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## FASCISTS ASSAIL FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

### Militarists Press Huge War Plane Building Program

#### McSWAIN ASKS HOUSE TO APPROVE OF PLANS FOR 4,000 NEW SHIPS

Debate on War Department's Appropriation of \$543,000,000 Opens — Dockweiler Defends Huge War Expenditure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Four thousand new army planes by 1936 was today set as the goal by Chairman John J. McSwain, of the House Military Affairs Committee.

During the debate on the \$543,000,000 War Department appropriation bill McSwain told the House he hoped to obtain authorization for this huge plane procurement program. He said he favored carrying out immediately the recommendations of the Baker board for an Army Air Corps of 2,320 planes.

McSwain's statement indicates that the administration has decided to speed up its war preparations. In his annual report for 1935, Secretary of War Dern recommended the procurement of 4,000 planes in the next five years. McSwain proposes to get them by 1938.

McSwain's statement was made after Representative John F. Dockweiler, Democrat, California, member of the House Appropriations Committee, defended increased military preparations and referred to the present standing army as a "little police force."

In an article in the October issue of Common Sense magazine, Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler showed that the actual armed forces of the country total not 113,000 men, as officially stated, but 579,000, placing the United States "up among the leaders."

#### Mellon Bankers' Stock Trickery Falsified Losses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Officers of the Mellon-controlled Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh, sold stock to the bank and approved its purchase as members of the bank's governing committee.

This evidence was offered today in support of charges that the government had been defrauded of taxes by the Mellon interests.

The government has assessed Andrew Mellon an additional income tax deficiency and penalty of \$3,075,103. Treasury Counsel Robert Jackson accused R. B. Mellon, deceased brother of the former Secretary of the Treasury; Roy A. Hunt, president of Mellon's Aluminum Company of America; and W. B. Schiller, of playing the dual role of sellers and purchasers of stock, to establish a fictitious loss which could be deducted from the income tax report.

#### Slow Districts Impeding Sunday Drive

With Monday's results less than half of the average needed every day, the Sunday Worker subscription drive has started off inauspiciously this week.

Though thirteen districts were represented on Monday's list, only fifty-one subscriptions were recorded. Only one district had more than ten subscriptions to its credit — Detroit. It sent thirteen subscriptions.

Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, each of which should now be shooting ahead at top speed, sent but ten subscriptions altogether — Chicago, five; Pittsburgh, three; and Cleveland, two. Two other large districts, Wisconsin and Newark, were not even heard from. Connecticut played one subscription.

How much longer will the slow districts allow such a situation to continue? Every district mentioned above is lagging. The Sunday Worker has yet to hear from Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and the others about what plans they are making to finish their quotas on time.

The latest report on this score in Omaha which announces it is making every effort to put Omaha "over our quota." In this district, William J. Simons, energetic Sunday Worker Builder, has challenged five other Builders to convince more workers than he does to make subscription gifts under the Sunday Worker Gift Subscription Plan. He has challenged Bill Levine, Sioux City, Lillian Nolan and Ira R. Mead, Des Moines, Joe Clark, Cedar Rapids, and Ted Bear, Denton.

Go to it, Builders.

#### For a Powerful United A. F. L.

For Industrial Unionism, for Organizing the Unorganized, for Genuine Trade Union Democracy, for a Farmer-Labor Party

STATEMENT BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

A struggle of the greatest importance to the entire American working class is now taking place within the American Federation of Labor around the issues of industrial unionism. In this struggle, the Communist Party stands firmly on the side of those progressive forces which are fighting for industrial unionism. Throughout its existence, the Communist Party fought for the organization of the working class into industrial unions. In this work, it carried on the best traditions of the progressive forces in the American labor movement, which have fought for industrial unionism ever since the rise of large-scale trustified industry.

That this issue has now become of primary importance and is agitating millions of organized and unorganized workers in the United States and Canada, that it is championed even by people who once fought the Communist Party on this and other issues, is only proof of the far-sightedness and correctness of the Communist program and tactics. The Communist Party welcomes this development in the direction of industrial unionism, which shows that the American workers are taking an important step forward. We believe that their experiences and the work of the Communist Party will also very quickly convince these workers, and, we hope, many of their leaders, that the fight for industrial unionism must go hand in hand with the fight for a powerful party of labor and the farmers — a Farmer-Labor Party.

Organizing 35 Million

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, representa-

tives of some of the most important unions in the country — especially the United Mine Workers of America, pointed out very clearly what we Communists have always stressed, namely, that unions based on the present craft unions cannot organize the millions of unorganized workers in the basic mass production industries. THE ISSUE OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IS THEREFORE FUNDAMENTALLY THE ISSUE OF ORGANIZING THE 35 MILLION UNORGANIZED WORKERS. Those trade union leaders who stubbornly refuse to modernize the organizational structure and policies of the A. F. of L. so that it can meet the needs of trade union organization in the giant industries of the big trusts, are in reality refusing to organize the unorganized.

THEY WISH TO CONTINUE THE SPLIT IN THE WORKING CLASS WHICH KEEPS TENS OF MILLIONS OF WORKERS OUT OF THE A. F. OF L. Such policies help the big capitalists who fight all attempts of the working class to organize, and aid in driving masses of workers into the company unions. THIS SPLIT in the working class drives down wages and worsens the working conditions of all toilers, not only of the unorganized and unskilled workers, but also of the organized and skilled. Instead of united action by the working class against its common enemy, there is the forced competition of worker against worker.

THE REACTIONARY TRADE UNION LEADERS — THE WOLLS, WHARTONS AND HUTCHESONS AND THEIR MAN FRIDAY, WILLIAM GREEN, WHO FIGHT

AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, ARE FIGHTING AGAINST THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED AND ARE THUS PERPETUATING EVERYTHING THAT IS BACKWARD AND NARROW IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT. Like true reactionaries, they attack the best interests of the labor movement in the name of "the holiness of charter rights." In these actions they are imitating the reactionary role of the Supreme Court, which in the name of "constitutional rights" says that the government does not have the right to give any help to the distressed masses, although these same judges do not think it "unconstitutional" when this same government spends billions to swell the profits of the rich.

Shouting "Split"

These reactionary trade union leaders, faced with the growing challenge of the workers to their policy, are resorting to an old trick. It is they who shout — Split! They who are the real wreckers and splitters, appeal to the workers in the name of unity to abandon their fight for industrial unionism. Everywhere, the reactionary forces are coming to the aid of these bankrupt bureaucrats. The "Old Guard" in the Socialist Party is no longer able to sit on both chairs. They can no longer cover up their retreat in the name of unity as contained in Algeron Lee's statement in the New Leader: "There is nothing sacred about the form of organization." They are now openly demanding surrender to the craft union policies, echoing the

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#### JAPANESE ARMY CHIEF CITES NANKING PLEDGE FOR ATTACKS IN CHINA

Mongolian Border Guard Imminent Ratification Repulses New Attack Stirs Slanders in Japan, Italy, Germany

PEIPING, China, Feb. 11.—Tokyo's mysterious military plotter, General Kenji Dohihara known as the Japanese "Lawrence of Arabia," in an interview here today, asserted he had received promises of cooperation from North China government officials in the fight against Bolshevism.

Dohihara, who heads a special department for spying and plotting in the Japanese Army of Occupation (the Kwangtung Army) declared that "Sun Chu-yuen, chairman of the Hopei and Chahar Political Council, and other North Chinese leaders, firmly decided to cooperate with Japan in the fight against bolshevism; also for the reconstruction of North China's economy."

By pushing forward the fight against "bolshevism" it is the aim of General Dohihara to cover up the real aims of Japanese imperialism in North China. This is apparent from statements he made during his interview with the press. In order to "carry out more effective consolidation" of North China, General Dohihara dwelt on "the necessity of including in the new regime not only Hopei and Chahar provinces,

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#### Chile Terror Sends Editors Into Hiding

Deputies Immune—Take Charge of Liberal Newspapers

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 11.—Aroused by the government's assault on all left and liberal forces under the pretext of "rooting out Communism," editors of liberal newspapers here are in hiding. They continue to issue their papers with blasts against the Fascist moves of the Arturo regime.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies in the Left Bloc charge that the government is attempting to smash all opposition by linking it to framed-up charges of "revolution" directed against the Communist Party of Chile.

Failing to smash the railway strike, and to prevent united trade union action, the government has extended its persecution against Communists to all critics of the regime.

Deputies Run Papers  
Deputies who have parliamentary immunity took charge of two liberal newspapers, when the staffs were either arrested or driven into hiding. Nine Radical Party deputies took their posts in the plant of the liberal newspapers, La Hora. Six deputies took charge of key posts in the newspaper La Opinion.

Trade Union Unity  
Previously, the trade union movement had agreed on unifying all its forces into one central trade union body.

The Communist Party, also, had been carrying out joint actions with the Socialist Party and with the Left Bloc of the middle class parties, somewhat similar to the French Peoples Front.

Lloyd Brown, Negro leader of the Young Communist League and others.

Among the organizations asked to participate in the demonstration are: Father Divine's peace mission; the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the Young People's Protective League; the Universal Negro Improvement Association; and other groups which have endorsed and supported the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

The committee in charge asked, "All organizations to come with their banners in order that this demonstration may be a fitting answer to the lynch courts of the South and to the Fascists who are doing everything in their power to suppress not only the Negro people, but all organizations of the workers as a whole."

#### Unemployment Rises in Reich

Jobless Army Grows by 1,700,000 in Two-Month Period

BERLIN (Via Zurich), Feb. 11.—Unemployment and militant struggle are on the upsurge in Germany.

According to reliable information, suppressed by the Nazi censors, there were 6,200,000 unemployed in Germany on Feb. 1. This represents an increase of 1,700,000 in two months.

The situation is now particularly tense in the Ruhr district. Mass arrests of workers have occurred there lately.

In all, 400 miners were arrested in the Ruhr in the last few days. At the Elena mine, near Gerdary, 200 miners were arrested. When the arrests began at this mine, after having been warned from those at the surface, the workers in the mine refused to come up. As the Nazi police virtually took possession of the mine, the workers stayed down in the pit of the mine for two days before surrendering.

mercer Robert P. Lamont on its board of directors, the committee suddenly thrust into its record an opinion by a British general that the "munitions ring" operated a "dirty business."

The committee also heard evidence of "frantic" efforts by the Ordnance Association to obtain part of the 1933 \$2,500,000,000 public works fund for army military equipment purchases.

"A Fair Lady Attracts"  
Writing to Leo A. Godd, executive secretary of the Association, in February, 1934, Major General J. F. C. Fuller commented that although some army agents don't know "one end of a gun from another," they do realize that "a fair lady will attract" certain war ministers.

The chief culprits are the middle-

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#### I. S. U. to Restore West Coast Charter

By Marguerite Young  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—From official sources the Daily Worker was informed today that the International Seamen's Union convention, meeting here in its fifth week, is rewriting its constitution in preparation for restoring the West Coast Sailors their charter.

It was said that in all probability the Sailors will be returned to the fold—something which can hardly be avoided in view of the rank and file uproar the charter-jerking procedure brought on—but before this is done the constitution will be rewritten and the West Coast Seamen forced to live up to it.

No information was available as to what the constitutional changes will be. It is to be presumed they will be designed to tighten the autocratic control of the bureaucrats.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Pacific Coast workers are aroused over the Central Labor Council ex-

ecutive committee's claim that the Sailors' Union delegates were technically expelled at the last meeting.

There is wide resentment among delegates in the other unions at the parliamentary trickery on which the claim is based.

Opposition to the expulsion of the sailors has been shown at all meetings since the order was received from the International Seamen's Union convention in Washington.

Determination of the sailors to co-operate with other unions in struggles was the basis of the expulsion order. The Sailors' Union,

Assemble at Madison Square  
The parade will start promptly at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Madison Square Park. It will be preceded by a mass meeting which will be addressed by Representative Vito Marcantonio, sponsor of the \$5,000,000 Relief and Works Projects Standards Bill.

They will demand: a 25 per cent increase in relief, expansion of WPA to include all employable jobless at trade union wages, \$75 a month minimum wage for unskilled laborers on relief projects, adequate staffs in Emergency Relief Bureau offices, no discrimination

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#### Italian Makale Lines Pierced

Strategic North Front Position Weakened by Ethiopians

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Italian position in Makale, strategic center in the northern war front, has been weakened to a point where it may do the invaders more harm than good.

This became apparent today when it was reported that Ras Seyoum, Ethiopian commander, had successfully pierced the Italian lines behind Makale, cutting off the Aduwa-Makale road behind these lines.

The present strategy of the Ethiopian forces in making no frontal attack on Makale but encircling the town, while continuing their sniping tactics, may lead to the blocking of any retreat once the Ethiopians actually besiege the Italian garrison.

The Dessye region is still the scene of persistent and intensive air attacks. Quorum, Aschangi and Waldia, north of Dessye, were bombed today. It was announced. The Ethiopians are now prepared for such attacks and evacuate the towns as soon as the alarm is sounded.

Mobilization for the Lincoln's birthday Scottsboro protest demonstration will take place at 1:30 o'clock today on 133rd Street between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

If the weather permits a parade will be held from the assembly point to Dorrance Square, 137th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Here an open air mass meeting will be held at 2 p. m.

The demonstration has been arranged by the New York District of the Communist Party jointly with the Young Communist League. Prominent Negro and white leaders will address the open air meeting. Included among them are: Theodore Bassett, educational director of the Harlem Communist Party; Tim Holmes, prominent Communist and trade unionist;

(Continued on Page 2)

#### Japan Meets Opposition In Manchukuo

TOKYO, Feb. 11.—Reports of Japan's punitive expeditions against so-called bandits in Manchuria today are proof of the tenacity of the anti-Japanese movements in the puppet state of Manchukuo.

"Bandits" is the general Japanese designation of all those who by arms resist Japan's domination in Manchuria. During the last three months of 1935, says the official report, the various punitive expeditions lost 63 killed and 70 wounded in battles with insurgent detachments. In publishing this communication, the Japan Times writes:

"Before the Manchurian incident it is calculated there were 300,000 Communists in Manchukuo. However, as a result of the punitive expeditions, their number at the present time has been cut down to 30,000."

The communication of the Japanese Army of Occupation does not, however, say anything about the nature of the "threat of the population." On the contrary it says "that the attitude of the Manchurian population towards the bandits is very bold, and in essence the idea of many of the inhabitants differs in no way from those of the bandits."

"It can be said that the majority of the inhabitants, exceeding the number of bandits several times, can at any moment become of moral assistance to the bandits."

By this observation, the Japanese imperialists themselves admit the sympathy of the population is with the Communists and an all-around rejection of Japanese occupation by the Manchurian people.

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### French Action On Candidates Is Explained Communist Tells Party Position on Unity of Principles

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Marcel Gitton, one of the secretaries of the French Communist Party, in a reply to the argument of the left Radical Socialist, Jean Zay, chiding the Communists for not accepting joint candidates for office or participating in the government, pointed out that the Communist Party has invariably refused on principle to take part in any capitalist government.

### Nanking Pledge Cited by General

(Continued from Page 1) but also Shantung, Shansi and Suiyan.

No Border Negotiations (By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—Deliberately false information about the Soviet Union negotiating with Japan about the demarcation of the Manchurian-Soviet border is being issued by the semi-official Japanese news agency, Domei Tsushin.

### New Raid Repulsed

ULAN BATOR, Mongolian Peoples Republic, Feb. 11.—Reports reaching here from the border tell of increased provocations of Japanese-Manchurian troops. The latest clash took place on Feb. 9 six hundred feet southeast of Kelenote, in the district of Belundersu, near Lake Bul Nor. At that time, Japanese troops, on six auto trucks and one passenger car, crossed over the Mongolian Peoples Republic border. They attempted to seize a drove of horses on Mongolian territory but were driven back by the lively fire of the border guards. They rapidly disappeared over the frontier.

# For a Powerful United A. F. L.

(Continued from Page 1) charge that "the miners are creating a split in the labor movement" and threatening Lewis that "unless he desists from this attitude, he may find himself alone."

That the issue of industrial unionism involves the fundamental problem of organizing the unorganized is just a mere trifle, something of no importance to these apologists for the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. These "labor bourbons" are not concerned with the fact that without organizing the unorganized we cannot beat back the fascist drive of the reactionary Liberty Leaguers and Hearsts.

During the last two weeks, there have been two important gatherings—the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the National Convention of the U. M. W. A.—which have further clarified the issue and emphasized the tasks of those who really wish to build a powerful labor movement in the United States.

The Executive Council, refusing to listen to the demands of millions of trade unionists, for the adoption of industrial union policies, has taken additional steps to cripple the fight to organize the unorganized and to build industrial unions in the mass production industries. The Council demanded the liquidation of the Committee for Industrial Organization. They refused a national charter to 30,000 radio workers organized in Federal locals, giving jurisdiction over these workers to the international union of Electrical workers. They ordered skilled workers and even whole locals in the auto industry to be turned over to the machinists union. They ordered the Brewery Workers Union to turn over whole sections of their membership to the Teamsters Union.

### The Sailors Union

In line with these splitting policies, the bureaucrats at the head of the International Seamen's Union, meeting in Washington at their national convention just at the time the A. F. of L. Council made these decisions, revoked the charters of the "Sailors Union of the Pacific." They did this because the seamen had joined with other maritime unions in creating the Pacific Coast Maritime Federation—which although not an industrial union is a way of achieving united action by the workers in the entire industry—in order to present a common front and conduct a common fight against the ship owners. These bureaucrats, collaborating with the shipowners, are attempting to disrupt all the marine unions on the Pacific Coast. If their disruptive attempt is successful, they would weaken the entire trade union movement on the Pacific Coast, as well as the unions in the marine industry throughout the country.

We have here a very clear picture of the splitting policy of the Executive Council. It is a policy of division, of "rule or ruin." The results of this splitting policy were also glaringly seen in the recent strike of the Motor Products workers in Detroit. There a representative of the Executive Council, Francis Dillon, as a result of his opposition to industrial unionism and democracy within the union, finally resorted to open strikebreaking, thus discrediting the A. F. of L. instead of uniting all auto workers into a strong industrial union within the A. F. of L.

### Against Rank and File

ALL THESE DECISIONS MEAN THAT THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HAS ISSUED A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE RANK AND FILE OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONS, AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE RANK AND FILE OF THE ENTIRE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. These decisions serve only the interests of the open-shoppers and the most arrogant reactionary groups in the country. They must be resisted to the utmost by all those who wish to fight for the interests of the workers.

The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America unanimously decided to fight this arrogant challenge of the Executive Council. We welcome this decision which our adherents in the convention supported.

The action of the A. F. of L. Executive Council in delivering an ultimatum to the U. M. W. A. Convention, demanding the dissolution of the Committee for Industrial Organization, constitutes a threat to split the American trade union movement, as seen in the Seamen's Union. Would the A. F. of L. Council succeed in this attempt, it would divide the ranks of the workers, in the face of advancing capitalist reaction, and thereby encourage

the exploiters of labor to intensify their attacks upon the working class. It would jeopardize the progress of the industrial union movement and the organization of the unorganized.

### A Struggle for All Workers

The Communist Party calls upon the rank and file workers everywhere to defeat the Executive Council splitters, not by capitulating to them, as the "Old Guard" Socialists propose, but by isolating them, and thus achieve a united American Federation of Labor upon the basis of industrial unionism and the organization of the unorganized.

If there is any weakness in the action of the U. M. W. A., it does not lie in the sharp rebuke that the miners gave to the arbitrary decisions of the Executive Council and to its front man, Mr. Green, about which the "Old Guard" Socialists shed such bitter tears. Their answer was the only answer that the powerful Miners' Union could have and should have given to the Executive Council. The convention of miners could not accept the decisions for the liquidation of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Correctly, the miners encouraged the radio workers, the auto workers, the brewery workers, the marine workers, to resist the decisions of the Executive Council which would break up and destroy their organization. The weakness of the action of the miners' convention lies rather in the fact that the leaders of the U. M. W. A. did not sufficiently emphasize this struggle as a struggle of all workers in all unions, craft and industrial, who fight for industrial unionism and greater labor solidarity in all questions, and did not yet sufficiently mobilize the masses of all A. F. of L. unions against the reactionary splitting policy of the A. F. of L.

Only if the Committee for Industrial Organization is further cemented and strengthened, and if there is an end to all wavering in their ranks, if there is developed, on the BASIS OF A BOLD DRIVE FORWARD, a collective leadership and a collective working out of all policies by all the unions in the bloc, if they gather to themselves other unions both industrial and craft, if they mobilize the rank and file in the ENTIRE A. F. of L., if they encourage the development of real workers' democracy in all unions—especially in the unions that make up the industrial bloc—only if all these things are done, will the progressive forces in the quickest and most decisive way defeat the reactionaries. ABOVE ALL, THEY MUST UNDERTAKE IMMEDIATELY TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED WORKERS.

The Old Guard Socialists are trying to force some leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization to yield to the threats of Green, Woll and company. They must be warned that this would only give the maximum help to the splitting policy of the Executive Council.

### Trade Union Democracy

We must emphasize that an indispensable weapon in the fight for industrial unionism is genuine trade union democracy. This means holding conventions regularly, it means freedom of discussion, the democratic election of all officers, and the use of democratic methods so that the membership can decide on all questions. This further means the stamping out of all forms of racketeering and gangsterism which still infest many sections of the labor movement.

Without real trade union democracy, there also developed a situation which permitted Hutcheson—the reactionary leader of the Carpenters Union—to speak and vote against industrial unionism in the name of 200,000 carpenters. He spoke against the real wishes of his own members, whom he has not permitted to hold a convention for eight years, and who have not had the opportunity to vote on this or any other important issue facing the trade union movement.

We are certain that if the members of the existing craft unions were only given the opportunity to vote, they would decide overwhelmingly in favor of industrial unionism. The fight for industrial unionism and for a strong and united A. F. of L. demands that the fight is carried into every craft union. But if the members of the craft unions are to be won over to the side of industrial unionism, then they must be shown the example of how genuine trade union democracy is practiced in the industrial unions which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization. It was on this point that the convention of the U. M. W. of A.

showed a great weakness. Is there any real reason why John L. Lewis should have kept the miners from having the right to elect their own district officials? If the leaders of the U. M. W. of A. had restored full democracy to their membership, they would have greatly strengthened the fight for industrial unionism.

The U. M. W. of A. convention made a serious mistake when it went on record for the support of President Roosevelt. For this John L. Lewis is especially responsible. This action cannot help the miners, nor will it help the rest of the working class. It will not help to strengthen the fight for industrial unionism. Instead, this action carries with it the danger of making the U. M. W. of A. and other unions the tail to the capitalist, strikebreaking and corrupt Democratic Party.

### Contrary to Workers' Interest

The U. M. W. A. convention was progressive where it broke with the old reactionary policies of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., as on the issue of industrial unionism. Where it adhered to the old Green-Woll policies, even if in a new form, when it endorsed Roosevelt, it took a position which is contrary to the interests of the working class. We Communists, while supporting aggressively the struggle for industrial unionism, will in the most comradely manner but without any hesitation try to do all in our power to convince the miners and the other workers of the dangers of the U. M. W. A. action of endorsing Roosevelt, and to prove to them that in the present situation only a Farmer-Labor Party can serve to unite the working class against the growing menace of reaction and fascism.

### Immediate Tasks

The Central Committee of the Communist Party urges all Communists, all progressives, all other honest workers, whether they belong to craft or industrial unions, to carry through the following immediate tasks:

- 1) There should be a storm of resolutions from every local union, City Central body, District Trades Council, endorsing the policy of industrial unionism, and protesting against the order of the Executive Council which splits up the auto workers, brewery workers and radio workers and demands the dissolution of the Committee for Industrial Organization. They should protest and resist the expulsion by the reactionary officials of the International Seamen's Union, of 13,000 seamen on the Pacific Coast. We especially urge the members of the craft unions to raise their voices and demand that in their unions there should be a democratically conducted referendum, or special convention, which will decide upon these questions of industrial unionism.
- 2) Steps should be taken to initiate and to give full organizational, financial and moral support for a campaign to organize the unorganized in Steel, Auto, Radio, Metal Mining, Rubber, Chemicals, Agriculture, and all other unorganized workers, giving special attention to the need for winning the Negro workers into the trade unions.
- 3) Steps should also be taken to organize the resistance of the workers against wage cuts, for wage increases and for maximum support to every strike of workers for better conditions. At this moment, the impending strike of 100,000 dressmakers must be given full support, and its success must be used to stimulate the organization of all unorganized workers.
- 4) Maximum support must be given to the struggles of the unemployed for relief and for union wages on all WPA Projects. They must join in the fight for social unemployment insurance, supporting the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, thus developing the unity of the employed and unemployed, and strengthening the united front of the working class against the attacks of the bosses.
- 5) To strengthen the fight against the offensive of the capitalists, the Communists, Socialists and all progressive-minded workers should take the lead in working out concrete measures which will unite the efforts of the various craft unions in the different industries and which will lead to joint struggles for improved conditions and for uniform action in the working out and control of agreements. In this way we can convince the workers in the craft unions that the fight for industrial unionism does not weaken their unions, but on the contrary it strengthens their own position. In this practical way we can take the first steps leading to the amalgamation of the various craft unions in the different industries, which is the road for these unions to

### Albany Assembly Votes Down Two Major Crime Bills

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Moved by wide pressure from labor and liberal organizations, the Assembly today defeated two of the major bills in Governor Lerman's 60-point "anti-crime" program.

By a vote of 114 to 23 the Assembly turned down a bill permitting district attorneys and judges to comment on failure of a defendant to testify. Assemblyman Horace M. Stone, Onondaga Republican, termed the measure "crack-pot."

The second measure, which finds all persons in an automobile or other vehicle guilty if an unlicensed firearm is found therein, was defeated 94 to 45.

### Nicaragua Striker Shot in Cold Blood By British Banker

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 11.—Workers paraded through Managua streets tonight protesting the brutal murder of a striking chauffeur by a British banker earlier in the day. The striker was shot to death when a committee attempted to see Charles Wheelock, part owner of a private bank here, which operates under the Banco Anglo Central.

The strikers, carrying the body of their dead fellow-worker, paraded through the principal streets. The population of the whole city is aroused against the murder.

### Fascists Assail Franco-Soviet Pact

(Continued from Page 1) that "Moscow has moved into the ranks of the most valuable allies of England" with the result that the English press has ceased writing about "hunger, shootings and religious persecution." These complaints are very characteristic of the depressed mood among the Nazis.

Japan is, of course, missing no trick in this League of the Disturbers of Peace.

The Japanese authorities are encouraging the most violent expressions of dislike for the Franco-Soviet pact. Even the members of the French Chamber of Deputies are being flooded with alarmist statements about the spectre of war in the Far East.

### 25,000 Will March In Relief Demand

(Continued from Page 1) and Victor F. Ridder, W. P. A. administrator, with the demands of the united organizations. Lasser will report at the Madison Square Park meeting on the conference with the relief officials.

The parade will then move down Broadway past the Emergency Relief Bureau to Fourteenth Street, West on Fourteenth Street to Eighth Avenue and North to the W. P. A. headquarters at 111 Eighth Avenue.

Meetings in preparation for the march will be held at the following places:

Wednesday, 2 P. M., Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 126th Street. Thursday, 8 P. M., Henry Street Settlement House, 301 Henry Street. Friday, 8 P. M., University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street.

### Jobs and Wages Decline, New York Survey Shows

#### Food-processing Plants Show Big Payroll Cuts for Recent Period—Clothing Factories Decrease Wages and Number of Jobs

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Employment and payrolls in New York State factories took another skid downward from the middle of December to the middle of January.

According to a statement issued today by State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews, the number of factory workers declined 1.4 per cent over the monthly period, while total payrolls were reduced 2.3 per cent. Reports from 1,643 factories throughout the State form the basis for the statement. In January these factories were employing 368,463 workers on a total weekly payroll of \$8,815,826.

The declines in employment ranged from 0.5 per cent in chemicals, oils and paint manufacturers to 4.7 in wood manufacturers. Relatively slight seasonal increases in employment were noted in firms making leather, furs and rubber goods; pulp and paper mills; and water, light and power plants.

Clothing Groups Down The metal industries registered a net employment drop of 0.8 per cent. Firms making cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus reported sharp curtailment of forces. Most of the makers of silverware and jewelry laid off workers. Scattered small increases in some structural and architectural iron concerns were offset by decreases in others, the net decline for the group being 5.7 per cent. In spite of increased numbers of workers at some plants, machinery and electrical appliance makers were operating with a force 0.9 per cent less than in December. Makers of business machines, appliances and instruments reduced the number of their employees, although slight increases were reported by some firms.

Some automobile and airplane manufacturers took on workers but the group as a whole showed a net loss. Forces were reduced by makers of firearms, tools and cutlery.

Clothing manufacturers in the State were operating with a 2.2 per cent smaller working force than in December. The only increases were noted by makers of men's clothing and not all firms shared in this gain. The net employment loss in women's clothing factories amounted to 5.3 per cent. Some of these firms curtailed forces, while others reported a slight seasonal upturn. Employment in laundries and cleaning plants fell slightly below the December level. Men's furnishings, shirt and collar factories cut forces 7.9 per cent. General decreases characterized firms making women's underwear and miscellaneous sewing concerns. Millinery makers reported a net employment decrease.

Food Processors Most firms listed in the food and tobacco group were operating with reduced forces in January. Candy factories followed the usual seasonal pattern with a sharp curtailment of forces. Many workers were let go by concerns making bakery products. Tobacco firms also laid off a number of workers. Continued seasonal losses were apparent at canneries. Beverage plants were also operating with fewer workers. Textile mills reduced forces 1.7 per cent in January. Cotton goods mills laid off the greatest number of workers.

The percentage changes from December, 1935 to January, 1936 in employment and payrolls by districts are given below:

City	December, 1935	January, 1936
Albany	+1.4	+1.3
Rochester	+0.3	+0.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	+0.3	-1.3
Binghamton	-0.5	-2.3
Buffalo	-0.6	-4.1
Syracuse	-1.4	-2.0
New York City	-1.9	-1.1
Utica	-4.3	-7.3

### Blumenfeld Testifies Liggett Attacked Him

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11 (UP)—Isadore Blumenfeld testified under cross-examination today that Walter Liggett attacked him in a hotel room six weeks before Liggett was shot to death last Dec. 9.

Blumenfeld, on trial charged with Liggett's murder, said the attack occurred in the hotel room of Mrs. Annette Fawcett, divorced wife of Captain Billy Fawcett, magazine publisher. Liggett, newspaper publisher, was intoxicated, Blumenfeld claimed.

### Two Killed in Gas Line Blast

PINE GROVE, W. Va., Feb. 11 (UP)—Two men were killed today when a pipe line of the Hope Natural Gas Company exploded in a field three miles from here.

The victims were among 12 men making repairs on the line. Identification was not made immediately.

### Mme. Laneau Dies in Flames Like Saint She Posed For

PARIS, Feb. 11 (UP)—Jeanne Valerie Laneau, who posed for the famous statue of Joan of Arc in 1874, was burned to death today in her apartment. She was sewing corsets, by which means she earned a meager livelihood.

Mme. Laneau was a striking likeness of the young Saint when she posed for the artist Premier. The statue was placed in the Place De Pyramides.

### Women on Jury Bill Passes New York House

ALBANY, Feb. 11 (UP)—A series of bills permitting women to serve on juries was passed by the Assembly today and sent to the Senate. The vote was 96 to 38.

### Man Crawls Eight Miles Over Ice to Safety

CHARLEVOLX, Mich., Feb. 11 (UP)—After 40 hours in a skiff in ice-choked Lake Michigan, while his two companions froze to death by degrees, Clayton Brown, 22, crawled on his hands and knees over eight miles of ice and reached shore more dead than alive.

### Senate Suppresses I. S. U. To Restore Probe Testimony West Coast Charter

(Continued from Page 1) men or munitions contractors, who nearly always are outside the firms," Fuller wrote. "For instance, were I one, I would go to a state, dine the Minister of War, produce the fairest of fair ladies and suggest that his country's army wanted a new M. G. (presumably machine gun)."

"He would say how much do I get. I say ten per cent, then I go to Vickers or some other firm and say I want 500 M. G.'s at a price which will enable me to scoop 30 per cent, 20 per cent for myself, 10 per cent for the Minister. The general result is the high price charged for armaments."

Referring to tactics of munitions salesmen, Fuller wrote:

"A Dirty Business"

"It is all rather a dirty business and most difficult to get to the bottom of because the main profits are secret transactions."

Certain portions of the letter were omitted from the public record. Chairman Gerald P. Nye, Republican, North Dakota, explained that the record was being read widely by "boys and girls in schools."

Codd identified General Fuller as commander of British tank forces during the war.

### FOR A UNITED A. F. OF L. BASED ON INDUSTRIAL UNIONS! FOR TRADE UNION DEMOCRACY! FOR A MILITANT FIGHT AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS! FOR A FARMER-LABOR PARTY!

For the CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

William Z. Foster, Chairman

Earl Browder, General Secretary

# Green-Tyler Debate Friday On War Issues

### Meeting Will Effect a Closer Understanding in Youth Groups

Leaders of the Young Communist League said yesterday that the forthcoming debate between Gus Tyler and Gil Green will serve to bring closer together the ranks of that organization with the members of the Young People's Socialist League. Tyler is a national leader of the Socialist youth and Green is national secretary of the Young Communist League. They will debate Friday night at St. Nicholas Palace, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, on youth and the war issues.

The debate, it was pointed out follows a year and one-half of close cooperation between the two organizations in the American Youth Congress, and follows shortly after the merger of the National Student League and Student League for Industrial Democracy into the American Student Union.

A large percentage of the tickets for the debate have already been sold out. The offices of the Young Communist League and Young People's Socialist League, as well as the Columbia University Bookshop, and the Workers and People's Bookshops still have tickets available.

Debate discussions are running brisk and heavy among members of the youth organizations. Interest and friendship was never as high as it is today. If nothing else, the debate will serve to help clear up in the minds of many, "Which Path for American Youth in the Struggle Against War," which is the topic of the debate. Both spokesmen are considered expert and outstanding for their organizations. Both have attended the recent world congresses of their respective internationals.

# Man on Relief Quits Hospital Feeling Sicker

When a man on the relief rolls takes sick and is sent to the Morrisana City Hospital in the Bronx he is in for a hard struggle.

That's the opinion of Benjamin Heyman, painter, of 1562 Washington Avenue who was there for ten days "under observation" for heart trouble.

"I registered at the Morrisana City Hospital on Jan. 13," Heyman told the Daily Worker. "On my discharge notice the diagnosis in my case is 'arteriosclerotic heart disease' (hardening of the arteries of the heart)."

Asked about his condition now, Heyman said: "You've got me. Nobody ever told me anything. I'm discharged—that's enough, is it not?"

During the first week under "observation" Heyman occupied a fairly decent bed. The room was very large and contained about 50 persons.

But Heyman was a relief case. He was soon transferred to a hard bed in a small crowded room.

"The next three days I spent in an old, worn, hard bed," Heyman said. "This time the room was very small and contained nine persons. There was room for only five. It was a sun parlor. But since no sun could be had at night, and since the room was not equipped with steam, it was so cold that even the nurses shivered. The papers said it was one degree above zero on Jan. 23. The windows were all closed, but still the wind kept rushing through."

On Jan. 19, Heyman was transferred to this room.

"I contracted a terrific cold and cough," Heyman said. "At the time of my transfer I was undergoing a terrific heart attack. I begged the nurse, Mrs. Radkin, to please let me stay in the other ward until my attack let up a bit, but to no avail."

"She and the orderly (the orderly was forced to do it) carried me to the cold room to the old hard bed because, she said, my bed was needed for a 'more important case.'"

"I left the hospital more sick and more broken in spirit than when I came in."

Heyman described the hospital diet as follows:

Breakfast: Cereal; one thin piece of white bread; apple sauce and milk.

Dinner: Soup, one piece of white bread, apple sauce and milk. (Meat in the soup only appeared on rare occasions. At the request for more bread, the orderly went around collecting bits left over on other trays. If there were no leftovers there were no second helpings.)

Supper: the same as breakfast.

After Heyman was removed to the cold sun parlor he complained to the ward doctor about the treatment. All the doctor would say according to Heyman, is that the nurse had a right to move the patient.

"Since then the doctor would not answer any questions about my health and completely ignored me," Heyman said. "I guess he was because I was unemployed, on the relief rolls and not a regular paying patient."

**Classified**  
ROOMS FOR RENT  
57th Ave. 45 (near 14th St.). Furnished room, all improvements. Phone App. 4.  
LIVINGSTON PL. 9 (Manhattan, cor. 14th St.). Room for one or two. Bargain.  
APARTMENT TO SHARE  
147th St. E. Young man, short, beautiful furnished three room apartment. Fully equipped. Desirable. Highfield.

# AT MEETING TO RAISE STRIKE FUND



This picture, taken at the Hotel Delano rally for the granite and marble workers in Vermont, shows (left to right): seated, John C. Lawson, president of the Vermont State Federation of Labor; Jacob Mirsky, president of Bricklayers' Union, Local 37; Dan McBain, secretary of Concord Branch, Granite Cutters' Union; standing (left), a striker and Jacob Wilgus, organizer of Communist Party in Vermont.

# A Brand New Idea

### Editor of Post Is Its Father

### Blossoms into Life After New York's 'Liberal' Newspaper Rejects Sunday Worker Advertisement

Only the editor of a "liberal" paper like the New York Post could think it up.

It's a brand new idea! It's startling! An innovation! Colossal!

Listen:

Several weeks ago The Post refused to run an advertisement offered by the Sunday Worker, declining to give a reason for its action.

Whereupon, with that indelicacy that grips certain gentlemen, the Daily Worker mentioned the fact in an editorial. How come, the Daily Worker asked, that a paper which is supposed to be "liberal" will run a huge ad for William Randolph Hearst but none for the Sunday Worker?

Several readers of The Post heard of the Daily Worker editorial. They immediately wrote to The Post and also asked: "How come?"

The editor of The Post was in what is known as a quandary. It would never do to print such letters in the correspondence column. He'd better answer them personally. But what explanation should he give? Should he admit that The Post didn't want its readers to know anything about the Sunday Worker?

And then—surprise! Editor Harry Saylor started dictating. They had not refused the ad because they like the Sunday Worker so little, but because they love it so well!

The reason they published the Hearst ad, Saylor wrote, was because it gave them a chance to attack Hearst in the same issue. The Worker ad, he went on, was to give them a chance to print their editorial against District Attorney Dodge's investigation of the Daily Worker.

"The next three days I spent in an old, worn, hard bed," Heyman said. "This time the room was very small and contained nine persons. There was room for only five. It was a sun parlor. But since no sun could be had at night, and since the room was not equipped with steam, it was so cold that even the nurses shivered. The papers said it was one degree above zero on Jan. 23. The windows were all closed, but still the wind kept rushing through."

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147th St. E. Young man, short, beautiful furnished three room apartment. Fully equipped. Desirable. Highfield.

Charging that the WPA administration is "very apt" to use the 40,000 white collar workers on local projects as a Tammany vote-getting machine, Walter M. Langsdorf resigned as deputy WPA administrator yesterday.

Langsdorf, who was head of the white collar relief jobs three years, was promoted last week from assistant administrator in charge of service projects as deputy administrator. Mary C. Tinney was named by WPA Administrator Ridder to fill the post left vacant.

Orders for the charge came from Washington and Langsdorf prefers to believe that he was removed from his position for political reasons.

Langsdorf's letter of resignation to Ridder said: "Since the ruling came from Washington I can only interpret it as an arbitrary pre-election move indicating a desire to change the policies established by me and which you and they have just finished praesiding.

"Being willing to remain with the organization only as long as I am satisfied that its goal is efficient, non-political service to the needy, I hereby resign."

# Unionists Tell Of Vermont Marble Strike

### Farmer-Labor Party Need Stressed at Local Meeting

### "In Vermont today, this struggle between the people of the five towns and the powerful Proctor family has grown into a war between every force of reaction and every force of progressivism. It is the womb of the Vermont Farmer-Labor Party."

So said Jack Wilgus, Communist Party organizer of Vermont, in regard to the four-months old, militant strike of the Green Mountain marble workers, at the dinner held at the Hotel Delano on Monday night.

"In this fight," he went on, "there has sprung up the sinister fascist Minutemen of Vermont, an organization actually set up in Rutland county where the strike towns are located. These men have sought to spread terror through the five towns. The deputy sheriffs have also acted like animals in their attacks upon the workers, cruising through the streets and attacking groups of workmen without warning."

"Upon these deputy sheriffs the company has expended \$65,000 and the State of Vermont \$35,000 since the strike began. Were there a Farmer-Labor Party in the State, with the public offices in the hands of the common people, there would be an entirely different scene, as the strikers are beginning to understand. The arm of the State would not reach out to strike down and injure those who are fighting the new fight for freedom."

Wilgus told of the cooperation received from the farmers in the country in the vicinity of West and Central Rutland, center of the battle. Truckloads of potatoes have been brought in from the farm country for the relief of the strikers.

Describing the heroic solidarity of the strikers, Wilgus added: "The picket lines hold firm in below zero weather. No one weakens. Attention is focused like many lights upon the towns."

John Lawson, president of the Vermont State Federation of Labor, added an eloquent appeal for the strikers to what Wilgus had said. He declared that this was the battle of all labor in the State. Other speakers were Dan McBain, secretary of the Concord, Vt. local of the Granite Cutters International Union; Arthur Giovannitti, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Jacob Mirsky of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union.

Three hundred persons in attendance contributed \$321 to the relief of the Vermont strikers, and to pledge their continued cooperation to aid the strike.

**We Sell Simmons Beautyrest MATTRESSES**  
STUDIO COUCHES  
DIVANS - SPRINGS  
At Proletarian Prices  
ALSO MATTRESSES MADE OVER  
ACME BEDDING CO.  
Phone: LUdlow 4-7212  
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10:30  
897-559 WESTCHESTER AVE., BRONX  
Cash or Credit

**Comrades Meet at the DE LUXE FOOD SHOP**  
228 Claremont Parkway  
Cor. 2nd Ave. Claremont Pkwy. Sta.

**LERMAN BROS., Inc. STATIONERS & PRINTERS**  
Now at New and Larger Quarters  
37 East 14th Street  
(2 Doors West)  
ALgonquin 4-2322-2643

**COMRADES! TRY REAL CHINESE FOOD**  
**JADE MOUNTAIN RESTAURANT**  
297 SECOND AVENUE

# Picket Lines To Form Today At May's Store

### Fixture Strike Ends in Victory—Food Union Merger Nears

Lincoln's Birthday will be celebrated by the strikers at the May's Department Store, 510 Fulton St., Brooklyn, with a mass picket line dedicated to "the fight against industrial slavery." Department Store Employees Union, Local 1250, announced yesterday.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, it was stated, will lead the pickets in their Lincoln day protest against the police brutality that has characterized this strike.

Signs and placards referring to Lincoln's freeing of the Negro slaves and to the need for a new freedom will be carried in the demonstration. Volunteers, to cooperate in the picket line, are to meet at 11:30 o'clock this morning at 42 Smith Street, which is a few blocks from the strikebound store. They will organize at that place and will then march to the picket line.

**Fixture Workers Win**  
While these plans were being announced, word came from another part of Brooklyn that a strike at eight store fixture shops had been settled with a union victory.

The strikers, after a two weeks' shutdown, are to receive the union wages of \$8 per day for inside and \$11.20 for outside men and have also won other union conditions and union recognition.

The eight shops affected, which have now settled with Local 1204, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, are all located on Rockway Avenue in Brooklyn. Forty men were involved in the strike and the settlement.

**Food Union Merger**  
Further progress toward trade union unity in the food industry was also reported yesterday, in the announcement that Local 325, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union of the A. F. of L., had voted in a referendum on Monday night for merger of the Food Workers Industrial Union with that local.

The vote in favor of merger was more than 2 to 1, 371 favoring that move and 159 opposing it. When the merger goes through it will add 450 members to Local 325, which has now a membership of more than 1,000.

The referendum vote was taken at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. local at 143 McKennie Street, Brooklyn.

**Teachers Map 6-Point Plan For Jobless**

The Unemployed Teachers Council yesterday announced plans to launch a city-wide campaign among educators and recent college graduates for adequate federal unemployment, insurance, academic freedom, and W.P.A. projects for all unemployed teachers.

The following six-point program will be discussed tomorrow night at the Council headquarters, 72 Fifth Avenue:

1. W.P.A. projects for all unemployed teachers.

2. Establishment of these projects as part of the school system.

3. More frequent and more just examination based upon a progressive education program of expansion.

4. Reduction of class registers to a maximum of thirty-five.

5. Unemployed insurance for all workers at the cost of employers and government.

6. Academic freedom and the right to organize.

The way of the Party of Lenin-Stalin is the way for the American workers and farmers out of misery into plenty, out of crisis into security, out of evils of capitalism into Socialism!

**WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY**  
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.

**Cultural Activities for Adults, Youth and Children.**  
Direction: Lexington Ave., White Plains Train. Stop at Allerton Ave. station  
Office open daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.  
Sunday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Telephone: BRooklyn 6-1400-2-1201  
Friday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**Cafe Europa RESTAURANT & BAR**  
125 Second Avenue  
Between 7th and 8th Sts.  
Good Food, Good Liquor.  
No Cover or Minimum  
LUNCH 35c - DINNER 60c  
Dancing and entertainment every weekend. Friendly chess games at all times. Sausages and Parties Accommodated.

**COMRADES! MEET FOR GOOD FOOD at FIELD'S CAFETERIA**  
324 Third Avenue  
(near Claremont Parkway)  
PROLETARIAN PRICES

**Harry Klar, Inc.**  
792 East Tremont Avenue

**Lazarus Shoes, Inc.**  
510 Claremont Pkway

**Worthmore Bootery - Inc.**  
826 E. Tremont Ave.

**Horn and Levine**  
50 E. 170th Street

**Bunis Bootery**  
43 E. 170th Street, Bronx

**EAGEL'S ORTHOPEDIC SHOES**  
713 Allerton Ave.

**Vanity Boot Shop**  
1289 Wilkins Ave.

**Pedcraft Shoe Shop**  
810 E. Tremont Ave.

**Harry Katz**  
857 Longwood Ave.  
PROSPECT AVE. SUB.

**Jack Weinger, Inc.**  
1336 Wilkins Ave.

**Philip's Shoe Shop**  
3468 Jerome Ave., Bronx  
Next to Woolworth

**Ostro-Pedic Shoes**  
778 E. Tremont Ave.

**Dubin's**  
820 E. Tremont Ave.

**Rich's Orthopedic Shoes**  
865 E. Tremont Ave.

**J. Rubin**  
1318 Boston Rd., nr. 169th St.

**H. Rubin**  
306 St. Anne's Avenue

# Painters' District Strong In Support of Weinstock

### Progressive Business Agent Candidates Also Given Endorsement by Committee on District Nine Elections

A strong appeal in support of Louis Weinstock, progressive fighter for trade union democracy, for secretary-treasurer of the New York District Council No. 9, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, was sent out yesterday by the Inter-Local Election Campaign Committee of District 9 to all members of the Brotherhood affiliated with the district council.

The appeal also called for support of those candidates for business agent who subscribe to a program of trade union democracy, the enforcement of union conditions and other steps for the advancement of the organization.

In reviewing the fight against Philip Zauser, former district council secretary-treasurer, the appeal pointed to the fact that this fight led to the 99 per cent repudiation of Zauser's policies in a referendum, this caused the resignation of Zauser.

**A New Chapter**  
"The date of the elections was set," declared the appeal, "and all preparations were made to carry through a clean and honest election for the first time in years. This is the opening of a new chapter in the history of the life of the New York painters."

"Removing the cause for the inner strife in the painters' union, namely, the elimination of Zauser and Zauserism, will make it possible for the painters in New York to devote all their attention to constructive work in District Council Nine and in the organization as a whole. It will reestablish the confidence of the membership in the District Council, its delegates, business agents and secretary-treasurer. These officers will now be compelled by the membership to devote all their attention to enforce wage scales, union conditions on the jobs and to take care of the hundreds of complaints and grievances. It will make possible concentration on the organized field and the unionization of hundreds of apartment houses, office buildings, hotels and public institutions."

**Weinstock a Fighter**  
Weinstock, nominated unanimously by Local 848, "is well known to our membership," the statement continued, "as an outstanding, courageous and uncompromising fighter against corruption, gangsterism and expulsions. He is known as the champion of trade union democracy and 100 per cent unionization."

At the election, to be held Feb. 29, business agents will also be chosen for sixteen month terms. Support for those candidates for this position who pledge themselves

**Enforcement of Laws**  
"9. Full enforcement of all city, state, and federal labor protection laws.

"10. Close cooperation with all building trades organizations, the Building Service Employees' Union, the amusement crafts (theatres, musicians, stage hands, etc.) and the culinary crafts (waiters, hotel employees, etc.) to enforce union wages and conditions."

"11. Reestablishment of fraternal relations between the Brooklyn, Long Island and New York District Councils."

**SHIP ARRIVALS**  
SHIPS IN YESTERDAY

Ship and Line	From	Deck
AMER. IMPORTER, United States	Liverpool, Jan. 31	W. 16th St.
AMER. FARMER, A. Merchant	London, Jan. 31	W. 17th St.
SAMARIA, Cunard White Star	Liverpool, Feb. 1	W. 14th St.
ASCANIA, Cunard White Star	Havre, Jan. 31	W. 14th St.
SOLENDAM, Holland America	Rotterdam, Feb. 1	3rd St. Hoboken
SANTA ROSA, Grace	S. Francisco, Jan. 24	W. 21st St.
SANTA OLARA, Grace	Valparaiso, Jan. 25	Morris St.
ORIENTE, New York & Cuba Mail	Havana, Jan. 29	Wall St.
IRONIA, United Fruit	Porto Barrios, Feb. 8	Morris St.

**DUE TODAY**

BERENGARIA, Cunard White Star	Southampton, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.	W. 14th St.
CHAMPLAIN, French	Havre, Feb. 5, 2:30 P. M.	W. 14th St.
PRE. HAYES, Dollar	Marseilles, Jan. 29	W. 4th St.
PORT AMHERST, Red Cross	Glasgow, Feb. 1, P. M.	W. 24th St.
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico	Santa Marta, Feb. 6, 1:30 A. M.	Madison Lane
ULUA, United Fruit	Santa Marta, Feb. 8, 1:30 P. M.	Morris St.

**DUE TOMORROW**

VULCANIA, Costulich	Trieste, Jan. 30	W. 57th St.
MARCO DE COMILLAS, Spanish	Coruna, Feb. 4, P. M.	Merton St.
PILSUDSKI, Gdynia America	Havana, Feb. 10, A. M.	5th St. Hoboken
SOUTHERN CROSS, Munson	Buenos Aires, Jan. 28, A. M.	Montague St. Ferry
MONTE DE BERMUDA, Funness	Bermuda, Feb. 11, P. M.	W. 55th St.
CARABOBO, Red D	La Guayra, Feb. 5, A. M.	Clark St., B'klyn
TURIALBA, United Fruit	Araucarias, Feb. 4, P. M.	Morris St.
ROSALINDO, Red Cross	St. John's, Feb. 8, A. M.	W. 24th St.

**Wanted**  
200 young men and women, permanently to sell the Daily and Sunday Worker. Minimum earnings guaranteed.

Apply  
to Williams (Store)  
35 EAST 12TH STREET

**THIS Directory of Shoe Merchants appears every week for the convenience of our readers buying shoes.**

The members of the Retail Shoe Merchants' Association employ Union Labor.

**LOOK for the card "Member Retail Shoe Merchants Association, Greater New York," for it is a sign of Good Quality at Fair Prices.**

**Harry Klar, Inc.**  
792 East Tremont Avenue

**Lazarus Shoes, Inc.**  
510 Claremont Pkway

**Worthmore Bootery - Inc.**  
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# Progressives Win Painters' Council Post

### Freeman's Victory Is Result of Alliance in Rank and File

A striking victory for the unit-front progressive forces in District 18 of the Brotherhood of Painters in Brooklyn is shown in the election of Sam Freeman as day secretary of the council.

The special election was made necessary by the conviction of Charles Stoloff, a member of the reactionary machine which controlled the council. Together with "Jake the Bum" Woliner and other machine leaders, Stoloff was recently sentenced to prison for extortion.

When the tellers announced the vote at the election headquarters in Amalgamated Temple, Arion Place, Brooklyn, the progressive members broke into songs and cheers.

Freeman's success was due to the alliance of the Progressive group with the active Rank and File Protective Association, which has been battling against the Woliner-Stoloff machine. He received 558 votes in the final tabulation to 457 for Bob Kellman, machine candidate.

Freeman's platform called for trade union democracy, an end to gangsterism within the council, enforcement of the agreement, about which there has been much controversy; protection of the worker in his job, constantly violated by the old officials, and organization of the unorganized.

**Contract Not Signed**  
After the conviction of the machine officials, it was disclosed that the contract they said they signed in August, 1935, had only been entered into subject to approval by the New York Building Employers Association.

The revolt in District 18 against the reactionary leadership occurs at the same time District 9 is being cleaned out through the resignation of Philip Zauser as secretary of that council and the assurance of honest elections.

**Socialists Register For the Elections To City Committee**

The State Committee of the New York Socialist Party has announced that sixty-two per cent of the membership in New York City have registered in preparation for the election of new city and state officers, as ordered by the National Executive Committee.

This sharply contradicts the prediction of the "Old Guard" Socialists, who were boycotting the registration, that only a small minority would accept the decisions of the National Executive Committee upsetting "Old Guard" control.

# Communist Youth Called To Picket at Consulate

### Will Join with Members of Young Peoples Socialist League in Action at Offices of the Austrian Consul Today

An urgent call was issued yesterday by the New York District Committee to members and supporters of the Young Communist League for mass support to the picket line of the Young Peoples Socialist League at the Austrian Consulate, 500 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The action is being taken to commemorate the heroic Austrian workers who participated in the uprising against fascism in 1934, and to protest against the reactionary rule of the present fascist government of Austria.

In issuing the call the District Committee said in part: "The anniversary of the uprising of the workers of Austria should recall to us not only the lessons of the struggle of the Austrian workers, but should also serve to re-emphasize the need for immediate, united front action against fascism between Socialists and Communists of this country. It is fitting that the anniversary

# Work Relief Draftsmen Strike in Wage Demand

### Twenty Emergency Relief Bureau draftsmen yesterday began a sit-down strike in the offices of the Building Management and Supply Division for increased wages.

The strikers, members of Local 22 of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, said ERB officials had promised to increase their wages from \$27 a week to \$32 and \$33, but the promise was never carried out. The draftsmen had demanded \$45.

In the morning, when the draftsmen went to work at 915 Broadway, they learned they were still on the old pay rates. They sat down on the job, refused to work and said they would "sit tight" on the tables until the pay dispute was negotiated.

The arrest last Saturday and trial Monday of thirty-three scientists for picketing the Museum of Natural History for reinstatement of twenty-two co-workers who were transferred to other projects, was denounced by Marcel Scherer, organizer of the federation, as a "plot to break up trade unions on WPA projects."

The pickets were tried before Magistrate Abels in Fifty-fourth Street Court and decision was reserved until Sunday. Magistrate Abels said he did not want to see the museum put to any embarrassment by large mass picket lines. He asked the defendants to compromise to place no

# White Goods Rank-and-File Map Plans

### Will Bring Program to Membership Friday Night

A group of white goods workers, members of Local 62, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, "were finally heard" by their manager, Samuel Shore, on the unemployment and runaway shop situation in the local, they said yesterday.

"We went to discuss," they declared, "the vicious attack now being waged by the bosses against us. Employers are locking out workers. Cutters are still cutting for work given out to contractors, or the shops are moving out of town."

"Several important shops have already moved out," they continued, "leaving workers on the streets. Those workers fortunate enough to have employment are being threatened with a lowering of their standards of work through the same threat of moving out."

Realizing that this is "an organized attack by manufacturers," the workers demanded organized union action, mobilization for a real struggle against the anti-union campaign.

Manager Shore, they contended, did not give the careful consideration to their statements that conditions warrant. They have therefore decided to bring the situation before the union executive committee Friday night, insisting upon active help by the union.

Their program calls for an organizing drive out of town; obtaining support of the cutters for operators and other workers widens of participation in the union work; creation of a committee of fifty for organizational activities; full financial reports to the membership; and creation of an employment committee.

# I.W.O. Will Discuss Unity of Workers' Fraternal Groups

Discussion of the unification of workers' fraternal organizations will take place at a meeting Friday, at 8 o'clock, at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue, of the International Workers Order. Members of other fraternal organizations are invited to attend.

The question of unification of the I.W.O., the Workmen's Circle, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, the Croatian Fraternal Union, the National Workers Alliance, the Lithuanian Worker's Alliance, and the Ukrainian Civic Federation will be considered. Max Bedacht, general secretary of the I. W. O., and other leaders of the order will lead the discussion.

# STAGE AND SCREEN

### Mansfield Theatre Presents "Black Widow"

"Black Widow," a melodrama by Sam J. Park, dealing with a woman doctor, will arrive at the Mansfield Theatre this evening. Lucille La Verne heads the cast which includes Jeanne Rhee, Stanley Smith, King Calder, A. H. Van Buren, Michael Stone and Walter Davis.

On Sunday, March 1, the New Theatre League will present the Theatre of Action in a new play, "Crime," by Michael Blaukopf, to be given at the Civic Repertory Theatre. Alfred Sage and Elia Kagan will direct the production.

Lillian Hellman, author of "The Children's Hour," and Joseph Schrank, are among the writers, actors and artists who will attend the Scottsboro Defense Ball, to be held at the Savoy Ballroom on Friday evening, Feb. 21.

### Miscellaneous Screen Notes

"The Prisoner of Shark Island," starring Warner Baxter, opens today at the Center Theatre. Featured also are Gloria Stuart, Frank McEvoy, Sr., Arthur Byron, O. P. Heggie and Claude Gillibert.

Helen Broderick has been given a role in "I Won't Dance," the next Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers picture, scheduled to be before RKO Radio cameras early in March.

All week, beginning today, the RKO Palace will present "Next Time We Love," with Margaret Sullivan. "It had to happen," with George Raft and Rosalind Russell will come to the Roxy on Friday.

Guy Kibbee has been chosen by First National to play the lead in an original comedy to be known as "Big Business." Thomas Jackson has been cast in the forthcoming 20th Century-Fox film, "The Matron's Report," starring Jane Withers.

Ann Harding's new film, "The Witness Chair," is now before the cameras at the RKO studios, with Walter Abel in the leading male role, and George Nichols, Jr. directing.

# AMUSEMENTS

### Soviet Russia's First All Star Film

See the Stars of "CHAYKA" and "PESANIE" together in a superb screen tribute to the Soviet Women in the Civil War.

Original Musical Score by Shostakovich

**BORIS KRUCHEV** (of "Shapovalov")

**CAMEO 42nd St. East of Broadway**

Continuous 9:30 A.M. to Midnight

### LAST 2 WEEKS

THEATRE UNION Presents

# "Let Freedom Ring"

"Thrilling" - MANTLE News

CIVIC REPORTER, 14th St. & 6th Ave. Prices all perfs. Evnt. 30c-1.50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30c-30c-1.

HERMAN RUBIN presents

# The Children's Hour

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

"Characters drawn with surprising and subtle accuracy" - Daily Worker

MAXINE ELLIOTT, W. 30th Street

Evenings 8:10 (Inc. Monday) 8:15 to 11:15. Thurs. 8:15 to 10:15. Good Seats All Performances 50c-1.50-2.50

# TYLER GREEN

Of the Y. P. S. L. Nat. Sec'y of Y. C. L.

# DEBATE

### "Which Way for Youth in Struggle Against War?"

ADMISSION: 50c, 25c, 10c. Tickets on sale at Young Peoples Socialist League, 51 E. 17th St.; Young Communist League, 50 E. 15th St.; Room 215.

**FRIDAY, FEB. 14th St. Nicholas Palace**

At 8 P. M.

AUSPICES: Young Peoples Socialist League

# APPEARING IN NEW SOVIET FILM



Yanina Jelma, Z. Fedorova and I. Zarubina, who play the title roles in the new Soviet picture "Three Women," now at the Cameo.

# Agencies Discriminate Against Jewish Girls

### Hearst's American and New York Times Carry Advertisements of Cheaper Agencies Indicating Race Preference

By Sidney Street

Thousands of girls in New York City are unable to get jobs through employment agencies because they are Jewish.

I had heard this. I went to investigate. The hunt for jobs starts early Monday morning in the city. The girls herd into the small agency offices which smell of sweat and feet, and wait, hour after hour for a job to be called.

"Are You Jewish?" Those who have not already filed an application with the agency speak to the woman in charge. Her first question is: "Are you Jewish?" If the girl is not, she is questioned by the receptionist. If she is, she is only given the blank to fill out, and that is the last she hears of.

In the Mackay Agency, Forty-second Street, I sat with thirty girls. It was noon, and they had been making the rounds, as I had. Their faces were drawn and unhappy. Some talked, then lapsed into a sullen silence. One was crocheting. Another removed a shoe and massaged her foot. Each had a copy of the New York American or New York Times, folded to the want-ad page on her lap.

The interviewer, with a head of over-pipe dyed curls came to the rail to announce, "If there are any Jewish girls in this room they can walk out now." The girls stirred, and then continued to sit. Most of them who are Jewish had said they were Protestant.

A girl next to me said, "I never was able to feel ashamed of being a Jew until I started looking for a job three months ago. I've had seven years experience. I used to think it would be swell not to have to work to have time for reading. You know, I haven't read a book since I stopped working. I just can't concentrate. I come home at night feeling so morbid and depressed and dirty. It's getting me. And I thought I could get a job right away with my experience."

Girls hunting jobs start out at nine o'clock in the morning. They go from agency to agency, waiting an hour or so in each. Many of them have no lunches. They have to spend almost fifty cents a day on car fare.

The girl who had talked to me and I went to the next agency, the Starks Agency in Forty-second Street together. She had an application there. She went to the interviewer to ask if there were anything open for a clerk or a stenographer. The woman said no.

# Why Industry Leaves Town Theme Song of Employers in New Attacks on Unions

"Why Industry Leaves Town City" is the new gag line being used by the employers to sneak up on union labor in the city.

It was the theme song of Charles E. Murphy, lawyer and former president of the Advertising Club, at a special meeting of the Broadway Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. Many prominent business men, representing Broadway companies, attended.

Murphy is acting as special representative of Comptroller Frank J. Taylor in making a study of the alleged exodus of industry from the city.

Explains Objects

Murphy told the assembled businessmen that the object of the survey was:

First—if there has been an exodus of industry;

Second—to what extent there has been an exodus;

Third—what the causes are;

Fourth—what can be done to prevent further migration of business, if it is found to exist.

He had been in contact with runaway shops, Murphy told his audience.

"Among the many facts which we have gathered," he said, "much of which has been sent to you voluntarily, we have the names and present out of town addresses of 150 companies which actually left New York City in 1935. They encompass six industries, and while in the city, employed upwards of 15,000 persons."

Taylor Approves

Comptroller Taylor has approved a plan to have one of his assistants

personally visit some of the runaway shops, Murphy said.

In labor circles, the Murphy plan is seen as an effort to lay the base for a new attack on trade unions in a drive for legislative restriction. Union leaders term it a scheme to "sell" the attack on unions to workers on the ground that business is being compelled to leave the city by labor organizations.

Private conferences with a number of employers' organizations have already been held, Murphy said. Among them Civic Executives Conference, composed of thirty-two civic and business associations; the Industrial Committee of the Real Estate Board of New York; the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; the Downtown Brooklyn Association; the Thirty-Fourth Street Midtown Association; industrial managers of the railroads entering New York.

I.W.O. Orchestra to Give Second Annual Concert

The second anniversary concert of the International Workers' Order Symphony Orchestra will take place Saturday evening at 8:15 at the Stuyvesant High School Auditorium, East 15th Street and Second Avenue, under the direction of Irving R. Kornman, conductor.

Emma Redell, soprano of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and other artists, will be a part of the program. Tickets may be obtained at the IWO Bookshop, 80 Fifth Avenue.

Salaries Low as \$10

Salaries for girls run from \$10 to \$25 for at least a forty-eight hour week. Most of them are \$15. There are classes of agencies, some dealing in higher priced jobs. The girls start with these agencies, but after several months of hopeless waiting, they descend to the cheaper agencies where there is a more rapid turnover as the agency takes girls who are finally willing to work for little.

The anti-semitic prejudice is shown in the want-ads. The staid New York Times used not to take advertisements indicating race preference. But today its columns are as full of "Christian wanted," as are those of the New York American. Many of the New York Times ads are those of French papers which frankly tell of "companionable gentleman of means desires friendship of brunette girl of culture." Such is that in the Wednesday American asking for "steno, blonde, attr., Pro."

Suggests Beauty Shop

In the Mackay Agency the rehired interviewer urges the girls to go to a certain beauty shop where they can have a permanent wave for one dollar. While questioning the girls, she fingers their hair and tells them how much better they would look with a permanent, done at this particular parlor. The girls may object to this fingering, but they smile and nod. They know better than to antagonize the woman whose power it is to give them jobs.

Among agencies I visited, which advertise for Christians, and in which I heard girls turned away because they are Jews are the Corporate Service, 20 Cortlandt Street, the Gotham Agency, Employment Service, in Broadway, the Horn Agency in 42nd Street, and the Office Service Corporation in 42nd Street.

# Rail Workers Ask Bona Fide Trade Union

### Dining Car Employees on Penn System Back A. F. of L. in Poll

What promises to be the second most important union of Negro workers in the country emerged victorious over the company union in elections held last week to determine which organization should represent the dining car employees on the Pennsylvania Railroad System.

Local 370, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, announced yesterday that it had received 704 votes on the system while the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, the company union, had obtained only 196 votes in its favor. The elections, held under the direction of the Mediation Board set up by the National Railway Labor Act, also disclosed that 125 men could not be reached because of incorrect addresses, that there had been 54 void ballots, 1 blank and 1 vote for individual representation.

The election covered the employees at the Sunnyside yards in New York and those in the Chicago and Columbus terminals, and included chefs, cooks, waiters and pantry-men.

It is provided by the Railway Labor Act that negotiations for a contract between the company and the union, which is successful in the election, shall commence ten days after receipt by the company of the certification of the election result by the Mediation Board.

Following up their victory, which much enheartened the men, the union at its meeting on Monday night voted to be represented at the National Negro Congress, which is to open in Chicago on Friday. George E. Brown, president of Local 370, was unanimously chosen as the union's delegate to the Congress, which he agreed to attend.

There are now thirteen locals of dining car employees on as many railroad systems, organized in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, the majority of which have union contracts with their respective roads. The Pennsylvania system has been considered of particular importance because of its size and its hitherto anti-labor policies.

# Houston to Speak On Lincoln Tonight At I. L. D. Bazaar

Charles H. Houston, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak tonight at the Lincoln Day celebration which is being held at the International Labor Defense six-day bazaar in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street.

Other features of tonight's activities will be: a dance by Anna Case, internationally known dancer; songs by the Pierre Degeyer Quartette and the Ukrainian Chorus; and music by the Friends of the Soviet Union Balalaika Orchestra.

# TONIGHT LINCOLN NIGHT

at the I. L. D. BAZAAR

Manhattan Lyceum 66 EAST FOURTH STREET

Entire Building

# TONIGHT

ANNA CASE, Famous Dancer

Pierre Degeyer Quartette

Ukrainian Chorus

Jugoslav Orchestra

F. S. U. Balalaika Orchestra

DANCING EVERY NIGHT!

Bar! Restaurant!

Bargains at a Hundred Booths!

15% of profits go to Herndon Defense and defense work in Harlem tonight.

Chas. H. Houston, of N.A.A.C.P. will speak

Admission Tonight 25c

Free trip to U.S.S.R.—get details at "Concert Table"

# Answer Fascist Outrages!

# BENEFIT DANCE

for Ethiopian Wounded and Scottsboro Defense

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 15th

at Rockland Palace

125th Street and Eighth Avenue

Help Replace Bombed Ethiopian Hospital Units!

Tickets 25 cents - Now on sale at Dr. Cyril Dolly, Chairman of Dance Committee, 125 W. 119th St.; Daisy's Beauty Salon, 390 Lenox Ave.; Harrison People's Book Shop, 115 West 125th St.

# No Agreement Reached In Dress Negotiations

### Little Hope Is Seen for Settlement as the Employers Stand Firm in Refusal to Grant Dressmakers Union Demands

Another conference on the crisis in the dressmaking industry, took place at City Hall yesterday at noon, accomplished nothing and adjourned with peace apparently farther away than it has ever been.

In the meantime, 105,000 workers continued to wait impatiently for the expected strikes order from the Joint Board of the Dressmakers Unions.

The conference yesterday between the representatives of the union and all of the employers' associations, was held in Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's reception room and lasted for fifty minutes.

At the end of that time, the Mayor directed the conferees to go home and get some sleep and to confer again.

The LaGuardia Statement in the newspaper men into the reception room, the Mayor announced:

"We have conferred up to now. The conferees on both sides have been up the entire night seeking to arrive at an agreement. Every one is tired and exhausted. At 3 P. M. tomorrow, Wednesday, they are to come here. Then I'm going to sit in and stay with them until we reach an agreement or until the thing is hopeless."

"Are you hopeful of a settlement?" the Mayor was asked.

"The Mayor is always hopeful," was the reply.

Conferees Silent

With that statement, which indicated a deadlock between the conferees, the meeting broke up. Among those who had been present at the Mayor's office were Adolph Feidblum, impartial chairman of the industry; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Julius Hochman, manager of the Joint Board; Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22; Luigi Antonini, manager of Local 99; Morris Kolchin, executive secretary of the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers; Mortimer Landis, of the National Dress Manufacturers' Association; Louis Rubin, labor director of the Popular Price Manufacturers' Association; Michael Gershon, United

# Living Costs Continue Rise, Survey Shows

The cost of living has increased by 19 per cent since April, 1933; retail food prices are up about 15 per cent and department store prices on clothing, textiles and home furnishings are 27 per cent higher than they were three years ago, according to a survey by Labor Research Association.

Rents, according to most conservative estimates, are 17 per cent above the low point in January, 1933.

The price trend continues upward. A few straws which show which way the wind blows are given. The new Spring catalogue issued by Sears, Roebuck and Company will list prices 2.39 per cent over last Spring's quotations. Spring furniture prices in the main markets are opened at 5 to 15 per cent higher than Fall levels.

The Executive Service on Food Markets, issued by the American Institute of Food Distribution, reports that the upward trend of prices on canned goods and other foods "seems due to continue for several years," the extent of the price depending "on how rapidly inflation takes place."

# Business Directory

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<b>Cabaret &amp; Restaurant</b> FOOD, Dancing, Discussions, Village Vanguard, 178-7th Ave. South, nr. W. 11th.	<b>I. I. GOLDIN, Optometrist-Ophthalmic, 1378 10th Avenue, at 147th St. W. 8-2773; 1900 Lexington at 147th St. W. 8-2710.</b>
<b>Chiroprodist-Podiatrist</b> FOOT sufferer! See A. Shapiro, P.O. 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th. AL. 4-6432.	<b>DR. A. SHUYER, Optometrist, Eyes examined 31 Union Sq. W. cr. 14th St. AL. 4-7600. WASHINGTON Ave., cor. 172nd St., Bronx. JE. 6-0996.</b>
<b>Clothing</b> NEWMAN BROS. Men's & Young Men's Clothing, 94 Stanton St., nr. Orchard.	<b>Physicians</b> S. A. CHERNOFF, M.D. 223 2nd Ave., cor. 14th. TO. 4-7697. Hrs. 10-2; Sun. 11-2.
<b>Dentists</b> DR. S. SWENSON, Surgeon-Dentist, 233 E. 14th, cor. First Ave. GR. 4-8942. DR. J. KAGEL, Surgeon-Dentist, 1502 Boston Rd. (173rd St.) Bronx. DN. 9-3000.	<b>Printing</b> ARLAIN PRESS, 171 W. 133d St. W. 8-3771. Special offers to organizations.
<b>Druggists</b> RIKOFF'S, 116 Second Ave., cor. 7th St. DR. 4-7155. Prescriptions carefully filled.	<b>Radio Service</b> WETS and Service - Set Radio, 306 St. Nicholas Ave., near 125th St. UR. 4-7292.
<b>Furniture</b> 1418 STREET FURNITURE EXCHANGE, Manufacturers' Surplus, Bedroom, Dining, Living Rooms, Imported Rugs, 95 up. Maple Furniture. 5 Union Square West (14th-15th St.)	<b>Restaurants</b> NEW CHINA Cafeteria, 848 Broadway. Excellent food, comradely atmosphere. CHINESE Village, 141 W. 23rd. Chinese & American Luncheon 50c. Dinner 90c. 5th Ave. Cafeteria, 94 5th Ave. between 14th and 15th. Good meals-Reasonable. DE SANTIS Restaurant, 538 First Ave. at 32nd. Real Home Cooking. SEIGAL'S, 139 W. 22nd. Home cooked, Lunch 35c; Dinner and Supper, 49-60c. MARTY'S LUNCHEONETTE, 15 E. 12th St. Our true intent is all for your delight.
<b>General Insurance</b> FOR honest advice, consult B. WARSZNI, 245 E. 23rd St., Bklyn. SHeep 2-3662. Branch MAIn 4-0569.	<b>China Clipper, Inc., 122 University Pl. Chinese &amp; American. Lunch &amp; Dinner 25c.</b>
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<b>Hats—Men's</b> 15% off with this ad on Regular Merchandise. Hillman's Hats—23rd Bowery.	<b>LA BRETANGE, French Restaurant, 303 W. 52nd. Dinner, 60c; Luncheon 50c.</b>
<b>Insurance</b> LEON STARBUCK, 391 E. 149th St. E. 4-0994. Gen. Insurance. Comradely treatment.	<b>KAVKAS Open Air Garden, 332 E. 14th St. TO. 4-9122. Most excellent facilities.</b>
<b>Laundries</b> SUNSHINE Hand Laundry, 258 W. 22nd. CE. 3-4921, 10c lb. finished & mended.	<b>TABBY Dairy Lunch, 825 Broadway, near 12th. Pure Food, Reasonable, union shop.</b>
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<b>Office Furniture</b> PARTITIONS, desks, Stet. Dependable Office Furn. Co., 41 Broadway, CA. 4-5662.	<b>Soviet Imports</b> HANDICRAFTS, Novelties, Linens, Russian Art Shop, Inc., 105 E. 14th, 9 W. 42.
<b>Opticians</b> COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, 1 Union Sq. W. cor. 14th St., Room 925. GR. 2-3247. Opt. to P. of L. U.S. Patent and Fraternal organizations.	<b>Travel</b> A REAL Bargain. Sail to Florida for as little as \$29. Round trip \$39. Also special rates in low price trips to Russia and all parts of world. Rumor, 1133 Broadway.
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	<b>Wines and Liquors</b> PREEMAN'S, 115 Fifth Ave. at 22nd St. 9-1333. Special offers to workers' organizations. Free delivery.

# BAV STATE INSURANCE BILLS GIVEN UNION, PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT

### Akron Jobless and Project Workers Favor Frazier-Lundeen Measure—WPA Union Asks Foremen's Ouster

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Hearings on House Bill No. 766, the State adaptation of the Frazier-Lundeen "Workers Social Insurance Bill," opened yesterday in Room 423 at the State House before the Committee on State Administration.

The Committee was showered with a mass of evidence prepared by affiliates of the State Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance, with endorsement from the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union with 15,000 members in Massachusetts, the Electrical Industry Employees Union of Lynn with 3,700 members, the Painters and Paperhangers Union (A.F.L.) of Boston.

Reflecting the wide State support for the Workers' Bill, from labor and professional organizations, full support for H. 766, introduced by Representative Hogan (D.) of Lynn, was expressed by: Benjamin E. Waite, Lynn, Massachusetts Action Committee; Roy Remar, Boston attorney, International Association; Israel Zimmelman, general organizer, United Shoe; Jack Bellefleur, Lowell District, United Shoe; Harry T. Pinkham, Milton; Alfred Baker Lewis, state secretary of the Socialist Party, and John Weber, State Committee, Communist Party.

Weber made a twenty-minute speech on problems of taxation and on social obligations underlying the bill. His announcement that he represented the Communist Party broke the chain of precedents in recent hearings on a Veterans' Bill and a Criminal Syndicalism Bill (H. 818), in which leading Communists were illegally prevented from speaking.

The hearing adjourned at 2 p.m. to reconvene at 4 p.m. to hear from Professor Horace B. Davis, noted economist and author of "Labor and Steel." Only eight out of twenty-two speakers already listed as favoring the bill have testified. At the request of the State Action Committee, the Committee on State Administration announced further hearings, the next one on Wednesday at 10 a.m. in Room 423 at the State House.

Supporters of the bill were strongly urged by the Action Committee to appear at the coming hearing at which additional unions and professional organizations not yet represented are expected.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 11.—A united front conference of unemployed and project workers' organizations is on record here in favor of the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill, now before Congress.

The Workers' Alliance of America, Unemployment Councils and the State Committee for Unemployment Insurance, all of which participated in the conference, announced they were working on plans for a state convention of unemployed, fraternal and civic organizations and trade unions to rally support for the social insurance measure.

Protest Machine Guns Resolutions protesting the use of machine guns and terrorism to intimidate WPA workers in Dover, Ohio, were passed by 300 WPA union members in their meeting.

Mrs. Oscar Johnson, wife of one of the two workers crushed in a cave-in on a project, spoke. She said her husband warned the foreman of the possibility of an accident, but the foreman had done nothing about it.

A resolution demanding the removal of the foreman on Johnson's project was passed by the union.

Further grievances were brought forward, including a protest by truck drivers against being transferred frequently from one job to another.

## Fake Labor Paper Centers Attack On Gallup Defense

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 11.—A somewhat unusual piece of police work here is the founding and publication by S. A. Mitchell, secretary of the Sheriffs and Police Association, of a "labor paper" called the "Union Organizer," first issue of which appeared last week.

The paper campaigns for the union label on tobacco, and contains society items about the known labor leaders. But its main interest and heaviest type is devoted to slandering the Gallup defense, calling for boycott on theatres that show Soviet films, and printing Hearst-like attacks on the U. S. S. R.

The Gallup Defense Committee is collecting funds for appeal of the case of Juan Ochoa, Manuel Avitia, and Leandro Velarde, framed up and sentenced to 45 to 90 years in prison because police firing recklessly on an unemployed demonstration killed their own sheriff. In spite of the "Union Organizer" opposition, most of the labor organizations in the Southwest are back of the committee.

## WHAT'S ON Wednesday Roxbury, Mass.

Dinner and Dance with Tom Mooney Branch (W.C.) Valentine's Night, Feb. 11, 7:30 P.M. at Non Loy Deo Restaurant, 27 West 4th, Boston. Chinese supper, entertainment, dancing, bargain prices, etc.

Chicago, Ill. Musical Collective Symphony Orchestra, Last Balkan conductor, Concert, Feb. 12, 8:15 P.M. at Stevens Club, 118 W. Randolph St. Features: "Sinfonietta" by Stravinsky, "Gala" by Liszt, Concerto for Piano by D. Milhaud, Mozart: Symphony No. 1, Beethoven: Eighth Russian, etc.

# Lincoln Fought and Curbed Supreme Court In Its Decisions Upholding Negro Slavery

### Refused to Permit the Judges to Usurp the Power of Congress

By John Davis

Every newspaper in the country will speak today of Abraham Lincoln—of his humble origin, of his honesty, his prowess as a rail-splitter, how he educated himself, how he fought to preserve the union and abolish slavery.

But how many papers will dare print the truth of the greatest battle that Lincoln ever waged—against the United States Supreme Court?

How many will tell how Lincoln flouted the Dred Scott decision of the Court and finally led the North into war when he found that this was the only way to get the decision reversed? How many will reveal the carefully guarded fact that once the war began and the Supreme Court Justices attempted to interfere with its progress, Lincoln forced them to virtually abdicate until the war was at an end and an assassin's bullet had laid the Great Emancipator low?

There has long been a dark conspiracy to hide these stirring pages of American history. Today the ruling class of the country finds it even more necessary than ever to bury them under a blanket of silence.

### Attitude of Court

For today, in decision after decision invalidating the NRA, the Railroad Retirement Act and the AAA, the Supreme Court is setting itself as the all-highest body over the lives of the people. It is attempting to strike out of the hands of Congress the right to legislate in the interest of anyone except the wealthiest.

The brazen philosophy of the Supreme Court was bluntly summed up recently by Justice Roberts in his decision on the Railroad Retirement Act:

"It is not apparent that they are really and essentially related solely to the social welfare of the workers, and therefore remote from any regulation of commerce or such? We think the answer is plain. These matters obviously lie outside the orbit of Congressional power."

The life and death matters of the workers, farmers and middle class "lie outside the orbit of Congressional power!" How dangerous it would be then, think the Liberty Leaguers, for the people to know what Lincoln said and did when the same Court spoke in the same way almost eighty years ago!

**Dred Scott Decision**  
A Negro, slave by the name of Dred Scott demanded his freedom in the '50's on the ground that his owner had taken him for a short period into the free territory of Wisconsin. Wisconsin had been declared free soil by the terms of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820. This, Dred Scott claimed, made him a free man.

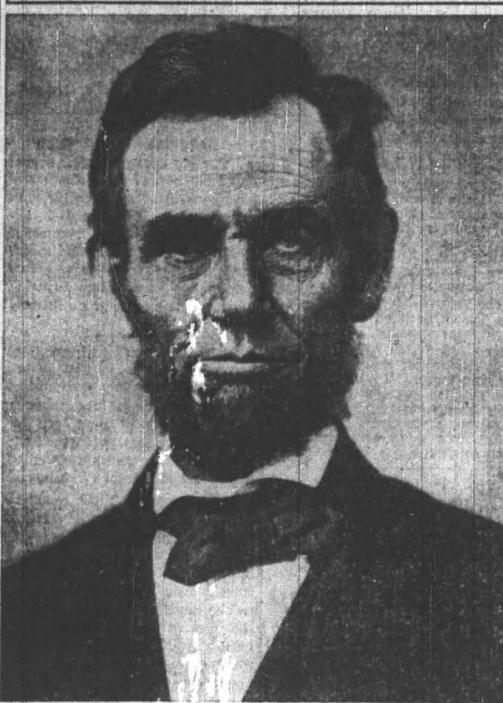
He took his case all the way up to the United States Supreme Court. In 1857, the Court handed down its decision saying that even a free Negro was such a low creature that he did not even have the right to sue in the Federal Courts!

But that was not enough. Headed by Chief Justice Taney, the Court saw what it considered an opportunity to strike a blow at the North and ensure the supremacy of the slave-holding Southern aristocracy forever. And so, even violating the ordinary procedure of the Court itself, it went a step further and delivered the pronouncement which finally led to the Civil War:

"That Congress had had no authority to pass the Missouri Compromise Act prohibiting slavery in the territories north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude—and therefore the Missouri Compromise was null and void!"

**Lincoln in Fight**  
The decision shook the nation. But when the Court attempted in this way to usurp the power of

## HE FOUGHT SUPREME COURT



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Congress, did Lincoln remain silent as President Roosevelt does today? Did he say, as Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said last week, "We cannot resist its decision?"

Let us listen to Lincoln's own words in his famous debates with Stephen A. Douglas on the Dred Scott decision.

At Chicago on July 10, 1859:  
"If I were in Congress and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."

Again:  
"Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it and we mean to do it peaceably."

**Opposed Decision**  
A week later in Springfield, Ill.:  
"He [Stephen Douglas] will have the citizen conform his vote to that decision; the member of Congress his; the President, his use of the veto power. He would make it a rule of political action for the people and all the departments of the government. I would not."

And in the same speech:  
"Our judges . . . have, with others, the same passions for party, for power and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is 'boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem' [it is the part of a good judge to stretch his power] and their power is the more dangerous as they are in office for life and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control."

(Strange that when William Randolph Hearst published so many quotations from Lincoln last Sunday, he missed every one of these!)

When Lincoln was elected President, he tried to have the Dred Scott decision reversed peacefully. But the aristocracy of the South would not peaceably give up its power to the rising manufacturing class of the North and soon the Blue was advancing to meet the Grey on the battlefield.

**Crucial Tests**  
But even when the war broke out, the Supreme Court Justices continued to serve reaction, doing

everything in their power to stop the cause of the North.

One of the most crucial points at the start of the war was the attitude of the border States. What would happen during the first few months there, might determine the results of the entire war.

In one of these states, Maryland, a fellow by the name of Merryman was accused of holding a commission in the rebel army and of assembling a rebel military force within the State. He was arrested and taken to Fort McHenry. Chief Justice Taney, who had written the Dred Scott decision, and was sitting for the time being in a federal circuit court, thought he saw an opportunity to strike at Lincoln. He came to Merryman's assistance and issued a writ of habeas corpus to get him out of jail. But Lincoln was prepared. He knew his Chief Justice Taney well. When Fort Sumter had been fired upon, Congress was not in session. But Lincoln had taken the precaution himself of suspending the writ of habeas corpus. And so the commander in charge of the fort where Merryman was held, refused to deliver up his prisoner.

**Lincoln Defied Court**  
Taney flew into a rage. He issued another writ. This time, the United States marshal who tried to serve it, found himself face to face with a sentinel who, gun in hand, said, "Keep out!"

Then Taney wrote his notorious decision in which he declared that since Congress was not in session, Lincoln had no right to authorize any of the generals to do what they were doing!

Now it was Lincoln's turn to fly into a rage. But he didn't. He calmly ignored Taney's decision and the generals continued rounding up the Confederates. It was Lincoln's conviction, as well as that of many great constitutional authorities of the day, that the opinion of the Court on a constitutional point was not binding upon the President or Congress if in their opinion, the decision of the Court was wrong. Lincoln said that this decision of Taney's was wrong and he acted accordingly.

**War Unconstitutional**  
Despite this defeat, the Chief Jus-

## War-time Decisions of Tribunal Nullified By Emancipator

And some of his colleagues on the Supreme Court bench made one more—and only one—attempt to harm the advance of the Union forces.

Two weeks after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, Lincoln had issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of the Southern ports. Many ships were seized by the North for being blockade-runners and a number of suits were brought against the government to recover them.

In 1863, Taney and three other justices handed down another famous decision designed to cripple the Northern campaign. Now Congress had never formally declared war on the Southern States, preferring to treat them as rebels. It was not the first time that a year after Fort Sumter, that Congress confirmed all of Lincoln's war acts. Taney and the other three judges declared that all the war acts of the President up to that time were unconstitutional!

### Power of Court Changed

But it so happened that in this decision, the Taney group on the Court was in a minority of four to five. For during the preceding year, Lincoln had done the trick—at least temporarily. He had appointed three Northerners to sit on the bench—three who he knew would vote the right way. (If they had voted otherwise, we can rest assured, from what we have already seen, that the Court could not have stopped Abe Lincoln and his fight for the Union and Emancipation!)

In spite of the Dred Scott decision, the Union was finally preserved and slavery abolished. But the very heart of the Dred Scott decision, proclaiming the power of the Court to pass on acts of Congress, was not abolished.

It was swept aside during a great crisis by Lincoln and by what was then a progressive, rising class of Northern industrialists. But with the defeat of their reactionary rivals of the South, the Northern manufacturers moved full steam ahead. They began to develop their monopolies and greedy trusts, extending over the entire country. And now the Supreme Court became their tool against the common people of both North and South.

Wielding that same autocratic power over legislation, the Court nullified the federal income tax law. It nullified child labor legislation. It declared unconstitutional an act barring discrimination against members of trade unions.

Today, the Court is passing a whole new series of Dred Scott decisions in the interests of the bankers and manufacturers of the American Liberty League. It is bound to continue this attempt to enslave the common people with ever increasing speed and ruthlessness—unless we take our cue from Abe Lincoln—unless we end for once and for all, the tyrannical power of the Court over the acts of Congress.

# OSTERTAG BALLOT BILL WOULD EXCLUDE LABOR FROM POLITICAL ACTION

### Communist Party Denounces Anti-Crime Bill as Clearly Unconstitutional—Tories' Fear of Farmer-Labor Party Shown

Assemblyman Ostertag's bill to bar from the ballot parties which allegedly carry on "a program of sedition or treason against the local, state or national government by radio, speech or press" was denounced by the New York District of the Communist Party as "clearly unconstitutional."

According to the measure as proposed, the Communist Party pointed out, an attempt by a minority political party to stop the proposed transit unification deal of \$200,000,000 in New York City could be termed treasonable.

The district organization appealed to all New Yorkers to wire their protests to Assemblyman Horace M. Stone, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and to Assemblyman Ostertag, at Albany.

The statement, in full, follows:  
**Party Statement**

"The series of anti-labor and anti-democratic bills introduced in the present session of the Legislature has reached its peak in the bill introduced in the State Assembly by Mr. Ostertag which would deny a place on the ballot to any party which advocates or carries on a program of sedition or of treason against the local, state or national government by radio, speech or press."

"This bill following upon the series of anti-labor bills introduced in the present session of the Legislature, reveals the real intent and hoped-for result of these measures, namely, to deprive labor and the population generally of those civil rights acquired after years of struggle."

"The Ostertag bill would define as 'treason' any political party that would fight for social measures, for the rights of labor and the preservation of the civil liberties of our people. It shows the fear of the Tories of the growing movement for a Farmer-Labor Party in the State of New York."

**Constitution Cited**  
"These measures, and especially the Ostertag bill, while parading as patriotic measures, are clearly unconstitutional, since the Constitution of the State of New York, Article I, Paragraph 8, reads:

"Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be proposed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

"The Ostertag bill uses the term 'treason' in regard not only to State and national government, but also 'local' government. Thus any attempt by a minority political party to stop the proposed New York City transit unification deal of \$200,000,000 or to secure adequate unemployment relief, or to provide adequate social services for the child, the old

and the sick, would constitute 'treason' and make that party liable to removal from the ballot.

### Asks Protest Wires

"The New York District Committee of the Communist Party appeals to the entire population of the city, conservatives as well as progressives, to immediately wire their disapproval of Mr. Ostertag's bill, Assembly No. 359, Int. 819, to:

Horace M. Stone, Chairman Judiciary Committee, Assembly Chambers, Albany, N.Y., Assemblyman, Ostertag, Assembly Chambers, Albany, N.Y., as well as to your local State representatives."

## Textile Strikers Vote Five to One To Push Walkout

ROCKDALE, Mass., Feb. 11.—A five-to-one vote in a meeting of 500 city, conservative as well as progressive, to immediately wire their disapproval of Mr. Ostertag's bill, Assembly No. 359, Int. 819, to:

Horace M. Stone, Chairman Judiciary Committee, Assembly Chambers, Albany, N.Y., Assemblyman, Ostertag, Assembly Chambers, Albany, N.Y., as well as to your local State representatives."

Three of the bosses who took part in these conferences, over \$325 a week increase for cleaners, are drawing incomes of \$35,000 to \$40,000 a year.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### ALL READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SUNDAY WORKER

are invited to attend a special meeting with

JOSEPH NORTH  
Editor of Sunday Worker  
FRIDAY, FEB. 14th, at 8:00 P.M.  
at Betsy Ross Room of Benjamin Franklin Hotel  
Ninth and Chestnut Streets  
Come and express your opinions on the Sunday Worker  
Admission Free

## Cadman Resigns from Olympic Music Group, Protesting Nazis

Charles Wakefield Cadman, famous American composer, has added his name to the growing list of those who repudiate any connection with the Olympics in Nazi Germany.

In an open letter to the press, Cadman indignantly resigned from the music committee of the Olympic festival. He gives as his reason "the persecution of racial and religious groups and the suppression of civil liberties" by the Nazis.

**Open Letter**  
The letter, sent from his home in San Diego, reads:

"A clipping from a New York newspaper reached me recently wherein it was announced that I was a member of the music committee whose duty it is to choose American music for the forthcoming Olympic Games festival in Germany."

"If I gave my consent to serve on such a committee, it was before I learned definitely and specifically

especially the reduction of relief appropriations.

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—The fight for union wages for workers on the new Decatur post office has ended in victory for the labor unions. Organized labor forced Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to overrule a low-wage decision made in December by Frank A. Carter, former president of the Atlanta Bar Association. Carter presided at a hearing of protests from labor unions over the rate.

The contract for the Decatur post office job was let to E. M. Williams, Monroe, Georgia, former

## Boycott Helps Kansas Miners Win Increases

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 11.—Strike of 300 coal miners in several small mines of the Burlingame, Scranton and Fostoria district was reported victorious yesterday with an agreement for the United Mine Workers in all but two pits.

Organization of a boycott against scab coal by the Kansas Labor Union forum, held during January in Topeka, was the final blow. After the boycott was announced Topeka and other Kansas coal dealers sold nothing but union-coal. The struck mines capitulated, with the exception of two owned by the Bell interests.

The largest firm involved, the Central Coal Co., operated by Neal Hotchkis, Jr., signed up a week ago at a meeting in Fostoria school-house.

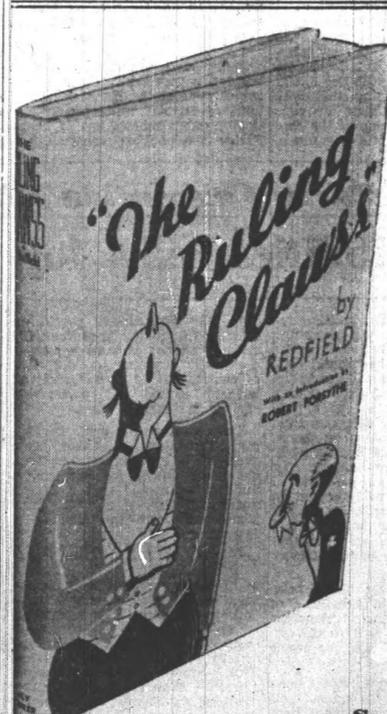
The miners won all wage demands. They reduced the present year round six-day-week to a six-day week from Sept. 1 to April 30. The remainder of the year will be worked in five-day weeks.

The way of the Party of Lenin-Stalin is the way for the American workers and farmers out of misery into plenty, out of crisis into security, out of evils of capitalism into Socialism!

State Senator Williams paid workers as low as 17 1/2 cents, an hour, disregarding the Atlanta union wage scale.

Under the new ruling, hourly rates are: Unskilled workers, hired at 17 1/2 cents, receive 40 cents; carpenters hired at 40 cents, receive 90 cents; bricklayers hired at 75 cents, receive \$1; structural steel workers hired at 40 cents, receive \$1.25.

All workmen will receive back pay for the wages they have missed since the job started. These back pay checks average more than 100 per cent of wages that have been paid.



# ONLY 18 MORE DAYS!

### Supply of Copies Will Be Exhausted March First!

HERE is your last chance to secure a copy of the handsome Subscription Edition of Redfield's hilarious book, "The Ruling Claws." Don't fail to take advantage of this special premium offer before it is too late. Remember the deadline is March 1st—only 18 more days!

Save this Coupon —  
A numbered coupon will appear in each issue of the Daily and Sunday Worker. When you have 15 consecutive coupons, bring them to our City Office, 35 E. 12th St. (store) with your dollar. If mailed, add 15c for postage. **38**

# Two Revived By Stimulus After Death

## Hymen 'Heart Pacer' to Be Used by Hospitals for Test Cases

(By United Press)  
An electrical device that has "resurrected" at least two persons who normally would have been deemed dead is being prepared for test distribution among selected hospitals throughout the country in May.

The device's inventor, Dr. Albert S. Hyman, and its sponsor, the Witkin Foundation for the Study and Prevention of Heart Disease, believe it will save the lives of many persons doomed to death without it. Angina Pectoris, certain types of Coronary Thrombosis, and many types of shock.

Dr. Hyman, director of the Witkin Foundation, demonstrated the "starter" Monday night to the section of aviation medicine of the District Naval Reserve Medical Corps. It is scarcely as large as a hand flashlight and uses only one-fifth volt of electricity.

Action of the "starter" is based, Dr. Hyman explained, on the fact that the natural "pace maker" of the heart consists of cells in the right auricle that develop an electric current of about 1/1000 volt. It is that current, he said, that causes the heart muscle to contract and expand.

The artificial pace maker has a gold plated needle that is inserted in the electricity producing center of the heart. It supplies the current after the "dead" heart has quit producing and after a short period, under favorable circumstances, the cells resume their work and life continues.

A requisite of success is that the Hyman device be used not more than ten or twelve minutes after the heart has stopped.

In experiments in Beth David Hospital, Dr. Hyman said, his invention has been used in seven cases and succeeded in two.

Jacob Witkin, head of the Witkin Foundation, said he will supply hospitals with Hyman instruments for experiment and that physicians may have them within six months.

# Death Halts Work Of Negro Painter On Leaders of Race

## (Cruiser News Agency)

Arrangements are being made for a memorial display of the works of Earle Richardson, promising young Negro artist who committed suicide a month ago while working on a W. P. A. art project.

Plans for the display were announced by white and Negro fellow-artists following a decision by the W. P. A. that Richardson would not be represented at Harlem's West 135th Street branch library by his mural of the achievements of the Negro people.

Sketches for the murals were completed by Richardson before his death and have caused wide and favorable comment. They are now on exhibition in the reading room of the library. The sketches depicted noted Negro revolutionary figures.

Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, famous revolutionary leaders in the fight for abolition of chattel slavery in this country are represented, as are Toussaint L'Ouverture, outstanding leader of the historic revolution of Haitian slaves, and Estevanico, the Moroccan slave who was one of the first explorers of America.

# Taxicab Driver Beaten for Letter To Militant Paper

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Two cracked ribs, a twisted shoulder and many bruises on Don West, taxi driver, show the disapproval which the Yellow Taxi Cab drivers' union feels towards his writings in the Western Worker, Communist paper of San Francisco.

West had described in letters to the Western Worker the rank and file work within the Taxi Cab Union. There were several threats by unknown persons and also by recognized agents of the company, which indicated that his articles were drawing fire.

# Farley—Strong Arm Man Of Roosevelt Machine

## Political Hi-jacker of the Cabinet Has Made Postal Department Saving at the Expense of \$80,000,000 in Workers' Wages

Who is this James A. Farley, Postmaster General, who will shortly leave the Cabinet to direct the Roosevelt presidential campaign?

As chairman of the Democratic National Committee he is an important star in the Democratic heaven. Alfred E. Smith gave Farley his first real push-up in 1924 when he appointed him to the New York State Athletic Commission; he reappointed him four times. Farley thus rose to political eminence on a flood of free athletic passes. He controlled the commission until he resigned to take his oath as Postmaster General.

When Alfred E. Smith was defeated in 1928, Farley deserted his erstwhile patron for Roosevelt. Jim's talents as "America's fastest contactor" were put to good use before the convention in lining up delegates and after it, as campaign manager. He was given the post office stewardship as the customary reward.

More important, he became chief patronage-dispenser. As such, he had a significant part in New Deal legislation, for job-hungry Congressmen were given to understand they would get their patronage if only when the President got his legislation.

"Gory with Plunder"  
As chief Democratic spoilsman, Farley has handed out jobs right and left to supporters of Roosevelt. He appointed the late Pat Malloy, Tulsa, Okla., oil king, as Assistant Attorney General. He made L. C. Roberts, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Roberts' former engineering firm in Atlanta was found to be receiving an over-riding commission of one per cent on a public works project for the University of Georgia, so that Roberts was dropped from the Public Works Board. Farley made reactionary Harry Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War. As Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, Washington press commentators, have pointed out: "Jim's hands are gory with plunder and his judgment at times is as atrocious as his greed." (Harper's, March, 1935)

The National Civil Service Reform League claims that under Roosevelt 60,000 people have obtained jobs in the Federal government without regard to fitness; certainly the thousands of jobs created in the "recovery" agencies have been staffed by Farley primarily with regard to "loyalty" wherever he could control them.

But in condemning him, critics miss the real point of his function in the Roosevelt machine. According to Pearson and Allen: "It is his job to do the political strong-arming, the political bumping off and the hi-jacking with which no President of the United States can afford to sully his hands. . . . But the hand is the hand of the President." (Emphasis ours.—L. R. A.)

Farley is proud of his business career. For fifteen years he was with U. S. Gypsum Co. as salesman. He rose from this to become president of James A. Farley & Co., dealing in building materials. Finally, about the time he captured the chairmanship of the New York State Democratic Committee,

his company had absorbed seven other companies and he had become head of General Builders Supply Corp. and king of New York building suppliers.

But Farley's crowning business achievement is his "economical" administration of the Post Office. He early determined to "balance the budget." The "New Deal" for postal employees came in the shape of a 15 per cent cut in wages. This, with a 3 1/2 per cent deduction for the retirement fund, made postal workers' incomes over 25 per cent less than in 1931. Salary cuts, compulsory furloughs, suspension of promotions and of the filling of vacancies after July 1, 1932, accounted for \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 savings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935—\$80,000,000 out of postal wages.

In March, 1934, three postal workers' organizations sent a letter to Farley protesting against new measures of speed-up, wage-cuts and other economies, stating: "It is quite plain that the major portion of this further saving of some \$70,000,000 must again come out of postal wages."

Subs Starve  
While Farley was thus ruthlessly exploiting regular postoffice workers under sweat-shop conditions, 25,000 substitute postal workers, who had been on the list for anywhere from four to eleven years, were starving on wages of less than \$6 a week and unable to get relief because of their connections with the government. Yet in 1933 there were already 20,000 vacancies waiting to be filled. And when Congress passed the Mead bill providing a minimum of 100 hours of work a month for postal substitutes and a minimum of \$15 a week for regular employees, Farley persuaded Roosevelt to veto it.

Farley also reduced mail deliveries. He made profits from stamp collectors by the dubious method of printing deliberate "mistakes" (printers' mistakes) and a way of commemorating issues. At the end of the first year he announced a "surplus" of \$12,000,000. However, the real expense of the Post Office Department has always been the millions spent for franked mail, air and ship subsidies, and second class rates reduced to far under cost through pressure from publishers. Counting in these items which Farley completely ignored, the Post Office really had a \$52,000,000 deficit.

Farley was the crowning of a "good business man" not only for his budget savings at the expense of the postal workers, but also for his anti-union policies. Miserable conditions stimulated militant activity and protest from organized postal workers. Farley instituted a reign of terror and dragged the red herring to the front.

Farley stands for the spoils system of government. Some ghost-writer puts words like "Jefferson," "Bill of Rights" and "social justice" into his mouth, but at heart Farley is a political mobman.

# Ninth Party Convention Discussion Possibilities Exist for Further Development of Chicago Labor Party

The struggle against political reaction and against the worsening of economic conditions and for the demands of labor has found concrete expression in the formation of the Chicago and Cook County Labor Party, organized at a conference attended by delegates from sixty-three local unions of the A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhoods. This conference was held Nov. 10, 1935, and elected an executive committee of nineteen members, and adopted an anti-capitalist program of struggle of twenty-one demands of labor.

This action serves as a good beginning to rally the forces of labor against reaction.

The developing fascist tendencies on a local scale in the State of Illinois find expression in numerous assaults upon the civil rights and the standard of living of the people of Illinois.

There is a systematic attack upon trade unions. Trade union halls have been raided, injunctions have been freely issued against strikes and wholesale arrests of strikers have taken place as in the recent bus drivers' strike and casket-makers' strike. The National Guard was called upon by Governor Horner to smash the metal workers' strike in Decatur, Ill. Soldiers' Field was denied to the Chicago Federation of Labor to celebrate Labor Day. In Chicago there is a definite denial of the right to demonstrate and assemble on streets. Demonstrations are brutally broken up, as in the case of the Aug. 31 anti-war demonstration. Anti-labor legislation which virtually bars new parties from the ballot by requiring them to get 300 signatures from each of fifty counties in the State has been enacted by the Horner Democratic New Deal administration. This, of course, is aimed to hinder the development of the Farmer-Labor Party and keep the Communist and Socialist Parties off the ballot.

Growing Trade Union Sentiment  
Other legislation is being prepared, such as the Graham-Weber proposals, which intend to outlaw working class organizations, to prohibit the use of halls and the right of workers to assemble. The Chi-

# Report Holds Insanity Rise Due to Speedup

## Akron Survey Shows a 17 Per Cent Increase in Past Two Years

AKRON, O., Feb. 11.—Increased speed-up in Akron factories is the chief cause for the 17 per cent increase of insanity in Summit county during the past two years, according to a declaration by Probate Judge Dean F. May in connection with his official annual report just made public. Akron, with its Goodrich and Firestone rubber plants is the chief industrial center of Summit county. The three "sit-down" strikes in Akron rubber plants during the past two weeks were to some extent protests against greater speed-up.

The Probate Judge's report shows 315 persons declared insane in this county last year.

The other side of the picture, says the report, shows big estates growing bigger. In the year just finished 138 persons left estates large enough to be above inheritance tax exemptions. The year before that there were eighty-one such estates.

# Minor Urges Farmer-Labor Party in Akron

AKRON, O., Feb. 11.—Akron rubber workers were congratulated by Robert Minor, member of the Communist Party, Sunday night on their success in sit-down strikes at Firestone and Goodrich Rubber Companies.

Minor, speaking before a mass meeting of Akron workers, told the strikers they were setting an example for workers throughout the nation.

Continuous wage cuts and speed-up have been a policy of the companies, Minor pointed out. The strikes have been results of these policies and not as immediate grievances.

Urging the rubber workers to back industrial unionism and the Farmer-Labor Party, Minor was applauded loudly by his audience.

"You don't want the company union," Minor said. "Why follow the political parties that are company unions on the political field and controlled by big companies like the Goodrich."

# Liberties Union To Test Ordinance Against Leaflets

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—Charles Bennett, a W. P. A. worker, was arrested here for distribution leaflets giving the Communist position of the Supreme Court and the A. A. A. He was released on \$100 cash bond until the case comes up in court tomorrow.

Anson H. Bigelow, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, announced that he will test the constitutionality of the city ordinance which prohibits the distribution of handbills.

# YOUR HEALTH

## Medical Advisory Board

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

Arthritis of the Shoulder  
A. T., LOUISVILLE, Ky., writes: "I am now 67 years of age and have been in splendid health until very recently. For the last few months, I have suffered from rheumatic pains in the arm and shoulder. I fasted seven days, taking only orange juice. Please advise as to remedy, and foods which I should avoid."

FROM the brief description of your symptoms in your letter, your condition is very likely one of chronic arthritis of the shoulder joints. Because of your age, this type of arthritis is a degenerative one, or in other words, produced by the wear and tear of constant use.

The treatment of this condition depends on a number of factors. In the first place, all sources of infection must be cleared up, such as infected teeth or tonsils, and constipation. Secondly, you must rest as much as possible and avoid the use of the shoulder joints, particularly lifting heavy objects. Thirdly, application of heat in the form of baking, hot water bottle, or hot epon salt stipes. For the latter, dissolve a handful of epsom salts in a basin of hot water and immerse a flannel cloth. Apply this cloth to the affected parts but be sure to avoid scalding the skin. This should be done twice daily.

There are no medicines that will cure the condition. Hence, advertised cures have no merit. We would, therefore, advise you to save your money and not buy any patent medicines. Should you have a great deal of pain, have the following powder made up:

Sodium salicylate—Grains 7.  
Sodium bicarbonate—Grains 13  
and take one every three hours with a glass of water for several doses. This is a simple and inexpensive medicine, and offers great relief in painful conditions.

The question of food is important. If you are overweight, you must avoid sweets, starchy and fatty foods. Your diet should be what is known as a high vitamin diet, consisting of fresh fruits and vegetables. A glass of orange juice in the morning and a glass of lemon juice in the evening should be taken before meals. Avoid canned, pickled, spiced or any other preserved foods. Meats are not forbidden, particularly if they are broiled. Fried, stewed meats should not be eaten. Fresh fish, preferably broiled or boiled, may be eaten twice or three times weekly.

If your condition persists, we would advise you to see an orthopedic surgeon, or visit an orthopedic clinic in a hospital in your vicinity for careful examination and treatment.

# The Ruling Claw



"He just fired half the plant because they couldn't move fast enough."

# TUNING IN

- WEAF—600 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—700 Kc. WABC—860 Kc. WEVD—1200 Kc.
- Kreun, Tenor
- 7:30-WEAF—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- WOR—Lone Star Band—Sketch
- WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner—Sketch
- WABC—Kate Smith, Songs
- 7:45-WEAF—Our American Schools—WJZ—Ella Logan, Songs
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Character Quartet
- WOR—Lucas Heister, Commentator
- WJZ—Lucas Heister; Phil Dusey, Baritone; Men About Town Trio
- WABC—Cavaliers of America
- WEVD—"Undercurrents of the News"—Bruce Oliver
- 8:15-WEAF—Travel Talk
- WEVD—Louis Waldman—Talk
- 8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra
- WOR—Broadway Band Wagon
- WJZ—Frank Simon Concert Band
- WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians
- WEVD—Boyce and MacFarlane—Two Piano Team
- 8:45-WEVD—Travel Talk
- 9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Van Steeden Orch.; Amateur Revue
- Jack Benny, Commentator, Guest
- WJZ—Carnegie Pipe Club
- WABC—Lily Pons, Soprano
- WOR—Tommy McLaughlin, Songs
- 9:15-WEAF—New Jersey Crawford
- 9:30-WOR—Wallenstein Sinfonietta
- WJZ—The Main High Up, Sketch
- WEVD—Warden Lewis E. Law
- WABC—Ray Noble Orchestra; Connie Boswell, Songs
- 10:00-WEAF—State of the Non-Former President Herbert Hoover, From Portland, Ore.
- WEVD—Marital Problems
- WJZ—John Charles Thomas, Baritone; Concert Orchestra
- WABC—Gang Busters—Sketch
- WEVD—Air Guide—Sketch
- 10:15-WEAF—Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra
- 10:30-WEAF—Variety Musicale
- WABC—Variety Musicale
- WJZ—Senator Truhar H. Vanderberg, of Michigan at National Republican Lincoln Day Dinner
- WABC—Statesmanship of Lincoln and the Political Outlook—Dr. C. P. Friess, President, University of Wisconsin
- WEVD—Evening Musicale
- 11:00-WEAF—Duchin Concert Ensemble
- WOR—New Concert Ensemble
- WABC—Dance Music (To 1:00 A. M.)
- 11:15-WEAF—Spanish Musicale
- 11:30-WEAF—Dance Music (To 1:00 A. M.)
- WOR—Dance Music (To 1:30 A. M.)
- WJZ—Light Orchestra
- 12:00-WEAF—Butterfly
- WJZ—Shander, Violin; Rines Orch. WEVD—Dance Music

# HOME LIFE

## By Ann Barton

FROM Oregon, Mrs. E. S. M. writes:—"I just heard a news announcement over the 'March of Time' that a Mrs. Eaton has been denied custody of her children because she is liberal minded, because she is not a Christian, and because she believes in knowledge. It made me so sick at heart I just had to sit down and write. You see, I have a ten-month old baby, and one can readily understand what this woman's reaction must have been when she heard the sentence. In getting her divorce from her husband, one can say she is much better off, because any man who will charge his wife with being an unfit mother because she believes in knowledge and free thought is not worthy of the name of man."

"THIS case has in it every bit of the fascist brutality that is existent in Germany today, and in other fascist countries, and no doubt this husband would make a good tool for some American Hitler. There seems to be plenty of them in the market for power, and I'm sure the likes of him can get good pay for his hire."

"I know too that this woman has the sympathy of every honest free thinking American, and that term doesn't include only the Communists, as this husband would so like to think. And neither does he like to think that his wife is the only person in these United States that has the idea that 'democracy' for the few won't be the final solution to society's ills."

"THIS case isn't the misfortune of this woman alone. It is the case of every free-thinking woman in America. If we let this judge get away with this judgment we can all soon be giving up our children to some 'patriotic' state institution because we believe in free speech and free thought, and because our ideas don't agree with those of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Ford who have the money to buy the judges in this country. We have to make the case of this woman, our case because it affects the rights of every working-class and liberal-minded mother in the United States. We can't permit Fascism in this country to take our children from us. This case is too close to Fascism to be shaken off with a shrug."

"I DIDN'T catch the name of the judge, or the place, and I wish that these would be printed in your column so we might send protests to this judge for his action. Also I think this case should be taken up and discussed, not only in your column, but in all women's organizations and anywhere where a handful of women get together."

"We just can't permit our children to be taken from us in this outrageous manner. Let's show this judge that he acted without taking into consideration the other women in America."

Protests should go to Master In Chancery, Robert Grossman, Newark, N. J.

# Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2671 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric and 1 1/4 yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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# Further Development of Chicago Labor Party

By E. SMITH (Chicago)

The complete text of Earl Browder's report to the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the basic Party document around which pre-convention discussion can be built, is now available in pamphlet form. This report, "Build the United People's Front," is published by the Workers Library Publishers, New York, and is priced at ten cents.

Central Federation of Labor, Jan. 5, when all progressive delegates including Socialists and Communists jointly supported three resolutions introduced by local unions.

These resolutions cited the announced candidacy of Charles Willis (member of International Association of Machinists Local 34 and managing editor of the Federation News) as a representative of the Eleventh Senatorial District on the Republican ticket as an "embarrassment to organized labor" and criticized this announcement which appeared in the official organ as "improper use of the Federation News." The resolutions sharply criticized the policies of "elect your friends and punish your enemies." The reactionaries tried every maneuver to defeat these resolutions by offering amendments to the motions, motions to adjourn, making long speeches to kill time and confuse the issues involved. But in spite of all these maneuvers, the resolutions were forced to a vote and were carried in one instance by a majority of 48 to 96.

Outstanding Victory  
The meeting of Jan. 5 recorded one of the most outstanding victories for the progressives in years and denotes a turning in the tide, away from the policies of class collaboration to that of class struggle. The earlier part of the meeting a communication from William Green citing the resolutions and actions taken at the 55th A. F. of L. convention and calling upon all central labor bodies to endorse same was read. This communication was adopted with the "correction" that the Chicago Federation of Labor is not opposed to the movement for industrial unions.

is a staunch supporter of Roosevelt and the Democratic administration.

Roosevelt No Barrier to Fascism  
The arguments of the Labor Party supporters must prove to Walker and all other delegates who support Roosevelt as a lesser evil, that Roosevelt is no obstacle to bar the path of the fascists, but, on the contrary, has given one concession after another to his opponents from the right. Only the building of a broad Farmer-Labor Party that will be truly representative of the workers and farmers, impoverished middle classes, based on a program of class struggle can be an instrument to defeat reaction.

The growing fascist tendencies, together with an increasing urge for struggle of the masses in trade unions, has compelled many labor leaders to change their minds about many of their former ideas and to make a break in one form or another in the direction of class struggle.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is the largest labor parliament in the nation, situated in the heart of the country's industrial center. It is fast becoming the center of gravity for all progressive elements within the trade union field that are seeking political expression. Inasmuch as the political groupings seem at the present time, already the progressive bloc shows definite trends to shape within the framework of the Chicago Federation of Labor the most powerful weapon for independent political action which will draw as a magnet thousands of workers, organized and unorganized, into its ranks.

Militant Traditions  
It is necessary to recall that the Chicago Federation of Labor has militant fighting traditions. In 1917 the great stockyards strike led to complete organization of the 50,000 Chicago packing house workers and 200,000 nationally. The great steel strike in 1919, which was led by Comrade William Z. Foster, was also initiated in the Chicago Federation of Labor. For a number of years the Chicago Federation of Labor conducted and played a leading role in the fight for the recognition of the Soviet

Union. These militant traditions must be carried forward in the present changing political and economic situation.

The tasks confronting all progressives in the Chicago Federation of Labor are: the building of the Chicago and Cook County Labor Party into a party representative of the labor and other organizations as an independent political party organized into industrial unions. To date the Cook County Labor Party is too narrow, with only about thirty unions affiliated.

Future Tasks  
The Labor Party executive, headed by David McVey, chairman, has not carried on any effective activity by involving all the Labor Party supporters in a real campaign to visit local unions for more affiliations. If the Cook County Labor Party expects (of course it should) to put up candidates in the 1936 elections, it must begin to play an active part in the life of the people in Cook County and in the State by reacting to the needs of the masses. It is not sufficient to adopt a good program. A real effort must be made to put this program into life. It must be brought to the masses. A successful campaign in the coming elections means that this movement cannot be limited to trade unions, but that all workers and farmers and including sympathetic organizations must be reached and their support solicited to become part of the Cook County Labor Party.

The danger of inactivity and the failure to boldly take immediate advantage of the great possibilities existing, will not only hinder the development of the Labor Party, but will result in serious setbacks to the movement.

In this connection, the Communists in the trade unions must assume major responsibility by becoming active members of the organization committee of the Labor Party, putting themselves at the disposal of the Labor Party executive by visiting unions, selling literature and distributing leaflets, etc., and popularizing the coming Gorman mass meeting, which will be held on March 1, in all sections of the trade unions.

# A Letter about Chrysler

By LOU LEWIS

LET NOBODY say that the big shot executives aren't generous people. According to recent reports \$85,000,000 in gifts were gifted away between March and December 1935. My eyes well with tears and my heart fills with whatever it is a heart fills with as I contemplate these figures.

Walter Chrysler, for example, gave away 40,000 shares of Chrysler common valued at about four million bucks. Cyrus H. McCormick of the Chicago McCormicks handed out about a million and a half bucks' worth of International Harvester stock. And John D. Rockefeller Junior actually presented to someone twenty-seven million dollars in one fell swoop as a gift during last June.

Nice people. Here the reds keep saying that these people are exploiters and what not, and they just give away more money than you and I can sanely imagine without taking a coniumption.

Maybe we don't think about these gifts so kindly because we didn't get any of those gifts. Sour grapes that's all. But in all honesty should we be disgusted with the capitalists because they're so kind? Heaven forbid! Isn't kindness its own reward?

And what a reward it turns out to be! You see on the first of the year 1936 higher taxes went into effect. Now these big timers watched over by a loving government, knew long enough in advance to make their arrangements. Some of them actually waited till the last days of 1935 but they all got in under the line. In December, for instance, some twenty million dollars were taxed as gifts under the old schedule.

For another thing, the gifts probably went to relatives and thus reduced the inheritance tax to be eventually paid. So it was a nice reward.

For those of you who are worrying about what these guys are going to do to avoid taxes next year I have a word of encouragement. Remember, Love will always find a way.

## This Business of Taxes

ONE OF the chief sources of the ravings of the Hearst Press and the Liberty League is taxes. From the vehemence and roarings these people put into the subject you'd think that they actually paid so very much in taxes that it had an effect on their comfort or on their spending power.

Yet everybody knows that only a couple of years ago poor Mr. Morgan paid almost no taxes because he chowed so many heavy losses. People were so moved by these losses in fact that some columnist seriously suggested that a collection be taken up for old J. P.

When you get down to brass tacks in considering the subject, you find a couple of peculiar things. First of all, it's the poor pay most of the taxes. The next thing to strike you is that the rich don't pay the taxes out of their own pockets. Either they find cute ways to avoid payment or they find equally cute ways to pass on the burden of the taxes to the working class. That's done through increased exploitation—through higher prices . . . and through the devious ways they use to take money back from the government by legal trickery a couple of years after they've paid the money to the tax collector.

Total up the money that's been given back to the big corporations over the past ten years and you'll get some idea of the truth of this statement. All they did was to let the Government hold the money for a while—then they quietly lobbed, brought suits, finagled, and lo and behold you get a headline in the press saying that Mellon or some one of these companies got back so and so many millions of dollars.

You, on the other hand, when you pay your taxes, in high prices, in sales taxes, gasoline taxes, license taxes (whether it's a dog license or a marriage license) you pay 'em and they stay paid. You don't get a cent back.

## What They Do With Your Money

AND now some smart pupil in the back of the room pops up to ask "Well, what do they do with the taxes we pay?"

Well, outside of the schools, the roads and other things which you can see and which work more for the benefit of the capitalists—who, relatively speaking, pay less taxes than the rest of the population—than they do for the rank and file American, the government does a lot of things with the tax money.

Your taxes carry marines to China, for instance, to put down those "bandit" Communists who think that the Chinese peasants have a right to freedom and food. They carry warships to Cuba to see that Batista doesn't have too much trouble with the Cuban proletariat. They keep the National Guard available to break your strikes and the militia around to clamp martial law on territories like Indiana where the workers fight for their rights.

Yes, and your taxes pay salaries of men like Judge Callahan in Alabama and the cost of cases like the Scottsboro case . . . which has stood the taxpayers a pretty penny.

Your taxes go to pay salaries to Supreme Court Judges so that they may usurp the power to declare unconstitutional any law which works in the slightest way for the benefit of the workers.

What happens to only two-thirds of the taxes. What about the remaining one-third? Ha, ha, the joke's on you. The money is handed back to the bankers in the form of interest on government bonds. So they've got you coming and they've got you going and life is sweet (for the rich) tra la.

## Would a Labor Party Help?

ONE of the main arguments for the Farmer-Labor Party is that it can actually weaken capitalism—that it can actually force the capitalists to pay for the costs of unemployment insurance—that it can put a stop to this silly farce of taxing the rich with one hand and giving them back the money with the other hand (and giving them interest besides).

You see, with political power in the hands of the anti-fascist and anti-capitalist forces (the terms are rapidly getting to be synonymous) the cute tricks the rich use to avoid payment of taxes could be circumvented. The Farmer-Labor government could expose the methods used by these people to beat the tax rap. It could make them pay.

Wouldn't it be a grand thing, comrades, if Morgan and the rest could actually be made to pay for the fine service their government gives them? And wouldn't it be especially grand if right during the time they were actually made to pay, the government stopped being exclusively theirs and went to work for the majority of the population of the U. S. A.?

It's a thought. Not for tomorrow. For today.

## LITTLE LEFTY



# Abolitionists Were 'Reds' in Their Day

## The Road to Civil War Was Strewn with Victims of the Slave Power

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

ABRAHAM LINCOLN stood at the head of the American people in a revolutionary period in American history when they performed great revolutionary acts—the Civil War and the emancipation of the Negro from chattel slavery.

His merit was that he rose to those occasions. But he was not alone in his generation. The abolition of Negro slavery was the subject of agitation long before the firing on Fort Sumter. Far back in the thirties, William Lloyd Garrison had set up a printing press in the loft of a New England barn. From there he demanded "immediate, unconditional, emancipation" in the pages of his "Liberator."

Slowly and painfully the abolitionist movement grew. Considered an obscure and seditious movement, it drew the frowns and then the fire of the financial interests of the North and South.

To be an abolitionist in the long years before the Civil War was to be a Jacobin of the Jeffersonian period or a red of a later day.

OUT in the state that came to be Lincoln's own, Owen Lovejoy was killed at the door of his newspaper office by a pro-slavery mob. He had dared to speak out for the emancipation of the black man. That crime took place at Alton, Illinois, on the heights above the Mississippi, not far above St. Louis.

In Indianapolis, Henry Ward Beecher (always to play a Liberal wishy-washy role) beheld with horror the mob attack upon the abolitionist newspaper of that town. He did nothing about it, as was his wont.

In Boston a "mobocracy in broadcloth," led by the future president of the powerful Shawmut Bank, pursued Garrison through the streets, breaking up his meetings and compelling him to seek safety in the jail.

Bloodhounds were used to track down abolitionists, as though they were common criminals. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, champion of suffrage and enemy of slavery, was attacked by police and mobsters with a fire hose, and that occurred in a number of other cases. In a presidential message to Congress, Andrew Jackson recommended that anti-slavery literature be declared seditious, as tending to rouse the slaves to revolt.

In 1831, Nat Turner, heroic Negro slave, raised the banner of revolution in Virginia. He was defeated by the superior force of the Slave Power. He paid for his heroism with his life, sentenced as a traitor to Virginia. With him the issue

was not to die. Twenty-eight years later, John Brown at the head of his eighteen men was to attempt a new revolution in his attack on Harper's Ferry.

THROUGHOUT this period of turmoil and agitation, Lincoln treaded a middle course. Only once did he discuss the revolutionary course that he was to follow later—in his "House Divided" speech at Springfield in 1858. Then he said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. Even that was not so far as 'the irrepressible conflict' of another outstanding politician, William H. Seward, which was blamed later for John Brown's raid, and thereby lost the Republican nomination.

During those years of agitation, the United States was undergoing a great transformation. The child Lincoln had been born deep in the Kentucky wilderness, in a world of prairie schooners, of battles with the soil and the forest. The man Lincoln entered the White House, in a country where the railroad had already spread its tracks, where capitalism was building itself in the textile mills and other manufacturing of New England. This rising industrial interest doomed the Slave Power. It was the great blind ally of abolition. For, it had to have "free labor." Uniting the free soil farmers of the West and these industrialists of the East, Lincoln rode into the White House.

There he proceeded slowly, pushed on step by step. The abolitionists thundered at him. Wendell Phillips and Garrison and Frederick Douglass, outstanding Negro of that day, hurled criticisms at the man in the White House for his slow course. These criticisms, events disclosed, were justified. Lincoln was compelled to do eventually that which the abolitionists said all along that he must do—

## LINCOLN Answers MORGAN HEARST DUPONT SMITH

"I HOLD, if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work. He would have made them with mouths only, and no hands; and if He had ever made another class that he had intended should do all the work and none of the eating, He would have made them without mouths and with all hands."—Abraham Lincoln. From short autobiography written for his friend, Mr. Fell, of Springfield, Ill., in 1858.

proclaim the freedom of the Negro slaves.

THE merit of Lincoln is that he grew with events. He did not fall in his first presidential address, to fling a challenge at the U. S. Supreme Court, the con- veying for the upholding of chattel slavery. He did not fail to declare for the right of revolution—in a statement which comes down through the years of American history, to restate the opinions and philosophy of Jefferson on revolution. He won the critical interest of Karl Marx, who realized the deep significance of this American conflict. Over in England, it was

the agitation and mass action initiated by Marx and the International Workingmen's Association which prevented England from entering into the war on the side of her natural ally, the South. It is not unsafe to say that Lincoln was influenced vaguely by Marx's viewpoint on the crisis.

AND thus Lincoln came to embody in our history the very anti-slavery struggle itself, partly because he became a conspicuous martyr for it. Beyond him and before him, there were voices raised against chattel slavery. The road to the Civil War was covered with the victims of the Slave Power, not only the thousands of Negroes in the South suffering under the lash of the slave-owner, but those who were persecuted for daring to raise their voice against such evils.

That is a page from our history little known. There is no better time to recall it than on this anniversary, when those who fight for full rights for the Negro and for the end of all exploitation are subject to the same attacks from those in power as were the men and women who stood for abolition. For them—the "reds"—Lincoln speaks out from the past for their right to put forth their views. He stands for the right of the people to change their government, either through their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right of overthrowing it—these are the very words he used in his first inaugural address.

CAPITALISM and its products, wage slavery and joblessness and war, today stand before the American people as the Slave Power and chattel slavery stood in the days of Lincoln. The "reds" are the inheritors of 1861. They and the wider labor movement are faced with the same Supreme Court that Lincoln and the abolitionists

were confronted within their time. As the Slave Power used that court, so are the most reactionary capitalists using it today. As the Slave Power went to an inglorious end, because it could offer to America only a deeper and darker era, so capitalism today (having played its part), able only to save itself with the barbarous stage of fascism, will go down before those who stand for struggle against autocracy just as Lincoln did in his day.

## MOVIES

### Bad Boys at New Low

"SOAK THE RICH," a Paramount film produced and directed by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Featuring Walter Connolly, Ilka Chase, Mary Taylor, John Howard, Lionel Stander. Photographed by Leon Shamroy. Playing at the Astor Theatre.

### By DAVID PLATT

BEN HECHT and Charles MacArthur, the two self-styled bad boys of the film, have sunk to a new low in this awful, tedious, unfunny film about the rich and the radical, which, unless I am mistaken, will sound like sweet music to the ears of the so-called "Liberty" Leaguers in their comic opera battle with Roosevelt.

Hecht and MacArthur, those two Astoria, Long Island, clowns who left Hollywood to make artistic films independent of the industry, in "Soak the Rich" set out to kid the Communists, Democrats, Anarchists, students, professors, millionaires, G-men, all in good clean fun without partisanship or ill feeling, but the net result of their lunatic assault while it is not exactly a film that calls for picketing, is a sock in the eye to everybody except the rich, who in the last scene win over the radicals with champagne and sandwiches, thereby ending the movement to restore Professor Popper to his class in advanced economics. The Professor was suspended for writing the pamphlet "Soak the Rich."

"SOAK the Rich," unlike "Red Salute," which was dead serious for war and against radicalism, is a deliberately unserious and crazy burlesque of the student movement, organized, so we are told, to overthrow the universities and "burn them over to the intellectuals to whom they belong." Towards the beginning of the picture the leader of the radicals gets involved with the daughter of the millionaire owner of the university and everything else in sight. Love the great leveller starts work. The girl decides to become a radical to the discomfort of her boy friend who believes that kissing "is as good as kissing your individuality goodbye." Kissing is a capitalist vice, revolutionaries must have none of it. The wit and humor is mostly all in this vein, but it never comes off the way it was intended. The students stage a fire-hose demonstration in the dean's office; the dean was about to call in the fire department himself to give the students a lesson in "Americanism," but the students beat him to it; the cops beat up the students. Later the girl is kidnapped by a lunatic disguised as an anarchist; G-men are called in and these are the only half-way amusing scenes in the picture; the White House is called up. The film winds up when the radicals are won over to the side of the rich, Popper is restored to his class, but the Communists and the Democrats remain lampooned all in good clean fun. But is it such clean fun? Listen to some of the Communist speeches: "the world will call us nuts and long-haired idiots—well, the first thing we do is shave our heads" . . . "Comrades, let us proceed with the revolution, we have had enough of oratory . . . we have to organize intellectually" . . . "Kill Philpots" . . . good clean fun.

BUT there is a faint suspicion of something more sinister behind lines like these coming from the rich: "What difference does it make who threw the bomb, Communists or Democrats? Everybody is soaking the rich." "It's the revolution. Get the White House on the phone. I knew something like this would happen if the Democrats got into office." Al Smith said much the same thing in his Liberty League speech. I am not saying that Hecht and MacArthur were paid by John Raskob to make the film. It just happens that this kind of nonsense is the sort of stuff that plays right into the hands of the reactionaries.

Hecht-MacArthur have been falling hard towards torism ever since they came to Long Island. "Scoundrel" had a couple of vicious attacks against labor. "Once in a Blue Moon" tried to kid the revolution but proved a terrible dud. "Soak the Rich" continues the good clean fun. It's about time these two birds out in Astoria took stock of themselves. So far their last few films have kidded no one but themselves.

# BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

## Soviet Democracy Marches On

WHILE in the United States "democracy" takes the form of wage cuts, unemployment and insecurity, of tear-gas bombs, mass poisoning (from rock dust and halowax fumes), increasing terror and violence for workers—and five million-dollar government awards to robber barons like Charles M. Schwab; in the Soviet Union not merely Time, but life "marches on!"

Just how, and with what Gulliver-strides Soviet democracy has been forging ahead on all fronts you can read for yourself in a compact and well-printed little volume entitled "The Soviet Union: 1935. A Symposium by Soviet Leaders" (International Publishers, 440 pages, illustrated, \$1.25). Here, direct from the men who know, are the answers to scores of questions which you and your friends have asked about the economic, political and cultural problems of the first workers' society in history. Composed largely of reports—many of which have already been widely circulated in newspaper or pamphlet form—this book is not only an arsenal of facts illustrating the enormous material advances of the Soviet Union since the Bolsheviks took power under mandate from the Russian masses, but also a stimulating "close-up" view of the great Soviet leaders in action.

The keynote of this volume is in Joseph Stalin's celebrated remarks on "technique and people," spoken on the occasion of his talk with Soviet metal producers in December, 1934. Criticizing the narrow and mechanical interpretation of the old slogan, "Technique decides everything," Stalin cleared the ground for the budding Stakhanov movement in these words:

"Since we have already learned to value technique, it is time to declare plainly that the chief thing now is the people who have mastered technique. . . . We must cherish every capable and intelligent worker, we must cherish and cultivate him. People must be cultivated as tenderly and carefully as a gardener cultivates a favorite fruit tree. We must train, help to grow, offer prospects, promote at the proper time, transfer to other work at the proper time when a man is not equal to his job, and not wait until he has finally come to grief." (Emphasis in original.)

A more startling contrast to the entire ideology and trend of Fascism it would be difficult to discover anywhere outside of Communist literature. And this contrast is driven home by the actual records of Soviet achievement presented by the other contributors to the volume.

In the economic sphere, V. M. Molotov reminds us that while world capitalist industrial production declined by 25 per cent in the period 1929-1934, Soviet output increased by 139 per cent. Reporting on technical progress before the Regional Congress of Soviets in Moscow (January, 1935) the late V. V. Kulyshchev stated that, in 1933 and 1934, the following new plants were put into operation: six machine-building units, eleven electric power stations, sixty-nine coal mines (total reserves of nearly \$4 billion tons), seven iron and steel plants, in excess of twelve non-ferrous and chemical plants in different sections of the Food Industry, and dozens of units serving the lighter industries. Further—and while world capitalism is frantically seeking a way out of "over-production" by way of mass starvation and war—Soviet enterprises in course of con-

struction include: forty factories of the Commissariat of Light Industry, thirty-five plants of the Wood Industry, thirty-five factories for the Food Industry and thirty-three for Local Industry.

Along with this intensive industrial development (and an ever-increasing productivity of labor due to technical and managerial improvements) goes a steady rise in agricultural efficiency. J. A. Yokovlev reports on the growing strength of the collective farms, particularly in connection with the Model Rules of the Agricultural Artels and the work of the Farm Shock Workers. Although there were some 4,000,000 peasant households still outside the collective farm movement, as well as appreciable remnants of the kulak class, the urgent problem of reconciling these masses of individual peasants with Soviet collectivization is being handled with increasing intelligence and skill.

On the question of National Defense and the role of the Red Army we have the vigorous report of M. N. Tukhachevsky, second in command to Klement Voroshilov. What stands out in this report is the remarkable political and cultural significance of the Soviet military arm; 45.5 per cent of the "Red Army men" are workers, and of the peasants 90 per cent are collective farmers. Half of the rank-and-file are either members of the Communist Party or Young Communists; in the commanding staff as a whole this ratio increases to 63.3 per cent; regimental commanders are 72 per cent Communist, division commanders 90 per cent, and the top layer of Corps Commanders are all members of the Party. Behind this political solidarity is a military apparatus of astonishing power: an apparatus requiring only a few more years of development to render the Soviet Union virtually impregnable to the attacks of the rapidly deteriorating and mutually suspicious capitalist States.

Other features in this valuable book are: A report on Heavy Industry by G. K. Ordjonikidze; a detailed study of Soviet Finances by G. F. Grinko; Foreign Trade, by A. P. Rosenholz; and a tribute to the Moscow Subway builders by L. M. Kaganovich, who played so large a part in directing the operations on this great project. Stalin's Address to the Red Army Graduates is also included, and V. M. Molotov's report on Soviet Democracy is an admirable analysis of the "Soviet Constitution and the Relation of Class Forces in the U.S.S.R."

## A Note on Barbusse's Stalin

READERS of Henri Barbusse's recently published Stalin are warned that, owing to looseness in the translation, the French word "bourgeoisie" was rendered into English as "the middle classes" when the context clearly meant, "the big—or ruling—bourgeoisie." This is particularly true on pages 249, 252 and 257 of the English text. Such an error in terms is in complete opposition to Communist analysis, which distinguishes sharply between the big (capitalist) bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie, or "middle classes." Readers will please note that this book, although released in a special trade edition at \$2 by International Publishers, was printed with numerous inexcusable typographical errors by the house of Macmillan, under circumstances that made competent editorial supervision by Communist advisers impossible. A thoroughly revised translation is highly desirable.

# Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c-o Daily Worker, 30 East 13th Street, New York City.

Question: Has not the Daily Worker reversed its position in condemning the Supreme Court for nullifying the AAA which the Daily Worker has attacked so often? Would not the taking away of the court's power to declare laws unconstitutional injure the fight for Herndon, the Scottsboro Boys, etc.? If this power of the Supreme Court is removed, will this not give rise to the tyranny of political assemblies?—B.C., P.P., M.C.

Answer: The Daily Worker did not revise its position regarding the AAA. We have stated repeatedly, and state now, that the fundamental theory back of the AAA was wrong—the theory of scarcity. It benefited only the richest farmers and to a very minor degree a section of the middle farmers. It contributed toward the raising of prices. All that is true still.

The issue at present is not primarily whether the AAA was good or bad. The issue is whether or not the United States Supreme Court, a body of nine men, should have the power to usurp the legislative functions of government; that is, the power to determine whether or not one or another law may be made the law of the land by Congress.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the AAA case does not merely deal with the AAA as such. It lays down such rulings as would forever bar all social legislation, including such measures as are sponsored by us, the Frazier-Lundeen Bill, the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, laws against lynching, etc. In fact, the Supreme Court, carrying out as it does the policies of the Liberty Leaguers, becomes a most potent force for the fascization of the country, for the destruction of democratic forms and the introduction of dictatorial forms. It is this that we are now fighting.

Does that contradict our efforts to utilize a fight in and around the Supreme Court on such issues as the Herndon case, the Scottsboro case, etc.? Not in the least. We can continue to fight against such obsolete laws as those under which the Herndon conviction took place. But even in such cases, we should have no illusions as to the role of the U. S. Supreme Court. A number of victories have been won before the Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case. But the Scottsboro boys are still in jail, their fourth trial is now going on, and the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of another conviction. The rulings of the Supreme Court have only cleared the way of that dead wood that served to discredit Southern justice. They can now proceed with the conviction under conditions that will give to the decision an air of responsibility. The same is true in the Herndon case. The pre-Civil War Slave Insurrection law has now been declared "unconstitutional," but the Herndon case is still pending, and the Georgia lynchers will try by every means possible to find another loophole for his conviction.

But granting even that Herndon should be kept free from the chain-gang due to the mass campaign developed in his behalf, this still would not justify the granting of a power to the Supreme Court such as they are determined to exercise. The class character of the Supreme Court would still remain the same. And its decisions in ninety-nine of every hundred cases would be anti-social and reactionary.

True, the U.S. Congress is by no means progressive. But it is also true that the U.S. Congress can be gotten at by the people. The Supreme Court can't.

# LITERATURE to the MASSES

## International Women's Day and Literature

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY this year is marked by the celebration of 45 years of untiring work in the labor movement of Comrade "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor, and by the high point in the Party recruiting drive, a part of which is the socialist competition which has been inaugurated for the increased recruiting of women into the Party. The carrying forward of all activity in connection with International Women's Day must be linked up with the widespread distribution of suitable literature. Where should the literature be distributed?

1. In the shops in industries employing women.
2. In the trade unions.
3. In all women's organizations, as well as in organizations of mixed memberships.
4. From house to house particularly in special activities for the purpose of drawing working women into organizations for combating the high cost of living, and into anti-fascist organizations.
5. Among women on the farms and in farming communities.

The basic activity and slogans around which the work of the Party among women is organized afford a broad basis for literature distribution—equal pay for equal work, against the lowering of the wages of the workers, against the high cost of living, for government restriction of monopoly prices, for protection of jobs for married women, against attempts to pass laws restricting women's rights in the municipality or state, for maternity insurance, equal rights for Negro women, against militarization in the schools, etc. Maximum net results of the campaign must be gotten in a large increase in the membership of women in the Party. A very good selection of low priced pamphlets is available as instruments for the conduct of our Party among women. They are as follows:

- WOMEN, WAR AND FASCISM, by Dorothy McConnell . . . . . 5c
- LENIN ON THE WOMAN QUESTION, by Clara Zetkin . . . . . 5c
- THE POSITION OF NEGRO WOMEN, by Eugene Gordon and Cyril Briggs . . . . . 2c
- MOTHER BLOOR, by Ann Barton . . . . . 2c
- WHAT EVERY WORKING WOMAN WANTS, by Grace Hutchins . . . . . 2c
- WOMEN AND EQUALITY, by Margaret Cowi . . . . . 2c
- THE ROAD TO WOMEN'S FREEDOM, by K. Kirsanova . . . . . 3c
- WOMEN IN ACTION, by Sasha Small . . . . . 2c

Let us see to it that the International Women's Day Campaign this year is marked by the largest distribution of literature yet achieved!

## Armaments and Relief

THE 1937 Budget proposed to Congress by President Roosevelt provides for expenditures of \$337,792,000 for "national defense"—an increase of 26 per cent over the 1936 figure, and a 75.9 per cent increase over the 1935 figure.

The 1937 Budget proposals of President Roosevelt call for expenditures of \$1,162,825,000 for "recovery and relief," a decrease of 61.6 per cent from the 1936 figure, and a 64.1 per cent decrease from the 1935 figure.

# Roosevelt and Liberty League Are United on War Budget

### SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS SHOULD UNITE TO DEMAND THAT BIGGEST PEACE-TIME WAR FUND BE USED FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

**SCENE ONE.** The President (addressing Congress at its opening session on Jan. 3.)—The policy of the United States has been clear and consistent. We have sought with earnestness in every possible way to limit world armaments and to attain the peaceful solution of disputes among the nations.

**SCENE TWO.** The President (in his budget message to Congress exactly three days later)—For national defense—\$937,791,966 (an increase of almost \$200,000,000 over the preceding year!).

Now the first part of this war budget—the appropriation for the War Department—is up for debate in Congress. The Navy appropriation is still to come. The administration asks the staggering sum of \$572,655,316 for the War Department—the largest appropriation ever asked in peace-time!

Should Congress pass the measure or reject it? The people have a right to ask: is the measure really for defense? Who is going to invade our shores? What country is preparing to send its troops 3,000 miles to attack the most powerful nation in the world?

Senator Nye has said: "Not all the combined forces of the rest of the world could come within striking distance of our shores. The blue prints prepared by the War and Navy departments do not call for a single battle on our land nor naval engagement in our own waters. They call for moving 3,000,000 of our young men across the sea to engage in a war somewhere else. That is offense."

Why does the new bill call for increasing the National Guard? Exactly which of the forty-eight states is in danger from foreign aggression? Or isn't it that

the administration feels a need for more "defense" for employers against the strikes of their workers?

"The means of defense against foreign danger," said James Madison, "have been always the instruments of tyranny at home."

The war appropriation bill comes up just when the Liberty Leaguers are howling for a balanced budget, for less "spending," for lower taxes for the rich. But the war budget is one point on which Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers support Roosevelt 100 per cent!

Here is the opportunity to halt the greatest part of government spending. It is not the meagre emergency expenditures for the unemployed or for the poor farmers, that unbalanced the budget. It is spending for war!

In the 1935 fiscal year ordinary expenses of the government were \$3,621,234,634. Of this, \$2,300,000,000

was for war—61 cents out of each dollar! And there was still another \$434,000,000 for the Navy and War departments, listed through trick bookkeeping as "emergency expenditures."

The President is planning new processing taxes in order to finance the \$500,000,000 farm bill. These taxes would fall upon the consumer.

There is the bonus to be paid. There is the Frazier-Lundeen Workers Social Insurance Bill that has been introduced into Congress. There is the American Youth Act.

The war budget can be of help only to the Wall Street plunderers. Socialist comrades, unite with us to help defeat the war appropriations and to have the funds diverted for the needs of the unemployed, the small farmers and the youth.

Vote down the war budget!

## Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1936

## Krumbein's Birthday

MONDAY was the birthday of Charles Krumbein, heroic Communist leader, now imprisoned in Lewisburg, Pa.

On that day, Krumbein received hundreds of telegrams and letters from organizations and individuals pledging to strengthen the fight for his freedom.

Though Krumbein was imprisoned for a "technical infringement" of the passport law, it is clear that he was snatched from working class activity because he was a leader of the Communist Party—a brilliant fighter for rights of workers and all oppressed peoples. His imprisonment is a sharp attack against the civil liberties of the American people.

Not satisfied with stilling Krumbein's working class activity for more than a year, the Federal authorities have decreed that he should be placed on parole for four years after his release. During these four years, the Federal parole Department will exhaust their bag of cheap tricks for an "excuse" to again bury him in a dungeon.

Workers' organizations and all friends of the labor movement should write to the Federal Parole Department, Washington, D. C., demanding the revocation of the four-year parole threat against Krumbein.

## Profits for Unemployment

THE railroad owners have tasted blood and are now like a wolf pack ravening for a full meal. Reports of the Railway Association for the year 1935 show the greatest profits since 1931, and for December alone, greater profits than even in December 1931.

As though merely awaiting the expiration this June of Section 7b in the Emergency Transportation Act, which limits discharges of workers through mergers, Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman announces now he will soon order consolidations of terminal facilities in eleven medium size cities. He hints there will follow similar orders in a considerable number of the 5,000 terminals his office recently surveyed. He expects the roads will be saved \$50,000,000 thereby.

Next Sunday or Monday negotiations that broke down Feb. 5, will be resumed between a committee of railway union presidents and a group representing all the biggest companies, on the question of what is to be done with the hundred thousand railroad workers who will be made jobless by mergers. Many such meetings on this subject have ended without result. There is no reason to expect more of this one.

The union presidents have stated they will fight all consolidations. That may or may not work. But at the same time there must be a fight for something that will work. The six-hour day is an old demand in the railroad industry; it would take care of the men thrown out by mergers. The roads by their own figures of profits show they can keep on the payroll all the men now employed.

Now is the time to revive the six-hour day demand, coupled with readiness to fight, to the point of general strike if need be, against discharges through consolidations.

There should be a national conference of railroad workers' representatives at once to lay plans for struggle.

## Legislation and Taxes

THE American Liberty League evidently believes in taking a great many liberties with facts.

It has issued another one of its broadsides of misinformation under the guise of presenting scientific truth. This time it is supposedly directed at "share-the-wealth" quacks, but actually against all proposals for compelling the super-rich to disgorge part of their billions for the benefit of the poor.

The Liberty League states that "net income below \$5,000 for 1934 accounted for 60 per cent of the total net income, although bearing less than 7 per cent of the total tax burden."

What the statement fails to point out is that income taxes account for only about ONE-THIRD of the government's revenue, while TWO-THIRDS comes from all sorts of direct and indirect taxes which are borne largely by the masses.

Another statement: "If the entire present national wealth, which includes both public and private property, were in money and could be distributed equally among the population, no individual would have as much as \$2,400."

The conservative Brookings Institution, in one of its recent studies, states that if all this country's factories were run at full capacity, they could produce 120 billion dollars of goods and services annually. On the basis of about 30 million families in the United States, this would give each family an income of approximately \$4,000 a year.

Communists do not support any such "share-the-wealth" quackery as that of the late Huey Long, which is an impossibility under capitalism. What we do advocate is the financing of the veterans' bonus and social legislation such as the Frazier-Lundeen Workers Social Insurance Bill and the Benson-Amle American Youth Act through heavy taxes on big incomes, corporate surpluses, inheritances, etc.

This is entirely possible under capitalism, and this is what a Farmer-Labor Party would fight for.

Only by overthrowing capitalism and establishing the Socialist society will it be possible to truly share the wealth through the collective ownership of all the means of production by the common people of the country.

## Help the 200 Fighters

SOME time this month, 200 lovers of freedom may find themselves up against a wall, facing a firing squad in Brazil.

This will be the culmination of a reign of terror which officially began on Dec. 17, 1935, when President Getulio Vargas, clamped down martial law on the whole country. This step was taken to exterminate by force and violence every semblance of opposition to his regime.

The American people will not be without responsibility if those 200 fighters for liberty should die before this tyrant's henchmen.

Why? Because this government, which itself climbed into power illegally in 1930 by means of a military coup, could not last a day without the support of the American government and American capitalists.

The Vargas government, not content with bombing the defenseless cities of its own people, with slaughtering some of the most prominent and respected citizens of its own country, is now preparing a reign of mass terror in an effort to wipe out those who oppose it. Especially terrible measures will be directed against those even faintly connected with the National Liberation Alliance, the main party of opposition to tyranny.

We must help these Brazilian fighters for freedom! No time is to be lost! The protests to the Brazilian consuls and embassy as well as to the United States Department of State must start coming in!

## Results Obtained by Section Organizers in Recruiting Drive

J. Steuben, Youngstown—Quota—35; Recruited—19  
James Ford, Harlem—Quota—30; Recruited—5  
Jay Anson, Paterson—Quota—11; Recruited—5

## Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Build a Mass Party  
Urges Indiana District Org.  
A Meeting of New Members

I THINK the fact that we are today in a position to discuss the problems of the Farmer-Labor Party on a State-wide scale, dealing with every section of the population, should be a source of real pride and Bolshevik joy to every comrade here in this room.

Our District is only four months old. In this short space of time, we have already become a factor in state-wide politics. We have begun to inrench ourselves among new layers of the trade union movement, among new sections of the population. We can already speak of a state-wide trade union movement; we can speak of a state-wide conference for the Labor Party, for the American League Against War and Fascism, etc. But, comrades, how much can we say regarding a real mass, state-wide Communist Party.

Do you know that in the first three months of our existence we recruited only sixty-seven new members? Do you know that our registration reached a total of just about 300 members? How can we think in terms of effective state-wide activity with only 300 members. How does the figure of 300 compare with at least 50,000 workers in our District who have already declared themselves for the Farmer-Labor Party? What are we doing with these workers? Do we get them to pass a resolution and then finish with them, or what? You will agree with me, I'm sure, when I say that there are at least 500 of these workers ready for the Communist Party. Must we wait until they smash in our doors and break in? Or shall we decide once and for all to go out after them and bring them in?

WE CAN do it. The fact that we are engaged in a recruiting drive does not mean that we leave it to the "drive" and that will do the trick. No, comrades, we have to make that drive a reality, a success. That means first and foremost our District Committee members—you and me. That means everyone of our Section Organizers, none of whom (I am sorry "he") has yet taken up those splendid challenges which appeared in the Daily Worker by John Steuben and Jim Ford.

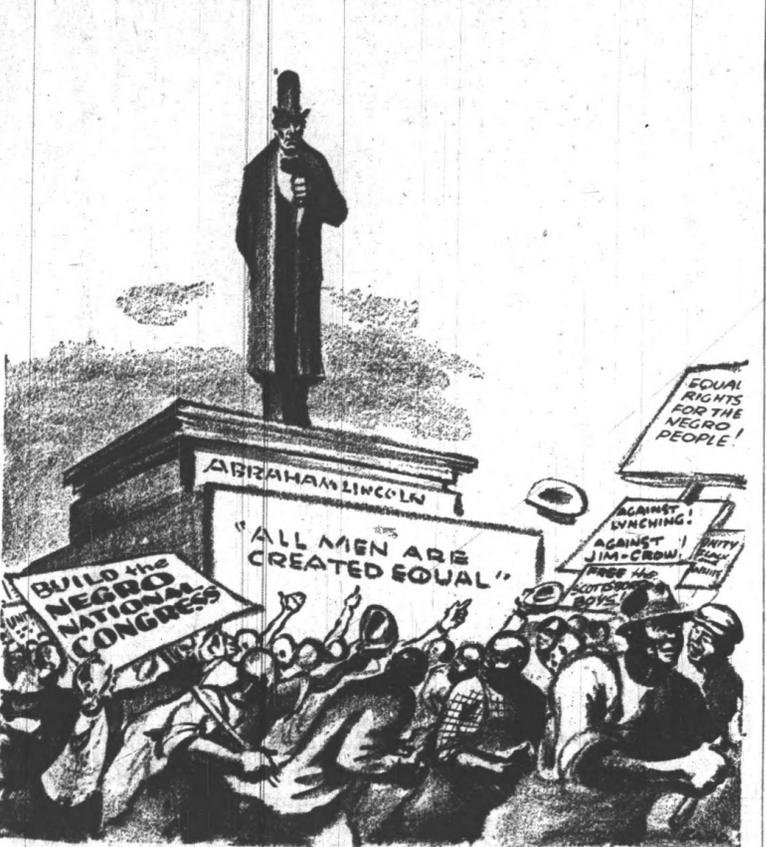
This also means every single comrade in our Party. Recruiting-conscious—that's what we have to become. No, comrades, we have to make that drive a reality, a success. That means first and foremost our District Committee members—you and me. That means everyone of our Section Organizers, none of whom (I am sorry "he") has yet taken up those splendid challenges which appeared in the Daily Worker by John Steuben and Jim Ford.

From a speech of the District Org. at the Indiana District Plenum.

I AM a new Party member. On Saturday, Feb. 2nd, at Irving Plaza Hall, over 400 recently enrolled comrades held a meeting where we were asked by Comrades Amter and Begun to frankly and openly state our first impressions and our reactions to the first unit meetings which we attended and also to make suggestions, which the District Committee would gladly welcome.

## CARRYING FORWARD THE LINCOLN TRADITION

by Phil Bard



## Letters From Our Readers

**Protest Brutal Persecution of the Scottsboro Boys**  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Comrade Editor:  
In reading the Daily Worker during the last few days, I have noticed that a considerable amount of space has been devoted to the exposure of the vicious frameup of the Scottsboro boys and to the atrocious and cowardly shooting of one of them, Ozle Powell. You are to be commended for so rightfully exposing this bloodthirsty frameup and sadistic shooting.

But I would suggest that you devote more attention in editorials towards urging readers to immediately protest these atrocities. I would suggest that these editorials state the names of the officials or persons to whom these protest telegrams and letters should be sent. I hope you will give this matter your immediate consideration.  
C. G.

**NOTE: Protest letters should continue to flood the Governor of Alabama and the President, demanding protection for the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and their unconditional freedom. Send them from yourself, individually, from branches of clubs, fraternal organizations, student groups, political organizations, mass organizations, from your union locals. Address them to Governor Bibb Graves, Montgomery, Alabama and to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.**

**'Lincoln Feared for the Future of His Country'**  
Chicago, Ill.  
Comrade Editor:  
February 12th the nation celebrates Abraham Lincoln's birthday. I imagine if he lived today and saw the plutocratic press, in its endless howl about Communism, Socialism, radicals, he would say: "These elements would not exist if predatory forces did not furnish them with strong arguments, the chief one, human misery!" Lincoln feared for the future of his country, as he saw money-powers forming!

The men on Credit Island are powerless due to the scab system. Many of them have struck and tried to organize into a Common Labor Union but such attempts have been met with terrorism.  
J. B.  
T. M.

**Workers Testify on Causes of Death on Credit Island**  
Davenport, Iowa  
Comrade Editor:  
The following is part of an item appearing in local Davenport papers: "An inquest held Tuesday night into the death of Frank Erwin, 54, W.P.A. worker, who was stricken while at work on a sewer project at Credit Island, Monday forenoon, revealed that Erwin died of natural causes, according to verdict of the coroner's jury."

Since the middle of January all of Iowa has been held in the grip of sub-zero weather. The average has been 5 degrees below zero. At times the mercury has dropped to 25 degrees below. And in all this terrible weather the W.P.A. workers at Credit Island have been forced to work.

The men have to use picks to dig the frozen ground. The dirt flies in their faces. They have no protection from the cold except for fires built in tar barrels and that is no help, because the smoke flies in their faces and the wind negates the heat. Hands, noses, feet, jaws and other parts of their bodies are frozen daily.

Frank Erwin was carried from his work absolutely paralyzed from the cold. It was not heart trouble as some try to say. He died from double pneumonia. The local papers won't print the truth. Workers testified as well as his family that he died from double pneumonia, but the coroner and reports wouldn't listen to them. They wanted to hush it up!

On guard! Only organization and demands for increased wages and better working conditions will prevent the workers from being ground deeper under the heel of political appointees and Commissioners with Wall Street connections.  
J. L.

**Port Authority Commission Holds Out Rewards**  
New York, N. Y.  
Comrade Editor:  
According to a new declaration of policy, many hundreds of employees of the Port of New York Authority, are going to get the "break" of their lives. The official announcement, distributed to all employees, after a meeting of the Commissioners, stresses the "loyalty of its servants, who during years of intensive training, have obtained a practical knowledge and specialized experience of inestimable value to the Port Authority. . . . To insure stability and offer encouragement to our aids and employees, the Commission does now establish the principle of permanency of tenure during good behavior."

Now let us have light: "This decision, by the Board, is subject always to such diminution of, and changes and transfer in personnel, as may be required anytime, either by reason of termination or diminution of change of work (construction or operation) in which any part of the personnel may be engaged, or by reason of necessary public economy. The Board reserves the right always to abolish any position, to change its duties or any salary attached to a position, and to determine the grounds for removal. It will no longer be necessary to elect or appoint annually such members of the staff, as are designated as officers, under the by-laws."

From the declaration of policy adopted, anyone can see that an attempt is being made to reduce salaries and personnel in order to protect the bondholders, and pay off huge cash reserves, the policy of all corporations under the present economic set-up.

The employees, of whom there are almost a thousand, have been deprived of all representation, and are at the mercy of the ward heeler, who hold the best jobs in the building, and draw the largest salaries.

On guard! Only organization and demands for increased wages and better working conditions will prevent the workers from being ground deeper under the heel of political appointees and Commissioners with Wall Street connections.  
J. L.

## World Front

By HARRY GANNON

**Senator Lewis Dreams New Turn in Naval Confab Polish Anti-Semitism**

PINK-WHISKERED, erratic Senator Lewis of Illinois, one of Woodrow Wilson's senatorial soothsayers during the last World War, repays the Moscow doctors who recently saved his life, by a delirious anti-Soviet speech in the U. S. Senate. The dithering Illinois Senator Beaux Brummel actually said that the Soviet Union will form an alliance with Japanese imperialism for war against the United States.

Perhaps the Senator will tell us now that the border clashes in Manchuria and Japan's expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for war bases against the Soviet Union are really movie scenes to distract the unwary. Perhaps the Nazi-Japanese alliance, admitted by the world over, designed for joint attack against the Soviet Union, is only a detective story to lull the unsuspecting. Go to sleep again, Senator, and try again.

WITH the main antagonist, Japan, out of the London Naval Conference, the Anglo-American agreement has developed its own contradictions. Within the agreed tonnage quotas, the U. S. seeks to build battleships up to or above the 35,000-ton mark. Britain is afraid of those expensive naval woppers. After the present accord, there must come the bitter conflicts between the two leading imperialist giants. A new quirk develops on the big-battleship score. France, which is also moving closer to Britain on the issue of curbing Nazi colonial ambitions, finds itself lined up with the U. S. in the Naval Conference on the 35,000-ton question. That is due to the fact that Sir Samuel Hoare made a naval treaty with the Nazis which hurt France. Now the French are getting back at the British by helping the United States on a demand inimical to British interests in the long run. Wheels within wheels, as it were.

THE flare-up in anti-Semitism in Poland has its own special reasons. The pro-Nazi alliance is being attacked on all hands by Polish conservative circles who fear the consequences of Poland being used exclusively as a war corridor against the U. S. S. R. Polish rabid nationalists are whipping up a deliberate anti-Semitic furor as the quickest means of driving sentiment back to a pro-Nazi outlook. That is proved by the ridiculous law in the Sejm (Polish Parliament) against the Koshar method of slaughtering Jew. That is just an out-and-out Jew-baiting scheme and nothing else. Not even the Nazis are concerned how Koshar meat is prepared or dressed. Furthermore, Hans Frank, German Minister Without Portfolio, author of the Nuremberg racial (anti-Jewish) laws, just casually strolls into Warsaw at this moment to speak on the innocuous subject "International Law" which will conveniently become a tirade on "International Jews."

Debate on the most important treaty ever entered into by the Soviet Union began in the French Chamber des Deputes (parliament) yesterday. It is generally conceded that the Franco-Soviet pact will pass easily, by the support of the People's Front deputies and others. That it will be more than a small obstacle to the Nazis is proved by the business-like conversations between the Red Army Marshal, Mikhail Tukhachevsky, and the French General Army Staff. The Nazis must think twice before attacking with the pact in effect, not because French imperialism can be counted on to hold up its end of the bargain, but because the French proletariat, peasants and middle class, will, when the test comes, force it through to the ultimate just as they are now ensuring its adoption.

A COMRADE sends us the following interesting note on Italy from a Los Angeles newspaper: "A Pasadena family has just received a letter from Italy which has a laugh in it, a laugh at Italian censorship. It read something like this:

"Things are getting along very well here. Mussolini surely is a marvelous man. A spoon of thread costs 20 cents and other things in proportion, and everything is very efficiently managed. On the whole, we are just about as happily settled here as we could be in Forest Lawn." The censor doubtless thought Forest Lawn was the name of some pleasant town and let it go. Had he known it is a cemetery, his view might have been different."

## Lincoln on Supreme Court

"The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."  
—Abraham Lincoln, from the First Inaugural.