very midst of the people, thousands have raised themselves to the all-Union state tribune, speaking like masters of the country—not only about what they have achieved but about what they can still do and what should be done, and what they themselves and the entire Soviet people, encouraged by them, will, without fail, do for the prosperity of their country.

In discussing the National Economy Plan for 1936, the sessions of the C. E. C. of the U. S. S. R. will proceed from these perspectives. The growth of the power of the Soviet rule is reflected in the state budget as in a mirror. No capitalist state, even in the years of its hey-day, experienced such a steady, vast growth of the budget from year to year, as exhibited by the Soviet Union.

In the two years alone, from 1933 to 1935, the unified state budget grew by 86 per cent, reaching 65,900,000,000 rubles, according to the plan of 1935.

Prices Reduced in 1935

During 1935, the government effected a big reduction in the price of goods. Nevertheless, the annual budget was not only achieved in the amount of revenues expected, but was far exceeded, and the immense construction of the country was supplied the necessary means.

The second session of the C. E. C. of the U. S. S. R. will examine and approve the unified state budget for 1936.

The awakening of tens of millions of toilers to active political life, in this lies the essence of the power of Soviet democracy, the power which the Soviet Union can proudly counterpose to fascist barbarism in capitalist states.

The meeting of the foremost persons among the Soviet peoples, with their leader Stalin, with their leaders of Party and Government, is a real manifestation of real democracy.

The work of the second session of the C. E. C. of the U. S. S. R. was opened today in the Big Hall of the Kremlin palace where the echo of these splendid meetings can still be heard indisputably furnishing a brilliant example of a flourishing proletarian democracy.

OPENS AT THE CAMEO TOMORROW



Emma Cessarskaya and E. Tenon in the latest Amkino release "Grain," which comes to the Cameo tomorrow.

Stay for Hauptmann Expected of Governor

Hoffman, Pressing for Seizure of Jafie, May Postpone Execution—Legal Channels to Save Bruno Believed to Be Exhausted

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Governor Harold G. Hoffman took himself today the responsibility for deciding whether Bruno Richard Hauptmann shall die Friday night as the State Court of Pardons decreed yesterday he must.

The Governor announced that he wants Dr. John F. (Jafie) Condon apprehended for questioning and reserved decision about other action in Hauptmann's case until he has studied means of returning the eccentric "Jafie" from a steamer on which he is bound for South America.

Observers close to the Governor believed he would order a reprieve for the condemned man until Condon has been questioned. Hoffman said he probably would make a statement about his intentions today.

Doom Inevitable

Hauptmann lost all but the most fantastic hope of life late yesterday afternoon when the Court of Pardons denied him clemency. It was reported that only Hoffman, of the court's eight judges, voted for mercy.

The stolid German carpenter at the center of the excitement took the news of his defeat with the same iron nerve he displayed through weeks of interrogation in police cells, through his trial a year ago in Flemington, and through the months in the death house since.

In strict legal sense, barring the most unlikely improbabilities, the ruling of the Court of Pardons means that Hauptmann will die at 8 p. m. Friday.

Loopholes for Reprieve

The state constitution empowers the Governor to grant three 30-day reprieves "to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding 90 days after conviction." Hauptmann was convicted a year ago and so is not technically eligible for reprieve. But several New Jersey Governors have delayed executions

Foreign-Born Are Dismissed By Relief Office

Protest Will Be Made On Discrimination of ERB Staff

Dismissal of sixty foreign-born staff members from the Emergency Relief Bureau in its recent deflation drive was sharply criticized yesterday by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies.

The sixty were picked for dismissal because they were not born in the United States, the organizations charged and is in "direct contradiction to one of the main planks of the Fusion Administration platform."

Before LaGuardia was elected Mayor he promised that Negroes and foreign-born workers would not be discriminated against, leaders of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born said.

A delegation representing the committee will meet the Mayor tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to request the reinstatement of the ousted workers.

Olgin Spurs Campaign By War on Anti-Semitism

Communist Candidate for Special Election in the Bronx Pledged to Defend All the Rights of the Jewish People

A growing number of voters in the Fifth Assembly District, The Bronx, are getting behind M. J. Olgin, Communist candidate for Assembly in the special election on Jan. 21, campaign workers reported yesterday at the Olgin headquarters, 1330 Southern Boulevard.

Enthusiasm has been aroused by the determined drive being led by Olgin against anti-Semitism in the city.

Olgin's rousing speech at Herman Ridder High School Thursday night when he pledged that, if elected, he would seek legislation outlawing the dissemination of anti-Semitic theories, has brought many new supporters.

Speaking to a filled auditorium, Olgin said:

"If elected by you to the State Assembly, my first act will be to introduce a bill making it a penal offense for anyone to disseminate, in printed form or verbally, any anti-Semitic propaganda."

More than 150 copies of the famous Olgin pamphlet "Why Communism," made the basis for vitriolic attack by the Hearst press on the Communist candidate, were eagerly bought up by the audience.

Carl Brodsky, secretary of the State Committee of the Communist Party, also spoke.

Campaign work is handicapped for lack of finances. A. Rich, treasurer of the Olgin Assembly Committee, announced. Funds may be sent to the committee at 1330 Southern Boulevard, he said.

Stay for Hauptmann Expected of Governor

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More Speedup, Unemployment Seen for 1936

"More technological unemployment and greater speedup for 1936" are the main points in a report issued by the Labor Research Association in a release to the press yesterday.

Labor Research reached this conclusion after a survey of reports of manufacturers' associations and statements of leading industrialists in trade journals.

Thus, the report of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, issued Dec. 26, stated there will be in all industries "an expansion and re-equipment program without parallel since 1929," so that "the current business revival" shall continue and "the consumer obtain better manufactured products at lower prices." This Association report does not go into the question of how workers displaced from industry will be able to buy the goods, even though cheaper.

Labor Research finds that the steel industry leads in the re-equipment campaign with an expenditure of \$250,000,000. The automobile industry comes next with a million dollars spent for this purpose. A main objective in the re-equipment of the auto factories is to provide for emergency supply of parts shut off by recent strikes in such factories as the Electric Auto-Lite, and others. Fisher Body Corporation will begin operating the General Motors new \$7,000,000 Grand Rapids Stamping Department on March 1, and Business Week, employers' magazine, has also stated that "Business noted this division would supply all General Motors' plants and provide emergency capacity in case of troubles at other stamping sources."

STAGE AND SCREEN

'Granite' Opens Tonight at the Vanderbilt

"Granite" by Clarence Dane, will have its premiere performance this evening at the Vanderbilt Theatre as a presentation of Charles R. Hammerling. In the cast are Mary Morris, Phyllis Welch, Brian McGrath and Roland Drew.

Brian Aherne will be seen with Katharine Cornell in her production of "The Sign of the Cross" at the Theatre Guild. The play will be staged after an absence of six years. Margaret Anglin will return to the Broadway stage this winter in Ivor Novello's comedy, "Fresh Fields." The play will be staged after an absence of six years.

Richard Aldrich and Alfred de Ligne, Jr., and rehearsals are expected to begin within a few days, with the opening planned for the middle of February.

Tonight's performance of "Parnell" will be the 75th time this play will have been given at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. Mrs. Schaeffer's play, as staged by Guthrie McClintic and with George Curzon, Margaret Rawlings and Eileen Shannon in featured roles, opened on November 11th.

Beginning with this evening, the Theatre Union will restore its top price of \$1.50 (with no tax added) for a part of its orchestra seats for "Let Freedom Ring."

Subscribe now for all issues of the Sunday Worker.

Soviet Press Warns The War-Makers

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—The Land of Socialism recounts its great achievements and points the finger of warning against those who would drench its borders with the blood of a new world slaughter at a time of an extraordinary time international situation, declares Izvestia, Soviet newspaper, commenting on the opening of the Central Executive Committee sessions here.

"The fact of the exceptional acuteness of the situation in the sphere of world politics," says Izvestia, "is especially striking to every observer and participant in public life."

"Already two wars are in existence and frantic preparations for the further extension of these wars of imperialist conquest is being carried on in Fascist countries with the most brutal cynicism. There is the instability of relations without the continuance of a race for rearmament. There are the open provocations of 'highly moral' adherents of the principles of 'sin-

Former Mayor Hylan Dies

Former Mayor John F. ("Red Mike") Hylan died yesterday of heart disease at his comfortable Queens home at the age of 68. Death was a direct result of angina pectoris.

Apparently in good health the former Chief Magistrate of the city returned to his home from his work as a justice of the Children's Court Saturday afternoon only to be overcome at 1:15 Sunday morning.

Long a Tammany stalwart, Hylan was Mayor from 1918 to 1928. In 1917 he defeated John Purroy Mitchell, the Fusion candidate, and Morris Hillquit, Socialist nominee, in a bitter election in which Hylan rang the changes on the "traction interests." Defense of the five-cent fare was his favorite—and generally, sole—campaign slogan.

A third term for Hylan was denied when Tammany Hall in 1925 refused him the nomination, giving it to James J. Walker instead.

Walker later appointed him a Children's Court Justice at \$17,500 a year.

A graduate of Long Island College, he opened a law office in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn in 1897, played politics and was elected a Municipal Court judge in 1906. He held that position until 1914 and then became judge of the Kings County courts.

In 1934 Hylan attempted vainly to get on the ballot in the gubernatorial campaign. He received slightly over 10,000 write-in votes.

Persistent rumors that he had anti-Semitic tendencies were held to be confirmed by support rendered his fight for governorship by Nazi groups in Yorkville.

Andre Sennwald of News Guild Dies in Apartment Blast

Andre Sennwald, New York Times motion picture critic, was instantly killed by a gas explosion that wrecked his apartment atop of the 17-story apartment building at 670 West End Avenue.

The blast bulged the walls of the building for three floors below the roof, dumped the contents of a 2,000-gallon water tank down through stairways and hallways, and forced more than 300 residents to the street. The explosion occurred shortly after 3 a. m. and forced 300 residents to flee the building in night clothing.

Sennwald, 28, was considered one of the outstanding movie critics of the country. He was a graduate of New York University and the Columbia School of Journalism.

A loyal member of the New York Newspaper Guild, he was a contributor to the Guild Reporter, official organ of the editorial employees union.

Executives of the Film and Photo League, labor movie organization, expressed profound grief at the news. "Sennwald was a friend of the labor film and a great admirer of the Soviet movie," David Platt, one of the League officers told the Daily Worker. "Sennwald's death is a tragedy not only to those who knew him personally but to the whole body of men and women fighting the degradation of the movie by the Hollywood and Wall Street money lords. Sennwald was an anti-fascist, whose keen criticism of fascist films threw a piercing light on Hearstian effort to use the screen to Hitlerize America."

Sennwald is survived by his wife the former Yvonne Beaudry of Claremont, N. H.

Prisoner Tells Of ILD Visit On Christmas

As part of the recently concluded Christmas Drive for Political Prisoners and their families, local groups of the International Labor Defense in several large cities organized visits to the men behind the bars. In New York City, this solidarity work took a large committee into almost every city jail, armed with baskets of fruit, cigarettes, etc., and pictures of Angelo Herndon.

The following letter from a political prisoner on Welfare Island sums up what this visit to the graves of living men, meant to them:

"A certain article in last week's Daily Worker set me to wondering. This article said that on Monday all political prisoners in the various city prisons would be visited by representatives of the I. L. D. And the thing that had me wondering was whether I would receive a visit. But I doubted it very much.

"Can you have any idea how I felt when my keeper called me for a visit. Your comrades are here, he said. Can you imagine how proud I was? No one could compare with me at that moment. That 'how proud I was'.

"As you may well know, there were no Xmas packages allowed into any of the city prisons. And to packages in to the political prisoners must have required a great deal of mass pressure on the Commissioner of Correction.

"So therefore the I. L. D. can chalk up another victory in their behalf. Pointing out the things that can be accomplished by mass pressure only.

"The package itself was wonderful. But more wonderful than the package, characteristically contained, was the spirit it expressed. This counted more with me than the contents.

"I now have Comrade Angelo's picture with a red sash adorning my wall. My body is imprisoned but my spirit is with you continuously."

If your organization has not sent in its bundle order, send it in at once.

Subscribe now for all issues of the Sunday Worker.

Nazis Incite Racial Hatred In Holland

HOLLAND, Jan. 12.—Germany's directed influence in Holland is making itself felt through the Dutch National Socialist movement, an undisguised Nazi agency, supported by Dutch financial and industrial interests with investments in Germany. In the "Movement's" official press appear incitements against Jews, items on "race ideology," "superiority of the German race," "Holland for the Dutch," etc.

The weak, newly-formed "Colijn government is aggressively pursuing a policy of suppression of democratic rights, and is proposing to take the following measures:

1. Removal of "revolutionary" representation from the Parliament.
2. Abolition of freedom of the press and introduction of "preventive censorship."
3. A 5 per cent reduction in wages of municipal employees.
4. Repression of labor's organizational activities.

Father Divine Meeting Condemns the Frauds in New York Elections

Cheers greeted an attack on the fraudulent elections conducted in New York City which was delivered by one of the delegates to the International Congress for Righteous Government, meeting in St. Nicholas Palace, 89 West Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The speaker, who was one of the many Negro and white delegates to take the floor and expose the corrupt politics in the communities from which they came, declared that there were 28,000 fraudulent votes cast in every New York City election.

The Congress was convened by Father Divine's Peace Mission and is expected to work out a political program before it adjourns.

If your organization has not sent in its bundle order, send it in at once.

Contracts Signed For Three Ferries Mayor Announces

Approximately 1,800 ship workers will be employed in the construction of three new ferry boats for the city, Mayor LaGuardia was informed yesterday by the Department of Plants and Structures.

The contract was signed last week. P. W. A. funds will pay, in part, for the construction work.

Whether prevailing wages will be paid the workers was not disclosed by the Department.

Harlem Paper Taken Over by Two Doctors

Unionized editorial employees of the New York Amsterdam News, leading Harlem weekly, breathed a little easier yesterday.

Sale of the paper to Drs. C. B. Powell and M. H. Savory on Saturday by order of Oscar W. Ehrhorn, referee in bankruptcy of the United States District Court, was the reason.

Purchase of the paper by the two physicians clinches a contract between them and the Newspaper Guild of New York recently signed after an eleven-week strike. The pact, signed while the paper was in receivership, would have been worthless had bidders other than the two doctors bought the paper.

The contract calls for recognition of the Guild, a ten per cent pay increase, vacations and makes a series of other concessions to the workers. It will run for two years.

The new buyers paid \$5,000 for the paper. A waiver of claims of \$30,000 from creditors was obtained.

Special interest was lent to the fact that it was the first time in the history of the American labor movement that Negro workers had struck against a N- to employer.

Contracts Signed For Three Ferries Mayor Announces

Approximately 1,800 ship workers will be employed in the construction of three new ferry boats for the city, Mayor LaGuardia was informed yesterday by the Department of Plants and Structures.

The contract was signed last week. P. W. A. funds will pay, in part, for the construction work.

Whether prevailing wages will be paid the workers was not disclosed by the Department.

WHAT'S ON

Rates:
Weekdays, 35c for 18 words; Fridays and Saturdays, 50c for 18 words. Additional charge of 10c per word over 18 words. Money must accompany "What's On" notices.

Tuesday
LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING. Martha Stone, delegate to VII World Congress, principal speaker. Dancing and entertainment afterwards. Ad. Free. Leave Hall, 46 Ten Eyck St., 8 p. m. Aupp. Branch 7, 11th A. D. C. P.

YOU ARE invited to attend Lenin Memorial meeting, 1373 42nd St., Boro Park, 8:30-10:30 p. m. Free admission. Free will contribution. Ad. Free. Unit 5-18.

Coming
"A MILLION TORMENTS." Kalayer's new Soviet Comedy. Heckscher Theatre, 1 E. 104th St., Jan. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 8:30 P. M. Aupp. Forum Theatre, Inc. Tickets 50c-75c-1.00 at Workers' People's Book Store; New Theatre League, Rand School.

"THE NEW ERA in the Soviet Union." Anna Louise Strong, Prof. Michigan Miller, Carl N. Stone, Abraham Lincoln School, Friday, Jan. 17. Adm. 25c. Aupp. P. O. B. U.

LOVERS of good music are invited to attend the Second Chamber Music concert of the Freshet Mandolin Orchestra, 124 East 145th St., January 18, 8:45 P. M. Ensemble conducted by Matthew Kahan, famous piano player in a classical program.

THEATRE NIGHT and Dance: "Take My Stand." "Pie in the Sky." Will Geer, Fopette, Dancing. E. E. A. Auditorium, 544 Hopkinton Ave., Bklyn., January 18, 8:30 P. M. Aupp. Brooklyn Labor Theatre, 1 R. T. Saragosa Station.

WILLIAMSBURG BARN and Pic Concert and Dance, Manhattan Lycium, 46 E. Fourth St., Saturday, Jan. 18, 8:30 P. M. Grand program. Watch Saturday's advertisement. Adm. 50c.

MORSEBY T. OGIN, editor of the Evening Freiheit, will speak on "The Sakhanov Movement" and "The Soviet

La Maternelle Continues at the Playhouse

The French film "La Maternelle," begins its 14th week today, at the 55th Street Playhouse. It has already played its 550th performance. Paulette Goddard and Madeleine Renaud are starred.

On Sunday, January 19, at the New School, 88 W. 13th St., the New Film Alliance will screen "Moons of the South Seas," an authentic picture of the Islands, made by Robert Flaherty, the director of "Man of Aran."

The premiere performance of Charlie Chaplin's new film, "Modern Times" has been postponed until late this month. It was scheduled to open on Thursday at the Rivoli.

"Love on a Bet" is announced by RKO Radio as the release title of the forthcoming Gene Raymond vehicle previously known as "Don't Bet on Love." Wendy Barrie comes next with a million dollars spent for this purpose. A main objective in the re-equipment of the auto factories is to provide for emergency supply of parts shut off by recent strikes in such factories as the Electric Auto-Lite, and others. Fisher Body Corporation will begin operating the General Motors new \$7,000,000 Grand Rapids Stamping Department on March 1, and Business Week, employers' magazine, has also stated that "Business noted this division would supply all General Motors' plants and provide emergency capacity in case of troubles at other stamping sources."

LET FREEDOM RING

"Deeply Moving."—Atkins, Times.

By Clifford Odets

LONGACRE THEATRE, 42nd St. W. of 42nd St. Best Seats 30c to \$1.50. Even. 8:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:00.

PARADISE LOST

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents

The Children's Hour

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

"Characters drawn with unerring and savage honesty."—Daily Worker.

Maxine Elliott's W. 39 St. Even. 8:40 9:00 to 12. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40-3:00 to 4:30. Good Seats All Performances 50c.-\$1-\$1.50.

Lenin Memorial Meeting

Speakers: EARL BROWDER, General Secretary C. P. U.S.A.; JAMES ASHFORD, Harlem Organizer Y.C.L.; I. AMTER, District Organizer Chairman; MASS PAGEANT, I. W. O. BAND; CHORUS OF 300.

Monday, January 20th--8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

50th Street and Eighth Avenue

Tickets: 35c - 50c - 83c. On sale at all Workers' Bookshops.

Auspices: New York District, Communist Party of the United States

CAMP UNITY Reunion

WEBSTER HALL
119 East 11th Street, New York City
Friday, January 17th, 1936

Tickets: in advance, 50c; at door, 75c—at all Workers Book Shops

Soviet Union Stands Ready to Defend Socialist Gains Against Tokyo Militarists and Nazis, Molotov Says

Instigators of New World War Warned in Government Report Outlining Soviet Peace Efforts

Chairman of Central Executive Committee Tells of the Policy Pursued in Italo-Ethiopian War — Declares That People of the World May Upset Plans of War Mongers

We are drawing a balance sheet for 1935, a really splendid year in a somewhat special way. Not infrequently very broad conferences with local comrades on various problems of industry, transport and agriculture were to a considerable degree devoted to considering these results, and simultaneously to furthering tasks new confronting us.

That we are really dealing in these cases with results of the greatest significance is already evident from the fact that hundreds and even thousands of rank and file workers in agriculture, industry and transport, returned from Moscow decorated with the highest awards in the Soviet Union—the Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Labor, and the Badge of Honor.

I will now proceed to analyze the concrete figures regarding the results of the last year. I begin with industry. The plan of 1935 provided for an increase in production throughout all industry by 16 per cent in comparison with the previous year. The figures showing the results of last year indicate that our industry increased in production not 16 per cent but 20.4 per cent.

Transport Plan Surpassed

In transport, we also had over-fulfilled the plan, fixed by the People's Commissariat of Transport. Railway transport showed a total increase, in transport freights by 23 per cent last year, overfulfilling the plan by 9 per cent. Transport by water showed an increase of 20 per cent overfulfilling the plan by 9 per cent. Such successes in transport, especially in railway, we have had for the first time in recent years.

In agriculture we also have registered outstanding successes in decisive branches. The grain harvest yielded us over 5.5 billion pounds of grain and deliveries to the State, including purchases of grain, insured a considerable increase in the state reserves of grain and were carried out in a shorter period than ever before.

Of greatest importance are the successes in cattle breeding.

Cattle Breeding Increases

In comparison with 1934, we achieved the following increases in heads of cattle: an increase in horses amounting to nearly 5 per cent; in big-horned cattle amounting to 18 per cent; in sheep and goats, 25 per cent; in pigs, 38 per cent. It is true that in 1935, the plan for horses only was fulfilled by 94 per cent, but that of big-horned cattle, pigs, sheep and goats was overfulfilled.

How can we explain the great successes registered the last year in the rise of our national economy? What was the basis for this rise?

The answer to this question is to be looked for in the concrete facts, and, first of all, from what the Stakhanov movement teaches us. The Stakhanov movement shows that we not only have technically re-equipped our national economy, but that we have already created certain cadres who have mastered the new technique.

Found Decisive Link

Through the correct policy of the Bolshevik Party, we have succeeded in finding the necessary living contact between the interests of national economy as a whole and the improvement of the material conditions of the workers and collective farm peasants. Last year's results are of particular importance in this connection.

The following should be included among the main results of that year: the Stakhanov, Vinogradov, and Krivonoz movements of record-breakers in sugar beet and the movement of record-breakers, in Uzbekistan, the big successes of the combined operators, and so on. This shows that in 1935, more than in any other period, the wide masses of toilers felt the indissoluble connections between the development of our national economy with the rise of their material well-being.

In this we see the prerequisites of greatest importance for still greater successes in 1936. (Molotov then turned to the new rise in the national economy, technical reconstruction and the Stakhanov movement.)

Tasks in Industry

In industry, the task first before us is to increase the gross output by 23 per cent which would give the country an industrial output valued at 81 billion rubles. Our annual task in 1936 exceeds the corresponding task of the second five-year plan by more than 4 per cent. The following industries will yield a particularly big increase in output: Auto trucks, 89 per cent; machine building, 31 per cent; rolled steel, 30 per cent; steel, 28 per cent; coal, 24 per cent. This year, 14.5 million tons of cast iron will be produced; 16 million tons of steel; 12.2 million tons of rolled steel. This plan provides for the increase in output of steel over cast iron and also considerably turns up the output of rolled steel.

The plan for the food industry provides for an increase in gross output of not less than 22 per cent. 32.3 billion rubles have been assigned for the plan of capital construction in the national economy of 1936. Of this sum 14 billion rubles have been assigned for industry; 4.7 billion rubles for railroad transport; 1.5 billion rubles for water transport; 2.5 billion rubles for agriculture (not counting capital investments in collective farms themselves); 8 billion rubles for cultural construction, including municipal housing, education and public health.

In railway transport the plan allows for an increase in freight by 15 per cent and 78.5 thousand carloadings to be the average daily achievement for the year.

Tasks in Agriculture

The 1936 plan for agriculture also sets down very big tasks. The gross output in agriculture is to be increased 24 per cent while the output in cattle breeding is to grow even more rapidly. This means that the growth in the gross production of agriculture is to be even more than the growth in industrial production.

The program of production of agricultural machinery in 1936 necessitating billions of rubles, the goal of 60,000 combines, the increase in the capacity of tractor depots by 30 per cent, and the planned organization of 575 new motor tractor stations show the growth in the technical re-equipment of agriculture. The supply of mineral fertilizers in agriculture is also considerably increasing. This year's plan gives us the program for a big new economic rise. The national economy can undertake to fulfill this gigantic program inasmuch as it has become a completely socialist economy.

No capitalist has been left here in any branch of economy, not even the little capitalists. We are successfully realizing the chief political tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan—the liquidation of both capitalistic elements and classes in general.

Hostile Elements Still Exist

This does not mean that elements hostile to us by their class nature have ceased to exist. Not a few of them are still left and they utilize the slightest slackening of revolutionary vigilance in order to mar our work, to put a spoke in our wheels.

But if we take the present social foundation of our state, we see that it fully corresponds to the fact that the entire national economy of our country has become a socialist economy. In this sense we have solved the task of the liquidation of classes.

The liquidation of capitalist elements, that is, the annihilation of parasites living at the expense of the masses of people, has made it possible to direct all the revenues of the country, at the disposal of the toilers themselves and their State, to the rapid rise in the well-being of the working class and the collective farm peasantry which is taking place before our eyes is based upon this.

Rise in Well-Being of People

The program for a new rise in our national economy is simultaneously a program for a new general rise in the well-being of the workers, employees and collective farmers of our country. The State budget, which with the exception of certain expenditures for defense and administration, will go entirely to serve the economic and cultural advance of our country, is also considerably increasing (by 21.5 per cent). The national revenue of our country is increasing at a still greater rate, almost 27 per cent in comparison with last year.

The following figures show how rapidly the income of the population could grow this year. The plan provides for an increase in the wage fund of all workers and employees by 13 per cent, with an increase in average wages by 8.5 per cent in comparison with the level of last year. The total number of employed workers and employees should also increase by a million. Expenditures for housing and construction this year will reach 3,065,000,000 rubles, representing an increase of 60 per cent. The budget for social insurance for workers and employees has been raised to 8 billion rubles representing an increase of over 19 per cent. All other figures regarding funds which will be directed to serve cultural needs of workers and employees for municipal construction, public health and education also show an increase in the State expenditures for these purposes.

Strengthen Soviet Ruble

Inasmuch as we are pursuing a firm course for the further strengthening of the Soviet ruble, the significance of these big expenditures is enhanced. This fact, with the further increase of his money wages, his real wages will grow to a still greater extent, is particularly important for the worker and employee.

The figures already given regarding the rise in all branches of agriculture already show the growth in the well-being of the villagers. The income of the collective farmers is growing from year to year. This year the money from the collective farms should rise from the 9.4 billion rubles of last year to 11.9 billion rubles.

But it is not only a question of the rise in the well-being but also of the growth in the technical level of the working class, and the culture of the entire population of the country. Stalin has explained the significance of the task for the cultural and technical advance for the working class as the task upon which depends the solution for the transition from socialism to communism. Thus has opened the great perspective for a rise in the cultural and technical level of the working class. We gave exceptional attention to the questions of culture last year. Everything is being done in order to accelerate the tempo of the cultural work in backward districts, primarily in those republics and regions which right up to the revolution, were doomed to backwardness by Czarist rule.

Cultural Level Rises

The well-being and cultural level of the people of our country is growing more rapidly than that of any other country. It is sufficient to indicate the simple fact that the high birth rate and the big reduction in the death rate cannot be matched by other countries, for they could not take place without the growth in the welfare of the people, without a rise in the cultural level of the people.

We have been successfully carrying out the task of liquidating classes, steadily pursuing the path to overcome the survivals of capitalism in our economy and in the minds of people, but we must remember what Lenin said about the complete annihilation of classes:

"To completely abolish classes, it is necessary not only to overthrow the exploiters, landowners and capitalists, not only to abolish their property, but it is still more necessary to abolish all private ownership in the means of

Highlights of Molotov's Speech

"No capitalist has been left here in any branch of economy, not even the little capitalist."

"The well-being and cultural level of the Soviet Union is growing more rapidly than that of any other country."

"... The German Government has made no attempt to abandon these plans of seizure in relation to the Soviet Union."

"Everybody knows that German fascism does not confine itself merely to elaborating expansionist plans but is preparing to act in the near future."

"One thing is clear, that this playing with fire along our Far-Eastern frontiers is not ceasing, and that the Japanese militarists are stealing up to our borders both directly and through other territory."

"Our entrance into the League of Nations does not at all mean that henceforth

there are no basic differences between the Soviet interna-

lional policy and the capitalist powers."



V. M. MOLOTOV
Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars

lional policy and the capitalist powers."

"In the Italo-Ethiopian war, only the Soviet Union occupied a special position of principle alien to all imperialism, foreign to every policy of colonial seizures."

"In the very first year of its participation in the League of Nations, the Soviet Union fully confirmed the correctness of our decision to enter the League. In spite of all the shortcomings which the League of Nations possesses as the organization of the capitalist states, to a certain extent, it has carried out the role of holding back the instigators of war and the aggressors."

"Such countries as Japan and Germany, and now also Italy, have already come out or are preparing to come out tomorrow on the stage of the theatre of new conflicts between imperialist powers of the world. There is no capitalist state which is not affected to a certain extent by the foreign policy of the three mentioned powers."

production, it is necessary to abolish the difference between the town and the village as well as the difference between people doing physical and mental labor." (Collected Works, Russian Edition, Vol. 24, page 337.)

This year, in connection with the colossal growth in our national economy, and a general increase in the well-being of our country, we can and should take a real Bolshevik step forward in the solution of these most important tasks. (Applause.)

International Situation

The mutual relation between the Soviet Union and other countries developed normally on the whole during the past year, in the overwhelming majority of cases our relations with foreign states developed in the direction advantageous to the cause of peace. At any rate, all that depended on the Soviet government to strengthen the cause of indivisible peace and, first of all, to strengthen the peace in Europe and Asia, was completely done. (Applause.)

As an example characterizing the meaning of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, we can point to our relations with our immediate neighbors, with the border states. Over the whole space of our tremendous land, frontiers in west, in south and in east, totalling about 20,000 kilometers are situated sufficiently big, middle and small estates which were not always so friendly towards the U. S. S. R., such as, let us say, Turkey. During this whole period, not one of these states had any cause to complain of the least bit of uneasiness on our part. On the contrary, even the small states, whose policy often wavers under the pressure of anti-Soviet forces of the bigger imperialist powers, have had no reason to express uneasiness with regard to the Soviet Union.

Far Eastern Situation

We must, by the way, dwell especially on our relations in the Far East, where, as is known, in connection with Japan's occupation of Manchuria, a special situation has arisen. From the viewpoint of securing peace in Europe, the Soviet government, as well as the governments of France, Czechoslovakia and other states, attached particular importance to the conclusion of the so-called Eastern European pact of mutual assistance, which, according to France's proposal, should have been signed by France, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, besides the U. S. S. R. However, in view of the refusal by Germany, followed by that of Poland, the Eastern European Pact of Mutual Assistance did not meet with success.

This did not hinder the signing of the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance in May of last year. Following this step, the Mutual Assistance Treaty between the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia was signed. I will also mention the visit of Mr. Eden, present minister of foreign affairs of Great Britain, to Moscow.

Relations with U. S. Normal

The relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the whole developed normally, mainly in the trade and economic field. Along with this, note should be taken of repeated attempts to stir up anti-Soviet campaigns in certain sections of the American press, inspired by definitely reactionary circles inclined to fascism, for the purpose of disrupting the policy of rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A., and which is of tremendous importance from the viewpoint of the preservation of international peace.

In the past year, diplomatic relations were established between the U. S. S. R. and Belgium, Luxembourg and Columbia.

On the other hand, the government of Uruguay, under the pressure of the government of Brazil, and it is said also of certain European reactionaries, broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Derides Uruguayan Presumption

If we are to believe the words of the gentlemen from Uruguay, one would think that the Soviet government has nothing else to occupy itself with but the internal affairs of Uruguay and Brazil (laughter, applause), which the gentlemen of the Brazilian and Uruguayan governments themselves most probably do not very well understand if they have to throw the blame for their own misfortunes on others.

However, the government of the Soviet Union cannot ignore such acts, even on the part of Uruguay, which is not only entirely unfounded in relation to our State, but is also a direct violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which both the U. S. S. R. and Uruguay are pledged to carry out. Therefore the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has appealed to the League of Nations, complaining at the action of the Uruguayan government which broke off diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. without first turning over the dispute for solution by the Arbitration Court or the Council of the League as the statutes of the League of Nations require. (Applause.)

I shall now proceed to our relations with Germany and Japan, which for obvious reasons attract the special attention of the toilers of our country. I shall begin with Germany.

Relations with Germany

It must be said frankly that the Soviet Government would have desired to establish better relations with Germany than those existing now. This seems to us to be unquestionably advisable from the viewpoint of the interests of the peoples of both the U. S. S. R. and Germany, but the realization of this policy depends not only upon us but also upon the Government of Germany.

In what does the foreign policy of the present German government consist?

At the Seventh Congress of the Soviets, I spoke about the chief aims of this foreign policy when I cited Herr Hitler's programmatic book, "Mein Kampf," which is circulated in Germany in millions of copies. In this book, Herr Hitler openly states the necessity for Germany to go over "to a policy of territorial conquests."—In this connection, Herr Hitler states without any restraint:

Hitler's Provocation

"At present when we speak about new lands in Europe, we can primarily have only Russia and its outlying dependent states in view." Since the time these statements of Herr Hitler were read from the tribune of the congress of Soviets, the German government has made no attempt to abandon these plans of seizure in relation to the Soviet Union, and, on the contrary, by its silence, has fully confirmed that what Herr Hitler states, remains in force.

For us, this was not unexpected. Swinging to extremes on the carrying out of their plans, the National Socialist gentlemen are making preparations, as everybody knows, precisely in this expansionist direction, although not only in this direction.

Nazis Seen Gaining Support

This criminal propaganda for the seizure of foreign territory already has gained new followers outside Germany. All kinds of voices supporting German capital can already be heard in neighboring Poland, like that of Mr. Studnicki, and the brainless gentlemen from the Krakow paper, "Chass," who have let themselves go to such an extent that they openly blabber in their press about seizing some territories of the U. S. S. R. which a variety of fools have already dreamt about more than once, part in drunken delirium.

Similar ravings are not unknown to some elements in neighboring Finland, who are increasingly orientating themselves on the most aggressive imperialist state.

Everybody knows that German fascism does not confine itself merely to elaborating expansionist plans but is preparing to act in the near future. Everybody can see how the German fascists have converted the country which fell to their disposal into a military camp, which, owing to its situation in the very center of Europe, is a menace, by no means only for the Soviet Union. Even if we don't speak about other countries, who does not know, for instance, that the black clouds of German fascism are covered everywhere with soldiers, bayonets and guns, rigged up wherever possible, and with chemical supplies for poisoning and killing people, swift and noiseless aviation units for unexpected attacks supplied with everything which could convert a present-day war into a mass murder not only of soldiers at the front, but also of simple, peaceful citizens, women and children. This threat already hangs over Czechoslovakia, which does not threaten any of its neighbors and is occupied with peaceful labor. All this represents the growing danger to peace, and not only in Europe.

Contradictions in Germany

The extent to which the situation in present-day Germany is contradictory can be seen from the following facts. Parallel with the unparadigmatic anti-Soviet foreign policy, definite German ruling circles, on the initiative of the German government, proposed to the Soviet Union on April 9, 1935, the signing of an agreement between Germany and the U. S. S. R. for 200 million marks credit on a five-year term. On the whole we are successfully realizing on this credit, like the five-year credit of 250 million kronen given us last year by Czechoslovakia. In the last few months the representatives of the German government have put before us the question of new and bigger credit—this time for ten years.

Although we are not running after foreign credits, and, in contrast to the past, we have already gone over to the policy of purchasing abroad for cash and not credit to a considerable extent, we did not refuse, and we do not refuse now, to discuss this business proposal with the German government also.

The development of trading and economic relations with other states, regardless of what political power rules there for the time being, accords with the policy of the Soviet government. We think that this is also in accord with

Economic and Cultural Progress, Rise in Prosperity Is Described; Plans for the Future Presented

Realization of Toilers That Their Well-Being Is Intimately Connected with Advances of Industry Cited—Added Expenditures for Social Needs Are Contemplated

the interests of the German people, and it stands to reason that it is the business of the German government to draw practical conclusions from these facts.

Japanese Situation

Finally, regarding our relations with Japan. The Soviet Union demonstrated its love for peace by concluding an agreement for the sale of the Chinese-Eastern Railway in Manchuria. The agreement for the sale of the railway was signed in March of last year. The railway has been given to Japanese-Manchurian authorities. Payment due to the Soviet Union for the Chinese-Eastern Railway and the purchases of goods for these payments in Japan and Manchuria are proceeding normally. On all other practical questions the Soviet Union has until now found a path of agreement with Japan.

However, the chief question in the relation between the U. S. S. R. and Japan remains unsolved.

Japan still evades the proposal we made three years ago for a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression agreement. Such conduct cannot but be considered suspicious. On the other hand, ever increasing incursions on the part of Japanese-Manchurian detachments are not ceasing and are not being curtailed. Almost six months have passed since Comrade Yureniev, our Ambassador to Japan, handed over a draft agreement regarding Soviet-Japanese-Manchurian frontiers, proposing committees that would consider and find a solution for frontier incidents. But the Japanese government has still not given its answer to our proposal.

Military Clique Hostile

It is said that definite circles of the Japanese military clique need frontier incidents on the Soviet border in order to divert attention from its actions in Manchuria, and from those expansionist acts which are being carried out in North China and in the territory of the Chinese Republic in general.

It also seems that these and similar frontier incidents are necessary for some people in Japan in order to demonstrate before the whole world the "firmness," and "force" of Japanese policy. One thing is clear, that this playing with fire along our Far-Eastern frontiers is not ceasing, and that the Japanese militarists are stealing up to our borders both directly and through other territory.

Information has lately appeared in relation to the conclusion of a military agreement between Japan, Germany and Poland, in connection with this matter. There is nothing unexpected in this for us.

Cites Withdrawals from League

It is not without reason that both Germany and Japan withdrew from the League of Nations beforehand, in order to untie their hands and it is clear why the whole world considers these powers most aggressive in their foreign policy.

The fascist rulers of Germany sometimes attempt to muddy naive people about their plans of seizure in relation to the Soviet Union, basing themselves on the absence of general frontiers between Germany and the U. S. S. R. But we know, on the other hand, that Germany, encouraged by certain foreign powers, is feverishly preparing to occupy leading positions in the Baltic Sea and has entered into a special relationship with Poland which has sufficiently big frontiers with the Soviet Union.

Thus we must place the question: Defense of both Eastern and Western frontiers on the necessary level. (Applause.)

Defense Improved

In this connection not a little has been done during the last few years. But where the defense of the peaceful labor of workers and collective farmers of our country from attack from the outside is concerned, where it is a question of defending our victories and our great Socialist construction, we cannot stop at results achieved in defense. (Applause.)

We must without stint find all material means necessary towards this end. And, therefore, it is necessary for us this year to considerably increase that part of the State budget which is connected with the defense of the country.

We must still further strengthen our Red Army, and along with this we must utilize every possibility to uphold peace and to explain to the toilers of all countries our unique line and principles in international peace policy.

Remaining Differences

Our entrance into the League of Nations does not at all mean that henceforth there are no basic principal differences between the Soviet international policy and the policy of the capitalist powers. For example, the Italo-Ethiopian war is typical imperialist war for colonies. Italian fascism openly defends the policy of seizure of Ethiopia and the transformation of Ethiopia into an Italian colony. In this case Fascist Italy comes out as the forerunner of a new partial re-division of the world which is full of big events and many surprises for the big capitalist class of Europe. In this respect, the fascist government demands the full support of other imperialists and the League of Nations in relation to her colonial offensive.

By their attitude toward the Italo-Ethiopian war, the powers demonstrate their real policy. In this respect it is primarily necessary to have in mind the big, decisive powers.

From a superficial viewpoint, it may seem that important differences of principle exist between these powers in relation to the policy of colonial seizure. Actually, this, of course, is not so. The differences in position of different capitalist states in the League of Nations does not in the least apply to the differences of principle with regard to colonial seizure. This difference is explained first of all, by the various big powers

in the extent of the growing imperialist might of Italy. This can also be said in relation to the powers that do not belong to the League of Nations. Among the capitalist powers, no such power exists which would place the independence of any weak country above the interests of their own greedy participation in the division of colonies.

Soviet's Position of African War

In the Italo-Ethiopian war, only the Soviet Union occupied a special position of principle alien to all imperialism; foreign to every policy of colonial seizures. Only the Soviet Union declared that it bases itself on the principle of equality and independence of Ethiopia, which is, by the way, a member of the League of Nations, and that she cannot support any actions of the League of Nations or individual capitalist states aimed at violation of this independence and equality. This policy of the Soviet Union, which, in principle, separates it from the other members of the League of Nations is of exceptional international significance, and will yet bring important results.

The Soviet Union demonstrates to the League of Nations its faithfulness to this principle—the principle of national independence and national equality of all States. With the example of one small country—Ethiopia.

The Soviet Union also utilized its membership in the League of Nations in order to carry out in practice its policy with regard to imperialist aggressors. In the very first year of its participation in the League of Nations, the Soviet Union fully confirmed the correctness of our decision to enter the League. In spite of all the shortcomings which the League of Nations possesses as the organization of the capitalist states, to a certain extent it has carried out the role of holding back the instigators of war and the aggressors. We can, and should, criticize the League of Nations for not taking sufficient measures, for example, in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian war, in relation to which the League should have finally given its opinion on the aggressor. It must also be admitted that the League did nothing to prevent this war. However, we must not ignore the fact that in any case the League of Nations held back, not those who serve the cause of peace, but those who wanted to help the aggressor.

World War Danger Growing

It is in this light that we must look upon the participation of the U.S.S.R. in the decision of the League on the Italo-Ethiopian war, and particularly in the carrying out of economic sanctions with regard to Italy, which the League recognized as aggressive.

The Italo-Ethiopian war shows that the danger of a world war is increasingly growing throughout Europe. This war has just started, and at present it is impossible to foresee when and how it will end.

Who does not see, however, that Italian fascism played for high stakes in this game? The fact that not the tasks of the development of its internal economy, but a risky war for new colonies which Italy looks upon as the chief path for its further strengthening, speaks for itself. Even now, when capitalist countries to a greater or lesser extent—by the way, very unevenly—are emerging from the economic crisis of the last few years, even now they themselves do not believe in the possibility of any considerable growth of their forces on the basis of the development of their internal forces.

Only in this connection can the breaking out of a new imperialist war for colonies be understood. Herein lies the deep root of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Names Three Powers

Such countries as Japan and Germany, and now also Italy, have already come out or are preparing to come out tomorrow on the stage of the theatre of new conflicts between imperialist powers of the world. There is no capitalist state which is not affected to a certain extent by the foreign policy of the three mentioned powers.

In this international situation the responsibility of the Soviet Union is particularly great.

They who will embark on any new imperialist war may manage to break their own necks before they realize their plans of seizure. (Applause.)

Imperialists May Be Surprised

The possibility is not excluded that the calculations of the imperialist cliques concerning the passivity of the masses of people may fall through at the most unexpected moment as has already been the case. (Applause.)

For us Bolsheviks, it is not difficult to understand this kind of striving by the masses of people. We also know that the plans of seizure by imperialists of all kinds, especially the imperialists of the fascist camp, are foreign to the masses of people.

But we toilers of the Soviet Union must depend for the defense of our cause on our forces, and for the defense of our fatherland, first of all on our Red Army. (Applause.) We will take all measures in order to again and once again disrupt any possibility of external attack on our country on the part of the imperialists. And if they should attack us, we do not doubt that our Red Army will give the necessary re-pulse. (Applause.)

Building a Happy Life

The working class of Russia, together with the revolutionary peasantry, liberated itself from the landlords and capitalists and helped in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Party Move Made In Vermont

Communists in Omaha Plan Preparation for Convention

BARRE, Vt., Jan. 12.—The State Federation of Labor will build a Farmer-Labor party in Vermont. The granite cutters, the electricians, the men from the city, went on record at the convention here to unite with the hard pressed farmers of the state to build a fighting people's front.

The man behind the sweeping victory for the Farmer-Labor party in the convention was Dick Trueba, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor.

Vermont union men know Trueba. He's a leading member of the Communist Party in Vermont. He introduced the resolution for the Farmer-Labor party in the convention, battled for it on the floor of the organization.

"This isn't a visionary, far away thing," Trueba said, "to the men who hesitated.

"No one has authorized us to stand up for the farmers," Trueba continued, "but the men in the A. F. of L. know that the interests of the factory man in the city and the farmer grubbing out a living from some rocky little farm, are the same."

Trueba added: "The farmers may not be used to the idea, here in Vermont, of working with the city union men. But in other states, they've learned that the farmer and the industrial worker get more when they work together in a Farmer-Labor party."

Plan C. P. Work

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—Agitation for a Labor Party and a campaign for the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill in the American Federation of Labor locals and fraternal organizations commenced last Sunday in the Omaha Section Party membership meeting in preparation for the coming section convention.

The first section convention here will be held Sunday February 2, 1936.

Former Editor of C. P. Paper Is Expelled

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The local District Committee of the Communist Party, District 18, has recently announced the expulsion of Farrell Schnering, former editor of the Wisconsin Voice of Labor, for gross violations of Party discipline and for general conduct unbecoming to a Communist—drunkenness, passivity and disruption.

Previous to his expulsion, which took place in December, 1935, Schnering had been placed on probation; but, instead of correcting himself, he sabotaged all Party assignments, such as the duties of Daily Worker manager, and further degenerated into an anti-Party attitude, carrying on "whispering campaigns" against Party leadership, speaking loosely about inner Party problems and matters, etc.

Since his expulsion, which was not made public at that time, Schnering has tried to mislead a number of Party sympathizers, claiming that he had not received a "fair trial," although he was present and heard at the enlarged District Party meeting, where his expulsion took place.

Moreover, through loose talk while intoxicated, Schnering is known to have given information to enemies of the Party. Strong evidence of this exists in relation to a prominent article in the Milwaukee Journal of December 11, in which data, allegedly supplied by Schnering to certain officials and members of the WPA administration, reflected upon the prestige of the Party and objectively gave stooge evidence to the authorities.

The District Committee of Communist Party District 18 is confident that the entire Party membership together with the workers in the trade unions and mass organizations will condemn and repudiate the non-Communist and irresponsible acts of Schnering, and will completely isolate him from the organizations of the working class.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa. — Twelfth Memorial Meeting in Commemoration of Lenin, Monday, Jan. 13, 8 P.M. at the New York Theatre, Market St. James W. Ford, delegate to the Seventh World Congress of C. P., main speaker. Adm. with ticket \$2. Without ticket \$3. Assn. United Workers Organizations.

Baltimore, Md. — Lenin Memorial Meeting with unusual program. Ben Good of Farmers Union, main speaker. Theatrical performance by New York Theatre Group of 13 (including dancers). Sunday evening, 7:30 P.M., Jan. 26, 123 S. Enoch, and 150 N. Bute St. Ad. 50c.

Buffalo, N. Y. — Lenin Memorial Meeting, Saturday Eve, Jan. 18 at York Theatre Bldg., 70 Main St. 8 P.M. Robert Miller, main speaker. Program of music, singing and refreshments. Adm. 50c.

Rochester, N. Y. — Lenin Memorial and 12th Anniversary Daily Worker. Fred Niedzwiedz, main speaker. Program of music, singing and refreshments. Adm. 50c.

Illinois Trusts Linked To Gigantic Tax Fraud

Taxes Withheld by Wealthy Corporations and Individuals Could Finance Relief for Three Months—Underassessment Is Bared

By Jack Martin
Article II

Inadequate as the present tax laws of the State of Illinois are, it is yet true that there is more than enough money for relief funds if the taxing officials would assess the wealthy to the extent provided under existing laws.

The relief stations of Illinois could be kept open for three months with the money that the wealthy class of Chicago owes in unpaid personal property taxes.

On May 25, 1935 the Chicago Daily News reported that the State's Attorney was filing the first of 3,500 suits against Chicagoans who owed \$1,000 or more in personal property taxes for 1933. From time to time the News published names and amounts. Eighty firms and fifty-seven individuals whose names were printed owed a total of \$688,912 or an average of \$5,026 each. Assuming that this average held constant for the 3,500 we have a total of \$17,589,000 owed by wealthy residents of Chicago able to pay but refusing to do so.

The roster of the individuals sued for taxes is really amazing. It is a list of the "public-spirited citizens" of a great metropolis, the leading figures in the business and social world. Not one of the persons listed owed less than \$1,000, with many owing three, four, five, six, up to eleven thousand dollars for Earle H. Reynolds. Besides Reynolds, the list includes Mrs. Charles Neicher, Mrs. Edward Hines, Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, Lawrence H. Whiting, Charles Daves, Melville N. Roschchild, Louis S. Florsheim, M. N. Rothschild, Mrs. F. Edson White, Edwin Krehn, Frederick H. Bartlett, Vincent F. Healy, A. C. McCord, Oscar G. Mayor, L. A. Hines, and many more just as prominent and just as wealthy.

Well-Known Firms Included In the list of well-known firms sued for taxes are the following: National Bond & Investment Company; Burroughs Adding Machine Company; Florsheim Shoe Company; Drivers Packing Company; United States Cold Storage & Ice Co.; Frisbie Brothers Gear & Machine; Grigsby-Grumov; Magnuson Brothers, Inc.; Illinois Malleable Iron; Rolis-Royce of America; Philip Henric Co.; Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois; Chicago Elevated Advertising Co.; R. F. Conway Co.; Alfred Decker Co.; Drake Hotel; Acme Steel Co.; Prima Co.

The lowest amount sued for was for \$3,070 in the case of the Illinois Malleable Iron. The highest was \$36,575 owing by the Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, a utilities corporation.

Information available about some of the above firms shows that concerning their ability to pay there can be no question. National Bond & Investment Company had a surplus in its treasury at the end of 1933 of \$1,383,712. Prima Co. reported a net income for the year of 1935 of \$342,268 and a surplus of \$355,527. Burroughs Adding Machine Company made a profit of \$1,304,567 in 1933, and had a surplus at the end of the year of \$1,850 in 1934.

Gigantic Fraud

A list of 60 of the largest firms in the city was presented showing that they possessed property which had been underassessed by \$172,950,000! Eighty large security and holding concerns were underassessed an additional \$135,141,000!

Boats and airplanes to the value of \$30,000,000, refrigerator cars of a value of \$94,000,000, Board of Trade & Stock Exchange seats of a combined worth of \$18,270,000, and estates in the Probate Court estimated to have a value of at least \$1,277,000,000 were entirely untouched by the tax assessor!

(In the following articles we will show "how they get away with it." We will expose the workings of the "tax-racket." Be sure to read tomorrow's paper for the astounding story of one multi-millionaire who had his tax bill reduced from an assessment of \$110,000 in 1933 to \$1,850 in 1934.)

Sharecroppers' Union Appeals To U.M.W.A. for Cooperation

Explaining that the agricultural workers are "the first sufferers among the workers" in this country, the Sharecroppers Union is circulating all local unions of the United Mine Workers of America urging their aid in building a strong union of agricultural wage workers.

The circular letter, which is signed by Thomas Burke, assistant secretary of the Sharecroppers Union, contains a resolution which the U. M. W. of A. locals are requested to pass and send to the coming convention of the U. M. W. of A. which will be held on Jan. 26, in Washington.

Declaring that the coal operators have used the unorganized agricultural workers as scabs and strike-breakers, the resolution proposes that the U.M.W.A. convention "instruct all locals and districts to take immediate steps to organize the agricultural wage workers in their areas into Federal Unions of the A. F. of L. and to encourage and aid existing organizations. A. F. of L. or independent, among agricultural wage workers."

The resolution also exposes the starvation conditions existing among the poor farmers in Alabama. For instance, children five and six years of age work long hours in the fields; wages of one to three dollars per week are common in the central section of the State; hours of labor range from ten to fourteen a day for a six- and seven-day week; while neither the NRA nor the AAA made a gesture toward aiding the agricultural workers. There are 158,000 unpaid family laborers and 80,000 agricultural wage laborers in Alabama.

The Sharecroppers Union consists of about 4,000 agricultural workers along with the sharecroppers and tenants in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. It carried out militant strikes in defense of the Cotton Pickers last fall, and the Cotton Choppers last spring. The Secretary of the Union is Albert Jackson, P. O. Box 1222, Birmingham.

Williams Bloc Gains Control In Union Rift

Given Right by AFL to Select President of Building Trades

(By Peterized Jan.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—J. W. Williams, head of the Building Trades group designated by George M. Harrison to nominate the president of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, emphatically denied that the selection means a renewal of disputes between the two factions of the department.

He pointed out that Harrison, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks selected by William Green to designate the group to have the presidency, had not selected the man. "It may be that our group will not select me as President," Williams said, "though of course I'm not snipping my furniture back to St. Louis." "Whoever the boys want for president is okay with me."

The Michael J. McDonough faction will have the right to select a secretary. Whether it will be McDonough or William C. O'Neill, present secretary of the rival group, has not yet been announced. It was also pointed out that the convention of the Building Trades department will not meet in Washington, D. C. on Feb. 6, as planned. A committee of six, composed of three men from each faction is executive council of the department and will attempt to reach a solution at the meeting of the executive council at Miami, Fla. on Jan. 30. As a call for delegates to an international convention must be sent out at least thirty days in advance, it was pointed out that the Washington meeting cannot be held before Feb. 20. It was indicated that it may be a few days after that.

The ruling by Harrison in favor of the Williams faction will give each group four men on the executive council of the department with Williams having the right to vote in case of a tie. "We won't take advantage of the fact we have a majority," Williams promised, "though of course if some dispute should arise I'll exercise my prerogative."

The original dispute arose between the seven unions in the Williams group and the twelve in the McDonough group, over the inclusion of "The Big Three" (Carpenters, Bricklayers, and Electrical Workers) into the Building Trades department. McDonough and O'Neill were out of town and could not be reached for comment.

6,000 on WPA Call Stoppage In Youngstown

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 12.—Six thousand of the 7,000 Mahoning County "WPA workers refused to work yesterday, testing the ruling that time lost on account of bad weather must be made up by working overtime on Saturdays.

Hundreds were turned away from a packed meeting hall when the local committee of laborers' union voted unanimously to support all those who joined the stoppage. The hold carriers and laborers deferred definite strike action pending a final appeal to Columbus and Washington.

Delegates from all Trumbull County projects are meeting in Niles today. A Youngstown delegation in Niles said they would propose joint action of both counties.

A.C.P.F. Shuns Press Club

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.— Because the National Press Club, Washington organization of newspapermen, refused to allow colored guests to enter a private hall engaged by the American Commonwealth Political Federation for its dinner here, the Federation has cancelled its reservations. Similar prejudice has been shown by the club on previous occasions.

Ford Accepts Challenge to C. P. Organizers

By JAMES W. FORD
(Section Organizer of the Communist Party in Vermont)

What is required of us? What concrete task do we have before us? Comrade Stachel in an article in the Party Organizer (December issue) said the following:

"At the recent Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City I had the opportunity to observe for two weeks the work of some dozens of militant workers who were there at the 7th World Congress of the Communist International at which I was present. I listened very attentively to Comrade Dimitroff when he spoke on building the Communist Parties, and why it is so necessary to give so close attention to this question in the struggle against fascism and war. He said:

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

About Milk and Sugar for Babies
D. L. of New York writes: "I read your article on 'Feeding the Infant' in your December issue of Health and Hygiene with great interest, but was confused by your stating that there is no difference in milk as long as it is pasteurized. I am still getting Grade A milk for my four and a half year old girl, believing that it is a better quality than Grade B. Is it? And isn't there more value in the Dextrin-Maltose than in plain sugar?"

THE difference between Grade A and Grade B milks lies simply in the bacterial count (the number of bacteria in a cubic millimeter of milk). The fat content is the same in both grades of milk. Both grades are pasteurized, reducing the number of living bacteria or germs in the milk and killing harmful bacteria. Both grades of milk are safe. It is certainly not essential for a four and one-half year old child to receive Grade A milk. To be wholly on the safe side in preparing Grade B milk for a baby's formula, it would be wise to bring the milk to a boil and then continue boiling the milk for about three to five minutes.

There is no difference in fuel or energy value between plain ordinary granulated sugar (cane sugar) and Dextrin-maltose. That is to say, both sugars have the same energy-yielding value. Physicians and food experts have made much of Dextrin-maltose as the so-called ideal sugar for the modification of cow's milk formulas for babies. It cannot be denied that it is a very fine product, but it also cannot be denied that the great majority of babies tolerate cane sugar just as well and thrive just as well on cane sugar as on Dextrin-maltose. And besides, Dextrin-maltose costs about ten times as much as cane sugar.

What Not to Buy

THE Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation appears to have been selling water at a pretty good rate of profit until recently. The government condemned over 15,000 packages of Kraft-Valveta cheese as being falsely labeled in that the advertising claimed the product to contain 43 per cent butter fat. Analysis by honest investigators having no interest in putting something over on the buying public showed that the product actually contained only 25 per cent butter fat, the difference being water. In defense of the Kraft-Phenix Co. it might be said that the exaggeration (there is a harsher word, but we never like to call anyone a liar) was less than 100 per cent.

The butter distributed by Wilson & Co. (Chicago) has been found similarly misrepresented as regards the fat content. Besides the deficiency in fat, some samples of Wilson's butter contained what the chemists described as "decomposed animal substance." We do not know what that "substance" was; it was perhaps so decomposed that it could not be identified.

We have previously advised readers of this column that "old oil" sold by the Weston Oil and Snow-drift Sales Co. was found to consist largely of cotton-seed oil. This same company sells a product known as "Blue Plate Shor-Pak Shrimp" which was found to be decomposed, adulterated, and unfit for use.

The Vita Food Products Co. of Brooklyn was selling, until recently, frozen fish which was found to be "filthy" and "putrid."

Our readers are urged to guide their purchases by these reports. While it is true that the products of other companies may be equally bad, we do not as yet have "the goods" on them, but we have the ample and reliable information outlined above.

ADDRESSES WANTED.—E. W. F. A. L. N. Y., Daily Worker, Detroit, Mich.; A. L. New York; M. F. New York; Pearl Engel.

proached a prominent Negro leader of Harlem on joining our Party. He said, "Well, there is much I agree with in your Party but there is no chance for you to get me to join." However he said before we parted, "maybe there is a possibility for us to discuss the question further."

In accepting the challenge of Comrade Steuben I promise to overcome our weakness in recruiting for the Party. I will give my personal attention to recruiting possibilities, and teach every Party member in my section to do what I do. I will expect each section committee member to do what I do and each unit organizer to follow our examples. And no less will be required of Party members in mass organizations and fractions. I have reported on Comrade Steuben's letter to the Section Organizers of the New York District and they enthusiastically accepted the challenge.

I appeal to every Section Organizer throughout the country to follow the example of Comrade Steuben and myself. The Central Committee has endorsed this movement one hundred per cent and placed me in charge of checking up on the campaign. There will be two check ups, on Feb. 1 and March 1. Let us all, Section Organizers and the whole Party membership, enter into this great socialist competition movement.

I pledge to recruit twenty new members by the time of the Party Convention.

The Ruling Class

by Redfield



"Is his play really good?"
"Marvelous! I was against war until I read it."

TUNING IN

- WEAF-660 Kc. WOR-710 Kc. WJZ-760 Kc. WABC-860 Kc. WEVD-1300 Kc.
- 12:00-WEAF-Instrumental Ensemble
 - WOR-President's Orchestra
 - WJZ-Simpson Boys-Sketch
 - WABC-Voice of Experience
 - 12:15-WEAF-Honeybee and Sassafras
 - WOR-Mary Martin-Sketch
 - WJZ-Madison Ensemble
 - 12:25-WEAF-News: Farm and Home Hour
 - 12:30-WEAF-Cloister Orchestra
 - WOR-News: Organ Recital
 - WJZ-Martha Deakin-Sketch
 - 12:45-WEAF-Five Star Jones-Sketch
 - 1:00-WEAF-News: Market Reports
 - WOR-The Love Doctor-Sketch
 - WABC-Blue Flames Quartet
 - 1:15-WEAF-Lucille Manners, Soprano
 - WOR-Cleveland Musicals
 - 1:30-WEAF-South Sea Islanders
 - WOR-Health Talk: Music
 - WJZ-Gale Page, Co. traits
 - 1:45-WEAF-Fredricka, Citizenship
 - WJZ-Dot and Will-Sketch
 - WABC-Alexander Semmler, Piano
 - WOR-Edwards, Program
 - Dean William S. Russell, Teachers College, Columbia; Professor George Counts
 - WOR-Dr. F. Payne, Psychologist
 - WJZ-Hessberger Orchestra
 - WABC-Ted Malone, Readings
 - 2:15-WEAF-Way Lovins, East-Sketch
 - WABC-Happy Hollow-Sketch
 - 2:30-WEAF-Stephen Foster Memorial: Music and Drama
 - WJZ-Musical Art Quartet
 - WABC-School of the Air: History
 - 2:00-WEAF-Forever Young-Sketch
 - WOR-Molly of the Movies-Sketch
 - WJZ-Roy Campbell Royalties
 - VABC-Studio Music
 - WEVD-"Around the World"
 - WABC-Vis and Sals-Sketch
 - WAR-Hawala Music
 - WJZ-Wise Man-Sketch
 - WABC-Vis and Sals-Sketch
 - VOE-Allice Lowe Mills "Hub"
 - WJZ-Terri La Franconi, Tenor
 - WABC-Variety Musicals
 - WEVD-Jewish Mus.
 - 3:45-WEAF-The O'Neills-Sketch
 - WJZ-King's Jesters Quartet
 - 6:00-WEAF-Woman's Review
 - WOR-Sylvia, Cyde, Soprano
 - WJZ-Betty and Bob-Sketch
 - WABC-Aids to Navigation-Isaac C. Cooper, Songer; G. B. Stern, Author.
 - U. S. Department of Commerce
 - WEVD-Kalvaryjskie Orchestra
 - WABC-Way Lovins, East-Sketch
 - WJZ-Charles Stone, Tenor
 - 4:30-WEAF-Girl Alone-Sketch
 - WOR-Variety Musicals
 - WABC-Ann Hard, Author; Mrs. George E. Derr
 - WEVD-Artistic Musicals
 - WEVD-Arturo Giovannitti-Talk
 - 4:45-WEAF-Grandpa Burton-Sketch
 - WABC-Stern Orchestra, Jerry Cooper, Songer; G. B. Stern, Author. Interviewed by Margaret Santry
 - WEVD-Italian Music
 - 5:00-WEAF-Al Pearce's Gang
 - WOR-News: Omaha's Mystic
 - WJZ-Junior Radio Journal
 - WABC-Terry and Ted-Sketch
 - WEVD-Minotaur Co.-Drama
 - 5:15-WJZ-Case Glee Club
 - WABC-Virginia Verrill, Songs
 - 5:30-WEAF-Tom Mix Adventure-Sketch
 - WOR-Flash Gordon-Sketch

- WJZ-Singie Lady
- WABC-Jack Armstrong-Sketch
- WEVD-Italian Comedy
- 5:45-WEAF-James Wilkinson, Bardstone
- WOR-Dick Tracy-Sketch
- WJZ-Little Orphan Annie-Sketch
- WABC-The Goldbergs-Sketch
- 6:00-WEAF-Flying Time Sketch
- WOR-Tommy Thomas
- WJZ-News: U. S. Army Band
- WABC-Buck Rogers-Sketch
- 6:15-WEAF-News: Grand Orchestra
- WABC-Bobby Benson-Sketch
- 6:25-WJZ-Stage Relief Talk
- 6:30-WEAF-Press-Radio News
- WOR-News: Talk and Music
- WJZ-Press-Radio News
- WABC-Press-Radio News
- 6:35-WEAF-Comedy: New Deal Poll
- WJZ-Kings Guard Quartet
- WABC-Vanished Voices-Sketch
- 6:45-WEAF-Billy and Betty-Sketch
- WOR-Capt. Tom's Adventure-Sketch
- 7:00-WEAF-Amos 'n' Andy-Sketch
- WOR-Sports Talk-Sketch
- WABC-Richard Kellert, Organist
- WABC-Mrty and Marge-Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF-Uncle Ezra-Sketch
- WOR-Jeanne May, Songs by
- WABC-Charlottes Quartet: Ted Housing, Speaker
- 7:30-WEAF-Edna Tina in the News-Talk
- WOR-The Lone Ranger-Sketch
- WJZ-Lum and Abner-Sketch
- WABC-Singie Star
- 7:45-WEAF-Edna and Shelter, Piano
- WJZ-Lois Ravi, Contralto
- WABC-Boaki, Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF-Harmonia's Music Hall: Lucy Monroe, Soprano; Laxy Dana; Songs: Mary McCormick, Soprano; Walter Casel, Baritone
- WOR-Gabriel's Commentaria
- WJZ-Piper McGee and Molly
- WABC-Lombardo Orchestra
- 8:15-WOR-Bela Ross, Organ, Pauline Albert, Piano
- 8:30-WEAF-Marga 'n' Speaks, Soprano; Richard Crooks, Tenor; Chorus
- WABC-Gangway to Happiness: Postmaster General James A. Farley at Meeting Westchester County Democratic Committee
- WABC-Warrior Orchestra; Odette Myrtle, Songs; Pickens Sisters, Songs; Milton Watson, Tenor
- WABC-Bonnie Orchestra; Piek and Pat, Comedians
- 9:00-WEAF-Gypsies Orchestra; Howard Price, Tenor; Romany Singers
- WABC-Tommy McLaughlin, Songs
- WJZ-Minstral Show
- WABC-Play-The Boss, With Edw. G. Robinson, Director
- 9:15-WOR-Philosophy-Andrew F. Kelley
- 9:30-WEAF-Grace Moore, Soprano
- WABC-Mariand Orchestra
- 10:00-WEAF-Edna and Shelter: Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet; Upal Oraven
- WOR-Talk-Julius F. Seebach Jr.
- WABC-Wayne King Orchestra
- 10:15-WOR-Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sordero, Conductor; Soloists
- 10:30-WEAF-Philippine Independence: Secretary of War George H. Dern
- WJZ-Rose Morgan Orchestra
- WABC-March of the Limona
- 10:45-WABC-Communications-Past, Present and Future-An. W. S. Prall, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission
- 11:00-WEAF-Cugat Orchestra
- WOR-News: Russian Ensemble
- WABC-Dorothy Lamour, Songs
- WABC-Denny Orchestra
- 11:15-WJZ-Negro Male Quartet
- 11:30-WEAF-News: Fish Jubilee Chorus
- WOR-Dance Music (To 1:30 A. M.)
- WJZ-Hay Noble Orchestra
- WABC-Lopez Orchestra
- 12:00-WEAF-Goodman Orchestra
- WJZ-Shander, Violin; Russian Music
- WABC-Morton Downey, Tenor
- 12:30-WEAF-Zollo Orchestra
- WABC-Gaylord Orchestra

Communist, Socialist Youth Plan Joint Dance For Detroit Auto Tieup

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 12.—The Young Communist League and Young Peoples Socialist League here united forces to sponsor a joint dance for the benefit of the Motor Products strikers.

The affair will be on Friday at 8 p. m. at the Socialist Party headquarters, 3946 Trumbull Avenue. Admission 25 cents or staple food products.

Senate Asked to Investigate Lynchings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (F. P.)—A resolution asking a Senate investigation of the lynchings which have taken place since the Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching bill was killed by a filibuster May 1, has been introduced by Senator Fredrick Van Duz (D., Ind.). The purpose of the investigation is to determine the necessity for federal legislation to prevent lynchings and the accuracy of the statements that states can and will prevent mob murder and punish lynchings.

HOME LIFE

Ann Barton

THE letters printed below are typical of thousands of letters that pour into the offices of birth control clinics every day. These came to the Motherhood Advice Bureau, 17 West 16th Street, New York. They were given to me by Miss Florence Rose, secretary to Margaret Sanger. I saw files in her office, and in other offices, filled to the bursting point with letters from women who pleaded for an answer to their questions. They tell how essential it is for progressive women to demand from federal, state and city authorities, that birth control information be available to all.

FROM Georgia: "I've seen where you can tell women how to keep from becoming pregnant. If you can let me hear from you for I have eight children. We cannot get them what they really need. Half the time we can't get work to do. I have children too fast. My oldest child is fifteen and my baby is eight months old."

FROM Canada: "I am a mother of seven children and I'm in poor health. My husband has not worked for three years. We are very poor. How can we bring up more children as we already have more than we can care for? Please give me some advice about birth control. I'm thirty years of age."

FROM Nebraska: "Will you please give me reliable information that is fool-proof. I have inquired earnestly. Doctors are reticent, or give answers that shock one's intelligence."

"I have three children, five and a half years, three and a half years and sixteen months. I can not go on. My heart is bad, my health broken. We have come a long way from social security to government relief, and the winter is very uncertain. We live in a four-room house that is old, dilapidated, cold and dangerous to health. Two years ago my daughter and I had pneumonia here. I am a college woman, educated, and I want my children to be so, but what can I do if my strength goes this way..."

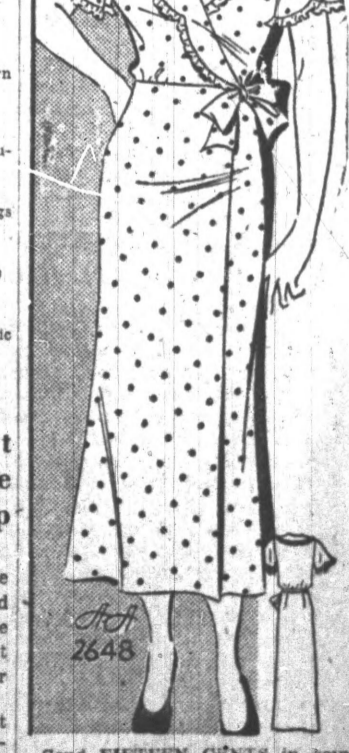
AND yet federal laws exist lumping birth control with obscenity and pornography, setting penalties for distributing birth control supplies from state to state.

"Strange, our laws will not protect us in this way," reads one letter in a book compiled by Margaret Sanger several years ago, "but are keen to tear our boys from our arms and send them to war."

Birth control information will be available to the majority of women, only when a strong fight has been put up for it. It means fighting against the anti-birth control laws, and pressing upon the authorities to establish birth control clinics throughout the country where all women may receive information. It means uniting all types of women who see the need for this right and this fight.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

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A Letter from Kentucky

By DON WEST

"SHORE, stranger, ef ye kin put up with pore folk's ways, ye'er welcome," the man said. I'd grabbed at this hospitable offer. It had been a slushy trail up Ripshin. Mixture of mud and snow made tromping anything but pleasant.

The thaw on the south sides had swollen the Ripshin to river size. Two or three times I'd had to wade knee deep. There were no bridges or foot-logs. Once I'd tried to vault it with an old fence rail. But the darned thing broke. About middle ways I splashed on all fours into the icy waters of Ripshin Creek.

As I came out on the headwaters dusk was just settling through the trees. Tomorrow was the meeting in the Gap. It was thirteen miles further, or according to my last director, a lanky youth chopping firewood by the trail, "only a whoop an' a holler across Lickskilllet." But at that time I didn't feel like "whooping" or "hollering" either. I looked for a light from some house. I'd ask to spend the night.

It stood close by the branch at the mouth of Hoot Owl Holler. I saw the light from its single window. Wet and cold and tired, it seemed like a beacon must seem to a lost seaman. It was just a single room cabin, a "picturesque" mountaineer cabin. One like the fat-bellied old women (or men) rave about. Outside the cracks were chinked with mud in the typical mountain style. Inside the walls were pasted with old newspapers or cardboard.

There were two beds with straw ticks, an old stove, a home-made table, an oven and a fireplace.

"Pore folks has pore ways—" he began. "An' rich-uns has mean-uns," I finished.

"Yeah, they gits rich that way, I reckon—. But we's glad to spare shelter an' grub. Only thing is now we's got a turruble sick young un. Ye'll have to make hit on a pallet."

The girl was twelve. She lay covered with coats and toe-sacks on one side of the beds. She coughed constantly, a deep wracking cough that instantly gave a very unpleasant rasp to one's nerves. Each cough was half a groan of agony. She'd strain to keep it back only to go into a spasm of coughing and retching.

"Got a turruble bad cold," the mother said. She wore a haggard face and hovered close by the bedside. The five other kids scrambled around the hearth, or put themselves in one of the four corners.

I didn't wonder how they intended to keep me, with two beds, no cover, and eight of themselves. It was not a new experience to me. I remembered how my own mother had always found room for visitors when we had nine in the family and a similar one-room cabin.

The little girl continued to cough. The moon rode high above the timber on Lickskilllet. I watched it climb from one crack to another as I lay there by the fire trying to sleep. Outside the hoot owls hushed their noise. The green wood shimmered and the fire burned low. The moon reached the last crack, clambered across the roof and down behind Ripshin Mountain. Everything was dark. The little girl continued to cough and groan.

We'd given her hot rattle-weed tea. We'd put a hot poultice of dried chestnut leaves on her chest. But with each spell of coughing her breathing had become more difficult. She suffered mightily.

I LAY there on the pallet hoping she'd get better, hoping the cough would stop. Half asleep, I'd be jarred back, have ears split with that terrible sound. It was worse than being beaten by gun thugs. After each spell I'd wait in suspense with nerves on edge. I think when one is worn out, tired and sleepy, the nerves must be like a bunch of frazzled yarn. Anyhow, I was over-sensitive to the child's suffering. I felt certain that I'd stumbled into that poverty ridden cabin about the same time death had. I thought maybe we'd both come there for lodging that night. For, inexperienced as I am in diseases, I was certain the child had a bad case of pneumonia. She had had no skilled treatment. The nearest doctor was seventeen miles. Besides, there was no money. Doctors must be paid money.

It was just about the time chickens begin to crow. Daybreak was streaking down the Ripshin when death left with the little girl.

I've never seen many people die. Perhaps all such deaths are terrible. I know that one was. The poor child must have been two hours at it. She strangled and gasped. We'd think her gone. Then she'd groan and try to get breath again. She'd try to say something. The child was afraid. I think. She knew she was dying. And she wanted to live!

We were all awake. The mother wept over the dead body. The other kids leaned on the bed or whimpered in a corner. The father sat there gazing at the fire with a stolid face. As usual in such cases, I wasn't much good. I've never been able to say anything much at such times. TRYING to speak words of cheer is so silly.

BUT I want to send a copy of this story to that father and mother. I want them to paste it over the fire-board on top of the other newspapers. I want it to remind them that their little girl was murdered. She is one of the thousands of little working class children who are being murdered in our richest of countries today. I want them to tell it to the other kids, to teach them to hate the murderers of their little sister with a hatred that will weld them together with the unity of the toiling masses that must some day destroy these murderers and their cruel system. It must stamp out the last remnants of their poisoned fangs!

You, father and mother, I lodged with you one night, the same night death lodged in your humble cabin. I walked with you to the orchard where we dug the small grave and laid the body down inside the coffin we made with our own hands from pine planks out of the loft of your cabin. We didn't say much then. We were all sorrowful. But I wanted to say there was great hope. There are the other five young-uns. There is a future of hope, of hospitals, of doctors, of jobs and plenty. A future that holds more living than those few dead blossoms on the little grave in the orchard show the barn. That future we must build. It's for the other five, and the millions of other lives all over America!

LITTLE LEFTY

Uncle Sam and Uncle Ivan—What a World of a Difference!

by de!



I Was Thinking About Those Boys...

What Is It Like to Be a Negro Boy in a Southern Jail?

ONCE again, a week from tomorrow, the Scottsboro boys will go on trial for their lives in Alabama. . . . For five years, now, the shadow of death has hung over them. . . . For five years they have sat behind the bars. . . . While the voices and actions of millions have held the executioner at bay, what has life been like for these young representatives of an oppressed people?

By Elizabeth Lawson

I WAS thinking about the Scottsboro boys, and how it would feel to be a kid and be in jail for almost five years, and I happened to remember something that I saw and heard when I was in jail myself, in 1931, down in Elizabethton, Tennessee.

The jail was divided into two parts by a line that was wholly imaginary, but very strict. One side was the white side and the other side was for "niggers."

The sheriff—his name was Bill Fair—had his office at the end of a corridor, just off the "white" side of the jail. Sheriff Fair had led the attacks on the picket line during the big rayon strike in 1929, and the mill-owners were grateful, and the sheriff had a nice office which his wife had fixed up for him, with a couch and cushions and rose-colored curtains at the window. And he had a fine radio. I think it was an Atwater-Kent, but I'm not quite sure.

On Saturday nights, nobody in the jail got much sleep. Sheriff Fair and his deputies came and went all night long, clanking and jangling keys and opening the cells and closing them again, with slams that echoed and re-echoed through the jail-house. Saturday is mill-town's big night.

THE first Sunday morning I was in jail, Sheriff Fair turned the radio on full blast, and after the thing had wheezed and sputtered a minute, he got a good program—a



Haywood Patterson



Clarence Norris



Andy Wright



Roy Wright

violin recital. My cell was the first one in the "white" row, right next to his office—the sheriff wanted to keep tabs on "the organizin' woman." I heard him go down the corridor towards the Negro cells. There was a new bunch of prisoners, as there always was on Sunday morning.

He called out: "Hear the radio, boys?" The Negroes yelled back: "Sure, Sheriff, we hear it."

The sheriff stepped back into his office, and the strong, full, singing tone that was coming from the radio gasped and died, and then the violin sang out again, clear enough, but very low. I could picture him sitting there, turning the dial slowly between his thumb and forefinger, with the intent expression that people have when they twiddle radio dials.

Then he went down the corridor again and called in the direction of the Negro cells: "Can you hear it now, boys?" They said, "No, Sheriff." Bill Fair called back: "O. K., boys." Then he returned to his office and left the radio as it was all morning. By lying very still in the bunk nearest his wall, I could just hear that thin little thread of sound.

Later in the day he came down the "white" cell-row and explained, "I didn't want those damn niggers listening in on my radio," he said, and grinned at us.

THAT'S the South, and that's the Southern jailer. Bill Fair was no worse than most, and better than some. Occasional down-right brutality, and unceasing petty persecution, is the South's code for "handlin'" Negroes, in jail and out. It's in the air you breathe, and Southern

jailers spend a deal of their ample leisure thinking up new brutalities and new meannesses.

So I think of Bill Fair's genius for big cruelties and small but galling abuses, to all of us, but to his Negro prisoners especially, and I can believe the stories of stark brutality that have come out of the jails where the Scottsboro boys have spent the last five years.

First it was the Paint Rock jail, to which the boys were taken with their hands and feet tied with ropes, and where they were paraded, handcuffed, before the enraged citizens, who did as they pleased with them. To this day little Roy Wright bears on one side of his face, a scar like a vaccination mark, a reminder of the day he was led into the Paint Rock jail, and one of the militiamen jabbed a bayonet through his cheek.

After the Paint Rock jail there was the Gadsden jail, where the beatings went on until the boys poured blood from a dozen wounds. And then came Scottsboro, where jailers and deputies whipped them to force them to give "evidence" against each other. Roy said afterwards: "They licked me until I hoped I'd die."

And later there was the death-ride to Kilby prison, in Montgomery, and still later Jefferson County Jail, and then, during the new trials, the Decatur prison, where every creaking board and every whisper in the night might mean the approach of a lynch mob. And after that, Kilby and Jefferson once more.

Ben Davis, Jr. one of the boys' attorneys, saw with his own eyes, Warden Walls beating Haywood Patterson about the head "with a stick, in Kilby Prison. And a couple of

months ago, when Anna Damon, head of the International Labor Defense, went to see the boys, Haywood showed her scars on his head and arm, left by beatings in Kilby. "The scars looked as if pieces had been torn from the flesh," Miss Damon said later.

PAINT ROCK, Gadsden, Scottsboro, Kilby, Jefferson, Decatur—in these jails, in dark, filthy, vermin-infested cells, behind stone walls and steel bars, shut away from sun and air, cursed and abused by loud-mouthed deputies, the nine Scottsboro boys have passed the years of their youth. And always with them is the thought of the electric chair—the kind of thought that brings you awake at night, shuddering; the kind of thought that catches you like a knife-blade stuck into your middle.

They were kids when they went into jail—now they are almost men. The last time I saw Mrs. Williams, mother of Eugene, who is the youngest of all the boys, she cried about it. She said: "I went to see Eugene in jail, and he pulled himself up to his full height behind the bars, and all of a sudden I saw that he was a young man. I said: 'Whatever do you want to grow up here for, Eugene, in this place?'"

And yet, strangely enough, the horizon of the nine Scottsboro boys has widened—in jail. For one thing, they have learned to read and write. Among their millions of friends, some have sent writing paper and magazines, and dictionaries, and the boys have taught themselves, in the weary intervals between the trials that mean life and death. From the time of Roy's first pathetic note: "Dear I.L.D., don't let them burn us

just because our skins is black," the correspondence of the Scottsboro boys has developed from almost illegible scrawls of misspelled words into carefully-written and well-expressed letters.

NEVER until they met the representatives of the I.L.D. did the Scottsboro boys dream that there were white men and women who did not look down on them as "niggers," who regarded them as equals. All their lives they had lived in shacks in Jim-Crow neighborhoods, had gone—occasionally—to Jim-Crow schools, and had ridden behind the "Colored" signs on street cars. When they walked into the courthouse at the first Decatur trial, their attorneys rose and shook hands with Roy, who was the smallest. This simple act of courtesy—the clasp of a hand, from a man to an equal—threw consternation and amazement into the courtroom. "Did you see that?" one political hanger-on said. "They went and shook hands with that 'nigger!'"

With other victims of the courts, the Scottsboro boys, at first so alone and so bewildered, have come to feel a warm solidarity. One of Haywood Patterson's most recent letters begins: "If you see Angelo Herndon, tell him Hello for me!" And they are watching with passionate interest the development of the united Scottsboro defense.

These accidental victims of a frame-up—it might have been any nine black boys on any Southern railroad—have come to think of themselves as the symbols of persecution and the symbols of struggle against persecution. That thought has helped to sustain them, through their five-year-long agony.



Ozie Powell



Eugene Williams



Clin Montgomery



Willie Robinson



Charles Weems

THEATRE

A Trade Union Play

UNION LABEL, presented by the Chicago New Theatre Group to the Retail Clerks' Union on the South Side January 6, was an impressive example of theatre's value in trade union work. To a Negro and white audience of over one hundred, many of whom had never been in a union hall before, to a struggling section of the most underpaid and abused workers on the South Side; to a union whose militant rank and file is carrying organization forward in spite of attempted sabotage by some of the leadership—"Union Label" told its story with stirring simplicity. When the pretty girl on stage refused to work overtime and the workers in the audience applauded violently, it was more than recognition of similar conditions on their jobs. It was a call to action heard and answered. Answered in terms that even J. Robert Kelly, reactionary leader of the union, and his clique, cannot overlook, any more than he could overlook the mass meeting called in spite of him, at which the play was given. The young people on the stage translated into living terms the

simple and many-times-repeated tale of the struggle for unionization in a sweatshop. To the sophisticated, this may be old stuff, to the intelligent (and we have them, unfortunately, even in the revolutionary movement) this may not be worth repeating, but to the great, unconvincing working-class whom we aim to reach, it was the bugle call of organized labor in terms of human drama, terms which they knew and understood.

Acted with gusto by the New Theatre Players, and directed with imagination by Elwyn Hovey, a promising newcomer to the social theatre, this twenty-minute play by Joseph Lawrence, with the tremendous audience participation it evoked from the union membership, proved the value of such work for our New Theatre groups. True, the play lacks subtlety, true the acting lacked finish, true a more careful orientation to the basic speed-up situation of the play would have deepened its effectiveness—still it was an important landmark in the development of trade union theatre in Chicago. Performances of this play for other groups can be obtained through the New Theatre League office, 123 W. Madison, Chicago.

The Vanguard Players have begun a series of Sunday evening programs at their new headquarters, 4804 S. Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, the first program, January 12, with per-

MUSIC

English Music

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, who recently arrived from England, is conducting the New York Philharmonic for three weeks in what has been described as a "festival of English music." There will simultaneously be a subsidiary festival of Mozart, who is Sir Thomas' favorite composer. A great deal of variety is promised, and there are likely to be interesting pieces. The first Sunday afternoon concert, however, was immensely dull. An early Mozart symphony in G major was played very much in a

Gilbert and Sullivan manner, with recurrent heavy accents. The English selections proved to be English tripe, and like ancient professional garments, were moth-eaten and ridiculous.

There was Vaughan Williams' Overture to the "Wasps" of Aristophanes, composed in 1908, a respectable potboiler without a virtue. Gustav Holst's "Beni Mora," Oriental Suite in E minor, composed in 1910, asks the listener to "imagine himself in the dry, still air of the desert at night," etc. Without the aid of this independent motion of the listener's imagination, the amiable Holst's impressions of Arab music heard during a holiday sojourn in Algeria are sadly hollow. Lastly, Edward Elgar's Symphony No. 1, composed in 1908, and performed eighty-two times within a year of its premiere, is an exasperatingly long piece of pomp and blather, a clinical slice of the same mentality that underlies the composer's masterpiece, "Pomp and Circumstance." Elgar, like Kipling, his belle-letrist counter-part, blusters as lustily about the Ideal as about Brittain.

The Women's Symphony

THE New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Miss Antonia Barce, gave an excellent concert at Carnegie Hall

on Tuesday, January 7. The musicians sounded a trifle over-cautious at the beginning of the Schubert Symphony No. 5, but this was soon overcome. Indeed, by the time they reached the last offering, another complacent prejudice began to totter, namely, that "Women's orchestras are all right in the strings but they're weak in the brasses." These women played with ease and confidence, and quite as professionally as any group of "he-men."

Part of the credit for a praiseworthy performance goes, of course, to the conductor, Miss Antonia Barce, who by her reading of the Schubert Symphony, Bach's Concerto for Three Pianos and Orchestra, and Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, proved herself on this occasion as an former occasion to be a very fine musician.

It is sincerely to be hoped that these women who are evidently endeavoring to earn their rightful place on the basis of their individual and collective ability, will not stop at having formed a successful orchestra composed entirely of women. They are capable musicians and there is no apparent reason why they should not compete for any place, including that of conductor, in any one of our best orchestras, with privileges (salary, etc.) equal to those of their equally competent male competitors. It's worth the fight.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 59 East 13th Street, New York City.

Question: In the Daily Worker for Dec. 10, the following editorial statements appear which seem to me to need explanation: "We are not of those who join in the reactionary attempt to declare the A.A.A. unconstitutional." Would you say that the destruction of food is constitutional while millions are starving? Would you like to see the continuation of this? How would it be reactionary to wipe this crime away?—H. R. Caspar, Calif.

Answer: The Communist Party and its organ, the Daily Worker, were the first to point to the destructive policy of "plowing under," killing cattle and the like. We have called for the abrogation of the A.A.A. and have supported a bill in Congress to that effect—the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill. Repeatedly, we have shown in editorial comment the economic fallacy of boosting prices for the farmers without at the same time reducing prices to the consumers of the cities.

The enactment of a sound farmers' relief bill in Congress and the annulment of the A.A.A. through Congressional action are different, however, from reliance upon the arbitrary decision of the courts to abrogate the Roosevelt agricultural program. The divisions in the capitalist class cause attacks upon the A.A.A. because of its processing tax provisions and the like, and have now led to its actual annulment by the Supreme Court.

We cannot support these moves which strengthen the reactionary Supreme Court—against the farmers, workers and the people as a whole. The continued encroachment on the people's liberties by that tribunal forms one of the most serious menaces to future democratic action. It is by united moves of the farmers with the workers that agricultural health can be established for both groups, and not by reliance on the Supreme Court. It is obvious that those who did the A.A.A. declared unconstitutional (the Liberty Leaguers, etc.) were not interested in either the farmers or the workers, and that the precedent which has been established, unless changed, can be used to the injury of both.

Among American governmental institutions, the Supreme Court stands out as the most autocratic and therefore as the most ruthless instrument of the capitalist interests. It is in no way connected with the mass of the people. Its membership is an appointive one, and for a life term. While we can understand that all agencies of the government will play a reactionary role, until we can win a Soviet America, we cannot fight intelligently for our liberties until we appreciate that added power in the hands of this appointive, life-term body is a serious step backward. We must halt, and not help, the usurped power of the Supreme Court.

CURRENT FILMS

By DAVID PLATT

RIFFRAFF . . . Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's violent outburst against trade unionism on the Pacific Coast. Here is a typical speech made by "Brains"—the labor leader in "Riffraff" . . . "Spike the rank and file workers in the unions. Don't let them get started along the line of organization. They don't know a thing about unions. They are backed by reds. They are anarchists. Arrest them. Snoop them. Stamp them out. Don't let them get started." . . . Readers of the Daily Worker are urged to send protests to the headquarters of M-G-M, 630 Ninth Avenue, New York and to the Capitol Theatre Management, 50th Street and Broadway. . . .

GRAIN . . . New Soviet film by the director of "Village of Sin" (one of the best of the early silent films) and "Cossacks on the Don," succeeds "Frontier" at the Cameo Tuesday night. (To be reviewed).

FRONTIER . . . Last two days of this beautiful film by one of the masters of the cinema. V. I. Pudovkin, director of "End of St. Petersburg" and "Mother" says of Frontier, that "It stirred me too deeply to permit me to make a cool professional judgment. The picture is made of such material that it will last for many years." The photography is by Edward Tisse, Eisenstein's cameraman for "Potemkin" and "Ten Days That Shook the World."

NEW GULLIVER . . . Still playing to crowded houses at the Aome. . . . The great reception given "New Gulliver" in New York and Hollywood hastened Walt Disney's decision to produce his first feature cartoon film in color to be called "Snow White." . . . Disney had been planning to make a full length animated film for years but the prohibitive expense and the uncertainty of its reception caused him to delay. Now that "New Gulliver" has entrenched itself with the public, Disney feels it is safe to go ahead and make the film. It is expected to be ready for showing late in 1937. . . . In the meantime "New Gulliver" holds forth proudly as the most advanced animated film produced to date.

DANGEROUS . . . Bette Davis gives an intense and inspired performance as an actress pursued by a jinx in "Dangerous" and makes the film worth seeing even if the plot is a little unbelievable.

A NIGHT AT THE OPERA . . . Hollywood's best satire since Chaplin's "Gold Rush" . . . the kind of comedy that keeps audiences literally rolling in the aisles. . . . if there is anything more amusing than Harpo's impersonation of a red-bearded Italian aviator being received at city hall and his sudden, growing, fearful alarm when he is asked to say a few words over the mike, it is Groucho's ridiculously stilted but perfectly fitting remark to Harpo who has been drinking one glass of water after another so outwit the mike: "What will you give me if I set fire to your beard?"

SYLVIA SCARLETT . . . Kathryn Hepburn's captivating charm is the only distinguishing feature of this tawdry melodrama of the British countryside. Hepburn fans please note it's her best performance since "Morning Glory."

TALE OF TWO CITIES . . . Some of the early scenes are as vivid as anything in Dickens or Cruchank. The contrast between the life of the nobles and the poor is treated with some understanding in the first part of the film but after the aristocracy is unseated the film becomes as insulting and vicious as "Riffraff," also an MGM picture. Ronald Colman and Reginal Owen are outstanding in a cast that is far from complete. . . . Blanche Yurka badly overplays her role as the leader of the revolutionaries. The rising of the people and the Fall of the Bastille are a high point in the picture. . . . The trial of the aristocrats is full of venom against the masses!

Champions of U.S. Court Are Champions of Own Wealth

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT MUST SWEEP AWAY THE AUTOCRATIC POWERS OF THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

A KNIGHT in shining armor rides the country to defend the virtue of those black-robed potentates, the Justices of the Supreme Court.

His name—Don William Randolph Hearst de San Simeon.

His trusty old nag stumbles along under the load. Don William is heavy enough but his year's salary of \$500,000 and his fortune of \$220,000,000 are even heavier.

"Next to the Constitution itself," he screams, "the Supreme Court is the greatest creation and accomplishment of American democracy. The Supreme Court is saving the nation."

The Supreme Court—that unconstitutional, unlimited monarchy smugly issuing absolute decrees—has proclaimed:

That the United States Congress cannot legislate minimum wages and hours for the American worker.

That the United States Congress cannot tax corporations for the benefit of starving farmers or other distressed sections of the population.

In other words—that the United States Congress cannot legislate in any way for the welfare of the American people.

This is what Hearst calls "saving the nation." We call it—saving the profits and fortunes of Hearst himself, and of the du Ponts, Raskobs, and the rest of American Liberty League millionaire instigators of fascism.

These champions of the Supreme Court are only championing their own right to plunder the people! The suffering that stretches the length and breadth

of the land demands an unrelenting fight against the autocracy of the Supreme Court. But the new farm program now being devised under Roosevelt's guidance to replace the voided A.A.A., is in itself a retreat!

While retaining the injurious crop-destruction feature of the A.A.A., it makes no attempt at higher taxes on the rich in order to provide more cash, relief, seed and loans to the share-croppers and small farmers. Above all, it attempts to smuggle back most of the old A.A.A. program under a new name without challenging the power of the Supreme Court to declare this and other legislation unconstitutional.

The call of the Communist Party to the American people to sweep away this power of the Supreme Court (published in Saturday's Daily Worker) is a new section to the Declaration of Independence.

In ringing phrases it calls for the rise of a giant people's movement in every quarter to demand through resolutions, demonstrations and other actions, that Congress and the President—

1. Repudiate the right of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.

2. Impeach the autocratic judges who usurp the democratic rights of the people.

3. Amend the Constitution to prohibit the Supreme Court from declaring laws unconstitutional.

A people's front, organized in a broad Farmer-Labor Party, would be an unbreakable weapon in carrying on this great fight for the liberties and welfare of the American people.

There is one type of curtailment that this country needs at once: "plow under" the autocratic powers of the despots of the Supreme Court.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1936

The Mayor and the Bankers

MAYOR LA GUARDIA, borrowing from the demands of the Communist Party—without giving it any credit—has raised the question of the termination of the infamous Bankers' Agreement.

Signed in 1933 by the then Mayor John P. O'Brien, the agreement virtually put the city in hock to a group of Wall Street bankers headed by J. P. Morgan. Mayor LaGuardia to date has faithfully adhered to the terms of the agreement, paying to the bankers and city bondholders at the rate of \$500,000 a day in interest and principal on loans.

Now, for reasons which most informed people regard as purely political, the Mayor raises the question of ending the agreement.

The Communist Party, the first political party to demand the ending of the agreement, now demands that the Mayor stop shadow-boxing.

I. Amter, New York district organizer of the Communist Party, in an open letter to the Mayor last Saturday, demanded that he, "by official proclamation, declare a complete moratorium on all payments to Wall Street, both principal and interest."

The Communist Party further proposes that the money now going to the bankers be diverted to social needs—relief, school-building, etc., and that a genuine social tax program be constructed.

Finally, says Amter: "The Communist Party of New York City is ready to join all progressive forces in our city in support of such legislation and will energetically participate in an immediate and determined struggle against banker control of our city budget."

The fight has only begun. The masses of New Yorkers, workers and middle class people, must not stop until the control of New York is wrested from the hands of Wall Street.

A Step Toward Unity

THE delegated meeting of 125 representatives of unions, unemployed organizations, civic groups and church bodies held in New York City last Saturday under the auspices of the Citizens Conference on Unemployment marks an important step in the formation of a united front in the fight for real and adequate unemployment relief.

Every important organization of the unemployed and relief workers—the Workers Alliance, Unemployment Councils, Association of Workers in Public Re-

lief Agencies, Project Workers Union and City Projects Council—had representa-

The delegates, of varied political opinions, agreed to work in unity "to mobilize public sentiment behind a program for unemployment relief that will do justice to the unemployed, and advance general well-being."

One of the main recommendations of the resolution adopted by the conferees was for "adequate unemployment insurance."

The executive committee has under consideration the Frazier-Lundeen Workers' Social Security Bill. We think the committee should act favorably on this measure and then put the entire weight of the united groups behind it to make the bill a reality.

Terror in Vermont

THERE'S terror in the Vermont hills. The historic countryside across which ragged farmers and mechanics marched for liberty in '76 is witness to a fierce if little-known class battle today. Profit-greedy employers are using every form of violence and deceit at their command to break the strike of the marble workers for decent conditions.

Police, deputy sheriffs and company thugs have organized what is literally a reign of terror against the strikers. A vigilante organization known as the Minutemen of Vermont has been set up to break the strike.

This terror must be defeated. The gallant strikers must be supported. They who fight in the splendid tradition of Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys against the money tyrants of today must be backed by labor and friends of labor everywhere. Send funds—the strikers are grateful for any amount—to Gene Pederson, West Rutland, Vt., and food to Edward Bernard, Danby, Vt.

Two of a Kind

PIERRE S. DU PONT and John J. Raskob have been caught with the goods.

The Treasury Department charges that back in 1929 the two financiers engaged in phony stock transactions with each other for the sole purpose of being able to show a "loss" on the books when it came to filing income tax returns.

Through this method, du Pont gyped the government of \$617,000.

What has du Pont done with this money? A large part of it has gone into financing the American Liberty League with its program of slashing relief expenditures so that the tax-rate on the fortunes of the du Ponts and Raskobs can be lowered.

Through the American Liberty League, du Pont and Raskob seek to legalize and increase the highway robbery which they have been committing for years at the expense of the people.

It is not sufficient to make du Pont pay up what he owes. It is certainly not sufficient for President Roosevelt to say that "no new taxes are needed." We must have steeper taxes on the higher incomes and fortunes so that taxes on small incomes can be lowered, while there will be sufficient funds for the bonus, for the Frazier Workers Social Insurance Bill and other needs of the common people.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

National Control Tasks
40,000 Dues Paying Members

100,000 Sunday Worker Circulation

By the Party Convention
March 8 to 12, 1936

A Challenge!

Attention Section Organizers
Let's Have Your Experiences

IN Saturday's Daily Worker, there appears an article of Comrade Steuben, Section Organizer of Youngstown, Ohio, in the form of a letter addressed to all Section Organizers of the Party. This letter should not be read by Section Organizers alone, but by every member of the Party. It raises some very important problems confronting our functionaries in their daily work. Above all, it discusses the question of leadership by example.

Whether or not you agree with the article, it is the task of every Section Organizer to express his opinion on the problems raised and above all discuss the problems confronting the Section Organizers in their daily work. In building the united front, in the development of the mass work and building of the Party. It is the task of the Section Organizers to bring forward their experiences in solving the problems raised in the article of Comrade Steuben because it is true these problems do exist.

In addition to the problems raised in the Steuben article, he specifically issues a challenge to all Section Organizers to recruit workers into the Party with whom they have contact, workers they influence personally. We will publish in this column the answers to this challenge by the Section Organizers. Comrade James Ford, Section Organizer in the Harlem Section, has been assigned by the Central Committee to report regularly on the development of the campaign, especially as far as the progress of individual recruiting on the part of the Section Organizers is concerned.

We call upon the following comrades to start off the answers to the challenge:

Comrade Haywood—Chicago.
Comrade Onda—Cleveland.
Comrade Carruthers—Pittsburgh.
Comrade Williams—Detroit.
Comrade Mac Harris—Philadelphia.
Comrade Lawrence—New York.

Let us start off to a real healthy discussion on the problems raised. Let us begin to recruit key people. We expect answers from all Section Organizers.

Central Org. Dept.

Join the

Communist Party

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

NAME

ADDRESS

War Journalist

Asks Compensation For Foreign Injury

Is a war correspondent, injured in a foreign country, entitled to workmen's compensation under the New York State Act? This question, raised by the wounding of Linton Wells, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune in Ethiopia on Dec. 5, 1935, is now being considered by State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews, the State Department of Labor revealed yesterday.

Upon the final decision may rest the fate of a number of cases of work partially within and without the State.

In 1930 the Court of Appeals, in the case of Cameron vs. Ellis Construction Co., ruled that "occasional transitory employment beyond the State" may be covered by the compensation act, but that "employment at a fixed place in another State" does not come under the act.

Prior to this decision, Commissioner Andrews stated, an employe of the Gobi expedition had secured a compromise with the insurance carriers for partial permanent disability, for hands frost-bitten in the Himalaya Mountains.

THE HOUSE OF MORGAN



Letters From Our Readers

Appeals for Continued Aid to Heroic Danby Strikers

Rutland, Vt.
Comrade Editor:
Last Saturday night I was in Danby. On the shelves of the little store room there were about a half-dozen cans of food. Around the room were boxes with clothes in the bottom of them. Not a bar of soap to be seen nor a can of tobacco.

But FOOD is the main thing. Ever since Sinclair Lewis left here, there has been absolutely no publicity whatever about the strikers. As a result, no one knows how the strike is faring, but those of the Communist Party here and a few people who are still interested.

Not so much as a stick of candy was sent to Danby for the children, Christmas. Also they ate potatoes for Christmas dinner and for New Year's, and so far as I know, potatoes are still to be seen on all tables.

We can win this strike, comrades, but unless continued support comes from all sources, we can't go on with the fight.

This is to thank all those who have responded to the previous appeal for help, and to ask them to stir others to help us win this strike—to help us keep fascism out of Vermont.

Please do all you can to send more food and soap and tobacco to Danby, Vt., through Ed Benard. F. B.

W. H.

Enjoys Fare Entitled 'Who's Class-Conscious Now?'

Comrade Editor:
Imperialism is swiftly driving the world to the culminating insanity of a new world war. But there are ridiculous aspects of this tragic situation.

Consider, for example, Mussolini, the man who murdered liberty in Italy, insisting on freeing Abyssinia—with bombs, tanks and machine guns. Or Hitler's preaching peace—and at the same time bankrupting Germany in order to arm.

And in this country we have the Liberty League. Their latest act is a farce act entitled "Who's class-conscious now?" It seems their president, a certain Jovett Shouse, objects to Roosevelt's mentioning the existence of classes over the radio. Shouse, in effect, insists that only the Manufacturers' Association shall be allowed to become

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

regards business, and the abolition of "shackles" which government decrees may impose.

It is truly an indication of the growth of political consciousness of the working class when great industrialists decide to give an account of themselves. The articles are full of juggled figures and statements in order to reach the false conclusion that labor has gained most from the growth of industry and that capital has made enormous sacrifices and thereby gained the least.

I think it would be well for the Sunday Worker to analyze some of the statements made, and expose the influences behind them. I happen to know that this particular edition of the Sun has had an enormous circulation.

W. H.

aware of class distinctions. The crowning stupidity was Shouse's statement that "all of us, of whatever class and wherever situated, are realizing that the Constitution is our safeguard and our defense against oppression." And only three days before, a Federal judge had declared, at the Liberty League's wish, the Wagner Labor Act unconstitutional, thus blocking the will of the people for labor legislation in the expectation that it will protect their interests.

You may not be class-conscious—but it's a safe bet that the bankers are.

S. C.

Socialism Will Put an End to Want in a Land of Plenty

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Heretofore, nearly all the difficulties faced by the Soviet Union (we know how successfully) have been due to the fact that it was not highly developed industrially, that its agriculture was not mechanized. The nearer the U. S. S. R. approaches America in technical, industrial and mechanized agricultural development, the better socialism will function.

It would be a vital error to think that it would be necessary to destroy all of our great plant and structure before it would be possible to build socialism in America. And no thinking person ever asserts that. Only the Hearsts raise this as the red scare. The truth of the matter is that the U. S. A. could almost immediately, under a workers' and farmers' state, produce an abundance for all of us that would make the world—and only by the establishment of such a state can we put our tremendous productive forces to work.

The so-called high American standard of living would then become a reality enjoyed by all workers of brain and brawn, by all farmers.

Let us unite in a powerful Farmer-Labor Party and put an end to this idiosyncrasy of want in the midst of plenty! What's stopping us?
R. A. P.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

French Spotlight Moves Focused on People's Front Election Outlook

FROM the glamorous figure of the French would-be-Hitler, aristocratic Colonel de la Rocque, the American shifting publicity spotlight is now being focused on the world-important anti-fascist, anti-war Peoples Front.

How well we remember the flood of positive predictions in this country forecasting the certain rupture of the Socialist-Communist United Front in France and the early demise of the People's Front.

From the Old Guard Socialists, to the New York Post whose readers mainly constitute people in this country who would favor a People's Front, there came the infallible, pontifical forecasts that the United Front, as well as the People's Front, would be mummified in from three to six weeks—on orders from Moscow.

It was not to be. Instead, we learn today that the People's Front has now advanced to the People's Rally for the parliamentary elections in France, just three months away.

A program that bids fair to sweep behind it a majority of the French people has been drawn up by the People's Rally. It holds up a brilliant example to a Farmer-Labor Party in the United States.

THE mercurial American newspaper correspondents in France, run from their former observation of de la Rocque's forces when they claimed him invincible, to the opposite extreme now shouting that French Fascism is ended. "If it ever really existed in France," cables P. J. Phillip to the New York Times "(it) may now be considered dead, for practical purposes."

The same Mr. Phillip at one time called Fascism the dominant force in France. He is just as wrong now as he was then. But what he does not want to admit is that whatever power Fascism was and had its immediate threat was eclipsed by the ever-growing Peoples Front, and it now faces a drubbing such as incipient fascism never felt anywhere in the world before.

THE present program of the French People's Front and its certain glorious outcome three months hence are historical laboratories of which American labor must take cognizance. The act is in time to help us in the forthcoming United States Presidential election. Let us hope the Socialist Party here does not merely read current history.

Out of a total of 615 deputies in the French Chambre de Deputies (parliament) 387 now belong to parties in the People's Election Rally. These parties are chiefly the Radical Socialists (the party mainly of the petty-bourgeois, the middle class, etc.), the Socialist Party and the Communist Party. While they already hold a majority, not all were elected under the pressure of the People's Front unity agreement. Re-elected and buttressed by additional forces, with undoubtedly greater leftward emphasis, they will have to sing different tunes in the next Chambre de Deputies.

THEIR program is a model for us, not to be transferred, but because it expresses basic needs of the hungry and war-hating fascist-despising masses everywhere. Some of the chief points around which the People's Rally candidates will agitate are:

- 1) Make the rich pay for the cost of the crisis.
- 2) For peace against fascism. Greater power to the League for collective procedure against any threat of war.
- 3) Extension in Eastern and Central Europe of pacts similar to the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact which has been one of the most powerful bulwarks for peace against the war-mad Nazis.
- 4) Increase the national unemployment funds; more unemployment insurance and relief payments.
- 5) Reduction of the work week with no cut in pay.
- 6) Public works.
- 7) Control of prices of agricultural products; higher prices for the farmers, lower prices to the masses, with less profits to the food speculators, manufacturers and others who make their fortunes out of the food industry.
- 8) Nationalization of the Bank of France.
- 9) Heavy graduated taxes on big fortunes.
- 10) Don't let the millionaires get away with tax evasion.
- 11) Less taxation for the masses. These points will become mighty spears against French fascism.

SOVIETS WILL DEFEND GAINS, SAYS MOLOTOV

(Continued from Page 5)

national liberation of all the peoples of the former czarist empire. Now, the toilers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in peaceful labor are building a new life, a really happy life.

But after all this, there are still such imperialist gentlemen who dream of forcibly hemming in the free peoples of the Soviet Union and putting us at the mercy of foreign landlords and capitalists.

To this we reply: "Dear sirs—Rub your eyes. You were born too late!" (Stormy and prolonged applause.) In our own time we have lived through the difficult period of foreign military intervention. But then we were weak and hungry and had not yet succeeded in properly breathing fresh air. But even then imperialist plans to smash our State came down with a crash.

Cites Strength of Soviets

Since then, matters in our country have sharply changed. The national economy is already no longer what it was ten or fifteen years ago. The technical reconstruction in all important branches of industry has already been carried out. And on this basis, a new people has grown up, which has mastered technique

and a Stakhanov manner is rapidly advancing in the productivity of socialist labor.

Since then, the most backward section of our country, the countryside, has been reconstructed to its very foundations. The collective farms and the liquidation of the last capitalist class elements—the kulaks—has strengthened us in the matter of liquidation of classes of our country. Along with the destruction of the last capitalist class layer in the countryside, who, like small parasites were especially active, the whole income of our country is going into the hands of the toilers and their State.

Life is better, and now, like never before, the doors have been thrown wide open for the happy cultural life for the peoples of our Union. We are already benefiting from the fruits of our victory and see that unprecedented growth and material well-being of all peoples of the Soviet Union which awaits us.

And even after all this, there still exist some people in the world who, out of blind hate to the new world, are making plans for the seizure and dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

Well, what can we say to them on this score? We actually came into the world without the permission of these gentlemen (laughter and applause) and against their will.

It means that the time has come when the old world must give way to the new world.