

Speed Efforts to Secure Daily Worker Anniversary Greetings by January 12!

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I.L.D. WINS HEARING ON SCOTTSBORO

War Funds Show Biggest Increase in Roosevelt Budget

INSURANCE PARLEY FOR HUNGER MARCH

ROOSEVELT GETS DEMAND ON INSURANCE

Delegations Call On Officials for Stand On Workers' Bill

By Carl Reeve (Daily Worker Staff Writer) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Twenty-five delegates at the National Unemployment Congress rose cheering to their feet late this afternoon as I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, called on the Congress to organize a national hunger march to Washington to demand the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. The proposal, date for which has not been set, had been approved by the National Sponsoring Committee for the Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The voice of the American workers was voiced to the President of the United States, the U. S. Congress and heads of government departments today in demand for passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. The heads of the Roosevelt government gave answer—they evaded, squirmed, made empty promises, but when pinned down, referred only to "study, investigation," or to a general program and refused to give endorsement of the Workers' Bill.

President Roosevelt, "had a bad cold" and could not see the representatives of the masses whom he is supposed to represent and who had come in many cases thousands of miles, to the unemployment congress. Roosevelt's assistant secretary, Marvin MacIntyre, would see only 6 of the delegation. MacIntyre told the delegation the President was "deeply concerned over the whole question," but when pressed to take a stand, declared that the President is presenting a "public works" program, and referred the delegation to Roosevelt's message.

On social insurance he said he did not know exactly what Roosevelt would propose. He refused to take a stand on the Workers' Bill. Elmer Brown of New York Typographical Union No. 6 led the delegation to the White House.

Garner Dodges Issue Vice-President Garner gave the delegation visiting him only fifteen minutes after first refusing to see them at all. Even the Capitol police laughed when Garner told the dele-

(Continued on Page 2)

Betty Gow Tells Story Of Kidnaping

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Betty Gow, the last person to see Charis Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. alive with the exception of the person who actually killed the child, was subjected to a searching cross-examination today by chief defense attorney Edward J. Reilly in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann here.

The defense, which last week had promised startling revelations about servants within the Lindbergh home and had intimated strongly that it would disclose material that would shift suspicion away from Hauptmann and onto members of the Lindbergh household, did not get very far with Miss Gow.

Under the direct examination of Attorney General David T. Wilentz, Miss Gow, who had been the nursemaid of the murdered child from the time that he was only a few weeks old, identified the child's sleeping garment and the thumb guard he was wearing on the night of the kidnaping.

Background Searched Reilly was particularly keen on finding out the details of the pretty nurse's background. He asked question after question about her "boy

(Continued on Page 2)

Aid Stranded Delegates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—An urgent appeal for funds to come to the aid of numerous workers' delegations that have been stranded on their way to the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance was issued today by leading committees of the Congress. Delegations of jobless workers elected to the Congress from Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Virginia, and several other states, are now caught penniless in towns midway between the Congress and their homes, with no way of reaching either the Congress or their homes. Contributions should be rushed by wire to 717 Florida Avenue, N. W., care of Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary.

Workers' Bill Central Issue Before Workers, Says Foster

(Special to the Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—A tremendous ovation from the delegates at the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance greeted the reading of a letter from William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A. The letter which was read from the speakers' platform yesterday was as follows:

Comrades: The central issue before the whole working class, employed and unemployed, native and foreign-born, is that of unemployment and social insurance. After more than five years of the crisis, after the efforts made by the administrations of the two major political parties to solve the crisis and their promises to put millions back to work, we find unemployment remaining at the terrifically high figure of 16 million. The perspective is not that millions will return to work, but on the contrary that the number of unemployed will grow. Instead of the buying power of the masses increasing, the rise in the cost of living has more than wiped out every wage increase brought about by the codes of the N.R.A. The reaction to these attacks upon the living conditions of the workers has been tremendous: mass strikes of the workers in the shops; mighty struggles of the unemployed; militant battles of the poor farmers.

While the conditions of the working population have grown worse, the banks and big corporations have generally increased their profits and dividends and in some cases as high as 600 per cent. The expose of the munitions industry through the senate investigations has shown war profits that rise even above that amount coined out of the blood of the toiling masses.

Only Genuine Bill Based upon this situation, which involves not only the industrial but the white collar and professional workers, hundreds of thousands of ruined farmers, etc., the holding of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance is of the greatest significance. The Congress will decide upon the demands to be presented to the seventh-fourth Congress of the United States. We are sure that in spite of the attacks that have been made upon the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill by the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. and other reformist leaders, the Congress will unite behind this Bill, which is the only bill for genuine federal unemployment and social insurance.

At the same time, the Congress will have to consider particularly the situation of the Negro and young workers. The Negro workers are most concerned with the question of some protection under the present system. They are hounded, jailed and lynched in the struggle for a piece of bread. Millions of young people are unemployed and face a future of no work. The government attitude towards the rising generation is shown in the establishment of the semi-military C. C. C. camps in preparation for war.

The New Deal has not solved and cannot solve the problems of the crisis. On the contrary, the crisis is growing deeper, involving all sections of the toiling population. What is it that we demand in this situation? What is it that all workers want in order to protect themselves and their families? They demand when they are denied the right to work and earn a living, that they shall be provided with unemployment insurance sufficient to help themselves and their starving families. The most fundamental function of the United States government should be to provide for the welfare of the people.

There is no more important func-

UNEMPLOYED, U. S. S. R. HIT BY LAGUARDIA

Repeats Hearst Slander to Delegation at City Hall Rally

More than 4,000 New York workers marched before City Hall yesterday in support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill in one of the most militant and disciplined demonstrations this city has seen in many months, while at least that many workers from nearby buildings watched sympathetically.

Mayor LaGuardia, who came to power on the basis of being a "progressive," a defender of civil liberties and a friend of labor, flatly refused to see the delegation elected by the unemployed. The demonstration had been called as one of a series of mass rallies in every large city throughout the country in support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, introduced into Congress by Rep. Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota.

In one of the most venomous attacks on the Soviet Union that any public official has permitted himself to make recently, LaGuardia told a committee of three who were negotiating for a meeting of a mass delegation with him, that if they "came this close to the seat of government in Russia" they would be shot. He preceded his remarks to the workers' delegation by a speech to a group of war veterans representing the officer-controlled American Legion, Spanish American War Veterans and Jewish War Veterans where he made another outburst against the unemployed and against the Soviet Union. "Your attitude," the Mayor said to the be-ribboned officers within the official reception room, "is in contrast with that of the people outside, most of whom are on relief."

Defending the sales tax as "the necessary source of revenue" for relief funds, he continued: "They are denouncing the necessary source of revenue that makes relief possible and denouncing the government that takes care of them. If they came within the same distance of Lenin-grad, or some other city in the Soviet government, that they have come here, they would be put up against a wall by a firing squad and shot."

Police Bar Entrances Workers began to drift into the vicinity of City Hall early, although none were allowed into the Plaza itself by mounted policemen and patrolmen stationed at every entrance.

By 11:45 over 1,500 had gathered on the sidewalk on the southeast side of the Plaza with more swelling the ranks with every incoming subway train. By noon 2,000 had gathered, blood-red banners and placards held high. Promptly at 12:03 the huge picket

ly reduced to the intolerable living standards that prevail for the millions who have already been completely pauperized, while the millions on part time work live in misery and hunger, along with the unemployed. Cites Lack of Security "The lack of social security, the denial of unemployment relief and social insurance, of old age pensions, maternity welfare, industrial accident or sickness, and the need to organize and fight against the conditions and situation which exists today for the majority of the population of the country—the workers, farmers, Negro people, young workers, professionals, veterans, etc., has resulted in our coming to Washington to the Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. "This congress of workers, farmers, professionals, etc., gathered representatives and delegates from throughout the United States, from a wide category of organizations of trade unions, fraternal organizations, church, veteran, youth, women

Lehman Co. Report Shows Big Interests Of N. Y. Governor

NEW YORK.—An interesting sidelight on the Wall Street connections of Governor Lehman of New York, who in his inaugural address spoke of the "welfare of the people" as his main goal, is given by the annual report issued yesterday by the Lehman Corporation, the investment company of the Lehman family. Total assets, after deducting the dividends and taxes, were \$60,237,000 on December 31, 1934, the report shows. The list shows big investments in all of the leading Wall Street monopolies and utility stocks.

HILLSBORO 14 WIN FREEDOM

Suspended Sentences of 9 Months Given on Minor Charge

(Special to the Daily Worker) HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 7.—The fourteen Hillsboro defendants were freed late today on suspended sentences of nine months after being found guilty of the minor charge. The prosecution withdrew the charge of treason and the defendants waived trial by jury. The courtroom rang with the cheers of the workers present as the decision was announced. The defendants immediately sent a telegram to the Daily Worker thanking it for its assistance.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 7.—The fourteen workers arrested for leading an unemployed workers' demonstration here early last year, and charged with criminal syndicalism, today refused a compromise from the prosecution.

As the trial opened, the prosecution urged the following arrangement on the defendants as an alternative to facing trial and the remaining nine on charges of breaking the peace.

The defendants voted unanimously to reject the offer, which was made because increasing mass protest is beginning to make the prosecution's chances of railroad- ing the fourteen to prison appear much slimmer.

The spectators in the courtroom voted to send a telegram to President Roosevelt expressing their support of the demands being formulated by the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance

NOT A PENNY FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE

War and Navy Items Up \$235,370,174 Over Last Year

By Seymour Waldman (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Translated into the cold figures of President Roosevelt's budget message for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the "new order of things" he proposed in his Friday opening speech to the Seventy-fourth Congress means not one penny for unemployment, old age, maternity or sickness insurance, but rather another billion dollar war preparations program.

Illustrating what he meant last Friday when he said he would seek to satisfy the American people's "desire for change" through "tested liberal traditions," the President presented a budget message to Congress today which scheduled a minimum of \$92,197,158 for the War and Navy Departments, an increase of \$235,370,174 over the 1934 regular appropriations—the principal increase in the budget. An increase of \$320,000 was given to the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, one of the most important functions of which is to hound the foreign-born worker, assist in the breaking of strikes and spy upon the revolutionary working class movement.

"More Abundant Life" Roosevelt's conception of his oft-repeated intention to provide all of the people with "a more abundant life" is graphically reflected by an increase of only \$28,780 "for expansion of the work pertaining to child and maternal health, child labor and industrial conditions affecting children, and dependent, neglected, physically handicapped, and mentally defective children, in co-operation with State and local welfare organizations." The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor is granted an increase of only \$14,420. Frances Perkins, the \$12,000 a year Secretary of Labor, however, is helped to "the more abundant life" by an allowance of \$3,500 for the replacement of her limousine.

In brief, what Roosevelt's New Deal government means by "security against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life" for all the people is legislation which proposes to saddle the workers, poor farmers and the salaried classes with the basic anti-labor program of the dominant bankers and industrialists who sponsored the fascist-smugged N. R. A. and who were the prime movers in the recently initiated administration-big business wage-cutting drive.

Deficit Cut The new budget, which amounts to \$8,520,413,600, as against \$8,581,069,026 for 1935, presents an estimated deficit for 1936 totalling \$4,528,508,970, as compared with \$4,269,418,338 for 1935, or a drop of \$340,909,368. "On Dec. 26, 1934, the

(Continued on Page 2)

RULING OF U. S. COURT STAYS THE EXECUTION OF NORRIS, PATTERSON

Partial Victory Smashes Disruptive Efforts of Leibowitz Clique - I. L. D. Urgently Calls for Funds to Continue Fight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The unflinching fight of the International Labor Defense to win the liberation of the Scottsboro boys today brought another victory when the United States Supreme Court announced that it would grant a review of the death verdicts in the cases of Clarence Norris and Haywood Patterson.

The announcement of review automatically stays the execution of the two innocent Negro boys condemned to die in the electric chair on Feb. 8.

The fight of the I. L. D., through its organization of one of the greatest campaigns of world protest in history, backed by the brilliant and resourceful work of its attorneys, thus blasts to pieces the slanderous attacks of Samuel Leibowitz and the groups he organized to attack the strategy of the I. L. D. as "blundering."

I. L. D. POLICY UPHELD Leibowitz, who deserted the case at its most crucial moment, had freely predicted that the Supreme Court would not agree to review the case because of the "blundering" of the I. L. D. attorneys. Today's announcement by the Supreme Court confirms the correctness of the I. L. D. policy of legal defense supported by the most powerful mass protest.

Just at the moment when the I. L. D. was straining all its energies to mobilize all possible support for the boys in the fight in the Supreme Court, Leibowitz left the case to organize a vicious assault on the I. L. D. with the purpose of driving the I. L. D. from the case and disintegrating the mass defense.

Stopping at no shady methods, which included misrepresentation to the boys themselves in jail, Leibowitz gave the prosecution every opportunity to smash the efforts of the I. L. D. to win its appeal for a Supreme Court review. In the Patterson case, where, for example, the Southern Judge Callahan and Attorney-General Knight attempted to prevent the I. L. D. from making an appeal, Leibowitz justified the Southern courts on the ground that the I. L. D. attorneys had "bungled" the case. It was with this slander that Leibowitz attempted to organize a nation-wide effort to drive the I. L. D. from the case at the most crucial moment in its four year fight to liberate the innocent boys.

JIM-CROW JURY BASIS The victory today reveals the utterly unscrupulous and vicious character of the Leibowitz attacks, and also shows how dangerous they are to the welfare of the Scottsboro boys.

The review announcement wrested from the court by the I. L. D. is all the more significant in view of the fact that the basis of the I. L. D. appeal was the direct charge that the jury convicting the boys had been chosen in the typical jim-crow manner of the southern landlords, to the complete exclusion of Negroes.

The application and the brief for the writ of certiorari granted today were prepared by Osmond K. Fraenkel and Walter H. Pollak, noted constitutional attorneys, working under the direction of the I. L. D. Today's announcement vindicates the I. L. D. at another point here, since Leibowitz had been fuming at the I. L. D. appointment of these two noted constitutional lawyers to argue the case before the court in Leibowitz's place because Leibowitz had never had any experience arguing before the Supreme Court.

FUNDS NEEDED With the announcement by the Supreme Court, the national office of the International Labor Defense rushed all preparations for the necessary legal papers and briefs for the coming appeal before the court. It issued an urgent call for funds to carry the fight forward now with the greatest speed, setting the sum of \$5,000 as immediately necessary. Funds should be sent to the I. L. D. at 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City, Room 610.

The victory won today in the U. S. Supreme Court was hailed by Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense, with an appeal to all friends of the Scottsboro boys and the struggle for liberation of the Negro people to intensify the fight, to force reversal of the lynch-verdicts and complete freedom for the nine boys.

"This partial victory is one step further on the road to freedom of the Scottsboro boys," she said. "However, it does not mean that our fight is over. The big fight is only beginning now. That is the struggle to force the U. S. Supreme Court to reverse the lynch-verdicts in these cases, and to force the freedom of all nine Scottsboro boys who have been imprisoned nearly four years on framed charges.

VICTORY DEMONSTRATIONS "We must have no illusions in this case. The lives of these boys are in the hands of the Negro and white toilers of America and the world. They alone can save their lives and force their freedom."

Anna Damon called for the broadest organization of united front action to intensify the struggle to save the Scottsboro boys. Victory demonstrations in every part of the country to raise the fight for complete victory to a higher level were called for by the I. L. D.

This will be the second time that the U. S. Supreme Court hears an appeal in the Patterson case.

In a decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court on Nov. 7, 1932, in the first appeal in the Patterson case, that "court of last illusions" ignored the fundamental issues of deprivation of civil rights in the exclusion of Negroes from grand and petit juries in the case, as well as the question of the mob atmosphere in which the trial was held, and handed down a decision on a technicality which was, in effect, an instruction to southern courts on how to conduct legal lynchings without interference from higher courts.

This first appeal was also handled by Walter H. Pollak, who is associated with Osmond K. Fraenkel in the present Supreme Court action,

Insurance Congress Demands U. S. Act on Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance today sent the following statement to President Roosevelt, the Senate and the House of Representatives: "Gentlemen:—

"The prolonged and acute economic crisis, now in its sixth year, has served to aggravate and extend the menace to the security of the vast majority of the American population. "The welfare, homes and very existence of fully eighty per cent of the population are immediately and directly affected and under severe attack. More than one-sixth of the population of the United States—over 20,000,000 men, women and children have been reduced to a mere animal basis of existence—such as is provided by the relief agencies upon which they are dependent; many more millions of unemployed and disemployed are without even such relief as is provided those who manage to find a place on the relief rolls. Even those who hold a full time job are steadily

Fascist Court Plans Quick Trial for Matthias Rakosi

Was Leader Of Struggle In Hungary

Budapest Senate Signs Indictment and Orders Rapid Action

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 BUDAPEST, Jan. 7.—The indictment against Matthias Rakosi, heroic and long suffering anti-fascist leader, is now fixed and signed by the Minister of Justice, has been turned over to the Budapest Senate, which will carry the trial through in rapid court procedure in the middle of January. Trial in the "rapid" court robs the accused of even the most elementary means of defense and completely disregards all laws.

The very fact that the authorities did not once try Rakosi in the 8 1/2 years of his imprisonment on the charges made against him, is in itself the severest infringement of Hungarian law and indicates that they are not concerned with bringing Rakosi to justice for his "actions in 1919," but simply wish to revenge themselves as a class on a fighter of another class. The Hungarian bourgeoisie is not even hesitating to circumvent its own laws, from which it demands the authority to annihilate those against whom they were directed.

Was People's Commissar

Holding first place in the indictment is the charge that Rakosi is guilty of a whole series of "crimes" committed during the Soviet regime in Hungary in 1919.

After the defeat of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the reaction and the restoration of the bourgeoisie in Hungary, a decree was passed in 1919 by the counter-revolutionary government whereby all People's Commissars of the Hungarian Soviet Republic were to be brought to trial and sentenced as quickly as possible. The indictment against the People's Commissars accused them of high treason, betrayal of their country, 340 "murders," issuance of false money, robbery, limitation of personal freedom, etc. The revolutionary laws and decrees of the Council of People's Commissars as well as the sentences passed by the revolutionary courts, served as the basis of the indictment.

Many Sentenced to Death

All the People's Commissars were indicted on the basis of this decree of September, 1919 and of those imprisoned, the majority were sentenced to death. Among those not arrested and against whom procedure is still running, was Rakosi, who had the position of Acting Commissar for Trade in the Council of People's Commissars. In May Rakosi went to the front as political commissar of a division, so that he did not participate in all the meetings of the Council.

The legal grounds for the continuation of the procedure against Matthias Rakosi are established by the fact that the majority were sentenced to death. Among those not arrested and against whom procedure is still running, was Rakosi, who had the position of Acting Commissar for Trade in the Council of People's Commissars. In May Rakosi went to the front as political commissar of a division, so that he did not participate in all the meetings of the Council.

Another point which makes the legal grounds for a trial against the People's Commissars questionable is the fact that the sentenced People's Commissars were in 1921-22 exchanged for Hungarian officers captured by the Soviet Union. By this act procedure against all former commissars was stopped, as the case of the Social-Democratic People's Commissars actually show.

A still more significant feature of the unreasoning savagery of the Hungarian fascists is the fact that when Rakosi was arrested in 1925, he was indicted only under the state protection law of March, 1921, for his activity at the time. Since the Hungarian criminal code nevertheless prescribes that all pending procedures against the accused are to be united and since neither in the indictment nor in the trial of Rakosi in 1925 was the procedure of 1919 mentioned, it was taken for granted that that procedure against Rakosi, as against all the former People's Commissars, had been stopped.

Protests Win The Release Of Gramsci

Antonio Gramsci, Communist leader of the Italian masses and tortured for years to the point of death in the dungeons of Mussolini, has just been released "on conditions," according to a radiogram yesterday received by the "Italia Operaia," Italian language Communist newspaper published in New York.

Gramsci was hurriedly set free at the moment that an international delegation headed by Romain Rolland and others had arrived at Rome to visit him and make strenuous efforts to save his life from the ravages of disease and imprisonment.

A symbol of the thousands of barbarically confined political prisoners brutally mistreated on the "island dungeons" of fascist Italy, Antonio Gramsci had, up to the time when world opinion and an imminent investigation of Italian prison conditions forced his freedom, been the subject of thousands of demonstrations, petitions and campaigns the world over. How Gramsci is now living, even his whereabouts, is at present unknown.

Noted Lawyer Proves Workers' Insurance Bill Constitutional Measure

Leo J. Linder of International Juridical Association Cites Decisions on all Points, Spikes Attack by Green and others

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—"Clearly the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, once passed by Congress cannot possibly be attacked as unconstitutional," Leo J. Linder, New York constitutional attorney appearing in behalf of the International Juridical Association, declared yesterday at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Linder examined every one of the constitutional objections heretofore raised in objection to the Workers' Bill, and spiked for all time the excuse which William Green had raised in the American Federation of Labor as an excuse for his bitter denunciation of the workers' measure.

In an analysis of the many ramifications of the Workers' Bill, Linder said that the Workers' Bill provided for the appropriation of federal monies out of the Treasury of the United States for the payment of compensation of the unemployed, the sick, the aged and the disabled, the first now under fire from Roosevelt in a forced labor drive, the others now are faced with complete abandonment by the Roosevelt relief administration.

Cites Welfare Clause
 "The Constitution grants to Congress the power to levy and collect taxes, pay debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States," Linder quoted, and brought forward the United States Supreme Court decision in the famous Sugar Bounties case, 163 U. S. 427, in which it declared that Congress may exercise its power to spend money for any purpose which it deems the "general welfare."

Linder pointed out that in that case the court recognized the power of Congress to expend federal money out of "considerations of pure charity." Citing this general welfare clause, Linder showed how Congress has spent money for the purchase of Louisiana from France, of Alaska from Russia, and has made outright gifts to the various States, appropriated millions for agriculture, internal improvements and education. And in the last few years, under this same "welfare clause," Linder showed how Congress has spent money and appropriated billions for the R. F. C., H. O. L., C. F. H. A., and other Roosevelt bodies.

Citing this same Sugar Bounties case, Linder pointed out that the Supreme Court declared that the courts have never attempted to set limitations to the power of Congress to spend money. "The Supreme

Unemployed, USSR Hit by LaGuardia

(Continued from Page 1)

line began to march around City Hall. The line grew each minute as new hundreds joined the ranks. Workers poured out of nearby buildings for their lunch but remained to watch the demonstration, many of them buying copies of the Daily Worker.

A three-piece band, representing the Young Liberals of Harlem, preceded the march, the dull boom of the bass drum keeping time with the heavy thud of the rain-soaked feet and the steady chant: "We Want Unemployment Insurance."

By the time a committee of two, composed of Sam Gonshak of the Unemployment Councils and Tim Holmes, Negro executive of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, filed through the police lines towards the City Hall steps, the demonstration had swelled to at least 4,000. Mounted police guarded the east and west ends of the Plaza, while men on foot watched the other entrances. At a number of entrance in City Hall Park the police had placed park benches to prevent the unemployed from coming in.

Refused An Interview

"You can't see the Mayor," Lieutenant Harten of LaGuardia's staff told Gonshak and Holmes.

Upon hearing this the men walked out and reported to the waiting crowd. "We demand the Mayor see our delegation," the workers began to shout in unison. So loud and effectively did the workers voice their demands that a group of aldermen, who had just adjourned their meeting, rushed to the windows of the second story of City Hall to watch the proceedings. One of the signs facing the aldermen bore the legend, "Alderman Sullivan — You're Supposed To Be The People's Representative. Why Did You Vote for the Sales Tax?"

Police Inspector Camille Pierre, in charge of the 100 patrolmen, 20 mounted police and about a score of plainclothesmen, sensed the determination of the workers. After a brief conference with the leaders of the demonstration, he agreed to let three of them in.

Gonshak, Holmes and Mark Boerum, representing the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, were escorted into the City Hall by the inspector as the workers cheered their partial victory.

Just outside of the Mayor's office, the committee was again met by Lieut. Harten. Just as Harten began to argue with the workers, the group spied LaGuardia walking out of the reception room where he

has been meeting with the veterans' officials.

The Mayor and the Workers

The following conversation then ensued:
GONSHAK: Mr. Mayor, we want to present a list of grievances.
LA GUARDIA: Have you got them written out?
GONSHAK: No, we have notes.
LA GUARDIA: Write them out and I'll see them.
GONSHAK: We've got notes and we want to present our grievances.
LA GUARDIA: We've got a right to present our grievances to the seat of government.
LA GUARDIA: If you came this close to the seat of government in Russia you know what would happen to you, don't you?
GONSHAK: We're not discussing Russia. We have a list of specific grievances here.
 The Mayor walked off, clutching at his little joke, borrowed in its entirety from the literary arsenal of William Randolph Hearst. The workers were "ushered" out by the police.

Indignation among the crowd, by now tightly packed on the east side of the Plaza, rose high as Tim Holmes described the treatment the workers committee had received at the hands of the Mayor.

Flays "Pro-Labor" Mayor

Mark Boerum was cheered to the echo when he attacked the "liberal Mayor LaGuardia." "I remember when LaGuardia posed as a friend of the workers," Boerum related. "Why, he even marched on a picket line during a fur strike some years ago. Look at him now. A workers' delegation can't even be seen by him. We're going to come back in greater numbers and he will see us," Boerum concluded.

Speaker after speaker was lifted on the shoulders of their fellow-workers to make brief speeches. All of them flayed the pseudo-liberalism of the Mayor, his hollow talk of unemployment insurance and his refusal to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill or see a delegation of New York unemployed.

After resolving to organize an even mightier demonstration, the crowd marched up Center Street towards Union Square. There they marched past Klein's store, where a strike is now going on, stopped and shouted, "Don't buy at Klein's" and "Support the Klein strikers."

The parade's circle ended in front of the Ohrbach department store, where again they shouted slogans in support of the Ohrbach strikers.

Show your determination to support the Daily Worker against the efforts to suppress it. Send your greeting to its Eleventh Anniversary! Get your friends and shopmates to become regular readers!

C. P. Units—Greet the Daily Worker on its 11th Anniversary!

War Funds Show Biggest Increase

(Continued from Page 1)

gross national debt stood at \$28,484,000,000," Roosevelt declared. He added: "It is estimated that the gross debt on June 30, 1935, will amount to about \$31,000,000,000. In the budget message of last year it was estimated that the national debt on June 30, 1935, would amount to \$31,800,000,000. According to the latest estimates, the debt will not reach this amount by \$800,000,000."

The cut in the deficit and in the national debt, of course, will be greeted warmly by the financial moguls, the "corporate profits," the President announced today, "increased considerably." Quite obviously, the fiscal improvement was made at the expense mainly of the estimated three and a half million unemployed "employable" heads of families, all of whom, according to Roosevelt's plan, are to be taken off the relief rolls by July 1, or at the latest, the Fall of 1935, and transferred to the various forced labor projects of the low-wage "single" civilian employment plan for "emergency" work.

Legislative Power
 Linder, however, pointed out that the bill may be challenged as unconstitutional on the grounds of the delegation of legislative power, since it invests the Secretary of Labor with wide discretion. But at the same time he pointed out that the Supreme Court has invested far wider power in the President, Cabinet members and Cabinet officers. He then went on to say that the Bill names certain specific beneficiaries who are to receive the compensation, the minimum and maximum compensation to be received, and the nature of the compensation and the time it is to be paid.

To Extend C. C. C.
 In his budget message, the President said that \$4,000,000,000 will be appropriated by the Congress in one sum, subject to allocation by the Executive (Roosevelt) principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls. This \$4,000,000,000, Roosevelt stated in a special budget press conference Saturday, will also take care of the militaristic American Conservation Corps, the operation and maintenance of which is under the War Department. What "the extension and enlargement of the successful work of the C. C. C.," called for in Friday's opening presidential message, will mean for the next fiscal year in dollars and cents can only be guessed but it is certain that it will go well above the \$301,937,315 current appropriation for the fiscal year ending this June 30.

In addition to asking that all of the present "emergency taxes" be made permanent, Roosevelt indicated emphatically at his Saturday conference that if Congress should pass the veterans' bonus over his head it will be paid by new taxes. That is, it will not come substantially out of taxes on the big profits increased so handsomely by the New Deal but will be taken from the wage earners and salaried classes.

Against Debt Cancellation

Discussing the bonus, Roosevelt announced that he would not stand for what he described as any minority of the veterans who, he said, seek to have debts forgiven by the government. He indicated, thereby, that he is still opposed to cancelling the insupportable debts of the small and middle farmers. Asked Saturday whether he expects to "balance the budget" by 1937, Roosevelt replied blithely that hope springs eternal. In his budget message, however, he declares that he is "submitting to the Congress a budget for the fiscal year 1938 which balances except for expenditures to employ work to the unemployed." "If this budget receives the approval of the Congress, the country will henceforth have the assurance that, with the single exception of this item, every current expenditure of whatever nature will be fully covered by our estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs will be due solely to this cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to employ those who now are without work."

In addition to refusing to restore the final 5 per cent of the 15 per cent Federal employes' wage cut until July 1 rather than on January 1 as requested by Federal employe organizations, Roosevelt proposed "the continuation of the 3-cent postage rate for non-local first class mail," one of the main purposes of which is to make the people bear a large part of the burden of the graft-laden steamship and aircraft subsidies—the heads of which concern pay notoriously low wages.

Business Activity

Roosevelt, in his summary of the year just ended and for the period which goes halfway through 1935, declared that "Business was substantially more active during the fiscal year 1934 than in either of the two preceding fiscal years." He stated that "the total number of employees at the end of the fiscal year 1934, although still very large, decreased by about 2,000,000, as compared with June, 1933, and 4,000,000, as compared with the worst point of the depression, which fell in March, 1933." He neglected to point out here, however, that the June, 1933, employment increase was caused mainly by speculative production, while the March, 1933, period was the lowest point of the economic crisis. He is also silent about the American Federation of Labor's conservatively estimated announcement that in November, 1934, unemployment had increased 429,000, as compared with the corresponding month of 1933, the sixth successive monthly unemployment increase.

"Reflecting higher wage rates and an expansion in total hours worked, industrial payrolls averaged sharply higher over the year," the President reported. He significantly omitted to point out, however, that while workers obtained an increase in nominal wages, and especially wage rates, through strikes and other militant collective efforts, the workers' real wages (what necessities they can buy in terms of food,

clothing and shelter) declined during the period of the New Deal. In fact, as admitted by Emergency Council head, Donald R. Richberg, in one of his special reports to the President, the real wages of manufacturing workers, between June, 1933, and June, 1934, decreased 1.1 per cent. That Roosevelt is correct when he states that "corporate profits" "increased considerably" is borne out by the 1934 net profits report made by 392 companies to the Standard Statistics Co. This report showed that these concerns made an increase of 609 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933.

War Appropriations

What the new billion dollar Roosevelt War preparation drive signifies for workers and poor farmers and their allies is apparent when it is realized that the more than \$800,000,000 budgeted for 1936 does not include the hundreds of millions which will be taken from the four billion dollar "employment" fund for the "extension and enlargement of the successful work" of the fascist-tinted Civilian Conservation Corps. It is certain that the total for the C. C. C., which Assistant Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson projected as an "economic storm troops," will go well over the \$301,937,315 (allocated under the guise of "Public Works") estimated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935.

Furthermore, the new military sums budgeted for the fiscal year ending June 1936 follow right on the heels of regular War and Navy Department 1935 appropriations totaling \$666,736,984 and so-called Public Works allocations for warship repairs and construction, which came to \$406,222,503. This 1934 or fiscal year 1935 total, which comes to \$972,959,487, it will be recalled, does not include the \$726,244 sum for the new air corps headquarters. It does not include the \$255,000 which was used for fortifying the highly strategic Panama Canal, or a substantial part of the \$25,326,740 which was used to outfit and officer the Coast Guard, one of the strongest potential war service adjuncts of the Navy. Nor does it include any part of the hundreds of millions allocated to Army engineers for rivers and harbors, a substantial part of which went for seacoast defense for channeling and dredging and surveys of the ocean floor for submarine operations in addition to supplying War Department engineers with continual war training. Nor the \$50,000,000 Tennessee Valley Administration, a great part of which is involved in the construction of the world's largest integrated electrical power production system, obviously a huge power reserve for war plant operations.

National Guard Funds

Similarly, the \$902,107,158 provided by the new budget for "national defense" does not include such "non-military activities" as the \$51,166,020 listed for the War Department's Quartermaster Corps, the Signal Corps and the Corps of Engineers. Nor the \$8,000,000 for the "operation and maintenance" of the Panama Canal, exclusive of "work for sanitation" and "civil government."

The domestic equivalent or fascist side of the War Department looms significantly in the budgetary total of \$30,812,798, or an increase of \$1,810,424 for the National Guard which was used as the main strike-breaking force of the employers during the 1933 and 1934 strike waves. "A provision is made for the entire cost of the Federal Government for the equipment, maintenance, and training of the National Guard, except the pay and allowances of commissioned officers of the Regular Army as instructors," the budget declares.

The Navy Department section, "Additional enlisted men," tears away the pacifist cloak under which the New Deal government has launched its program for a navy "second to none" in preparation for the threatening imperialist war in the Pacific. "The estimates (\$489,871,347) provide for a gradual increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy from 82,500 men on July 1, 1935, to 93,500 men on June 30, 1936. This increase of 11,000 men is considered necessary to man the new ships that will be in commission, to increase the complement of men on the larger vessels, and for increased requirements for aviation activities."

This follows three days after President Roosevelt's Friday declaration, "I believe that our own peaceful and neighborly attitude toward other nations is coming to be understood and appreciated. The maintenance of international peace is a matter in which we are deeply and unselfishly concerned."

The President's resume of the financial plan of the Budget for 1936, as compared with 1934 and 1935, all of which for 1936 is an estimate seven-twelfths of which is an estimate for 1935, and all known for 1934, shows:

Receipts of \$3,422,000,000 for 1936 as against \$3,123,000,000 for 1935 and \$2,763,000,000 for 1934.

Total regular expenditures (operations and maintenance of regular departments and establishments, Veterans' pensions and benefits, interest on national debt, tax refunds exclusive of processing expenditures) of \$3,302,000,000 for 1936 as compared with \$2,748,000,000 for 1935 and \$2,462,000,000 for 1934.

Roosevelt budgeted \$472,000,000 (including refunds from processing taxes) for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for 1936 as compared with \$788,000,000 for 1935, most of which went to the mortgage holders, insurance companies and big farmers) and \$290,000,000 for 1934.

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

Send your greeting to the Daily Worker on its 11th Anniversary so that your name can be placed in the Honor Roll in the special edition!

New I.S.U. Agreement Means Cuts, Speed-up, Ship's Crew Reports

Workers Eliminated, Wages of Higher-Paid Men Slashed, 'Eight-Hour-Day' Not Enforced, 'American Shipper' Seamen Show

That the new agreement being forced upon the seamen by the officials of the International Seamen's Union does not mean an improvement in the conditions of the workers, was illustrated in a report given the Daily Worker by a group of sailors off the "American Shipper," American Merchant

time they put in. The new agreement provides for no overtime payment, merely declaring that there must be an eight-hour shift. But the company refuses to increase the crew and forces the reduced number to work extra hours.

The workers further report that the new agreement is accompanied by the most rigid discrimination against known union workers. This is chiefly done through a supposed strict adherence to regulation governing the hiring of seamen. As an example they cited the case of one seaman, a union worker, who was not hired prior to their last sailing because his lifeboat ticket was considered too old and not approved by the Shipping Commission. On the other hand they pointed out that another seaman who was hired had a lifeboat ticket that was 20 years old.

The seamen declared that they now realize that the Marine Workers' Industrial Union is absolutely correct when it called upon the seamen to unite in a fight against the new agreement—it means a fight against a wage cut for them.

Forced Labor for Seamen

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—A policy of forced labor for unemployed seamen is being carried through by the local director of Seamen's Relief here.

More than 300 seamen are reported to have been sent by truck to the Coast Guard station, where they are forced to work 30 hours a week for a miserable handout of food and shelter. The trucks leave from 1114 East Baltimore Street daily as a result of this program there are already 90 beds vacant at the main project at 508 Ann Street, according to a statement by some of the men still remaining there.

The reduction of the crew will increase work for those remaining. As an example the workers point out that able-bodied seamen must stand quartermaster's watch, although at seaman's pay.

Cheated of Overtime

The workers having returned from a trip to Manchester and Liverpool are especially enraged at being cheated out of 70 hours' over-

F.D.R. Gets Demand For Workers' Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

gation he "has no power" or authority to take action for the Workers' Bill, a railroad worker, head of the delegation visiting Garner, demanded that Garner present the Workers' Bill in the Senate. Garner replied he would "have to look it over." Shaw in reply declared that the masses will continue the fight to force the Roosevelt government to act on behalf of the starving millions and pass the Workers' Bill.

Joseph Byrnes, Speaker of the House, was "busy" and refused to see the delegation from the Congress for Unemployment Insurance. He gave a vague promise that he might see them later. Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was "too busy" to wait when the delegation visiting her was held up a little. Edward McGrady, former A. F. of L. leader and now Assistant Secretary of Labor, for more than two hours heard one worker after another tell of suffering in the mining fields, in professions, in the auto industry, in every part of the country. His final answer was that he has his own personal opinion on the Workers' Bill but he can't give it officially, and that the Department of Labor is still "studying all bills" and has no opinion yet on what bill it will support. The delegates pressed McGrady: "What are you going to do, what is the Department of Labor going to do about the suffering which you admit exists" and he evaded and replied that the question was being "studied." He posed as a "friend of labor" and former worker himself, but refused to make a single proposal for any action of the Department of Labor to better the conditions. When a miner's wife from West Virginia took up death of children and related relief conditions and police terror and demands for the statement of the Administration.

Williams declared his full support of the Roosevelt program of denial of unemployment insurance, promised to take up any cases of discrimination, and promised nothing in the way of better relief conditions or increased relief. He took no stand for the Workers' Bill.

A delegation from the Congress, composed of members of the A. F. of L. from many unions visited the

Federation of Labor Building to see Green and demand his support and the support of the A. F. of L. Executive Council for the Workers' Bill. Green was out of town, and the delegation was met by William Robbins, of the Typographical Union, on behalf of the Executive Council. Robbins refused to make any definite statement on his stand on the Workers' Bill, merely stating he would refer it to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for action. When Robbins said, "We are doing the best we can," in answer to the conditions described to him by the delegates, there was general laughter.

These delegations, elected in the morning session of the Congress, were all representative. They were composed of workers from all basic industries, of members of all political parties, and all types of unemployed organizations. They included men and women, Negro and white, youth and aged, native and foreign born. They were well equipped to make their needs and wants known to the government of the United States.

Suffering was written on their faces. They appeared to demand bread and jobs, decent relief and real unemployment insurance, an end to discrimination and starvation.

When the Roosevelt government gave its answer, of evasion, of "study" and of refusal to act, the Congress delegates were unanimous in their firm resolve to wage a determined fight to force the Roosevelt government to take action and pass the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827).

A delegation of four youth representatives, led by Waldo McNitt of Kansas, went to see Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Camps, yesterday, laid before him the dreadful condition of rotten food, bad housing and lack of medical care in the camps.

Fechner and aides stated that they were in possession of letters praising the camps and professing not to understand how such stories could be true.

The delegation left with the firm resolve to fight for the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827.

Still another delegation, headed by Pat Toohy and comprised of 13 of the Congress delegates, placed the Congress demands before Secretary of the Interior Ickes. When asked if he favored the payment of union wage rates on P. W. A. projects, Ickes answered that he favored P. W. A. scales and had as yet received no complaints from trade union officials. When asked about the wage rates to apply on the new works program of Roosevelt, Ickes professed to know nothing.

200 French Jobless
Wim Increased Relief

PARIS, Jan. 7.—About 200 unemployed workers forced their way into the Mayor's office at Templemars, a village in the vicinity of Avelin (north France), and held the premises for four hours, demanding that benefits be paid them for Sundays as well as for week days. In the face of the police force sent against them, the determined attitude of the unemployed finally compelled the Mayor to grant their demand.

M. E. S. A Parley Sidetracked by Clique Fights

Vital Issues of Wages and Conditions Not Touched By Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7.—After sending a telegram endorsing the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance meeting in Washington and instructing its delegate there to act for the organization, the convention of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America here adjourned yesterday without touching any of the burning questions of wages, immediate working conditions or organization in the auto industry.

The convention almost broke up in chaos on Saturday night, when a fight was provoked by the Griffin clique. An unprincipled struggle for personal power between Griffin and Smith marked the entire convention with a continuous interchange of slanderous attacks.

Although going on record for independent political action and for the workers' ticket and alteration of the constitution, advising unity with all metal unions to be decided locally, the convention dealt mainly with technical internal reorganization problems. No orientation for strike struggles, no increases or mass organization efforts, no rally affecting membership, was arranged at all.

Maurice Sugar addressed the convention Saturday, exposing the N. I. R. A. and Hearsch's attack against the Communists, urging strikes to defeat N. I. R. A. He exposed the proposed annual wage as a measure of preventing real unemployment insurance.

Dues and capita tax came up again Saturday night for the fourth time in convention. Delegates violently protested this sidetracking of more important issues. A decision was made leaving dues to the districts and fixing a two-dollar capita tax, with New York locals paying only one dollar.

A strike clause passed, giving rank and file full power.

The Women's Auxiliary becomes part of the M. E. S. A., with their own constitution, under the jurisdiction of the District Committees of the M. E. S. A.

Griffin on Friday was assigned as organizer for Torrington, Conn. He was given one hundred dollars for expenses. Saturday he resigned as a national officer. His resignation was not taken seriously. Griffin demanded \$500 back wages for the period he spent in the East without permission, viciously attacking the organization.

All other points not taken up by the convention were referred to a committee.

The delegates left the convention determined to crush both the Griffin and Smith cliques and save the M. E. S. A.

Betty Gow Tells Story of Kidnaping

(Continued from Page 1)

friends" in Detroit. This was seen as an attempt to link the abduction to members of the notorious "Purple Gang" of the auto city.

"Miss Gow admitted having some male friends in Detroit."

Reilly then probed into her association with Charles (Red) Johnson, an employee aboard the yacht of Thomas Lamont. Miss Gow admitted having gone to a number of places with Johnson, including a roadhouse.

Questioned on Thumbguard

The insinuation that she had "planted" the baby's thumbguard in the roadway was bitterly resented by the witness. She had testified that she had picked up two little aluminum guard about two months after the kidnaping, returning to the Lindbergh home in Hopewell, on a roadhouse.

"Are you sure you didn't drop it on your way down?" Reilly insisted. "I did not!" Miss Gow flashed back, flushing angrily.

At one point in her testimony, the packed courtroom, obviously sympathetic to the nurse, applauded. After describing in detail her discovery that the child was gone on the night of the kidnaping, Reilly began a long series of questions, apparently disconnected.

Most of them dealt with Miss Gow's background, the fact that she had received \$550 from the State of New Jersey to appear as a witness and her friendship with Johnson.

After ceasing the witness stand to Joseph Wolf, a state trooper, at 2:15, Miss Gow collapsed.

Missionaries Report Red Army Victories in Szechuan Province

HONGKONG, Jan. 7.—American missionaries, hurriedly decamping from Sushan in Southeastern Szechuan to the safety of the imperialist gunboats on the lower Yangtze River, told of the steady advance of the Chinese Red Army troops into Szechuan Province.

Three divisions of workers' and peasants' forces, vainly attempting to head them off, the Communist troops had made the long march from Kweichow, in Kweichow Province, to the Szechuan border in an incredibly short time.

BERNARD LASHLEY ROOSEVELT RELIEF POLICY AT PARLEY

U.S. Must Give Proper Relief, Says Leader

Delegates Told United Action Will Win Real Social Insurance

By HOWARD BOLDT
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The main report of the National Sponsoring Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance was delivered by Herbert Benjamin, national executive secretary, and was unanimously endorsed by the assembled delegates.

The report, delivered yesterday and punctuated with the ringing applause of the host of delegates from the shops and trade unions, the unemployed workers and those in the fraternal organizations, searched into the so-called achievements of the Roosevelt New Deal and examined into the ever increasing attacks upon the employed and unemployed masses.

"Yesterday," Benjamin said, "the Chief Executive of the United States government, speaking in the midst of the sixth year of unparalleled crisis, in the course of which millions have been deprived of their livelihood, in the course of which millions have lost their homes and suffered the breaking up of their families, speaking in the sixth year of crisis, which still leaves sixteen million unemployed in this country, the chief executive of this nation saw fit to direct his entire message to the one focal point that the Federal government must and shall end the business of relief."

"We therefore must meet here today with the very serious purpose of issuing as against this pronouncement of President Roosevelt, our declaration that now in the midst of this sixth crisis winter, it is high time that the government should understand that it is our purpose that the government shall finally begin and not end the business of providing relief for the unemployed."

Benjamin then pointed out that it has taken these six years for one President to come around to the viewpoint of his predecessor, Herbert Hoover, who at the beginning of the crisis stated that there was no cause for concern. This policy of Hoover, Benjamin stated, was again expressed by Roosevelt.

Cash Relief Called Dole

"Giving cash to the unemployed," he continued, "is described as a dole, and in place of this we are told that a works program will be developed and that that will be the source of our salvation. We are told of a works program after more than two years of the New Deal and after nearly two years of the N. I. R. A., which, on its inauguration, was supposed to have provided jobs for at least six millions of the unemployed by Labor Day, 1933. We are told that jobs will be provided for us now on the following conditions: firstly, on the basis of useful work, which useful work, however, is not to compete with private industry. We are told that, on the one hand, the administration has no intention—and we can believe that—in any way interfering with the profits of those who own the wealth and the sources of wealth of this country, that in no way will they suffer competition, and that, on the other hand, we are nevertheless to be provided with useful work."

The nature of such work, Benjamin declared, has been clearly presented in the Civilian Conservation Corps, which Roosevelt has declared will be continued and enlarged, a program of work, in one phase, the militaristic and concentration nature, is akin to the same camps in fascist Italy, fascist Germany and fascist Poland.

Another phase of this, he continued, is expressed in the Roosevelt intention to enlist the unemployed into isolated poverty-stricken communities, where they will be kept on a bare existence and be removed from society and civilized life.

Political Character of Parley

Still another, Benjamin said, is the support given by the Roosevelt regime to the starvation self-help schemes where workers are sent to scratch each other's backs.

Every section of the population was taken under the searching microscope of Benjamin's scintillating analysis—farmers, Negro people, the industrial population, the unemployed masses, foreign-born—and the class relations and forces brought into play as each group seeks to find political expression for its needs.

"We see the reflection of this in the broadened political character of our Congress. Today it is not only the more advanced among the masses that realize the problem before us, today vast masses who are still divided on other questions, particularly on political questions, still retaining many differences of opinion, find it possible to unite as they have done in this Congress, in a

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa.

Organizations—Attention! All organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on April 26, 1935. The Freshet Gesangs Verein is giving its Grand 11th Annual Spring Concert in the Academy of Music.

"Ernst Thaelmann" sound picture, first time in Philadelphia. Nature Friends Play German Singing Society, H. M. Wick, speaker. All at Liebknecht-Kirow Memorial Meeting, Wed., Jan. 9, 8 p.m., at Gewerbestadl, 252 N. 2nd St., Adm. 30c. Auxiliaries, Northeast Sec. C.P.

Only Showing in South Philadelphia. A sound picture showing the life and struggles of Ernst Thaelmann. Also anti-fascist struggles in Berlin, England, Friday, Jan. 11, 8 p.m., at 1208 Tasker St. Adm. 25c.



HERBERT BENJAMIN
Executive Secretary of the Sponsoring Committee of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

fight for unemployment and social insurance."

He pointed to the rising tide of unemployment, which, despite the ballyhoo of the Roosevelt regime, has not been appreciably reduced during nearly two years of the N. I. R. A. and has again risen sharply.

He quoted the report of William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who reported that unemployment had risen during November for the sixth consecutive month and had reached a point of 806,000 above that given by Green a year ago. Wages, he said, and here again he referred to the A. F. of L. reports, had dropped from the March, 1933, average of \$19.06 a week for industrial workers during the lowest point of the capitalist crisis, to \$19.05 a week on the average for September, 1934. Production, he showed, has reached new low levels, and since the purchasing power of the masses had not risen, and warehouses remain filled with goods, would drop still further.

He countered the social and unemployment schemes and maneuvers of Roosevelt to the provisions of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill—the "reserves" schemes and the "actuarial bases" which Roosevelt has demanded. He pointed to the increasing tax burden on the masses and the attempts to foist still more sales taxes upon their backs.

Meets Green's Charges

Every label of "unconstitutional, impracticability" and the countless evasions and slanders raised by the Greens and the Lewises, every attack upon the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill was met and countered by Benjamin.

"I, therefore, become our task to work our forces so that we will be able to overcome the objections and all the obstacles that will be put in our way," he said. "The present congress must take steps to mobilize our forces in order that we may do just that. We are carrying through this congress in the face of bitter opposition on the part of those who are trying to defend the interest of wealth and privilege. We have the American Federation of Labor calling upon its membership to participate in this congress. Well, we have overcome this opposition, in spite of this sabotage—we succeeded in securing in this congress delegates from at least 300 locals of the American Federation of Labor."

"Other organizations have likewise done their utmost to prevent the support of this congress, to prevent their membership from taking part in the fight for unemployment and social insurance and to prevent their participation in this congress. We have overcome this opposition, in spite of this sabotage—we succeeded in securing in this congress delegates from at least 300 locals of the American Federation of Labor."

"The nature of such work, Benjamin declared, has been clearly presented in the Civilian Conservation Corps, which Roosevelt has declared will be continued and enlarged, a program of work, in one phase, the militaristic and concentration nature, is akin to the same camps in fascist Italy, fascist Germany and fascist Poland."

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Store Strike Leaders Are Silent After Parley Of 5 Days With Bosses

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—After a five-day conference with representatives of the Boston Store officials of the striking department store workers' union failed to submit any proposals for consideration at a strikers' meeting held last Thursday night, Phillip Koerner, president of the Retail Clerks' Union, declared that there was nothing to propose.

The meeting marked the beginning of the 6th week of the strike of 1000 workers. Despite the bitter cold picket lines continue and with the support of the Communist Party, and active rank and file workers in A. F. of L. locals and Socialist Party branches there are occasional mass picket demonstrations.

C. P. Units—Great the Daily Worker on its 11th Anniversary!

Maternity Aid Drive Planned In Sub-Session

Women Tell of Hardship Forced on Their Sex By Economic Crisis

By GRACE HUTCHINS
(Special to the Daily Worker)
"Don't push the Negro women workers away from you. Draw them closer. They are a little afraid of you. But when they understand that you want them they will work with you for social insurance. Help them and get them to help you in the fight for the Workers' Bill."

Mary Sidney of Detroit, Michigan, was speaking at the women's sub-session of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance Monday morning. Her voice rose clearly above the heavier voice of men delegates meeting in sub-sessions in other parts of the auditorium. She was calling for more united action between Negro and white women in working for the Bill, H. R. 2827.

Quite a united front already these 400 women delegates at the Congress represented. A rubber worker, who is a member of the U. W. C. A. in Providence, R. I., a member of the Socialist Party in Reading, Pa., a newspaper woman from a metropolitan daily, an alumna of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for women workers, and a man who recognized the importance of women among the unemployed in Waukegan, Illinois.

These and a number of others spoke on the problems of women in relation to unemployment and social insurance at a lively session, of which Clara Bodian, secretary of the United Council of Working Class Women, was the chairman.

For Maternity Insurance

After a report by Margaret Cowell, editor of the Working Woman, on what is involved in maternity insurance and a Women's Bill of Rights, Mrs. Nelson of the Reading Socialist Party described what she saw last summer in the Soviet Union. As a worker in the Reading birth control clinic, she knows at first hand what working class women in the United States are up against, how they cannot get the information they so desperately need on spacing and limiting the number of their children. She was much impressed by the contrast between this situation and the protection of women in the U. S. S. R.

Jessie O'Connor of the American League Against War and Fascism in Pittsburgh pointed out that the present birth control laws represent class legislation, since every woman with money enough to consult a private physician learns as a matter of course how to control the number of children she has. But for lack of such information working class mothers often resort to poisonous medicines and worthless contraceptives. Included in the struggle for maternity insurance must be the demand for amendment of Section 211 and other anti-birth control sections of the Criminal Code.

Speaking for jobless single women in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania, Stella Mailey of the Bryn Mawr Summer School alumnae association stated that ten per cent of the girls in one mining town were driven to sell themselves in prostitution because they could find no jobs of any kind.

Mary Borich of West Virginia spoke for those who live in isolated mining camps. Although ill from tuberculosis, dropsy or other diseases, miners' wives must go on having more children and nursing them when they have not money to buy milk.

How to Work for H. R. 2827

On practical methods of organization to work for the passage of the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827) there were many plans proposed. Madeline Rodina, rubber worker of Providence, R. I., finds that most of the girls in industry in her center are not organized in any trade union, but do belong to the U. W. C. A. She urged the delegates to join that organization and become acquainted with the girls who are members.

Dora Rich of the United Council of Working Class Women, New York, described the need of social insurance among the wives of jobless workers and other women at home. Through such an organization as the Councils, women may unite in support of the Workers' Bill. Representing the American Federation of Labor Committee for Unemployment Insurance, Charlotte Todes appealed to the delegates to work for the bill in the trade unions, especially in those industries where there are more women than men, as in the needle trades. Members of women's auxiliaries should press for the bill within their own organizations. Dorothy McConnell spoke on the work of the American League Against War and Fascism in organizing women.

"Don't put this convention away in a bureau drawer and forget about it when you get home," said Mrs. Hays (Mother) Bloor at the sub-session drive to a close. "Follow it up in your local center with a determined campaign for immediate relief for jobless workers."

Later, amidst waves of applause, an ovation that marked one of the high points in the Congress, Mother Bloor brought a report from the women's sub-session to the main body of the Congress:

"Women can fight even better than men can," she declared. "Don't say to the wife when you get back home and she asks you about the Congress 'Oh, you wouldn't understand.' Women do understand. Bring maternity insurance before the groups at home in an organized way. Get support for it. Translate the spirit of unity in this Congress into organized action."

Socialist Leader, Textile Workers, Farmers Stress Unity in Struggle for Right to Live

Broadus Mitchell, Maryland Leader of S. P., Declares He Will Work in His Party for United Front —U. T. W. Members Map Fight to Make Leaders Carry Out Decision Backing Workers' Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The speech of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, which was received with prolonged applause and cheers, at the Sunday session of the National Unemployment Insurance Congress, followed immediately after the speech of Professor Broadus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who was candidate of the Socialist Party for governor of Maryland in the recent elections. The entire audience rose and sang "Solidarity Forever" as the culmination of a dramatic and prolonged demonstration, when Browder finished. Mitchell, speaking as an individual Socialist, urged the united front.

Speaking of his predecessor on the platform, Browder stated, "I want to express my appreciation for the support that was expressed by the previous speaker, Mr. Mitchell, a leading member of the Socialist Party. We Communists are very glad to extend a hand to all Socialists who join with us in this fight, together with all the other workers of all parties who are rallying around this Workers' Bill." Browder's address at this point and throughout was punctuated by a thunderous applause.

Mitchell for Unity

"It is also good," Browder continued, "that we have had the letter of good wishes to the Congress from the principal leader of the Socialist Party, Mr. Norman Thomas. We can express the hope that this letter may help to bring the whole Socialist Party into this movement in the not distant future."

Professor Mitchell, who is a member of the National Sponsoring Committee of the Congress, declared, in part: "This audience today represents approximately a million people who know what is wrong with us. They know that we are appealing for social security in the midst of plenty, and deliberate destruction of it, because we continue to permit ourselves to be ruled by the capitalist class. I want to say to

you that your demands in the Workers' Bill, so far from being extreme are very moderate. I shall not cease to speak to the widest audience that will listen to me asking for a united front."

Professor Mitchell's speech was warmly applauded.

Textile Workers' Struggle

The sub-sessions and conferences held in connection with the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance were most valuable in crystallizing concrete programs for action and in exchange of experiences. There were sub-sessions and conferences of unemployed organizations, A. F. of L. delegates, veterans, Negro, women, farmers, fraternal, youth, language, professional and social workers, cultural, and by industries. The A. F. of L. and unemployment conference, however, has been reported on briefly elsewhere in the Daily Worker.

"Organize Forty Million"

"More than anything else the one policy of the government which robs it of an answer to your utmost demands is that it has engaged in destroying food and clothing when 28,000,000 of people are without means of support. If we listen to the old caution our protests will not be answered. Our demands will not be answered. The hope is to organize not one million, but forty million demanding that in an age of plenty those who have produced the plenty shall receive it."

"We ought not in this age of abundance, in this age of enormous mechanical resources to be bothering our heads at all about social security, we ought to be able to muster our strength to take advantage of social opportunities. What we ought to do in my judgment is not simply to insist upon socializing a part of the product but to socialize the whole of the products. We are invited by abundance to destroy scarcity forever. Now we fail to do this so long as we fight among ourselves."

"I want to make it clear that I am entirely without authorization to speak for the political party to which I belong, or for any portion of it. So, however, speak as an individual and as an individual Socialist. While I do what lies in my power to convince those of my own party of the necessity of joining

international officials for such a fight.

To lay a delegation from the textile conference is to visit Gorman and MacMahon and bring forward the demands that they work for the Workers' Bill, take some action against the discrimination and against the stretchout.

A motion was passed to call on all U. T. W. locals to protest against the expulsion of George Haslen as president of the Nashua U. T. W. local, because he pursued militant policies. Because Horace Riviere fought him and attempted to prevent a militant policy, Haslen was forced out of the local by Riviere, a part of Gorman's machine. Haslen was also fired from his job and lost his commission in the army and could not get food tickets. All kinds of false charges were made against him.

Farmers Make Demands

Fifty farmers and farm workers meeting in a separate session decided unanimously today to demand of their congressmen on Monday that the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill be introduced in the Seventy-fourth Congress. A second major decision of this special meeting was the endorsement of the proposed farmers relief conference to be held in South Dakota during the latter part of March.

Discussion of both farm workers and farmers showed that around the major issue of relief the great masses of the exploited toilers on the countryside can and should rally for effective struggle. Delegate after delegate brought forth the necessity for this united front of small farmers and farm workers in their common interest.

The farm session adopted a motion heartily endorsing the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and pledging to support the struggle for its enactment. The farmers present were urged to attend the National Conference of Agricultural, Lumber and Rural Workers which meets here on Jan. 8 and 9.

Rank and File Textile Conference

The discussion centered around the necessity to spread the Inter-state Conference Against Discrimination and the Stretchout, to which scores of New England local unions belong, to every textile state in the union. This is a rank and file organization consisting of delegates from U. T. W. locals which fights against discrimination and the stretchout and puts pressure on the

against six others now awaiting trial be smashed.

Fred Keenan, a member of the State Executive Board of the Socialist Party of Colorado and a member of the A. F. of L. for thirty years, denounced the leadership of both organizations for their sabotage of the Congress and for the barriers that they have erected to stop the unity of the working class. "But I want to tell you something," he said, "here's one from the city of Denver that is going to support this proposition (the Workers' Bill) in spite of any leadership, whether it's industrial, economic or political."

Long applause greeted him as he greeted the members of the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. who, like himself, faced expulsion for their working class solidarity.

A host of A. F. of L. trade unionists, elected by their unions, took the floor and pledged their support of the Workers' Bill—Mrs. T. Wilson of the Enamel Union of Canton, Ohio; O. L. Posner of the League of Native Lodge 185 of the Unemployed Association of Iron Street and Tin Workers; the New England Textile Workers, who was expelled and ousted for his support of the Workers' Bill; O. J. Hall of the Midvale Steel Federal Union 1889; Russell Eskin of Local 449 of the U. M. W. of A.

Louis Delaney, of Local 20 of the Mechanics Educational Society, reported that the National Convention of his union which is now in session in Cleveland, had just endorsed the new Workers' Bill and pledged its full support to the Congress.

Nathan Patton, a Negro, member of the United Citizens League and member of the City Council of Campbell, Ohio, declared that his city had been the thirteenth to endorse the new Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827.

Negro Delegate Appeals for Unity

Manning Johnson, of the Trade Union Unity League of New York City, a Negro worker, brought thunderous applause when he appealed to the delegates to carry forward the unity fight here. "The unity of this Congress must not be destroyed," he said. "We must carry forward the work begun here to complete unanimity of all groups. The unity begun here must be maintained—not only here today, but everywhere tomorrow. The shops, the mines and the mills can be made the strongholds for unemployment insurance if we do this. We owe this not only to ourselves, but to the entire working class."

Harvey Weisel, of the Discrimination and Stretch-out Council of the United Textile Workers of America, representing 20,000 workers in the New England area, joined in the unanimous support rolled up behind the deliberations of this historic Congress and pledged support of the Workers' Bill. He appealed to the delegates from the U. T. W. unions to reach the permanent offices which his group will set up in Washington to fight against the discrimination growing out of the recent textile strike.

Send your greeting to the Daily Worker today, so that your name can be placed on the Honor Roll in the special edition!

Professionals Unions and Fraternal Groups Pledge Fight For Insurance

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The assembled delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance yesterday heard the reports by the various sub-sessions which had met to decide upon policy in the various trade union, unemployed, women, veteran and other groups.

Max Bedacht, who opened the reports, declared that the fraternal groups here had declared their complete unanimity with the proceedings and reports, and had pledged their untiring efforts to mobilize all of the 20,000,000 members of the fraternal organizations in the United States in support of the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act, H. R. 2827, which was introduced into Congress last Friday.

"Those in the fraternal movement seek a sort of social security," Bedacht declared. "But they fully understand that no system which is on an actuarial basis can take care of the masses. We know that the workers cannot pay and that the bosses will not pay. It is a problem not of an actuary, but a problem of people, of society, of government. When the United States went to war they did not start out on an actuarial basis by collecting pennies and a sort of social security. They decided upon a number of guns of pounds of powder and poison gas, of tons of vessels of war—and they found the means to pay. Today the immediate problem is of saving lives."

"The question is also raised of constitutionalism," Bedacht continued. "The guiding principle must be to supply the needs of the masses. If such a thing is unconstitutional, we must change the Constitution that stands in the way."

O'Donnell Gets Ovation

The assembled delegates applauded vigorously when Bill O'Donnell, who was released from prison in New Jersey, where he was held for his participation in the farm workers' strike at Bridgeton last summer, spoke.

"I want to state that only within the last seven months did I come to realize after having been a soldier and a state trooper... that I have become class conscious at the age of forty-seven." He stated that his release from a six-month sentence was only due to the tremendous mass pressure raised in his behalf.

And as each new speaker took the stand to report, another drama in the struggles of the employed and unemployed was unfolded. Dirk DeJong, chairman of the Oregon delegation, who is still free pending appeal of his seven-year sentence on a charge of criminal syndicalism, reported in a slow and measured tone. He had been sentenced for his activities in behalf of the unemployed during the recent historic West Coast Marine Strike. He appealed to the assembled delegates to lend their support to the resolution which his delegation would introduce against criminal syndicalism.

Negro and Mexican Children on Strike at Unsafe School

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 7.—A group of Negro and Mexican children are on strike here against an order of the Los Angeles school authorities forcing them to attend a dangerous school building which was condemned as a result of the last earthquake here.

The striking children are refusing to attend the school. Their demands are being supported by the Young Pioneers, and the Young Liberators, the youth section of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Ex-Servicemen Back Workers' Fight for Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Twenty-eight delegates from veterans' organizations, including chapters and posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American League, Disabled Veterans of the World War, the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, the Veterans' National Rank and File Committee, together representing 55,000 members, unanimously voted to co-operate with other delegates assembled at the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance in fighting for the passage of the Lundeen Bill, H. R. 2827.

They voiced their recognition that though the veterans have their own special claim on their former employer, the United States Government, in the form of adjusted compensation (the bonus), nevertheless their problem of unemployment and insecurity is essentially identical with that of all other workers. They voiced as their sentiment that even if adjusted compensation is paid to veterans it would not last long, and if paid might serve to give the government an excuse for cutting off unemployed veterans from all further relief.

It was pointed out that one and a half million world war veterans are unemployed, and two and a half million veterans of all American wars. Since the average age of world war veterans is 42 and of all veterans, 45 years, their unemployment problem is a particularly difficult one, it was stressed.

Protest was made against the forcing of sixty to seventy-five thousand veterans into C. C. camps, and the others who are obliged to live in government flop houses and transient establishments.

New camps for veterans established by projects by the government were denounced as forerunners of American concentration camps. It was pointed out that they are located in the swamps and inaccessible points, superintended by FERA officials and the district police.

On Jan. 24 a veterans' march on Washington is to be organized.

Cleveland A.F.L. Local Writes Congressmen to Support Measure

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7.—A letter to all congressmen calling for their support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, has been sent from here by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local Union 867, last week.

The letter pointed out that the Unemployment Congress in Washington included delegates from American Federation of Labor locals as well as representatives from every type of workers' organizations, trade unions, professionals, religious and fraternal orders, "all united into one for the demand of Unemployment and Social Insurance based on the Workers' Bill."

It was the unanimous decision of Local 867 of the Painters Union that this letter should be sent to the United States Congress as a means of supporting the demands of the Workers' Congress in Washington.

Workers' Bill Demand Put To AFL Heads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A demand that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. begin a nation-wide referendum in all A. F. of L. unions on the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill was presented today to the Council by a delegation of A. F. of L. members present at the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance meeting here.

The demand, presented in the form of a resolution passed by the A. F. of L. delegates meeting in conference, was also passed by the Congress. The full text follows:

Trade Union Resolution

Whereas, The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance attended by 3,000 delegates from all sections of the working population for a united and determined fight to win unemployment and social insurance as embodied in the Workers' Bill, H. R. 2827 (formerly H. R. 7598); and

Whereas, This Congress there are more than 300 representatives of unions of the American Federation of Labor officially elected by their locals and central bodies, who have unanimously endorsed the Workers' Bill; and

Whereas, The widespread delegation of the A. F. of L. representatives is a reflection of the deep going sentiment for the Workers' Bill in the American Federation of Labor as the only genuine plan for unemployment insurance thus far presented and this sentiment has already been expressed in the endorsement of the Workers' Bill by nearly 3,000 local unions, scores of central bodies, several State Federations of Labor and five International Unions and seven International Union Conventions; and

Whereas, This tremendous representation at the Congress and this widespread demand of the A. F. of L. members for the Workers' Bill has developed in spite of the open opposition of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to a genuine plan for unemployment insurance; and

Whereas, The Executive Council, without the consent of the membership, is instead supporting the administration program which involves a wholesale wage-cutting in the public works program and a bill for so-called unemployment "insurance" which excludes half of the working population and all of the present unemployed workers; and

Whereas, The Workers' Bill provides adequate protection for the millions at present unemployed, all workers regardless of race, color, political affiliation, or nationality, demands that the funds come from the incomes of the higher brackets and covers the unemployed on a national scale, while on the other hand the administration-Green bill calls for a reserve plan, state by state, covering a small portion of the employed workers for a limited period by an indirect wage cutting plan of taxes on payrolls;

Therefore be it resolved, That the delegation of 300 members of the membership, is instead endorsing the administration program which involves a wholesale wage-cutting in the public works program and a bill for so-called unemployment "insurance" which excludes half of the working population and all of the present unemployed workers; and

Therefore be it further resolved, That the delegation of 300 members of the membership, is instead endorsing the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827) and demanding that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor endorse and fight for the adoption of the Workers' Bill as the only genuine plan of unemployment insurance.

Negro, White Unity Is Urged In Fight for Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—One hundred and fifty delegates attended the sub-session on the Negro and Unemployment Insurance held at the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, Lewis, of the Baltimore Urban League, acted as chairman of the Conference, and A. W. Berry of the New York League of Struggle for Negro Rights, led the discussion. The two organizations, which are far apart in their basic program stood united in the demand for adequate unemployment insurance.

The need for united action of Negro and white was stressed in the speeches of the delegates. Delegate Cooton of Gallup, New Mexico, who is president of the National Miners Union there, drew applause when he told of the united front in Gallup which reaches from children's organizations to the adults in the union.

The resolution adopted by the conference condemned the AAA and the latest relief policies of the administration as inimical to the interests of Negroes and demanded the adoption of HR 2827 as the only bill which provides genuine insurance for both Negroes and whites.

STEEL WORKER SHOWS NEED FOR OLD AGE PENSION LAW

Toil Kills Aged Man In Locomotive Shop

Organized Struggle for Social Insurance Held Only Solution

By a Steel Worker Correspondent
 GARY, Ind.—Fellow workers, can any of us say what was the matter with Old Man Wright? Can any of us locomotive shop workers recall the last remarks Old Man Wright made?
 He told you fellow workers that he was going to leave his boots in the shop as he was going to be off the next day. But, you know that pretty hard to guess about the next day. There wasn't any next day for old Dad Wright, an old man of sixty-five or sixty-eight. You know how far he did go after he left the locomotive shop. You also know how he kicked the bucket at the bricklayers' wash house toilet. He was found stiff on the toilet seat.
 Well, something is facing us unless we do something, and that something is we must organize and fight hell for old age pensions. If we do not organize and fight, the company watchmen will find more like old Dad Wright. They called it heart failure, but it was more like old age than anything else.
 How many more old fellows are there in the shop yet? When we get so that we can't get around any more, then you and I will find ourselves thrown out on the scrap heap.
 Remember old man Willerton. He had 23 years service with the company and the bosses told him that they could not use him any longer, that he was too old and unsafe to do any sort of work, and so they let him go. That was five years ago. What was the matter with Eggs? Too old. He died unseemly. And old Tom and many more.
 Fellow workers, we must organize and organize fast, too. The bosses

don't care what you were able to do or what you have done. They are just watching for a chance when you straighten up at the bench where you are working. If the boss catches up with you, then you know you are through. Furthermore, I am not only talking for the locomotive shop but for all shops and departments.
 Again I am calling your attention to the graft. You know the clerk, Walter Henley, he takes anything and everything that comes along, and yet you can't do anything with him. You fellows might as well know why you can't do anything. It is because you are unorganized. Once we are organized, we will know how to deal with him and any other grafter.
 You know what happened to Edward Wall, the turn foreman at the 44 inch blooming mill last summer. Now there is another one that took his place, Robinson, working together with the Dean Superintendent of 44 inch mill. Fellow steel workers, there are hundreds like Ed, Robinson and Bill, but we steel workers are too weak because we are not organized into a real industrial union controlled by the rank and file.
 We must have workers from our ranks forming the shop and department grievance committees, not the company union stoops like Smith, Kirnan, Crosby and Johnston, who are misrepresenting the workers. What have they done to improve the workers' conditions? Nothing. With the exception that Mallinson is trying to organize an "independent" union, which will be nothing but a fascist union that will help the steel bosses raise their profits and suppress the workers more and more.

Charities Break Up Home And Recruit for the Army

By a Worker Correspondent
 CHICAGO, Ill.—The united charities serve as an advanced rank and file nucleus of the Roosevelt Government in recruiting the youth of the nation into the C.C.C. camps. It also acts as government nucleus in separating the families under the guise of charity. Here are some examples.
 Case No. 1 is that of W. T. Gamble of 5675 State St. He is buying a home and running a business. Gamble has a family of five children.
 The bank closed and robbed him of his life's savings, while the depression robbed his customers and neighbors of their jobs. This in turn killed his business, making it impossible for him to meet obligations and to provide for his family.
 He was recommended for relief by the principal of the Carter School. Throughout the four and a half years of depression he received only \$7 to \$9 of grocery relief, which had to last the family for two weeks. Finally, he was able to force an increase of budget to \$7 for each week. Even though there was a lack of necessities, his wife and children opposed his efforts to fight for

an increase of the budget.
 The cold weather came, catching Gamble and his family without coal or clothing. In his efforts to acquire clothing and coal, he got into serious arguments with the case workers and supervisors, finally winning a concession to help his family. However, they refused to agree to help the united household to get coal and clothing because Gamble owned his home and business.
 The case workers then proceeded to lay plans to separate the family by plotting with his wife and children to leave home so as to get away from Gamble's influence. Only in this way would they be helped, they were told. The wife and children agreed to this and the case workers rented and furnished a flat to separate Gamble from his family.
 In this way the Charities can hold the boys in their grip, which prepares them to thrust the boys into the C. C. C. camps and train them for cannon fodder for war. The mother must not object and their father has been rendered helpless.
 This is how Charities help to build up the army, break up the home and separate families.

Extras Used In Dining Car Speed-up Plan

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent
 NEW YORK.—The burning question on the Pennsylvania Railroad, especially in the dining car department, is that the speed-up strikes the regular cooks and waiters severely.
 While the cooks have a limited time to prepare for service, they are compelled to spend a greater portion of their time in re-stocking provisions in the cars. Due to the efficiency experts of the big bosses on the railroads, these brutal conditions have come into existence. It is no accident that you have regular dining car workers, regular extras and extra extras.
 These men are used for various reasons: a) They have equal experience in their respective class of work. b) To create antagonism among themselves so as to be further exploited and divided.
 On the question of "dead-heading," it is no accident that the men are forced to "dead-head" at night, especially after 9 o'clock, as that is when the dining car workers' time expires. By not caring for the welfare of the dining car worker, the railroad forces the worker to give

his time without pay, thus pouring more profits into the coffers of the big railroad bosses.
 Neither do the merciless imposition end here. In holiday seasons, more extra help is hired which is called emergency help. In many cases, these men are given one or two trips, and are left in the cars of out-of-town agents where they are neglected. In many instances they find themselves in big cities like Washington, Harrisburg, etc., without funds and are forced to seek aid from the local city welfare, police stations, etc.
 This proves, fellow workers, that the bosses are organized and we are not. Let us join the Brotherhood and make it a rank and file fighting organization. If we do not, we cannot protect the bread of our wives and our children, neither can we ever expect to raise our standard of living.
 The special anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition of the Daily Worker, to be published on Saturday, Jan. 19th, will have significance for every American worker. Canvassers, take orders now! Organizations, don't wait before ordering your bundles!
 I. W. O. members should get their branches to send greetings to the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary! A greeting from every branch should be the slogan!

HAL THE DAILY WORKER!

11th Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition
 SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935
 I send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker, the organizer of the American working class, the leader in the fight for a Soviet America!

Name Street
 City State

(All greetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker.)

6th Avenue Scab Nests Must Be Cleaned Up

By a Worker Correspondent
 NEW YORK.—Thousands of unemployed travel to Sixth Avenue daily with the forlorn hope of landing a job. These quests are usually fruitless. The few jobs that do appear call for a 75-hour week at starvation wages, a skilled worker for the price of an apprentice, etc. This, coupled with the extortion rackets of fake agencies, adds more fuel to the already burning hatred of the unemployed workers.
 The agencies have a reputation for scab herding, and it was mainly through them that the 6,000 guards and elevator men were hired as scabs in the recent building employees' strike. Because of their state of mind, these workers are easy prey to fascist demagogues.
 This indicates the absolute necessity of concentrating workers' forces to organize the unemployed of Sixth Avenue.

Relief Strike Won by Ford Unemployed

By a Worker Correspondent
 IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.—This is a city of about 15,000 population with a Ford factory, a wood working plant, a chemical plant and one individually owned small saw mill. There were a few mines, but they are closed for a good two years now.
 The Ford factory, for the last five years, has employed, during the busy season, which lasts from two to three months, from 2,000 to 3,000 men. When they quit needing you, you are laid off and then rehired when they are ready to start.
 During the slack part of the season, we are on relief trying hard to get by. We are allowed so much per month according to the size of the family. A family of three gets \$21 a month on relief, or \$11.80 a month on direct relief.
 Two months ago they made an attempt to cut the hours from 10 to 30 per cent, and in some cases even more.
 We have a Communist Party here. About seven months ago the Communist Party members were able to organize a labor union with about 200 members in this county. When hearing about the cut, the union called a mass meeting. Another mass meeting was called at the county relief office.
 A Communist Party member, as a speaker, put the question to the workers whether they were going to accept the cut or whether they were going to strike. Every one voted for strike.
 First there was a committee elected to see the relief administration. The committee not getting any satisfaction it was decided to call the strike at once.
 Here, the Party was a bit too hasty in not holding it off till the first of the month. It happened that this was towards the end of the month. It made a great many of those that were working the last part of the month think that those who were striking had already put in their time for the month.
 On the second day of the strike it was decided to let the men work what hours they had coming for the month, and all were to go out on Nov. 1. On that day another mass meeting was called with 700 to 800 present. It was decided to call the strike.
 On the first day of the strike the workers were militant and the ranks were solid 100 per cent. On the second day the picket line was already only half as big as it was on the first day.
 The relief administrator and his agents were able to raise the "red scare" among the workers through the local papers and so forth. In a small city named Norway, nine miles from here, with a membership in the union which the Communist Party of Iron Mountain organized, they were not able to raise the red scare.
 The jobs were completely closed down until the strike was called off. The main demand, against the reduction in hours, was granted.

Letters from Our Readers

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those of interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

The Report of the Hauptmann Trial

JOHNSON'S STORIES EVOKE INTERESTING COMMENTS
 New York, N. Y.
 Comrade Editor:
 Though I have often been impelled to write you a word of commendation regarding various articles, eyes, and even entire issues of our "Daily" slyness or something close to that has often held me back.
 But this time you must know my appreciation for your treatment of the Lindbergh trial which is being played up in so miserable and revolting a fashion by the capitalist press. Allen Johnson's reporting was splendid—particularly his concluding paragraph regarding Harry Simms. Too often we are apt to be swayed, despite knowledge to the contrary, by the loud ranting of the boss sheeps.
 In these days of sharper conflict, of increased and thickened conflict, the other papers, from the New York Times down, are so obviously carrying on a bitter attack against the workers, that it surprises me that they have not been more exposed than heretofore. Is it a comparatively sudden desperation on their part, or is it merely that I have begun to see their method and understand it today? The radio has a question of Lindbergh, but kidnapping and robbery and murder; per se. To us, it is not the question of one youngster alone, but the unhappiness, undernourishment, and worse, of millions of children. The electrocution of Hauptmann would most assuredly do nothing to alter materially the vicious problem which he represents. For this reason, the courts of these United States are not a symbol of justice. It is not an indication of a sincere desire to eradicate the wrongs upon which they pass judgment.
 There is but one remedy—and a "ventual" cure—Build our Daily Worker!
 For more popular reporting of this sort (which prompted me to write you and tell you how really swell it is!), a sports section, and before it close, a big cheer for Del for us Lefty.
 M. R. S.

Unemployed Youth Get Harsh Treatment

By a Worker Correspondent
 WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Among the most unfortunate in this country today are the young unemployed people.
 For instance, the other day I went down to the relief bureau with a grievance of mine and as I entered the relief office to put my complaint in, I was told to sit down and wait as usual.
 There were only a few benches around and these were filled with young men. There was an adjoining room to the one I was in and this, too, was chock full of young people.
 This looked strange to me, and I asked some of the boys what the crowd was there for. They told me that they had come to register for the C.C.C. camps. When the relief officials started to register these men, more kept on coming. About 10 minutes later, the relief officials called a policeman who chased all of these young men out, after they had received notice to come and register.
 NOTE
 Every Tuesday we publish letters from steel, auto and metal workers. We urge workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Home Loan Corp. Won't Aid Jobless

Machinist Finds Apparatus Is Used Only to Stall Him Off While Company Grabs Property

By a Worker Correspondent
 BEDFORD, Ohio.—On Dec. 24 I received a letter from the Home Owners' Loan Corp. stating that the present resources of said corporation will be exhausted before my application can be handled.
 When the letter reached me on Christmas Eve, I opened it with great joy expecting to find the news that the loan was finally granted to me.
 Taking in consideration that since it was vacation for the officials during the holidays, I decided to postpone the working out of my problems until after the New Year. But on Dec. 28, I received a letter from the Cleveland Trust Co. stating that the property was recently taken over through foreclosure.
 In these proceedings there is something wrong. I know that the Home Owners' Loan Corp. was established to save homes and consequently keep the family under a roof:
 1.—Save the home of those whose home was already taken away by foreclosure;
 2.—Save home of those which have received notice of foreclosure;
 3.—Save home of those that the mortgage have everything ready for a foreclosure.
 I received a notice of foreclosure in October, 1932, for past due payment on the sum of \$1,010 with interest from September, 1931. On the day I was to be in the court, I was in the local hospital to be operated for a double rupture. But I notified the Cleveland Trust to take in consideration my circumstance.
 In August, 1933, the Home Owners' Loan Corp. was established. I was almost one of the first to fill an application through the Cleveland Trust. Months went by. Every time I called at the corporation's office to know something about my loan,
 I was told to inquire at the Cleveland Trust Co.
 Several times people of the corporation came to see my home and take other information. Finally on May or June of this year (1934) I was called by the main office of the Cleveland Trust to know that the loan to be granted was not enough to pay up the second mortgage. After a few days I went to the Cleveland Trust with my brother-in-law (who holds the second mortgage) and we made an agreement that my brother-in-law was ready at any time to release the second mortgage and I was assured by the bankers I was to receive the loan in one month or so.
 Again months went by. Once I was told that the loan was delayed because activity of the Home Owners' Loan Corp. was temporarily suspended. Then I was told to wait two or three months. . . Finally I received the beautiful news on Christmas time!
 Yesterday (Dec. 29) I was told that maybe the loan was not granted on account of my unemployment! Now I would like to say this: Were I working I would not have needed any loan. For instance: If I begin working tomorrow at a steady job, I would not need the help of the Home Owners' Loan Corp. Instead I would make my payments at the Cleveland Trust.
 I hope that you will consider that I have brought up before you and find out why my case was not taken in consideration on time. I have only one house and I need a roof for my family.
 I hope that you will consider also that if I am unemployed it is not my fault. The company where I was employed for 13 years went bankrupt five and one half years ago (May, 1929) and so far I am unable to get another steady job. I am a machinist mechanic by trade.

Steel Workers Learn About Company Union
 By a Worker Correspondent
 COATESVILLE, Pa.—Enclosed is the vote for the Workers' Insurance Bill. I hope the mass pressure behind this bill makes this session of Congress recognize the advisability of its immediate passage.
 As I wrote recently, there is considerable industrial unrest in Coatesville. Particularly, at the moment, is this the case at the Lukens Steel Co.
 Cramenen and machinists have well defined grievances, and they are pretty well disillusioned with their company union. Their pleadings and petitions have gained nothing at all for them.
 The I. L. D. is showing progress among the Negro workers here.

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Poor Farm Made Federal Institution

By a Worker Correspondent
 GARY, Ind.—In the United States, it used to be the County Poor House or the County Poor Farm that we were familiar with. Now, we have the Federal Poor House in the form of the Transient Bureau and the Federal Poor Farm in the form of the Transient Camp. So, you can say that the Poor Farm industry has advanced from a county unit to a national unit.
 Because such a great percentage of the American people have become paupers, it requires a centralized capitalist control of the unemployed workers in order that centralized wealth will be protected and the unemployed will be trained to be content with crumbs from the tables of the wealthy.
 Transient bureaus have, in connection with them, a transient camp several miles from the centers of population. Men sheltered in the City Bureaus are sent to the camps. This reduces the numerical strength of the unemployed in the industrial centers and prevents organization. Men who are isolated in these Transient Camps lose all connections with the outside world and are trained to be content with their conditions.
 These camps and bureaus are conducted in about the same manner as a penal institution. If a man is sent to the camp for six consecutive meals, or is not in his bed for one night, he is checked out and has no place to stay. These conditions can only be changed by united efforts, and it is up to the unemployed to organize, as food is steadily getting worse and bureau officials are riding the men.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board
 (The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

Further Hints About Acne
 A. A. New York, N. Y.: X-rays are still the best form of treatment for Acne, because they will cure many cases and improve most, but a small percentage only not being benefited. It is too bad, however, that you cannot afford to get the treatment, because the fee asked for is beyond your means. However, there are clinics which will give X-ray treatments at a low price.
 Cosmetics do not cause or aggravate the condition. Regulating the bowels is good hygiene, but does not cure Acne. Use of soaps on the face is beneficial. Do not be afraid to use soap.
 For the oiliness of the face, X-ray treatments are the best. If you cannot get them, use lozin alba at night and wash it off in the morning.
 Diets have little or no beneficial effects in most Acne cases and certainly have no curative power. The disease changes so of its own accord that you may be fooled into believing a certain diet is responsible for the change.

Changing Hair Texture
 COMRADE A. P. of New York, writes: "I wonder whether there is any way of thickening the texture of one's hair."
 "My hair is very thin. Besides having very little hair, I am also afflicted with an oily scalp which makes my hair very stringy that it is almost impossible to count the hairs on my head."
 "I've even resorted to a permanent wave, thinking that that would make my hair manageable, but that also did not help. Because of the excessive oiliness, I have to resort to a headwash at least twice a week. My scalp is very clean, almost no dandruff at all. I brush my hair daily."

Fluid From Male Glands

COMRADE D. S. of Philadelphia, asks: Will you please answer a matter of urgent controversy? I would like to know if the fluid coming from the penis a comparatively long time before the actual orgasm is potent? If it is, then coitus interruptus (withdrawal) would be dangerous, wouldn't it?
 Our Reply
 THE fluid you speak of is a secretion from one of the male glands. By neutralizing the usually acid condition of the urethra (canal in the penis) it protects the male sexual fluid, the reaction of which is alkaline (opposite of acid). Your question about the potency of such a fluid, which comes from the penis long before the actual orgasm, can only be answered by stating that it

is relatively potent.
 In the normal man there is a constant stream of sperm cells coming from the testicle, through the canal. Obviously then, the fluid you speak of contains some sperm cells. Of course, the number is very slight and the possibility of conception even slighter—but the possibility is there. Aside from this, other dangers, associated with coitus interruptus (withdrawal) are more important. This method of sexual intercourse has an ill effect upon the health of both men and women.

A LIVING ANSWER

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 LANCASTER, Pa.—We were sitting in the union headquarters chewing the rag. Somebody told a story about one of the bosses over the Armstrong plant who came around asking the men their suggestions for increasing the sales of linoleum. Finally, the boss got his answer. It came from one of the fellows who knows the Daily Worker. This worker said, "We are 1,400 workers producing linoleum. Almost every one of us has a home that is in need of new linoleum. But who can buy linoleum on \$15 a week? Raise our wages."
 The boss didn't want any more "suggestions."
 We then got to talking about the future that capitalism offers the American working man. We were disturbed by a visitor, an old worker, who walked in and bumbled us for 35c. He wanted to get a bed

for the night at the mission. He started to talk of his past.
 It seems he was one of the workers who built the Armstrong plant years ago. Later he worked there. He was a former local football hero. He also had been a member of the National Guard and had once been inspected by the great Teddy Roosevelt himself. He was a soldier in the World War.
 He personally knows all the town's big shots, the judges, lawyers and politicians, but they give him nothing. He ended up by saying, "Now I am down to this," and took a swig from the bottle of bay rum that he had in his pocket. Finished, he staggered out.
 There was silence for a few moments. Jim, the Communist, broke the ice. "Why talk about the American worker's future under capitalism? The living answer has just staggered out of the room."

Messengers Win a Few Concessions

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent
 NEW YORK.—The coming of the Christmas holidays, involving a tremendous influx in telegram services, found the Western Union Telegraph Co. fearful of the rising sentiment for militant unionization and struggle among the messenger boys.
 A stoppage of service at this strategic moment, or any possible action by the messengers at this busy season, would have meant a serious decrease in the company's profits. Together with this, the fact that the Telegraph Messengers' Union issued a leaflet calling for an action on the advisability of action the week before Christmas, caused the officials of the Western Union (Association of Western Union Employees) back to the scene of sell-out.
 We had seen numbers of messengers leaving the Western Union company union; had seen them openly ridicule and make sport of it. The Association of Western Union Employees began to lose its stranglehold on the fellows.
 The boys, under the pressure of worsening conditions and speed-up and faced with the rapid advent of a merger in the communications industry, began moving towards the Telegraph Messengers' Union, an independent rank and file union. They began stubbornly taking the line of militant pressure against their bosses, and a heavier recruitment began in the Telegraph Messengers' Union.
 The Western Union got the jitters. Suddenly, a week before Christmas following a leaflet distribution of the Telegraph Messengers' Union, notices were posted on all city office bulletins. It came from the company union, and was a concession!
 In short, the bulletin said the following:
 1. All night messengers and early night messengers to receive 50 per cent of errands in service, instead of 40 per cent as before.
 2. All messengers in service one year or more to receive three days vacation with pay each year. (The demand formulated by the Telegraph Messengers' Union calls for two weeks vacation with pay for all messengers in service.)
 But now the messengers are preparing to turn these small concessions into a general victory. The concession displayed the panic among the company officials, and clearly was a demonstration of the fear they have of the sentiment towards organization among the messenger boys.
 This concession, therefore, is a victory for the Telegraph Messengers' Union.
 The concession, then, shall only 'orchestrate' what the year 1935 shall bring for the messenger boys under the leadership of the Telegraph Messengers' Union.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

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IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

"Inside of Me"

WITH the end of the Working Woman Contest only two and a half weeks away, you'd better hurry! Letters are coming in every day to the Working Woman magazine. The problem raised in the contest has aroused wide discussion. Have you written your point of view yet?
 The question raised is "What would you do, if your husband would not let you attend working class meetings, though he has many interests outside his job?" You must write your answers direct to the Working Woman, 50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y. And now is as good a time as any to say that the printing of a letter here in no way bears upon its chances in the contest. The comrades on the Working Woman have simply allowed me to select those I thought would be interesting to the readers of the column. It does not mean they are better or worse than other letters received.
 And with that clearly stated, here's part of a poem written, not exactly in response to the contest, but in reference to women's activity generally. It is written by S. B. J. of Leslie, Michigan.
 "I can't be no clingin' vine!
 Why it's as plain as day,
 When storm and wind and hail
 beat down,
 I've had to grow this way."
 "There's somethin' just inside of me
 That tells me when I'm right
 An' beats against the inner bars
 To get into the fight"
 "For helpless, hungry children
 An' mothers wan an' thin
 There's somethin' inside of me
 Says 'Fight until we win.'"
 "There's somethin' just inside of me
 That cries and cannot be
 Put down with any promises
 That will not make us free."
 "There's somethin' just inside of me
 That tells me that we can
 Win in this fight for justice
 For each and ev'ry man."
 "By standin' close together
 And fightin' each for all
 We must not lose this battle!
 Come workers! Join the call."



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CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance now in session is a historic landmark in the painful growth of the mind of the American worker.

As I write these lines, Mary Van Kleeck is making an address to the delegates. There are over two thousand of them in the great auditorium coming from 36 states; there are a thousand visitors. How intently they listened to this keen and gracious woman who is the foremost social worker of America.

She has gone far beyond Jane Addams and the Settlement House and Charly Relief people. Her opening sentence is cheered: "Security of livelihood must be made the leading aim and obligation of the American nation."

She does not believe this can come from above. It must be a people's movement for security. This Congress, she tells the delegates, is the first national expression of such a people's movement.

I have listened in on most of the caucuses this afternoon, representing faithfully the confusion, the desperation and the hope of the masses. The Congress is a great melting pot of ideas, and before it has ended these ideas will be clarified.

Congress of Workers

THERE are delegates from over 300 locals of the American Federation of Labor. They came here despite the red scare raised by William Green against this Congress.

Cowboys from Wyoming and Colorado, miners, seamen, and furriers, Negro share croppers from Alabama and unemployed architects are here. The Newspaper Guild has sent delegates, and so have the textile workers of North and South. Bricklayers and Home Relief investigators, machinists and domestic workers—this is a Congress of those who produce the wealth and culture of America, and are rewarded with breadlines.

Herbert Benjamin made a masterly keynote address this morning, in which he said: "If the Congress on Capitol Hill were truly representative of the masses of America, our Congress would be unnecessary. But our experience in the past five years has proved to us that the Government cannot be depended on to act voluntarily for the relief of the starving nation."

One delegate is a member of the same Tammany Club as Congressman Sirovich. He offered to take a delegation to visit his influential friend, confident that the Congressman would endorse the Workers' Bill for real unemployment insurance. The delegate will be given this chance to learn first-hand what an immense gulf separates a capitalist congressman from a member of a workers' Congress.

Why Have They Come?

ONE finds scores of Socialist delegates here and church people, Republicans and Democrats. Going through the train last night on the way here I saw many badges of the Masons and Elks in the laps of delegates. What attracted them to this Congress that William Green has labeled another Communist plot?

They came, as Herbert Benjamin expressed it so eloquently, because there is no longer any easy way out of the crisis for the people. They are losing their faith in Roosevelt's smile. Painfully, tortuously, the American worker is finding his way to a united front on the life and death issues that concern him.

Benjamin analyzed the capitalist maneuvers to offset this mass trend toward unemployment insurance. He dissected Roosevelt's works program, which is really a method for avoiding taxing the rich, and making the poor pay for capitalist unemployment. He catalogued all the other hollow schemes—the Townsend plan, the Epic plan, the Wagner bill and the rest of the counterfeit radical schemes.

The rich of America had adopted an old political tactic of hamstringing a Workers' movement by diluting it, into futility. How clearly Benjamin demonstrated this, in a model speech composed of clarity, good sense, and solid information.

Lovestoneite Hysteria

THIS is not a soap bubble Congress. It is rather sober, on a high intellectual plane, where concrete plans for future strategy are discussed, and the united front is being advanced. The men and women here know, as Herbert Benjamin expressed it, that there is no easy way out, and they live in the shadow of a mounting fascism. Only a few Lovestoneites, staging provocations at some of the caucuses, introduced a hysterical note for a moment.

They were allowed to scream and holler. It was a sickening exhibition. One of the tribe told the A. F. of L. caucus that they did not represent any real unions.

Delegate after delegate arose indignantly. Most of them had never met a Lovestoneite, and at first thought these were spies sent by the police to break up the Congress. They flung the lie back in the teeth of the slanderers, naming the unions that had sent them. A Democratic worker representing three Painters' locals in a mid-west city wanted to take a punch at the Lovestoneite, but was restrained by the cool-headed chairman, Louis Weinstein.

I thought it was all a help, for it made every delegate at the caucus more determined to fight for unemployment insurance. When a vote was taken on the bill the A. F. of L. delegates voted unanimously for it.

No Mere Talk-fest

ONLY a perverted and hate-twisted mind, or only a police saboteger would say of this Congress that it is not representative of the American Labor Unions and unemployed.

It is true the Communists were there, and why should they not be? Have they not been the dynamo of all unemployment relief in this country since they organized the first hunger march under Hoover which brought unemployment for the first time into the first pages of America's newspapers?

But 300 A. F. of L. locals had sent delegates, too, and I spoke to dozens of them from every part of the country. It is true they are progressive trade unions, and fight the William Green gang of reactionaries as no Lovestoneite does any longer. Does that disqualify them as workers?

Many of them are prominent labor leaders in their own towns and cities. The story of the campaigns they staged to get their membership of hundreds of thousands to back the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is a story in itself. One of the fine things about this Congress is that it is not a mere talk-fest. It is a product of a great campaign that has already educated great masses of workers in the realities of their situation today.

Yes, they are genuine A. F. of L. men, I would like to reassure the slanderers and sabotegers. And they have begun to see that their wages will go down steadily, their unions be broken, their jobs made insecure, unless the relief paid to the unemployed does not make this a coolie nation.

MILITARISM AND FASCISM IN JAPAN

By O. Tanin and E. Yohan

Introduction by Karl Radek, who says:

"The present work is of great scientific and political value. . . . It reveals the fuse which leads to the explosives in the Far East hidden in the cause of peace . . . reveals concretely the roots of the military fascist movement in Japan, and the phases of its development; acquaints the reader with its ideology, organization and the place it occupies in the complex system of forces which determine the basic problems of Japanese imperialist policy.

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Theatre Chains For Soviet Film In Leading Cities

INTERNATIONAL ART CINEMA, INC., will establish motion picture theatres in nine large Eastern and Middle-Western cities, according to an announcement just received from Mr. M. Radin of the Cameo Theatre. The purpose of this new chain is to make regular showings of the latest Soviet films available to workers in other cities, where the regular commercial exhibitors refuse to book pictures from the Soviet Union.

Houses in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Buffalo will be opened in the next ten days. The plan also calls for theatres in Washington, Pittsburgh, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. Twenty Soviet feature films will be shown at all of these houses within the next year. "Chapayev," the newest Soviet film to be brought to the United States, and one that has been hailed by Eisenstein, Pudovkin, Dovzhenko and other eminent Soviet directors, will be the opening attraction at all of these theatres.

Names of the various theatres, addresses and opening dates will be announced in future issues of the Daily Worker.

LONG HOURS

By ARTHUR PENSE

1.
Roar, my sewing machine!
Haste—consume
Consuming hours!

Their weight upon my neck
Is hung.
The minutes,
The seconds
Bore into my flesh!

The clock is dead,
It will not speak,
Like the face of a dead man!

2.
Hours of stone,
My scissors' point can't pierce them!
Hoary walls of hours laid
In mortar of anguish!

Speed, sewing machine,
Gnaw the walls away!
Bite,
Crunch
The minutes, the seconds!

Oh, my comrades!
Up on your feet!
Break the blockade of blinding hours!
Stream into the ranks of
The Red Battered Host!

Life and Teachings of Lenin

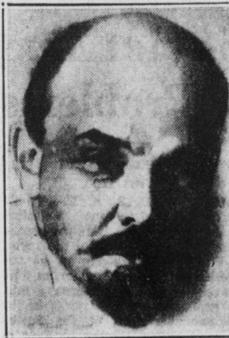
By R. PALME DUTT

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

CHAPTER II. The Life of Lenin

IV.
The result is visible to-day. The Russian working class was able to rise to the stature of its revolutionary mission, and to-day rules its country and builds a new society. The western European and American working class, despite the longer development of their movement, remains so far in bondage.

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



Portrait of Vladimir Lenin

elaborated in "What Is To Be Done?" was the issuing of a central newspaper, as a "collective agitator and organizer," which would bind together the scattered groups and help to build up the centralized

vics? The division developed on a number of issues especially: 1. The conception of the revolution. Since the immediate task of the future revolution was the overthrow of tsarism and feudalism, that is, the fulfillment of the bourgeois-democratic revolution already completed in western Europe, the Mensheviks held that the regime and government succeeding tsarism must necessarily be that of the bourgeoisie, and that the role of the working class would be to strive to win concessions within this regime, while giving it general support. The Bolsheviks argued that the revolution could only conquer, not under the leadership of the bourgeoisie, but under the leadership of the peasantry; and that the working class must fight to establish the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants as the form of state to succeed tsarism.

2. The relationship to the liberal bourgeoisie. The Mensheviks favored alliance with the liberal bourgeoisie, on condition of the latter promising to support the workers' demands. The Bolsheviks, while ready to utilize all tactics according to circumstances, insisted on the necessity to expose uncompromisingly the real character of the liberal bourgeoisie.

3. The conception of the party. The Mensheviks favored a more elastic form of party organization, which would leave membership open to individual supporters of the program (isolated intellectuals, etc.) who were not directly members of the underground working groups, but only worked under their control; that is, in effect, to sympathizers who hesitated to face the consequences of direct revolutionary work. The Bolsheviks insisted that the party would only be the weaker for these elements, and must consist solely of members directly participating as responsible party workers in a party organization; only on this basis could the party be an effective revolutionary, disciplined, fighting force, without weak, passive or vacillating elements.

THESE were some of the principal issues dividing Bolshevism and Menshevism in the early years. It will be seen that these issues already contained in germ the essential line of division between revolutionary socialism and reformism, between the fight for the workers' revolution and the line of adaptation to capitalism.

This division revealed its true character more and more completely in the succeeding years. Menshevism developed to the line of "national defense" or support of imperialism during the War; to ministerial coalition with the bourgeoisie after the revolution in March, 1917, maintaining imperialism and throwing the Bolsheviks into prison; and finally to armed counter-revolution after the Bolshevik capture of power, when the Mensheviks joined the White camp of the bourgeois and monarchist forces in open war on the workers' rule.

This subsequent working out, step by step, of the whole character of Menshevism, which was in fact no peculiar Russian phenomenon, but is an international tendency, proved the correctness of Lenin's judgment of its character at the outset.

What were the issues which divided the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?

THE political life of Lenin reveals one long fight for the line of revolutionary Marxism against opportunism (and, when necessary, against its twin brother, empty phrase-making "leftism"). From the beginning of his leading activity in 1894 to the victory of the Revolution in 1917 he was conducting ceaselessly this indispensable inner fight within social-democracy, on the fate of which depended the future of the Russian working class. He conducted this fight fearlessly and mercilessly, never hesitating to make a break when he was convinced that this was indispensable in order to build a revolutionary mass party.

His fight was understood at the time by few outside his supporters. The majority of the leaders of international socialism accused him of incurable sectarianism, doctrinalism, quarreling over phrases, fractionalism, etc., and repeatedly offered their good offices to "reconcile" and "unite" the warring sections—offers which were politely, but firmly, refused.

It was a difficult path that Lenin chose; but he knew what he was doing, and that his line had nothing in common with sectarianism and doctrinalism, but reflected real understanding of the needs of a revolutionary mass party.

The event has proved his justification. To-day the Bolshevik Party that he built up with such minute and combative attention to every detail of program, tactics and organization, is the largest mass party in the world.

THE central forms in which these differences crystallized and in which they have become well known throughout the world, was the form of Bolshevism and Menshevism. The division of Bolshevism and Menshevism dates from the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party in 1903, although the issue was already showing itself in preliminary forms in the fight against Economism and against legal Marxism.

How did the division arise? One of the main conceptions of Lenin,

party. To this task Lenin set himself on his return from exile.

By a decision of a conference of revolutionary Social-Democrats at Pskov, the three outstanding leaders in Russia, Lenin, Martov and Potresov, were mandated to go abroad to join the group of older leaders in emigration, Plekhanov, Axelrod and Vera Zaslutich, for the issuing of a central organ. This aim was realized by the publication from abroad of the Iskra (Spark) in 1900.

From 1900 to 1903 the Iskra built up the party and its political line. On the basis of its work and connections it was possible to call a representative Congress in 1903, numbering forty-four delegates, of whom four were workers, from twenty-six organizations. This Congress met first in Brussels, and then, driven from there by the police, in London.

AT this congress the supporters of the Iskra overwhelmingly outnumbered the reactionary forces of the Economists and of the Jewish Bund (who were unwilling to enter a single centralized party). But a division appeared among the supporters of the Iskra. It is this division that developed to Bolshevism and Menshevism. The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, at first together with Plekhanov, won the majority in the election of the Central Committee and of the Editorial Board; hence they became known as "the majority men" (Bolsheviks); the Mensheviks, led by Martov, were the minority. In point of fact, the division was close. On one of the principal issues, that of the Party Statute, the Mensheviks won. And almost immediately after the Congress Plekhanov joined the Mensheviks.

Lenin was left in complete isolation in the leadership, had to resign from the Iskra, to begin a new journal, Vpered (Forward), and to organize "Bureaux of the Majority" in Russia to maintain the Bolshevik organization.

Through these in the beginning of 1905 the Third Congress was organized and held in London. The Third Congress was a fully Bolshevik Congress, and laid down for the first time with complete clearness through all its decisions the lines of Bolshevik tactics.

What were the issues which divided the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?

Workers' School News from East To West Coast

NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL

The New York Workers School, 35 East 12th St., started its winter term yesterday with close to 2,400 students registered. Although registration is officially closed, those who want to register for classes having their opening session on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday of this week may still do so. The classes still open on those days are: Principles of Communism, Political Economy B, History of Economic Theories, History of the Class Struggle, Colonial Problems, History of the American Labor Movement, History, Role and Structure of the Soviets of China, Social and Political Geography, Elements of Political Economy, Marxism-Leninism, Agrarian Problems, Public Speaking and Revolutionary Interpretation of Modern Literature.

These classes are almost filled. Those intending to register should do so at once before it is too late.

The first series for the Winter Term of the special short-term lecture begins this Saturday, Jan. 12, at 3 p.m. Jack Stachel will lecture on the Current Problems of the Trade Union Movement. Members of trade unions should particularly utilize this opportunity by registering for the course. The fee is \$1 for four sessions.

Charles Krumbain, District Organizer, Communist Party, will speak on "Lenin and the Party" at the Workers School Forum, Sunday, Jan. 13, 3 p.m., East 12th St., second floor, 8:30 p.m. Admission 25c. Students 20c.

BOSTON WORKERS SCHOOL

The Workers School of Boston has commenced registration for the Winter Term which opens on Jan. 21, 1935. This marks the third year of its activities which are on an ever broadening scale. This term it offers the following courses: Principles of Communism, Public Speaking, Marxism-Leninism, English for Workers, Russian, History, Political Economy and Trade Union Strategy and Tactics.

The school also opens its second year in its South End Branch, at 1029 Tremont St.

The Workers School presents for its special feature this term a series of eight illustrated lectures under the general title "New Tendencies in Soviet Culture," to be given by Professor H. W. L. Dana at the Workers School, 919 Washington St., beginning Wednesday, Jan. 23.

CLEVELAND WORKERS SCHOOL

The Cleveland Workers School, 1524 Prospect Ave., will open its Winter Term on Jan. 14. Evening classes will be given in Politics, Economics, History and Languages, including English and Russian. Special full-term courses will also be given in Trade Unionism, the National Question, Principles of Organization, Public Speaking, and others. The tuition fee for the term is \$1.50 for all courses except the Russian language, which is \$2.50. The office of the school is open during week days from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. With the beginning of the new term, forums will be held in the School Auditorium every Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m. Catalogues of courses will be sent upon request.

CROWN HEIGHTS WORKERS SCHOOL

Registration for the Crown Heights Workers School, 25 Chauncey St., is now in progress. Subjects included in the curriculum are as follows: Principles of the Class Struggle, Political Economy, Problems of Negro Liberation Movement, Marxism-Leninism, and others.

The Louis Engdahl Memorial Library is being fully equipped and will open with the term with all the necessary books and pamphlets for the courses. A private collection of books, pamphlets and posters on the Negro question will be available to students of research. Elaborate plans are being made for Douglas Day Celebration on Feb. 12.

A feature of the school is the students' recreation room, fitted with ping-pong tables, games of chess, checkers, lotto, etc., and which will be open daily at 6 p. m. under the supervision of a member of the Students Council.

The Buffalo Workers School, 560 Main St., starts its second term the week of Jan. 14. Courses are being offered in Principles of Communism, Political Economy, Union Strategy and Organization, Negro Problems.

Students have free use of the excellent library of the school. The library has a variety of book and pamphlets as well as periodicals.

The Workers School of Hartford, 1080 Main St., began the Winter Term Monday, Jan. 7. Courses are being offered in Trade Unionism, Political Economy, Organization, etc.

Show your determination to support the Daily Worker against the efforts to suppress it. Send your greeting on its Eleventh Anniversary! Get your friends and shopmates to become regular readers!

A Bum Steer!

Little Lefty



by del

Absorbing Biography Of Dimitrov Recorded In Book by Blagoyeva

DIMITROV, by Stella D. Blagoyeva, International Publishers, \$1.25.

Reviewed by ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

A LITERARY friend discussed Krupskaya's memoirs of Lenin with me. He was disappointed in the book, he told me. The intimate and emotional side—he was on the verge of saying the spiritual side—of Lenin was left out. By the emotional and intimate side he meant, largely, the physical. No matter how it distorts and throws out of proportion the career of a public figure, love has come to play as large a part in bourgeois biography as in fiction, and its absence in Krupskaya's memoirs left my friend discontented. From its lack he concluded that Krupskaya was, herself, a prude, and revolutionaries, in general, Puritans.

This friend, if he should read Blagoyeva's short biography of Dimitrov, will find in it even less to satisfy him on the personal side; but it may finally teach him that in dealing with a revolutionist, what the biographer must necessarily concern himself with is her subject's revolutionary career. It is in general, flawed revolutionaries like LaSalle, in whose life love plays a decisive role.

Here, then, we have the life of a revolutionist in which the important events are strikes, insurrections, ideological struggles, the decisions of congresses, the working out of programs, exile, revolutionary action in the open and underground, unceasing, untiring, uncompromising. And it is a heroic record. Its climax is the Reichstag Trial, in the course of which a revolutionist, still then unknown to the general public in Europe and America, revealed himself as one of the great figures of our time, in one of the most remarkable exhibitions of courage, resourcefulness and wisdom ever displayed in history.

A WORKER, born of a worker's family, Dimitrov is an example of the types that the militant work-

ing class can produce. Self-taught, he exposed one of the most cultivated minds of our time, a mind with a profound knowledge of history, and the social sciences, a mind expressing itself with vigor and logic. He came from a family of revolutionists, a family that had sacrificed lives for the cause. And the sacrifice had strengthened it. Like Lenin, whose brother's death had steeled his revolutionary determination, the sufferings of his persecuted family made Dimitrov only more resolute and fearless. He had his reward in the devotion of the Bulgarian working class, which again and again followed him in strikes and insurrections and rescued him from the police.

With the triumph of reaction in Bulgaria, Dimitrov had to go into exile, where, however, his revolutionary work did not slacken even for the needs of recuperation. He kept in constant touch with his comrades in Bulgaria; he participated, powerfully, in the work of the international revolution. Up to his arrest by the Nazis, he remained indomitably at work.

Then came the Reichstag Trial. Let the editors of the "Nation," the sly journalists, the editorial mixers of confusion, who so cunningly try to identify Communism and Fascism to the American public, read the detailed account of the trial given in this book. Let them read the exchanges between Dimitrov and Goering, between Dimitrov and Goebels, between Dimitrov and the prosecutor to see the difference. In their own court, a Communist in chains reduced the most powerful, the most cunning, of the Nazi hierarchy to impotent mouthpieces.

The second half of the book, consisting largely of Dimitrov's own words and concluding with his now classic defense speech, rises to great heights. For that alone the book becomes one of the outstanding volumes in recent revolutionary literature.

Questions and Answers

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

Question: If capitalism produces its own grave-diggers, then why do Communists claim that the working class can only put an end to the capitalist system through revolutionary actions under the leadership of the Communist Party?

Answer: Capitalism developed and completed the process of creating the material basis for Socialism within the womb of capitalist society. It developed the productive forces to the point where their further development is incompatible with the continued existence of capitalist society. But the worker, instead of rising with the development of industry, sank deeper and deeper into pauperism as the capitalists accumulated wealth by methods of oppression and enslavement. Especially today, in the epoch of decaying capitalism, are the capitalists forced to protect their falling rate of profit by sharpening exploitation and placing intolerable burdens upon the working class.

This inevitably brought to the forefront the task of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. It created the necessity for the proletariat to organize and prepare for the irreconcilable contradictions of capitalism thus prepared the army of its own grave-diggers and made it necessary for the working class of the world to organize in a militant and revolutionary international organization—the Communist International.

While capitalism thus produced its own grave-diggers this does not mean that capitalism will automatically collapse and that the workers will bury it peacefully. Between the workers and a Socialist

society stands the capitalist state with all its forces of oppression and terror. In fact as the position of the capitalist grows more insecure, they rely more and more upon the capitalist state organized along open terrorist lines to keep the workers in servitude.

It is because the capitalist state must be destroyed before the workers can establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, that revolutionary actions under the leadership of the Communist Party—the conscious vanguard of the working class—are necessary. Capitalism, as Lenin pointed out, will always seek a way out at the expense of the working class. Under Communist leadership the working class and its allies fight to block the efforts of the capitalists to find a way out at their expense. From the starting point of struggles around these everyday needs and demands, the Communist Party rallies the masses for the revolutionary struggle for Soviet power—for the destruction of the capitalist state and the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Famous Russian Book on History of Music Will Be Translated

Tchomodanov's "History of Music in Connection with the Class Struggle" is being translated from the Russian by Naum Barudin with an English version by Ashley Pettis, and will be ready for publication within the next few months. This vital work is the first attempt at a Marxian interpretation of musical history.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—King's Guard Quartet
- 7:05-WEAF—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- 7:10-WEAF—Andy—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—Kemp Orch.
- 7:20-WEAF—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- 7:25-WEAF—Morton Downey, Tenor; Sinatra Orch.; Guy Bates Post, Narrator
- 7:30-WEAF—Protecting the Taxpayer—Edward A. Flene, Boston merchant
- 7:35-WEAF—To be announced
- 7:40-WEAF—Edgar Guest, Poet; Charles Sears, Tenor; Concert Orch.
- 7:45-WEAF—Vaughn De Lathau, Songs
- 7:50-WEAF—Comedy and Music
- 7:55-WEAF—Boles Carter, Comedian
- 8:00-WEAF—Reisman Orch.; Phil Duetty, Baritone
- 8:05-WEAF—Eddy Brown, Violin
- 8:10-WEAF—Red Payoff—Sketch
- 8:15-WEAF—Concert Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Hazel Glenn, Soprano
- 8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orch.
- 8:35-WEAF—Variety Musicale
- 8:40-WEAF—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone; Jack B. Kennedy, Narrator; Concert Orch.; Speaker, Alvan Macaulay, president Packard Motor Car Co.
- 8:45-WEAF—Lyman Orch.; Vivienne Segal, Soprano; Oliver Smith, Tenor
- 8:50-WEAF—Ben Bernie Orch.; Gary Cooper and Sir Guy Standing, Guests
- 8:55-WEAF—Hillbilly Music
- 9:00-WEAF—Grace Moore, Soprano; Concert Orch.
- 9:05-WEAF—Bing Crosby, Songs; Stoll Orch.; Mills Brothers, Songs
- 9:10-WEAF—Ed Wynn, Comedian; Dacahn Orch.
- 9:15-WEAF—Dance Orch.
- 9:20-WEAF—Canadian Concert
- 9:25-WEAF—Jones Orch.; Olga Belanova, Actress
- 10:00-WEAF—Operaite, New Moon, with Gladys Swarthout, Soprano, John Barley and others
- 10:05-WEAF—Sid Gray, Baritone
- 10:10-WEAF—Seven Seas—Cameron King and the next few months
- 10:15-WEAF—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:20-WEAF—Wallenstein Sinfonietta
- 10:25-WEAF—Tim and Irene, Comedy
- 10:30-WEAF—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano
- 10:35-WEAF—Voice of the Crusader
- 10:40-WEAF—The Grummitts—Sketch
- 10:45-WEAF—News
- 10:50-WEAF—Lyman Orch.
- 10:55-WEAF—Robert Royce, Tenor
- 11:00-WEAF—Moonbeams Trio
- 11:05-WEAF—Dance Music (Also WABO, WOR, WJZ, WMCA, WEVD)

Every reader of the Daily Worker should send his own greeting and get a greeting from a friend, on the Daily Worker's Eleventh Anniversary!

Daily Worker
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 TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935

Communists Are Prepared to Join Labor Party Movement

"THE Communist Party is a Party of Labor, of all those who toil. And it is not an ineffective party. In comparison to its membership and vote, it is the most effective party that ever existed in the United States. A vote for the Communist Party registers deeply; just think, for example, how much easier it would be to 'persuade' even the present Congress to adopt the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill tomorrow, if they had been frightened to death by the ghost of a few million Communist votes last November, and by a greater mass strike movement, by greater street demonstrations, by growing mass organizations.

"But the Communist Party is a particular kind of a Labor Party. Our program goes far beyond Unemployment Insurance, which after all is only an emergency measure. We propose a revolutionary solution of the crisis of capitalism, by abolishing the whole rotten capitalist system, by setting up in its place a socialist system which would put everyone at work, not at the New Deal slave-labor, but with the most modern machinery producing the goods we all need for our own use and not for capitalist profits. We propose to travel the same road already shown by the glorious victories of the Russian working class and with rapidly expanding the socialist system. It is unfortunately true that the millions now preparing to break away from the old parties are not yet prepared to go the whole way now with the Communist program.

"We Communists are often accused of being 'unrealistic' and 'sectarian,' because we bring forward such a far-reaching revolutionary program. But we are convinced that our program is the only realistic one, the only program which can solve the problems now vexing humanity. We are sure that all of you, all the broad masses, will be convinced in the not distant future, by experience. We do not propose to 'make a revolution' by ourselves, as the fantastic lies of the Dickstein Committee and Hearst tell you, not by absurd conspiracies, not by 'kidnapping the President,' not by bombs and individual terror, all of which we denounce as police provocations, but only with the majority of the toilers, by mass action, when they have been convinced of the Communist program.

"And we do not sit idly waiting until the masses are convinced of our program. We Communists work and fight together with all of you, among the broad masses, for all these parties' demands, for the daily life-needs of the masses which are already understood. It is not an accident, for example, that it was left for us, the Communists, to formulate the Workers' Bill, which is the center of the great mass movement represented in this Congress.

"SO ALSO, when it comes to the mass break-away from the old parties, which will play such a great part in finally forcing the adoption of the Workers' Bill. We would welcome these masses at once into the Communist Party. But we are realistic. We know that for a time they will stop short of the full Communist program. We do not separate ourselves from this mass movement for that reason. We encourage and help the movement in every way. We call upon all of you to do the same thing. We propose that all of us get together in a great effort for unity, unity in struggle for immediate demands against the capitalists, unity upon the broad basis of the class of those who labor against those who exploit our labor, unity of the poor against the rich, of the producers against the parasites.

"We Communists are prepared to join hands, with all our force, all our energy, all our fighting capacity, with all who are ready to fight against Wall Street, against monopoly capital, in the formation of a broad mass party to carry on this fight, into a fighting Labor Party based upon the trade unions, the unemployment councils, the farmers' organizations, all the mass organizations of toilers, with a program of demands and of mass actions to improve the conditions of the masses at the expense of the rich, for measures such as the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, the Negro Rights Bill, and the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill."—From the speech by Earl Browder at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

Coughlin vs. Sullivan

THE radio priest, Father Coughlin, pulled another of his characteristic stunts in his radio speech this Sunday.

Taking Roosevelt's message to Congress as his text, Coughlin hailed it as a pledge that "henceforth the financial privileges of the few shall disappear."

In his fanciest style, this radio priest, who has close connections with Wall Street bankers and capitalists, issued stentorian warnings to the "privileged" that Roosevelt was ushering in a "new social order."

All this "radical" blather, mind you, is on the basis of Roosevelt's message to Congress calling for the smashing of all Federal relief for the millions of jobless!

But let us see what the capitalists themselves, the Wall Street privileged, the financial cliques, think of this terrible Roosevelt message on the "new social order."

It turns out that Wall Street is highly ticked with Roosevelt's message, that the "privileged financial groups" are delighted with what Roosevelt is giving them in the coming year!

Robeson on the Soviet Union

THE announcement by Paul Robeson, distinguished Negro actor and singer, that he plans to spend a great deal of time in the Soviet Union studying the Soviet solution of the problem of national minorities and the problems of Negro culture all over the world, is an event of first-rate importance.

Robeson is one of the greatest figures in American art.

But he is a Negro. And in the United States where the atmosphere of American bourgeois "art" smells of the slave-market, where the Negro people are subjected to a barbarous oppression that can only come from the brutal reaction of a capitalist culture in its decline, Robeson found that his great gifts could find no room for growth or free expression.

Now, Robeson has found in the Soviet Union what he, as a great and sensitive representative of his people, has always been seeking.

Robeson has found that the Workers and Farmers' Government of the Soviet Union, that the proletarian dictatorship, has cleansed the whole life of the Soviet Union of the filth of race hatred and oppression. In the Soviet Union, for the first time in the history of the human race, absolute social and political equality for all nationalities exists as a firm government policy. The result has been an extraordinary flowering of all national cultures, under the great slogan of Stalin, "national in form, proletarian in content."

The example of Robeson shows us the road that must be travelled in the United States to erase the hideous stains of Jim-crow oppression.

It is the working class, fighting for the revolutionary seizure of power, which alone can destroy the power of Wall Street which is the fountain-head of all race hatreds and oppression.

In the oppressed Negro people, the working class of America has its most important ally. And only in the class struggle against the rule of Wall Street can the oppressed Negro people find the same liberation which the October revolution gave the oppressed nationalities groaning under Czarist rule.

Teachers Hail Saar Struggle For Status Quo

Hailing the Saar Freheitsbund—"The Liberty Front"—for its courageous struggle for the status quo, and addressing Max Braun, the chairman of the League and Fritz Pfordt, the Unemployed Teachers' Association sent the following cable: "Dear friends, 'The Unemployed Teachers' Association sends you its sincere greetings and pledges of solidarity in your struggle for the Status Quo. 'We hail the United Front of Communists and Socialists and hope soon to see practical success in the overwhelming vote on Jan. 13 for the Status Quo. (Signed) ISADORE BEGUN, Chairman, Executive Board."

rious. Coughlin found in Roosevelt's message a parting of the ways away from the "financial few" to a "new social order." But Mark Sullivan, who is under no obligation to throw dust into anybody's eyes, speaks much more honestly than Coughlin.

"It was as if Roosevelt came to the parting of the ways," Sullivan states, "and he definitely took the right."

So where Coughlin pretends to see a left turn to a new social order, Wall Street sees exactly the opposite, a more open support for Wall Street capitalist rule!

Does not this show what a despicable role Coughlin is playing in his service to Wall Street, helping the Wall Street monopolies and Roosevelt to put over their reactionary program in the name of a "new social order"?

Coughlin's job is to give the workers the idea that Roosevelt's Wall Street program is a "radical" program—so that this Wall Street program can be put into effect without the opposition of the workers who will suffer by it.

Coughlin brought out his familiar idea of "bankers' credit" versus "Congressional money." But this is also a typical Coughlin trick. Because all this phoney money that Coughlin wants Congress to print will sooner or later all find its way right back into the hands of the banks just as before.

The printing of new money will not be a blessing for the masses—it will be a curse! For this inflationary currency will send the cost of living skyrocketing to new heights and will bring misery and starvation on a scale that will make even the present misery look small. And the Wall Street speculators and bankers will reap a harvest of gambling profits!

Coughlin is the leading "left" salesman for Roosevelt's Wall Street program. He is an enemy of every worker in the country, who is all the more dangerous for his "radical" talk.

Party Life

Party Sections Compete in Work On Waterfront

SECTIONS 1, 3 and 7 of the New York district each having waterfronts have entered into a Socialist competition pact, setting for themselves quotas for recruiting longshoremen into the Party and a program of Communist activity on the docks.

It is of course to be hoped that the resolution signed by representatives of these three sections, and printed in the November 13th Daily Worker will not be forgotten, as unfortunately is the case with many challenges for Socialist competition within the Party. Intense efforts to concentrate the efforts of these sections to work on the docks should result in giving our Party a foundation in this most basic industry in New York.

Nevertheless, while the resolution outlines a series of practical measures to guide the sections in the following, from the resolution: indicates a wrong approach, and unless it is corrected, much intense activity, will still bring little result. It reads:

"Once more the corrupt Ryan machine in the International Longshoremen Association has succeeded in putting over a sell-out agreement, which spurns the basic demands and needs of the rank and file. The agreement incorporates none of the real concessions gained on the West Coast, and leaves the longshoremen in a relatively worse position than under the old agreement."

It is true that the East Coast agreement does not include some of the concessions granted on the West Coast especially the thirty-hour week, six-hour day, and partial control of the strike fund. But it is not a fact that the wage scale now is 95 cents per hour, \$1.35 for overtime, as against the previous 85 cents and \$1.25 overtime? We cannot tell a longshoreman that 95 cents per hour makes him worse off than 85 cents. But we can tell him that what he gained on the East Coast is due chiefly to the fact that the workers on the West Coast through their month strike under militant leadership and Communist guidance and the General Strike, and that on the East Coast the threat of such a strike, have forced the increases. We can further show the longshoremen, that failure to gain the other concessions of the West Coast, is only due to the fact that Ryan in full co-operation with the shipowners engineered the recent agreement so as to rob the workers of the rest of the concessions which could have been easily won, if at least energetic measures were taken to prepare for a strike. We must show the workers that it is not Ryan's secret conferences which resulted in the gains, but the willingness to struggle by the workers, of which Ryan advised the shipowners.

Only such positive attitude will root the Party among the workers. Coughlin, out to realities only plays into the hands of the Ryans. G. M.

Roosevelt's Budget

THROUGHOUT the course of the Roosevelt regime there has been a wide gap between his promises to the masses and his actual program. This divergence between glowing promise and empty deed is again sharply brought out in his budget message to Congress.

Only last Friday Roosevelt spoke of launching "a new order of things" which would "provide for human security." But the cold facts of the budget, which are the test of the sincerity of his pledge to the masses, show that Roosevelt does not provide a single penny for a federal system of social insurance to take care of the unemployed and the aged or any other social need.

Instead the budget provides enormous sums for the monopoly and war aims of the American capitalist class. For the army and navy over \$802,000,000 have been set aside for the fiscal year, 1935-1936, an increase of \$235,000,000 over last year's appropriations. This increase of 41 per cent does not include the hundreds of millions that will be spent for C.C.C. camps or for the building of warships, which are disguised as public works expenditures.

As in last year's budget only a little over ten per cent will be spent directly for the unemployed. The \$900,000,000 that will be spent are hopelessly inadequate even for the 3,500,000 families who are to be transferred to jobs on public works at some time in the future. And the \$4,000,000,000 that are to be used for public works will in the main be diverted to military purposes and to subsidizing capitalist contractors and manufacturers.

The workers have been condemned in advance by Roosevelt who has laid down the rule that wages on these public works jobs must be lower than wages paid by private employers. This wage from all indications will be less than eight dollars a week as part of the general campaign to lower wages which Roosevelt is actively pushing. In setting these low government wages for the unemployed he is carrying out the program laid down by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The budget like all other aspects of Roosevelt's program gives the workers nothing but the prospect of increased misery. Millions of unemployed are to continue to starve. A fraction of the army of jobless are to be paid sub-existence wages on the public works program which is an important part of the military preparations of the capitalist class. The national debt which will be over \$31,000,000,000 on June 30, 1935, will be raised to over \$35,550,000,000 plus contingent debts of many more billions by June 30, 1936. This staggering burden is borne by the masses since no attempt is made to make the rich bear the tax load.

Thus the budget proves again that the Roosevelt program is for the benefit of the rich. For the masses it holds out nothing but the prospect of lower and lower standards of living, as the capitalist class drives for fascism and war.

The struggle against the Roosevelt program must be intensified if the masses are not to be sacrificed to the greedy aims of the capitalists.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT LONGSHORE CONDITIONS AND RECRUITING

THE point here is that the 10c an hour gained by the longshoremen does not cover the increased speed-up and therefore decreased hours of work and rise in living costs. She told of the successful fight to learn the spinning of a specialty this year.

She praised the new machines going in, which are so nearly automatic that the department can take its real periods without shutting down the machines. And then she wound up with a description of the leadership and help in this department by the deputies to the Soviet, and declared with fervor:

"We elect our state power ourselves. Let us love and respect our power. Let us treat Soviet deputies properly, and not give them some other social work to do that will interfere with their duties as deputies!"

Nogradova, a woman weaver, spoke. She is a member of a brigade that watches over the "Out of School Combine for Children," which is a sort of playground, children's club and gymnasium run for children who want to go somewhere when the school day ends and before supper time.

"We Need Newspapers"

There are 2,000 children of Trekhgornaya mill workers, she said, and only 600 of them regularly attend the combine. This is principally because the mill can provide only limited premises. She demanded that the Soviet see that additional space is given so that all 2,000 can come at once. She says the money was already voted, but "seems to be tied up somewhere." She wants the Soviet to investigate and cure other complaints. There are still, in this factory of over 6,000 workers, 34 illiterates. "It is a disgrace." The fault is mostly because the mill administration assigned such dark, uninviting rooms as class rooms for classes to liquidate illiteracy. Something has to be done about it.

Furthermore, the Trekhgornaya mill, alone of the large factories in Moscow, has no club building of its own. That also is a "disgrace."

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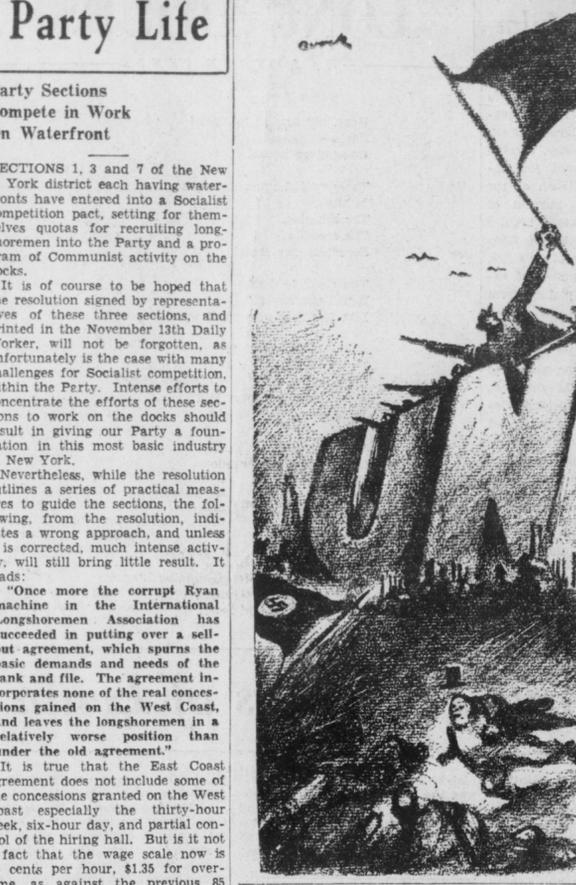
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A WORKING-CLASS BULWARK



Soviet Textile Workers Discuss Problems At An Election Meeting

By VERN SMITH (Part II.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—An old worker, candidate for re-election to the rayon Soviet, was the second to speak in discussion of the report of Party Secretary Kogan at the election meeting of spinners and weavers at the Trekhgornaya mill. He explained that he works in the educational section of the Soviet. He gave figures on the increase in the school budget, and then stated: "The number of school children in the rayon rose from 34,000 in 1931 to 52,000 in 1934. The number of schools increased from 31 to 49. The number of teachers rose from 1031 to 1436, and the percentage of those with highest education increased much more. 'Several of our schools received prizes for excellent work,' he said proudly, and then, the deputy merging with the workers since, like all deputies he continues to work in the factory while holding public office, he launched into a fierce criticism of the quality and amount of dye supplied the plant, and demanded that all deputies take up in the Soviet at once the necessity of sufficient good dye for Trekhgorka. When you remember that all other deputies have the same daily intimate knowledge of the needs of industry and of its workers, you begin to see something of the firmness and efficiency of the Soviet form of government.

Best Shock Worker

One of the best udarniks, or shock workers, the woman spinner Murashova, took the floor. She also, like Kogan, commented with satisfaction, "Now it is the turn of light industry!" And then went on to ask, "How are we answering the country's call for good woven material?"

She told of regular courses of instruction in the spinning mill on saving raw material, avoiding spoilage, etc. She told of the successful fight to learn the spinning of a specialty this year.

She praised the new machines going in, which are so nearly automatic that the department can take its real periods without shutting down the machines. And then she wound up with a description of the leadership and help in this department by the deputies to the Soviet, and declared with fervor:

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Furthermore, the Trekhgornaya mill, alone of the large factories in Moscow, has no club building of its own. That also is a "disgrace."

English Workers Plan Big Concert to Help Scottsboro Defense

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World Front

By HARRY GANNES

A Note on Abyssinia
 A Robbers' Plan
 Silver, Gunboats in China

A SECRET note by Sir John Simon, British foreign minister, to Mussolini, fully approving, and giving the greatest details, of the plunder of Abyssinia, got into the hands of the United Press in Paris. Its contents were cabled to the United States. But we have failed to find it reproduced in the American capitalist press.

We therefore print it here. The cable was wired from Paris by Ralph Heinzen, United Press staff correspondent and reads as follows:

"Fortified by England's approval sent in a message of good will by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, to Rome, France and Italy today proceeded to revamp the map of Africa's frontiers.

"Sir John's message, sent yesterday (that is, Jan. 5) signalled to Paris and Rome that Britain has no objections to territorial changes which France is making in Africa to satisfy Italy's demands for territory under the 1915 promise of the former allies to reward Italy for coming into the world war on their side, deserting Austria and Germany.

"London has consented to France's giving Italy a wide stretch of land totalling 150,000 square kilometers south of Libya, bordering Egyptian Sudan on the west. England similarly has no objection to giving Italy an outlet in the gulf of Aden as well as the Red Sea, arranged through France's giving Italy a 20-mile strip of the French Somalis coast protectorate.

FRANCE'S agreement to Italy's proposed participation in control of the railroad from Djibouti to Addis Ababa, Abyssinian capital, however, does not mean Paris agrees to sacrifice Abyssinian independence. It was emphasized in well-informed quarters.

"However, there is no doubt that France's gift of an important outlet to the Gulf of Aden and a share in the railroad will greatly increase Italian influence in Abyssinia, particularly since Italians sitting on the railroad board will be able to control arms shipments and other supplies of national defense which Abyssinians must bring in by rail from Djibouti.

"Abyssinia is entirely cut off from the sea, being surrounded by the Italian colony of Eritrea, the French Somalis coast protectorate, the British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland.

"Former Pierre-Etienne Flandin and "L'Etat" on the latter's return from Rome, are to visit London Jan. 20 and report in detail on the Franco-Italian arrangements in Africa and for central European cooperation."

Never was a piece of imperialist robbery so openly arranged beforehand.

Other Plants Do Likewise

Other plants all over the Soviet Union were doing the same. Probably Stalin has been elected in this manner to every Soviet in the whole country.

Then the list of deputies to the Moscow Soviet was read—many of them were workers here for long periods, 20 years or more.

After the list was read, the chairman called loudly and distinctly, "Passing an appreciable time for an answer, on any one present who wished to propose the withdrawal of any name from the list. No one did.

Then the chairman called for nominations of additional names to the list. This is one of the democratic features of the Soviet election law. Not only could anybody have nominated an opposition list in advance, but here, right at the election, any individual could have risen and nominated another, or several, or a full list of deputies.

And the meeting would have voted on them all individually, those receiving the highest votes getting the offices. In America, nominees for public office have to be made ahead of time, and in most cases either by "established" parties, with big votes in previous elections, or by means of a long and expensive petition circulation for a certain number of thousands of signatures of qualified voters.

In another election meeting I have just seen, of 2,089 workers of the "Red Rose" silk mill in Moscow, workers did rise in the audience and nominate three names. These were automatically added to the list, and discussion as to their merits followed right in the election meeting.

At the Trekhgornaya mill meeting no new nominations were made. The list has already been thoroughly discussed, each nominee had had to give an account of himself at open meetings, and everybody was satisfied. The nominees were put to a vote which was unanimous.

After that the whole crowd, with the workers of many other factories joining with them after their plants had voted, went down to the square before the Moscow Soviet building to demonstrate their solidarity with the government they had just chosen. Through half the night, cheering throngs of voters paraded past the Moscow Soviet.

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