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COUNCILS GET HUNGER MARCH PLAN

150 Ministers Denounce Hearst Anti-Red Campaign CONFERENCE IS CALLED ON SCOTTSBORO

PARLEY WILL SPREAD FIGHT TO FREE BOYS

Appeal of Scottsboro-Herdon Committee Urges Action. The tremendous partial victory of the mass fight for the Scottsboro boys, organized and led by the International Labor Defense...

Faulty Indictment Seen As Hauptmann Loophole

Jersey 'Justice' Which Railroads Workers to Prison Provides Technicality To Let Nazi Off If He Is Convicted. By ALLEN JOHNSON. FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Unless unforeseen developments take place, the New Jersey Court of Appeals will free Bruno Richard Hauptmann of the charge of murdering the Lindbergh baby...

FARLEY FIRED 25,000 FROM MAIL SERVICE

Report Shows Wall St. Transport Barons Got Big Subsidies. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The annual report of the United States Postmaster General, James A. Farley, Roosevelt's political henchman, shows that the Federal Government has fired 25,000 postal workers since the crisis began...

RESOLUTION SCORES PLOT AGAINST C.P.

Chicago Workers Win Victory Against the Hearst Forces. In a vigorous resolution 150 ministers of the Methodist church have denounced the virulent "anti-Red" campaign now being carried on by William Randolph Hearst and his chain of newspapers...

Amter Opens National Parley Of Militant Unemployed Group; Benjamin Stresses Unity Gains

Socialists at the Congress Sign Statement Backing Its Aims. By Carl Reeve. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—A great advance in broadening the united front of all workers, farmers, professionals in the fight for real unemployment insurance and relief and the fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill H. R. 2827, was emphasized by Herbert Benjamin in his speech closing the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance...

TO NEGRO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND ALL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE: TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO SEE THE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS AND TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE:

On November 16th a stay of execution from December 7th, 1934 to February 8th, 1935, was extended to Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys, by powerful mass pressure initiated by the International Labor Defense and the National Scottsboro-Herdon Action Committee...

STEEL PLANT FIGHT URGED FOR NEUMANN

Company Union Agents Press Court Fight Against Poll. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The election ordered by the Steel Labor Relations Board in the Duquesne, Pa., and McDonald, Ohio, plants of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, was stalled yesterday when, through its company union, the corporation took court action in Philadelphia and Cincinnati Circuit Courts of Appeals...

Letter to Cachin Tells Of Torture and Plot Of the Nazis

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Marcel Cachin, leader of the French Communist Party, has received a letter from Heinz Neumann, for whom worldwide efforts are being made to prevent his extradition to fascist Germany. In the letter, published in the French Party organ, L'Humanite, Neumann states: "The public prosecutor informs me that I am in custody for the purpose of being extradited to the Hitler government for a 'common crime'...

Ellen Wilkinson Talks Tonight at Mass Rally For Saar Liberty Front

Ellen Wilkinson, who has recently arrived in this country, will address a huge mass rally tonight in support of the anti-fascist Liberty Front in the Saar at the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th Street. In addition to the noted British labor leader, other speakers will include Rev. Eugene Shrigley of the Methodist Church of Richmond Hill; Roger Baldwin of the American League Against War and Fascism; M. J. Ogin of the Peoples Committee Against Fascism and Pogroms; and Walter Schoensted, who is in this country representing the Liberty Front of the Saar...

PROGRAM SET BY COUNCILS National Convention of Unemployment Councils Opens in Capital

(Special to the Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The program of the fourth national convention of the National Unemployment Council which opened here today declares that the central issue before the whole working class, industrial, white collar and professional, is the demand for unemployment and social insurance. As the initiators of the nationwide struggle for the enactment of Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance H. R. 2827 (formerly H. R. 7598) in the last session of the United States Congress, and as the guiding force behind the historic National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, the Council declares in its program that social and unemployment insurance is not the solution for the capitalist crisis or the problems confronting the working masses. As a central task, the Councils set for themselves the job of mobilizing the masses for militant struggle against all opposition to the Workers' Bill, be it on the part of the bankers, the Federal administration, the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, the Socialist Party, or of any reformist or reactionary organization. On this score the Council convention reports reviewed the work of the mighty Unemployment Insurance Congress which has just closed its sessions here. Numbered among the delegates were 616 from the locals of the American Federation of Labor, 307 of whom were elected directly by local unions and central labor councils and more than fifty delegates from the branches of the Socialist Party. The Council program declares, moreover, that unemployment and social insurance is no solution for the crisis or the problems confronting the masses under capitalism; but considers it necessary for every worker to have at least this measure of protection under the present system. "We are not responsible for the crisis," the program declares. "We demand the right to live and earn a living. This demand we will fight for." The program reviews the government relief policies in the sixth winter of crisis and in the face of rising unemployment and destitution. "Today destitution faces the toiling population," the program states. "Not only the industrial workers, but the white collar and professional workers, the poor farmers and the masses of Negroes suffer from the 'New Deal' with all its promises and pledges to the toiling population." "In the face of this situation, the Roosevelt government, by decree...

Foster Appeals for Defense of Foreign-Born

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. This is an admitted policy of Secretary of Labor Perkins on behalf of the Roosevelt administration—a means of getting rid of "foreign agitators." It is part of the capitalist drive upon the masses of this country. Upon examination of labor's casualty list—wherever workers are shot down for defending their right to live—we find names of the foreign born together with native Americans heading the list. The lynch squads against the Negro workers move practically simultaneously with the deportation squads. The anti-Red propaganda filling the pages of the capitalist press these days with the purpose of outwearing the militant labor organizations headed by the Communist Party, never fails to prominently mention "the foreign agitators." Workers must be on guard. The capitalist offensive is heaviest against the foreign born at the moment. If they succeed on that front, the drive will proceed more furiously against the native workers—Negro and white. The attack is not only against the Hungarian, Russian, Polish, Slovakian, Jewish or other workers who emigrated to the U. S. A. It is against all workers—all who built the economic system here into the most powerful of the world. Let no worker fool himself by believing that the attack on the foreigner is no concern of his. These "foreigners" are as much the flesh and blood of the American working class as the native born. The terror against them aims at weakening the labor front as a whole. Roosevelt does the bidding of the big bosses who are out to slash wages even more than they have been slashed to date—to speed workers up at even a more inhuman pace. He hopes to succeed by cowering the foreign born with threats of deportation to the dungeons of Hitler, Mussolini, Pilsudski or the bloody Balkan dictators. With the front of labor broken, its forces divided, with the foreign born workers, lashed into submission, the bosses know it will be easier to force the native born to accept the same wage cuts and the same exploitation. The strength of the working class is in its unity. The deportation drive aims to smash that unity. This must never succeed. The workers must strengthen their united front—native, foreign born, black, white. A unified struggle must be initiated against the criminal treatment of innocent foreign born workers by the government. The cause of the foreign born workers must become the cause of the entire working class. More than that: every honest, freedom-loving person, whether...

Company Union Agents Press Court Fight Against Poll

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The election ordered by the Steel Labor Relations Board in the Duquesne, Pa., and McDonald, Ohio, plants of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, was stalled yesterday when, through its company union, the corporation took court action in Philadelphia and Cincinnati Circuit Courts of Appeals. The election was ordered as a means of determining if the steel workers want to be represented by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the A. F. of L. or the employe representation system of the company. The action of the corporation to stall election plans was taken through individuals who presented themselves as representatives of the members of the company union. These company agents argued that the Steel Labor Board should review the case, contending that the company representation plan was a "democratic form for collective bargaining," and election of its representatives was "voluntary." Charlton Ogburn, counsel for the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association, declared that members of the company union have never authorized these so-called representatives to sue in their behalf. "The employe representation plan is not an organization of employes," Mr. Ogburn stated. "Testimony in this case shows that the company union has neither dues nor a treasury, and that the fees of the attorney representing it were paid by the Carnegie Steel Corporation." From all indications months will pass before court action will be completed. In the meantime Mike Tighe, president of the A.A., and William Green, try to keep the steel workers from militant action with the idea that every step in the endless legal red tape must be completed. Reports of steel production show a rapid increase spurred by demands from the automobile manufacturers, in the race to complete orders for the season and who hope that strike action by the workers will be held back long enough. However the organizational drive in the industry, pushed by the active live wires in the union, is going forward with full speed. A call for a mass rank and file conference of steel workers on Feb. 3 will go out next week and it is expected to mark the high-water mark in the advance towards a struggle to establish the A.A. in the industry.

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Militia Hold 60 As 1,000 Mass at Georgia Textile Mill

Pickets Fight To Keep Scabs Out of Plant Troops Bombarded With Vegetables and Stones in Rossville

ROSSVILLE, Ga., Jan. 8.—National Guardsmen rushed more than 1,000 workers who massed at the Richmond Mills here to prevent its opening with scabs, and placed sixty under military arrest yesterday. All are to be taken to the concentration camp at Atlanta, Colonel L. C. Pope, in command, stated.

Among those to be taken to the concentration camp are ten women. The workers resisted and used every possible means to defend themselves. At one time the Guardsmen were bombarded with a volley of vegetables and stones.

Following the announcement by the Richmond Hosiery Mills that its local plant will reopen Monday with scabs, 350 National Guardsmen arrived on the scene yesterday. The guardsmen, under the command of Adjutant-General Lindley Camp, who also was in command of militia during the general textile strike in September, arrested five strikers immediately upon their arrival.

In making the arrests the Adjutant-General stated that the concentration camp set up in Atlanta for arrested strikers in the general strike was still ready for use, and, if necessary, active strikers will be taken there.

When the troops arrived hundreds of strikers moved over to the Tennessee side of the state line which runs parallel with the plant about 100 yards in front, and jeered the soldiers.

At a meeting in Rossville Arena on Saturday five hundred strikers voted unanimously not to return to work until the wage-out announcement posted by the company is withdrawn. Large picket lines have been placed in front of the plant, and very few scabs have come through, the strike committee reported.

Troops were sent by Governor Eugene Talmadge after he received a telegram from Judge Porter of Rossville, requesting troops. The judge informed the Governor that the Richmond Hosiery Mill has placed advertisements in all Chattanooga papers for strikebreakers, to begin operations Monday, and that the situation is beyond control of local police forces.

The Textile Labor Relations Board has been "investigating" the situation for weeks and still has no decision on the case of the Richmond Hosiery Mill. Apparently the usual procedure is followed, of first giving the company every opportunity to break the strike before even stating its opinion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia sent a protest against the use of troops in the strike of hosiery workers in Rossville, Ga., yesterday, to Secretary of Labor Perkins and Attorney General Cummings.

Foster Appeals for Foreign-Born

worker or farmer, whether small business man or professional, must realize that this anti-foreign campaign is directed against the fundamental liberties of the American population. It is directed against himself. Enslave the foreign born and soon the native will be in chains.

Congress opens soon. Measures will be introduced, either by the McCormack-Dickstein Committee or by other agencies, to suppress working class organizations, to outlaw militant unions, to outlaw the Communist Party, which is the leader of all the exploited and oppressed. If they succeed against the Communist Party, then they will succeed against all organizations of workers, farmers, professionals. Congress must be confronted with a determined resistance on the part of the masses.

Conference Sunday
A conference has been called for next Sunday, 2 p.m., at Irving Plaza, New York, to organize such resistance. A delegation will be elected to bring to Congress and the Labor Department demands of the workers that persecution of foreign-born workers be halted and that measures against working class organizations be withdrawn. In order that the delegation have weight in the eyes of the ruling powers, a mighty movement must develop behind it. The conference must be the first step in this direction.

It is the duty of every working class organization, whether native or foreign born, Negro or white, men or women, to send delegates to that conference. We must make it an event in the history of the labor movement.

Deportations must be stopped! The workers can force the bosses to do so! In the meantime funds are necessary to wage the legal battle on behalf of the deportees. Workers and workers' organizations should send their contributions to Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, 80 East Eleventh Street, Room 611, New York City.

Rumanian Government Launches New Terror Against Revolutionaries

Workers' Organizations Are Unbroken by Mass Arrests Made by Secret Police—Oppression of Peasants Grows

BUCHAREST, Jan. 8.—With a sudden and vicious attack against the remaining open mass organizations of workers and peasants here, the Rumanian government has increased its terrorism against the revolutionary and anti-fascist movement to an incredible height. In the course of the last few weeks alone, during a great round-up all over the country, 17,000 persons were arrested; the police and Siguranta (secret police) agents forced their way into the houses, indiscriminately arrested anyone who was under the slightest suspicion of participating in the struggle against the Rumanian fascists.

The well-known Dobrudja national-revolutionary, Jordan Russel, was arrested during the round-up, according to the latest information. It is feared that he is threatened with the same fate as the Dobrudja revolutionaries, Dontseff and Stoyanoff, who were vilely murdered by the Siguranta.

Raids Aimed at Workers
In accordance with official communications, the round-ups were made in search of "Ustashi" members and Macedonian terrorists who were supposed to have sought refuge in Rumania. In reality, however, the round-up has the purpose of undermining the ever stronger influence of the revolutionary and anti-fascist organizations upon the masses, as well as of destroying the revolutionary organizations, which had been driven into illegality—the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Red Aid, and the revolutionary trade unions.

Immediately following this, a government decree prohibited all the trade unions, the anti-fascist committees, the left-students' organizations, the Jewish Cultural League, the Muncii League (Labor League), etc., and the property and

Conference Called on Scottsboro

the report of the I. L. D. is more accurate. Despite the great activity of the government against "crime," the crusade against kidnapers of the rich and the convening of a so-called Crime Conference at Washington, D. C., lynching increases in barbarity and Roosevelt has not raised a hand against it.

The measures taken by the Governor of Tennessee, calling out troops to shoot into a mob at Shelbyville, was taken because of the growing desire of the Negro masses, supported by sympathetic whites, to fight against lynching.

NEW BILL CITED
The struggle against lynching lies in the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. Through the principles involved in this fight a path of struggle for the rights of Negro people has been opened up. A Bill for Negro Rights has been brought forward by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. These principles have been endorsed and approved during the three-and-a-half years' fight, and the kind views of the state of execution has completely justified the tactic of the I. L. D.

The masses have shown that they want unity of action along these lines—by the mass demonstrations in Harlem and throughout the country, by the response of Negro students in the South, who went in a delegation to see Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Georgia, by the building up of Scottsboro Action Committees throughout the country, by many invitations extended to Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro Mothers to speak before the membership of various organizations, by the fight against discrimination, which has taken broad proportions in New York, Cleveland, Chicago and other places during the recent period, and finally, by the reputation by the masses of all those who have attempted to disrupt the defense.

The National Scottsboro-Herdon Action Committee organized, at a Conference in New York, attended by 242 delegates representing 190,000 members, for the purpose of broadening the united front in support of the I. L. D., reaffirms its stand for unity. We point out that the I. L. D. has let nothing stand in the way of unity. We call upon all sincere fighters to let nothing confuse and divide the growing movement for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys by building up a solid united front.

We, therefore, appeal to all justice loving people, workers and intellectuals, to join us at the Second Conference to map out plans to save the lives of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, and to fight for the unconditional freedom of the Scottsboro boys, and for the defense of Angelo Herndon.

SAMUEL C. PATTERSON, Secretary National Scottsboro-Herdon Action Committee

Your name will be on the Honor Roll in the Special Edition of the Daily Worker if you send your greeting today!

Get a greeting from friend today for the Daily Worker's Eleventh Anniversary!

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

Faulty Indictment Helps Hauptmann

(Continued from Page 1)

ably have been found guilty and sent to prison for life, because more than a third of the Lindbergh ransom money was found in his home. That he was not tried in New York can be largely ascribed to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who is Democratic boss of the state, a member of the Democratic National Committee, one of Al Smith's most intimate friends, and the representative in New Jersey of the Roosevelt administration.

Hague's rise to power as one of the most representative exponents of the New Deal follows closely the careers of the majority of American political bosses. Starting more than a generation ago as a strong-arm man and bouncer in Jersey City saloons, he quickly mastered the technique of ballot-box stuffing and stealing, skull cracking, graft, intimidation of rebellious voters and union-busting that has characterized his fellow-bosses in other American cities. Supported by weekly sermons in the scores of churches supported by the predominantly Catholic population of Jersey City, and by newspapers whose editors were the recipients of large annual subsidies from his powerful machine, he quickly created such conditions of terror at the polling booths on election days that even Republicans in Jersey City have been unmercifully slugged for voting for Hoover.

Terror in Jersey City
Workers' organizations in Hague's bellwether have had to counter a terror which is among the most fascist-like in the United States. During the strike of the marine workers in the port of New York a few months ago, a striking seaman who was found with a Communist Party membership book in his pocket was sentenced to nine months in jail as a "criminal," and a striker who was with him at the time of his arrest was given two months on the charge of consorting with criminals.

It is understandable that Hague's favorite repressive arm of the city government he controls like a puppet in the police department. When he was Police Commissioner of Jersey City it is said that he concocted the following bit of chicanery to raise the prestige of the police in the eyes of the city's population. He communicated with some of New York's leading gangsters, promising them a large sum of money if they staged a fake robbery of one of Jersey City's leading men's clothing stores and permitted him and a squad of policemen to arrest them in the act of committing the robbery, the "robbers" to go free, of course. The scheme worked to perfection, except that after it was perpetrated, Hague "forgot" his promise of freedom to the gangsters and they served a long term in jail for helping Hague convince the population of Jersey City that it was a safe place to live in.

Hague's Police Enter
It is this love of Hague's for his Police Department that is in part responsible for the bringing of Hauptmann from New York, where he certainly would have been convicted of extortion, to New Jersey, where he will almost as certainly be freed. Hague wanted the Jersey City police department to win the world-renowned that he knew would accrue to the police discovering the kidnaper and murderer of the Lindbergh baby. Consequently, on the morning after the kidnaping, Hague issued orders that the local police keep their hands off the case and permit the Jersey City Police Department and Colonel Schwartzkopf, a Hague lackey who is head of the State Police, to take it over. The first act was to destroy the most effective evidence that could have been used against the kidnaper, namely, obliterate the fingerprints on the ladder that the kidnaper allegedly used. Wilentz, another Hague creature, is privately admitted the fact that hundreds of fingerprints of Jersey City and State Police have completely hidden the original prints on the ladder. It wasn't until Hague's police had effectively prevented any quick solution of the crime that outside police forces were allowed to enter the case.

Welter of Intrigue
All these developments, of course, have aided the Hitlerites, who are fighting so desperately to free the Nazi defendant. However, it is just as certain that the jury will convict Hauptmann as it is that the New Jersey Supreme Court must free him if it considers only the legal technicalities. After the decision of the Supreme Court, it is to be expected that Hauptmann will be brought to trial in New York for extortion and probably convicted.

The Welter of intrigue which has been drawn around the real nature of the crime is placing Reilly, Hauptmann's chief attorney, in an anomalous position. Although he is definitely trying to free the Nazi, and will use almost any methods to do so, he cannot present his evidence too strongly because he would thus prove the "inside" nature of the crime and its inception among members of the Lindbergh household. Subjecting Betty Gow to cross-examination yesterday, he again proved the virtual impossibility of the crime's having been committed by Hauptmann alone, the reports of the proceedings yesterday by capitalist newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Today Reilly will try to put in the evidence the statements of the Nazi handwriting experts, sent here by the Hitler government, to the effect that some of the ransom notes could not have been written by Hauptmann, and the State will finish laying the foundation of its case against Hauptmann by putting some more witnesses on the stand.

S. P. Delegates Back Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Kimball Binyton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sam Spero, Jacksonville, Fla.; William Winter; Willie Sue Blagden, Boston, Mass.; John J. Neads, Pittsborough, Pa.; Waldo McNutt, secretary, National Youth Congress; Doyle Glosner, New Castle, Pa.; Albert W. Smoyer; Lawrence Fritch, St. Louis, Mo.; John P. Foster, Jr., Vaneseck, Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. M. Sandwick, Bethlehem, Pa.; Chas. P. Hardy, Camden, N. J.; Conrad V. Rheiner, member at large, Maine; Mrs. Mary B. Nelson, Reading, Pa.; Jack Ligg, Fayette City, Pa.

Benjamin Elected Unanimously
Herbert Benjamin, who was unanimously elected secretary of the National Action Committee set up by the congress, in his concluding speech, declared that "this Congress, according to conservative estimates, directly represents more than 2,000,000 people." He showed that the congress had marked much progress in cementing the united front, the participation of such outstanding professionals as Mary Van Kleeck, and others and the large number of union and other organizations demonstrating the broad character of the Congress.

"We have reached the ear of those responsible for legislation, of Roosevelt and the heads of his government, of Congress. We have made known to them in a categorical and determined manner that we are not going to stand for hunger and want much longer, and are going to urge a much more powerful movement to force the passage of the workers unemployment insurance bill," he said.

Striking Unity
Benjamin declared that the fact that so few differences of opinion arose was a demonstration of the unity of purpose of the Congress to secure real security for the masses. He criticized those who considered a speech at the congress alone as a sign of unity. An occasional letter from a congressman or some other else does not help much our fight for the organization and development of the campaign for unemployment insurance, Benjamin said. "Each one should participate in all our work. We should share an equal burden of the daily tasks."

Benjamin answered the false theory, which was rejected by the congress, that the united front could be built by sacrificing the fighting program and the minimum principles of fight for social security, in order not to give offense to the most backward.

"The minimum program which we have adopted, for a militant, united fight for unemployment insurance and relief, is the program on which we can build the united front, and the only basis of which unity is effective and serves the needs of the masses," he said.

Immediate Tasks
Regarding the immediate tasks, Benjamin declared that it is now necessary to force the congressmen, through mass pressure of all kinds, to sign the petition to bring the Workers' Bill (H.R. 2827) out of the committee and to the floor of the House. Now that 218 signatures are needed instead of 145, because of Roosevelt's new gag rules, we must work all the harder to get the necessary signatures, Benjamin said. "We cannot allow the Workers' Bill to be forgotten in committee. We cannot allow a single Congressman to forget it for a minute," he declared as a result of the impetus of the congress, hundreds of millions of dollars of relief will be won in local struggle," he concluded, "as soon as the delegates get back to their communities and organize these local struggles for relief."

Program of Action
The program of action, unanimously adopted by the Congress, pointed out the following immediate tasks:

"1—Secure congressional hearings on the Workers' Bill and related measures.

"2—Secure discharge of the Workers' Bill from committee and its formal consideration in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.

"3—mobilization of the maximum possible opposition to the spurious plans and proposals offered as substitutes for genuine unemployment and social insurance.

"4—Secure introduction of the Workers' Bill in the legislature of at least twenty States during the present legislative session.

"5—Launch a referendum on the Workers' Bill in as many states where the initiative-referendum is provided for, as possible.

"6—Secure endorsement and memorialization of Congress by the legislative bodies of every possible State, county, city and town."

Imported Saarlanders May Not Vote for Nazis In Sunday's Plebiscite

SAARBROEKEN, Jan. 8.—Many of the 338 Saar-Americans who arrived here this afternoon will not cast their vote for Hitler, it was ascertained here through reliable sources. United States newspaper men were barred from the visiting platform by the Nazis, who feared lest reports of the newcomers' secret anti-fascist feeling be broadcast.

Preliminary voting by essential government employees, transit workers, etc., in preparation for next Sunday's plebiscite, continued quietly today.

White Motor Trucks Defy National Chiefs, Back Detroit Parley

Decision To Send Delegates to Auto Unity Conference Reaffirmed After Bureaucrats Denounce Move and Threaten Official Action

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Endorsing by an overwhelming vote the sending of delegates to the Detroit Auto conference on Jan. 26, called by ten Cleveland auto locals and joined in by locals of Flint, Detroit, Milwaukee, Kenosha and Ashtabula, the Federal local won a signal victory over the reactionary American Federation of Labor bureaucrats at their last regular meeting.

The White Motor local, recognized as the strongest and best organized union in the automobile industry, originally endorsed the sending of delegates two weeks ago. The American Federation of Labor leaders, local as well as national, immediately prepared to have this action rescinded at the recent meeting and came down with all their heavy guns of oratory to bring this about.

T. N. Taylor, national A. F. of L. organizer in auto, with McWeeny and McKenna also present, warned the White local that this movement not only does not have the approval of the A. F. of L., but it has its utter condemnation!

Assail Flag Rule
One rank and file after another got up and attacked Taylor and the other reactionaries, maintaining that the workers have the right to run things in the way which will best benefit their conditions. They bitterly attacked the A. F. of L. leadership for its attempt to gag them into submission, one of them saying: "This rule from the top is fascism. We want everything controlled by all of us workers."

Another pointed out that, far from dismissing the A. F. of L., as Taylor had claimed, this movement is intended to unite them in one powerful union which could really conduct struggles for the benefit of the workers.

Another worker analyzed the decision of the San Francisco Convention "endorsing" the industrial union for auto workers. He showed how the wording of this decision provides that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. shall "determine policies" of this industrial union, "shall choose all officers and shall manage the business and finances of the organization." This, he pointed out, would be absolutely contrary to the best interests of the auto workers, since the Executive Council is made up chiefly of International officers of craft unions,

Overwhelming Vote
The final vote was about 300 for the sending of the delegates, with not more than 25 or 30 against. Seeing the overwhelming defeat, T. N. Taylor immediately got up and tried to frighten the men with the following solemn threat: "I am sending a letter of tonight memorializing President Green of this action which you have taken after you had been officially warned against doing so."

After Taylor's speech the members voted \$10 toward the expenses of the Detroit Conference.

Councils Get Plan for Hunger March

(Continued from Page 1)

wages and conditions on the relief jobs were stressed in the report. "The question arises," he continued, "on how do we conduct our struggles? Organized mass action in the localities and in the relief stations remain the basis of struggle. Nevertheless, certain things must be brought to the attention of the delegates. We find vast numbers waiting in the relief stations. Finding that our committees go through without waiting, these workers are antagonized and ask who are given first attention. These thousands who wait in the relief stations must be won by action inside and outside the relief bureaus. Then we will have demonstrations that will win for the workers increased relief."

In reviewing the state of the employment councils, Amter referred to the bloated figures handed out by the National Unemployed League, which claims 750,000 members, the Illinois Workers Alliance which claims 137,000, and the Workers Unemployed Union which claims 200,000 in the New York area.

90,875 in Councils
"We say that these figures are pure bluff," Amter said, "and can only serve to bring confusion to the minds of the workers. Such lies can only cause the workers to doubt the effectiveness of organization when they see nothing commensurate with these figures accomplished."

Amter stated that from March to December, 1934, 90,875 membership cards had been issued by the National Unemployment Councils and 137,239 stamps bought. This represents only a small fraction of the actual membership. He sharply brought to the attention of the delegates the need of building membership committees in all locals to register every member, issue regular dues stamps, and recruit new members into the councils.

"For what do we find," he asked, "Some workers come to us when they are denied relief. The eviction is stopped; relief is won; and they drift away until such a time as they are again denied relief. Still another case exists. The relief case worker tells the client to have nothing to do with those 'reds'; or in other cases others are approached to sell their birthright in the hope that a key position will be attacked and result in disorganization of the council local."

Build Up Social Life
He also called for greater organizational efforts among the women, the youth, the Negro and the farmers.

Every effort must be made, he said, to build up the social life of the locals and to train all the mem-

Racine Leader Given 2 Years' Term in Prison

John Sekat, Communist Organizer, Framed for Strike Activity

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 8.—On a background of vigilante and police terror against the working class of Racine, John Sekat, Communist organizer, has been railroaded to two years and three months in prison in municipal court here for his participation on the picket line during the strike of the workers of the Horlick-Malted Milk Company. Sekat was sentenced to serve two years in the State prison at Waupun on one count and to serve three months in the county jail on a second count.

One of the counts of the indictment against Sekat charged him with throwing a stone through one of the windows of a car driven by Charles Killian, who was transporting scabs to the plant. Although the International Labor Defense attorney, G. K. Gubankin, presented an affidavit from Julius Kaputka, 2419 Prospect Street, to the effect that he, Kaputka, was the one who broke the window in the Killian car, the court refused to permit it to be used as evidence, and later denied the defense motion for a new trial.

The other count on which Sekat was convicted charged him with rioting, based on the fact that he was present at a peaceful demonstration of the Horlick strikers and sympathizers.

Protests against this frame-up of a militant working class fighter should be sent to Judge Burgess, Municipal Court, and Assistant District Attorney Oscar Edwards, Racine, Wis.

150 Ministers Denounce Hearst

(Continued from Page 1)

tion bill penalizing mere utterances, a bill to exclude from the mails all Communist publications, the reestablishment of a secret service section in the Department of Justice aimed at radical organizations, and even more stringent regulations of immigration for the purpose of setting up an inquisition into political opinions, and

"Whereas, these proposals and others similar are aimed at freedom of speech and press contrary to the provision of the Constitution and American tradition.

"Resolved that we oppose the enactment of any and all laws penalizing mere utterances in the absence of overt acts, increasing the powers of censorship over the mails exercised by the Post Office Department, creating any agency in the federal government to deal with any activities because of their political or economic character, or adding to the present severe restrictions on political opinion in controlling immigration and deportation.

"We condemn all such proposals as un-American and wholly unnecessary in the interest of protecting public safety or order."

Among the ministers who voted for the resolution condemning the Hearst campaign were Rev. Frank Kingdon, president of Dana College, Newark; Rev. George S. Kackland, pastor of the First M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn.; Arthur A. Brown, president of Drew University, Madison, N. J.; Ralph B. Urny, pastor of the First M. E. Church, Westfield, N. J.; Rev. Eugene W. Schrigley, pastor of the M. E. Church, Richmond Hill, New York; Rev. Lester Ward Auman, pastor of the M. E. Church, Jamaica, N. Y.; Rev. Norman M. Twiddy, pastor of M. E. Church, Hempstead, L. I.; Rev. Howard D. McGrath, pastor of Clinton Avenue M. E. Church, Kingston, N. Y.

Court Denies New Trial to 6 in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The intensified drive in this city against anti-fascists was resumed Friday when the Pennsylvania Superior Court refused a new trial to Ben Gardner, James Wilson, Beatrice Mash, Sophie Berman, Sophie Kahn and Mary Smith, six workers arrested last August in a "Free Thaelmann" demonstration before the local German Consulate.

Judge Baldrige ordered the six anti-fascist fighters remanded to prison to serve out their sentences of one year each for the men, and six months each for the women.

James Wilson, a militant young Negro worker and one of the defendants in the case, is pending conviction in Judge Alessandro's court for helping to organize a children's Scottsboro protest school strike. Sentence on this charge had been suspended, and now Wilson is in danger of getting a double sentence.

The Superior Court's decision remanding these six anti-fascists to jail is one of a series of incidents revealing clearly the growing anti-working class drive in this city, including the slanderous attack by Judge Harry McDevitt on the Communist Party, which served as an excuse for the city to cancel a contract for the use of Convention Hall for the Lenin Memorial Meeting. Amter immediately following this, the Federal government stepped on the scene in a renewal of its two-year-old drive to deport A. W. Mills, district organizer here of the Communist Party. Soon after this, police denied the Communist Party a permit for its annual New Year's Eve Dance.

Philadelphia workers, rallying in determined resistance to these attacks, are planning a mass turnout for the Lenin Memorial Meeting, which will be held Friday evening, Jan. 18, at the Market Street Arena, 46th and Market Streets.

LOUISIANA'S CONSTRUCTION STRIKE

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 8.—Construction workers engaged in building the \$7,000,000 Solway Process Company plant here have come out on strike demanding higher wages and shorter hours. The walk-out ties up the entire project employing now 1,500 workers.

2,500 DELEGATES CHEER AMTHER'S CALL FOR HUNGER MARCH

GENERAL SECRETARY LEADS DELEGATION TO F. E. R. OFFICES

Protest Made Against Hunger Doles Meted Out to Jobless Under Roosevelt Scheme—Whole Administration Plan Assailed

By Howard Boldt

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Twenty-five hundred delegates rose as one and cheered at the last session of the mighty National Congress for Unemployment Insurance yesterday when Israel Amter, secretary of the National Unemployment Councils and member of the National Action Committee of this Congress, called for a mighty mass hunger march of workers and farmers on Washington to demand the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Amter reported on the results of the visit of a delegation to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, where the workers were greeted with the administration's cheery smile that fronts the misery of the masses.

For more than two hours yesterday, a mass delegation of 150 workers from the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, headed by Israel Amter presented demands upon the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

In the absence of Federal Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins, who the delegation was told, has been ill, First Assistant Federal Administrator Aubrey Williams met with the delegation.

Delegation Cheered

The building housing the F. E. R. is only a stone's throw from the large Washington Auditorium where the delegates are convened. After the selection of the mass delegation, which represented a score of states, and social workers in the employ of the F. E. R., relief case workers, relief laborers and white collar workers and the unemployed and the so-called "unemployables," to use the term of Roosevelt, the entire delegation marched out of the hall. The assembled delegates at the Congress rose to their feet and cheered.

In double file, the delegates marched to the F. E. R. building. Brushing aside the long policemen who were caught entirely unawares, the workers filed into the reception room and demanded an audience.

A purple-jowled police lieutenant sought out Amter, who reaffirmed the determination of the delegates to meet with the F. E. R. officials.

"You Must Be Reasonable" Williams received the delegation, punctuated their demands with oily smiles; agreed with all their demands with greasy flair of liberality; and then backed down and called upon them to be patient. "I wish I could grant all of your demands," he said, "but we are going as far as we can go. You must be reasonable despite the stress you are under."

He was asked to endorse the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. "Its general principles are laudable and fine," he answered, "but it seems very vague." He declared that unemployment and social insurance cover the present unemployables.

Amter countered demanding to know in definite language if the congress could understand him as saying that he supported the general content of the bill, if he did not believe in its workability. Mr. Williams seemed thoroughly flummoxed with the measure. He knew when it was introduced into the United States Congress and by whom; the support given the measure by the historic workers' congress nearby. And he answered that he believed fully in the schemes now being cooked up by Roosevelt's Economic Security Committee of Cabinet Members.

Scores Roosevelt Hunger Plans In an analysis of the Roosevelt schemes as they directly affect the lives and welfare of the millions of unemployed and employed workers, Amter, in opening the session with Williams, posed the Roosevelt program as against the program adopted by the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

In the name of the 2,500 delegates from 44 States who were at the National Congress, Amter protested against the refusal of relief to the vast majority of the unemployed and the hunger doles meted out to the jobless, especially in the South. "We maintain that the 19,000,000 unemployed workers on the relief lists do not in any sense represent the vast numbers of the unemployed, which with their dependents, to use the figure of William Green, total fully 40,000,000. Yet to these millions to whom your administration does give relief, it gives only \$3.96 a month in Mississippi to a higher amount in New York. Yet the average amount does not go above \$20 a month, evidently a figure which will let the government," Amter said, "and we are not," he continued, "and launched into an

attack upon the whole new program announced by Roosevelt last Friday in his message to Congress.

Social Workers Report

A delegate to the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance from the Association of Public Relief Investigators of Minneapolis next took the floor and announced the unanimous support which her organization had given the Workers' Bill H. R. 2827.

A fifteen point program, embodied in a resolution submitted by a sub-session of the Congress on workers within the relief agencies, was next presented by the Association of County Relief Employes of Philadelphia. The demands included adequate wage schedules for all on the relief jobs, abolition of the paupers' oaths as a qualification for relief, adequate cash relief to meet all the needs of the unemployed pending the setting up of a genuine system of unemployment and social insurance. Full right of organization and full recognition were also demanded in the fifteen-point program and an end to all discrimination and police violence.

A Negro social worker from New York, a member of the Unemployment Councils of Detroit, who spoke in the name of the jobless single men at Fisher Lodge — delegates from Florida, the State of Washington and Wisconsin, an agricultural worker from Iowa—took the floor and demanded relief commensurate with a standard of health and decency.

"Four dollars and eighty cents for a family of five is the top wage paid on work relief," the Iowa farm worker said of his locality. Williams, who is in charge of the Works Division of the F. E. R., brightened. He said, "But the wage is still forty cents an hour."

"Yes," the delegate answered, "forty cents an hour for a twelve-hour week—\$4.80 a week for a family of five."

Drive on Councils by F. E. R. The delegate from Florida charged in the very chambers of the F. E. R., which pretends to permit organization of the unemployed, that the State F. E. R. of Florida, in order to smash the powerful Unemployment Councils, had paid organizers and dispersers out of federal relief money to organize a spurious "State Unemployment Council," and lead the unemployed into defeat. F. E. R. Administrator Williams sat stolidly, sweating, and did not deny the charge. Later he asked the woman what relief was paid her—she produced her last relief check of \$1.75, and slowly read it off.

Ben Lapidus, Buffalo organizer for the United Action Committee on Work, Relief and Unemployment, set forth the demands of the Lake Seaman for a relief project administered by the seamen themselves. He demanded the rescinding of the recent 10 per cent relief cut in the State in Buffalo and a general 20 per cent relief increase for Buffalo as was won by two Council locals in Buffalo, when the members packed the local relief station and refused to leave until their demands were granted.

Amter Reports to Congress In his report, Amter read a message from Representative Huddleston of Alabama, who declared that he had read the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act, H. R. 2827, and said "it is fit only for the trash basket."

"This is the answer of Representative Huddleston," Amter declared. He comes from a State where the Negro people are more discriminated against than in any State of the union, from the State where the nine Scottsboro boys face death. And our answer will be that we will mobilize for this bill in the millions as we are mobilizing for the defense of those nine innocent boys."

That semi-fascist, Huey Long, Senator from Louisiana, however, Amter announced, had just endorsed the entire three-point program of the rank and file veterans convention. "This three-point program," Amter said, "includes the Workers' Bill, the immediate payment of the cash bonus, and the repeal of the Roosevelt National Economy Act which has robbed the wounded veterans of their livelihood."

In the conclusion of his short dramatic speech which was continually interrupted by thunderous applause, Amter stated how the entire relief congress was called together by the National Unemployment Councils which issued the call that set up the sponsoring committees. "We know that there is only one power in the country that has achieved anything for the impoverished workers and farmers—the mass power of the workers," Amter concluded.

The National Unemployment Councils therefore propose that this Congress call for a mass hunger march of workers and farmers to Washington, at a date to be set by the National Action Committee which this Congress has set up."

'Ma' Ferguson Gives Lynchers His Freedom

Last Official Act of Woman Governor Is Blow to Negro Rights

By HAROLD PREECE

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 8.—J. D. McCasland, convicted lyncher, has been pardoned by Miriam A. Ferguson, retiring Governor of Texas, as a final insult to the Negro people and the white and Negro workers of Texas.

McCasland was a member of a lynch mob which burned the Grayson County Court House in an effort to lynch George Hughes, Negro worker framed up on the traditional "rape" charge. The cowardly county officials deserted the building, leaving Hughes to perish, while state rangers and national guardsmen exchanged jokes with leaders of the lynch mob. Hughes' shackled body was found burned to death.

No charge of murder was ever filed against McCasland or any of his cohorts. But for his attack on property, he was tried for arson and given two years in each count. He had been previously sentenced to nine years for burglary and chicken stealing. The ruling class of Texas evidently consider a chicken more worthy of protection than a Negro worker.

After serving only two years of his maximum sentence, McCasland has been released by that noted "friend" of the workers, "Ma" Ferguson.

Nor may the Negro workers of Texas expect any better treatment from the incoming governor, "Jimmy" Allred. As Attorney General, Allred utilized the loopholes deliberately left by the United States Supreme Court in a decision on the rights of Negroes to participate in the democratic primaries, to rule that Negroes were ineligible to vote in those primaries. At one political meeting, Allred yelled insultingly to some Negro listeners, "Stand back, you 'niggers,' in order that white democrats may hear what I have to say."

The facts of the Hughes frame-up case clearly indicate that Hughes was a victim of the usual "rape" set-up used by white landlords and other employers against militant Negroes. The landlord for whom Hughes worked had refused to pay him his stipulated wages. A quarrel occurred between Hughes and the landlord, and the latter's wife then came forward with a tale that Hughes had "raped" her. McCasland, a notorious petty thief, stopped his chicken depredations long enough to gather a lynch mob in order that "southern white womanhood might be vindicated."

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

Election Conference In Chicago Will Plan Fight Against Evictions

Workers United Front Parley Sunday Will Rally Negro Masses for Municipal Program of Social Equality

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—Rent evictions on the South side, where there is a large Negro population, increased more than sixty per cent in the six-month period from June to Nov. over the corresponding period in 1933 according to bailiffs' records. This evidence of the double exploitation of the Negro masses will be brought to the forefront in the City wide election rally of the Communist Party which will follow the workers' united front conference on Sunday, at 10:30 a. m., at Mirror Hall, 1136 North Western Avenue.

"Of the five political parties which are participating in the elections, only the Communist Party raises the demands of the Negroes," said A. Guss, campaign manager of the Communist Party, in discussing the eviction records. "Not only does it stand alone in appraising the plight of the Negroes, but it is the only party that follows its discourses with a fight for Negro rights."

"And in line with this policy, the program of the Negro masses will be one of the outstanding points on the agenda of Sunday's meeting to which all Negro organizations are asked to send delegates," said Guss. "As a further indication of the attitude of the Communist Party toward the Negroes, our nominee for City Clerk is Herbert Newton, well-known Negro leader who is now serving a jail sentence for his fight against discrimination. The full support of the Party is behind Newton, and we ask corresponding support from the Negro population in Chicago."

Robert Minor, who is well known for his years of activity in behalf of the Negroes, will speak at the rally. Karl Lockner, the Communist candidate for Mayor, and Sam Hammersmark, candidate for City Treasurer, are also scheduled to speak. In addition to the city slate, the Communist Party is supporting thirty-five candidates for Aldermen who have been nominated by workers' conferences in the wards. Six of the Aldermanic candidates are Negroes.

The Workers' United Front Rally has already been endorsed by the City Committee of the International Workers Order, the Unemployment Councils of Cook County, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the Polish Chamber of Labor Defense.

The building of a subway in Chicago is one of the major planks in the platform advanced by the Communist Party in its program for the coming city elections in which it will have a full slate of candidates.

The subway project is just one part of a vast public works program for Chicago outlined by the Party, all construction on it to be done by union labor at union wages. In addition to the subway, the Communists call for the building of workers' homes, hospitals, schools, parks and playgrounds.

Three Times Raided, Birmingham Negro Worker Fights Back (Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 8.—The home of Steve Simmons, Negro worker, was invaded for the third time last night as the reign of police and Ku Klux Klan terror continued in North Birmingham. The marauders this time were police searching for "Communist literature."

In previous raids, Simmons had been beaten up, and this time a shot was fired from the house as the marauders attempted to force entrance, resulting in minor injuries to Simmons. Swooning venesenee T. E. Lindsey, Swooning venesenee on Simmons, police have instituted a wide search for the Negro worker.

More Are Unemployed As Mill Shuts Down

SMITHFIELD, R. I., Jan. 8.—Closing of the Esmond Mill here is being seriously felt in this city as an increased number of its former 1,000 employes are applying for relief. Beginning with application for relief by twenty-four families Friday, there has been a steadily increasing stream.

The Esmond Mill, owned by Clarence M. Whitman and Sons of New York, is being dismantled and some of the machines are being sent to Quebec, Canada. Company representatives try to cover up their plan to move to non-union cheap labor centers, saying that they were not able to recover from the effects of the general strike.

THE PROBLEM OF A LABOR PARTY

By JACK STACHEL

(Note: The speech of Comrade Browder at the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance contained the first public statement of the Party on the question of the building of a Labor Party as discussed in the Political Bureau. Here the Daily Worker presents the first of a series of articles on the question. We invite all Party comrades and interested readers to participate in this discussion.)

In his address before the National Congress for Social and Unemployment Insurance Comrade Browder stated that:

"We Communists are prepared to join hands, with all our force, with all our energy, all our fighting capacity with all who are ready to fight against the exploitation of the masses. We are ready to carry on this fight, in the formation of a broad mass party to carry on this fight, into a fighting Labor Party, based upon the trade unions, the unemployed council, the farmers' organization, all the mass organizations of toilers, with a program of democratic reform and 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."

To those acquainted with the struggles of the workers in the last decade and the activities of the Communist Party in that period, it is well known that this is not an entirely new position of the Communist Party towards the formation of an inclusive party of labor supported by the poor farmers—a Labor Party. For many years the Communist Party, as part of its activity in separating the masses from the two old capitalist parties, advocated and worked for the formation of such a Labor Party. The slogan for the building of a Labor Party was for many years one of the central slogans of the Communist Party. If this slogan was not in the foreground during the last period of years it was not because of any fundamental change on the part of the Communist Party on this question. It was rather because it was not a practical slogan of action until now. If now once again it becomes a practical slogan then the causes for this like the cause for our previous position is to be found only in the changing situation in the country and especially in the labor movement.

The slogan for a Labor Party became an important and practical slogan during and following the big struggles of the workers in the post-war period. These struggles culminated in the giant strikes of the

movement of the workers, LaFollette received the votes of close to five million workers and poor farmers who believed that by voting for this party they were voting against capitalism and for their own interests.

By this maneuver the "progressive" and reformist leaders succeeded in diverting the movement for a genuine movement for a Labor Party into the channels of a third, capitalist, progressive party. Those who consciously continued the fight for a genuine Labor Party, in addition to the Communist Party were not large enough to launch a labor party on a national scale. In localities and states for the most part a similar situation developed.

Between 1924 and 1929 our Party continued to put forward, as an agitational slogan, the Labor Party. But developments in the country, and in the labor movement robbed this slogan more and more of its immediate practical value. In the first place, this was the period of so-called "prosperity" and the beginning of the Hooverian period of "permanent prosperity." To be sure, for the large masses of workers conditions continued to be intolerable and grew worse. But the prosperity ballyhoo had its effect nevertheless. But more important than this was the situation within the trade union movement. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy further developed its policy of class collaboration, adding its so-called trade union capitalism in the form of labor banks, insurance, etc., but above all it became the organizer of efficiency schemes carried thru in the interests of the capitalists.

The capitalists, on the other hand, increased their attacks on the living standards of the workers, their attack on the trade unions. The policy of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in meeting this situation led to the workers retreating from position after position, with the trade unions reduced more and more to narrow craft unions. The more highly skilled workers retained some of their privileges, not only at the expense of the mass of the workers, but also by increased speed-up of the skilled workers. As a result, while profits of the capitalists increased manifold through increased productivity, the real wages of the workers remained stationary or increased but slightly.

With this situation in the labor movement, with the more basic sections of the workers driven out of the unions by the bosses' attacks, and the ruthless expulsion policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, the leftward movement within the A. F. of L. was weakened. The A. F. of L. bureaucracy, meanwhile, pursued the course of converting the trade unions more and more into

Company Union Voted Down At Chevrolet

AFL and MESA Leaders Boycott NRA-Run Election

By A. B. Magill

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—Only 328 of the 2,761 votes cast in the primary elections for collective bargaining representatives, held Friday at the forge plant of the Chevrolet Motor Company were for the company union, the Chevrolet Employes Association.

A total of 209 votes were cast for the American Federation of Labor and thirty-nine for the Mechanics Educational Society of America, independent union of tool and die makers. The trade union vote is unusually high in view of the fact that neither the American Federation of Labor nor the Mechanics Educational Society of America has a local at the Chevrolet plant.

Twenty-eight candidates were nominated, of which fourteen are to be chosen in the final elections next Friday.

How the elections are being used to place control in the hands of the company unions, despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of the workers did not vote for the company unions, is illustrated by the recent vote at the Cadillac plant. The Dec. 28 issue of *Automotive Industries*, employers' trade paper, boasts of the fact that of the sixteen highest candidates in the Cadillac primaries, eleven are representatives on the Works Council (company union) and two are former representatives. Most of these people were put forward as unaffiliated candidates in order to fool the workers.

The first meeting of the newly elected collective bargaining group at the Cadillac plant, held Thursday in the headquarters of the Automobile Labor Board, resulted in the election of E. H. Gustafson, secretary of the company union, as chairman.

The Communist Party has demanded that these elections be conducted on the principle of majority representation and has called on all production workers to vote for the American Federation of Labor and tool and die makers to vote for the Mechanics Educational Society of America. The Party points out that as the elections are now being conducted, the workers can expect nothing but betrayal from the so-called collective bargaining agencies, which are firmly under the thumb of the companies. The united front of all legitimate trade unions is necessary and the setting up of instruments of action in the departments and shops in preparation for strike struggles in order to win better conditions for the workers.

Task of Salt Lake City Its failure to finish early in the latter drive was due to the Salt Lake City section, which did not begin any serious work until late.

WHIRLWIND DRIVE LAUNCHED IN WEST FOR DAILY WORKER

Denver Communists Take Action to Launch Widespread Circulation Campaign—Set Quotas for Various Areas

Issuing the subscription quotas assigned to the sections, the Denver District of the Communist Party yesterday called upon all the readers and supporters of the paper in its territory to begin whirlwind action in the Daily Worker circulation drive.

Within the next two weeks, members of the District Bureau will visit the sections to help speed the work.

The present drive gives Denver the chance of making up for its record in the circulation and financial drives of last year. In both campaigns, Denver, high up in the lead in the beginning, gradually lost place after place.

Denver was the second district to finish its quota in the circulation drive, reaching at one time 122 per cent. But at the end it was in seventh place, in the number of readers gained. In the financial campaign, it jumped ahead of all the other districts in the beginning, but at the close of the race it was in fifth place.

Task of Salt Lake City Its failure to finish early in the latter drive was due to the Salt Lake City section, which did not begin any serious work until late.

With the highest subscription quota in the district, equalled only by Denver proper—70 daily subs. and 35 Saturday subs.—it is now up to Salt Lake City to return the lustre to its record by reaching and exceeding its quota in double quick time. It must set the example for its brother sections.

The district, as a whole, too, must set the example of not losing one old reader, while making tremendous advances in gaining new ones. The Denver section quotas follow:

Daily Subs.	Sat. Subs.
Denver, Colo.	70
Salt Lake, Utah	70
Gallup, New Mexico	45
Helper, Utah	45
Torrington, Wyo.	5
Cheyenne, Wyo.	10
Colorado Springs, Colo.	10
Canon, Colo.	10
Durango, Colo.	10
Dove Creek, Colo.	5
Walsenburg, Colo.	10
Triad, Colo.	10
St. Morgan, Colo.	5

United Front Defense Drive In Evanston

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 8.—A broad united front conference for the defense of the militant unemployed workers who are now awaiting trial for demanding relief has been called here by the Unemployment Councils for January 27.

Six workers were arrested Dec. 12, for demanding relief, but were released when Negro and white workers packed the court room. One of the defendants, Azelia Bradford, was rearrested the same evening with a student who was visiting the Bradford home at the time the police arrived, and charged with "disorderly conduct."

At a mass meeting on Dec. 26, held to protest this action more than 100 Negro and white workers turned out. Speakers from the North Shore local of the Socialist

Workers!

Enter the Special Subscription Contest

CONTEST

1st Prize—A Free Trip to the Soviet Union.

2nd Prize—A Month in Any Workers' Camp, or \$50 in Cash.

3rd Prize—Two Weeks in Any Workers' Camp or \$25 in Cash.

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Prizes—One Week in a n y Workers' Camp, or \$12 in Cash.

—Rules of the Contest—

1—Open to all readers and subscribers of the Daily Worker. (Six members and those employed in the Daily Worker District Office are excluded.)

2—Contest to start January 3, 1 (midnight), and to close April 1935 (midnight).

3—All contestants must register with the national office of the Daily Worker.

4—Contestants must enter all subscriptions upon Special Contest Subscription Blanks (obtainable at site of registration).

5—All contest subscriptions must be forwarded to the national office of the Daily Worker immediately for registration to the credit of the contestant.

6—Those competing for the first prize must secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (Those securing the most over 25, with the tie to the Soviet Union.) Those competing for the other nine prizes must secure a minimum of ten yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. The nine securing the most subscriptions win the prizes.)

7—Half-yearly quarter-yearly and yearly subscriptions will be credited in the contest as follows: 2 six-monthly subs. equal 1 yearly sub.; 4 quarter-yearly subs. equal 1 yearly sub.; 4 Saturday subs. equal 1 yearly sub.

8—Contest subscriptions will only be credited when obtained from new subscribers, or from subscribers whose subscriptions have expired for a period of two months or more.

9—All contest subscriptions registered must be accompanied by cash payment in full.

10—The contest is only open to individuals.

11—Every worker entering the contest automatically becomes a member of the Daily Worker Shock Brigade Troops. (Every registered contestant will receive an attractive Shock Brigade Button upon receipt of his first subscription to the contest.)

12—Every worker competing for the first prize must sign a special contest pledge card, acknowledging the contestant's intention to secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions. Those competing for the other nine prizes must sign the pledge card acknowledging their intention to secure a minimum of 10 yearly subscriptions. (Pledge cards will be available at all points of registration for the contest.)

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

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

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

"Ernst Thaelmann" sound picture, first time in Philadelphia. Nature Friends Club, German Singing Society, H. M. Wicks, speaker. At Liebknecht-Kiev Memorial Meeting, Wed., Jan. 9, 8 p. m., at General Hall, 2832 N. 2nd St. Adm. 30c. Auspices, 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 U. S., France, England, Friday, Jan. 11, 8 p. m., at 1204 Tasker St. Adm. 25c.

Shoe Union Officials Fail To Fight Discrimination

Promised Protection Readily Forgotten As Worker Is Fired

Militant, Who Organized Shop into United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Finds Loss of Job Only Reward

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
LOWELL, Mass.—Some time ago an article appeared in the Daily Worker explaining how the crew of the United Wood Heel Company of Lowell had thrown out the "Independent" Union and signed up with the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union. Now, this all appears very good, but I will now explain what happened behind the scenes.

One of the members in this shop has been fighting right along for more pay and better working conditions. Being militant, she realized that only by organizing into a good union could the workers obtain concessions from the boss.

Letter from Daily Worker Sellers Will Be Printed

As one of the features of the present circulation drive, the Daily Worker will publish letters from Red Builders, canvassers, carriers, subscription getters and other sellers of the Daily Worker.

Donations Received in 'Daily' Drive

Received Jan. 7, 1935	\$750.53	Ch. F. Canton	1.00
Previously received	\$8,247.95	Polish Workers Club	4.00
Total to date	\$8,998.48	Unit 7-99, Toledo	3.75
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)			
Harry Larkin	2.80	Unit 1-10	3.00
Finnish Federation, Pittsburgh	15.74	Unit 1-14	1.00
New Year's Eve Affair	48.00	Unit 1-15	3.07
Total Jan. 7, 1935	66.54	Unit 14-28	60
Total to date	\$2,372.54	Unit 14-31	2.88
DISTRICT 2 (New York City)			
Section 11	\$21.50	Tom Reas	5.00
Section 11	6.04	Ukrainian Workers Club	5.15
Section 1	1.58	Unemployment Council	5.25
Section 1	14.75	No. 2, Erie	9.85
Section 9	3.00	No. 1, Erie	4.00
Section 17, B. M. T. Unit	8.07	F. Baumstark	1.50
Section 17	2.40	Vanguard Youth Club, Farrell	1.00
Section 17	1.25	Toledo	11.42
Section 17	1.07	Manfield	15.00
Section 17	5.42	Columbus Hung., Croatian, Serb.	1.50
Section 17	11.10	Unit 18-19	1.00
Section 17	5.00	Sec. 18, I. W. O., Br. 4281	60
Section 17	2.97	Unit 18-20	2.00
Section 17	5.06	S. H. L. O.	7.50
Section 17	18.43	S. Slav. Workers Club	7.50
Section 17	48	S. Slav. Akron	2.80
Section 17	10.00	S. Slav. Campbell	4.00
Section 17	1.88	Arzenti-Williams Br., I. L. D.	45
Section 17	1.61	Unit 3-44	3.10
Section 17	3.35	S. H. L. O., No. 5	2.00
Section 17	7.78	J. J. Moresky	1.00
Section 17	7.00	G. Murphy	1.00
Section 17	8.50	Total Jan. 7, 1935	135.37
Section 17	51.16	Total to date	2,947.06
Section 17	1.00	DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)	
Section 17	5.10	Bill Hayward Branch, I. L. D.	5.00
Section 17	2.30	Lincoln Park	1.00
Section 17	3.00	E. Loyd	6.00
Section 17	1.00	Greenberg	.77
Section 17	24.00	Section 1	45
Section 17	5.42	Bill Hayward Branch, I. L. D.	5.00
Section 17	2.10	A. McKean	1.00
Section 17	.50	G. Larson	.40
Section 17	7.78	District	75.40
Section 17	1.00	Total Jan. 7, 1935	89.38
Section 17	3.20	Total to date	2,448.75
Section 17	50	DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)	
Section 17	10.00	Section 11	2.00
Section 17	10.00	Section 7	8.00
Section 17	3.00	Section 4	2.10
Section 17	3.00	Unit 907	2.45
Section 17	319.52	B. Benson	30
Section 17	10,782.45	Branch 4234, I. W. O.	5.25
Section 17	25	Branch 4734, I. W. O.	11.15
Section 17	35	Italian City Committee, I. W. O.	4.14
Section 17	3.60	Branch 2058, I. W. O.	3.25
Section 17	20.10	Section 2	2.10
Section 17	1.00	John Reed Club	14.43
Section 17	24.98	Section 1	32
Section 17	4,616.18	Section 8	3.18
Section 17	1.00	Branch 564, I. W. O.	4.00
Section 17	1.00	Mrs. J. H. Maish	1.00
Section 17	1.00	Chicago Section	12.00
Section 17	692.54	A. Patch	.30
Section 17	25	M. Pakarski	1.00
Section 17	25	D. H. Ashley	1.00
Section 17	50	Branch 50, I. W. O.	4.45
Section 17	1.00	P. Gine Alinny	1.00
Section 17	1.00	Miss K. Masconi	1.00
Section 17	1.00	T. Oly Wink	.75
Section 17	1,065.23	Total Jan. 7, 1935	86.80
Section 17	4.10	Total to date	5,612.43
Section 17	35	(To be continued)	

HAIL 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 meetings, which must be accompanied by cash or money order, will be published in the Daily Worker.)

950 Jobless As Speed-up Cuts Force

By a Metal Worker Correspondent
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Several years ago, the Ohio Malleable Iron Co. of Columbus, Ohio, operating at capacity, required the employment of about 1,400 men. It is now working at full capacity, but only about 450 men, some of them working part time, are compelled to do the work.



workers have been thrown out of work to slowly starve "on relief," to pick trash in the alleys of the city, or to take food out of the mouth of a poor relative.

Last summer the company used four men on a moulding floor—now they are making two men do the same amount of work. This is just one small sample of what the "New Deal" has done for the working class of America.

One man at Ohio Malleable makes \$5 a day. How? By laboring one-half hour before and one-half hour after punching the time clock, in addition to working at a mad rate of speed all day long.

The plant requires the use of \$60 worth of coal a day in its manufacturing. One day recently the would-be smart guys tried using only \$50 worth, with the result that the day's output was ruined.

N.R.A. Code Is Excuse For Pay Cut

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
AUBURN, Me.—I am a fancy stitcher working for the Main Shoe Company of Auburn, Me.

When I came to work for this firm two years ago, we could still make about eighteen dollars a week, and a fast stitcher could make about twenty-two dollars a week. But, for the past year we could hardly make a living.

I asked the foreman why I had \$60 less than I was supposed to have. He told me that they had made a mistake in making the price so high on this work, and he took off thirty cents from each case.

Shop Moving Drive Hits Shoe Workers In Haverhill, Mass.

Union Officials Attempt To Pin the Hopes of Members Upon Reopening of Hearings on N. R. A. Shoe Code

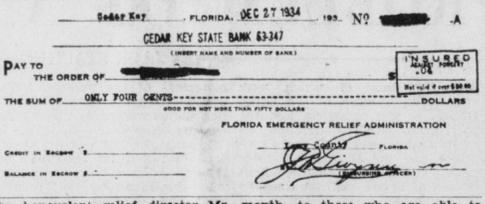
By a Shop Worker Correspondent
HAVERHILL, Mass.—For the past few months, the shoe industry in Haverhill, Mass., has been at a standstill. The army of unemployed has reached such a point that to find at least a fourth of the shoe workers working could be considered as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Week after week threats of moving to the city are made by the manufacturers and those who have the money for moving are actually carrying out these threats. Workers who have worked and slaved for years in some factory are forgotten and are driven out into the streets to face poverty.

However, these law-breakers have no fear of being attacked by the government for breaking agreements. On the contrary, their scheme is hand in hand with the "Roosevelt decentralization plan."

Receives Four-Cent Check As Two-Week Pay on FERA

By a Worker Correspondent
YANKEETOWN, Fla.—The enclosed F. E. R. A. check for only four cents, was handed to this worker in this place to purchase necessities for a week for two persons.



The benevolent relief director Mr. Hopkins please see that these bankers are secured on this particular transaction.

This worker has an aged mother 74 years old to support who over a year ago suffered a stroke which has left her practically helpless.

Through the political machine, F. E. R. A. labor was used to clean up the privately owned camp ground in this place—where a charge is made for lights and water; but camping tourists are looked upon to furnish their essentials, such as toilet paper.

Wrong Diet Is Relief Alibi For Starvation

CHICAGO, Ill.—Admitting in effect to the local capitalist press that many of Chicago's unemployed are undernourished and suffering from malnutrition, Scott E. W. Bedford, local relief head, today declared this condition to be a result of unwise spending of the pitifully small budgets allowed by the Relief Administration and individual lack of knowledge as to what foods furnish the most in nutritive value.

Totally ignoring the fact that fruits, although a necessary part of any diet, are to a large extent priced relief clients because of high prices outside the range of their meagre budgets, he announced "They are buying too many oranges and other fruits, when they should be buying fish, eggs, milk, etc."

He also stated relief clients were not properly balancing their purchases against the surplus food orders for meat and butter furnished them in addition to their regular budgets.

You workers of Chicago who have tasted oranges and other fruits only occasionally the past three or four years, you who would only too gladly buy "fish, eggs, milk, etc." for yourselves and your kids if you could—what is your answer to this hypocritical and vicious attack?

Chicago Mayor In Political Charity Racket

By a Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago's own Christmas Fund, sponsored by the Honorable Mayor Eddie Kelly and his political henchmen among the business and civic "leaders" of the community for the oft-remembered purpose of providing warm clothing for all the city's needy at Christmas time, has been clearly revealed to these thousands of people as a despicable piece of demagoguery, corruption and graft, and has done the good mayor no little harm politically.

Boxes of "warm clothing" delivered to the unemployed workers were found in many cases to have been rifled enroute from the store-room to their miserable homes, and in some cases more than half the original contents had been removed.

As a further gesture of "good-will" toward these oft-robbed and long-suffering workers, a further evidence of his unusual and heretofore unnoticed greatness of heart, Kelly's henchmen were instructed to present, immediately upon delivery of each box, his petition for the Spring Mayoralty campaign, which the receivers of his bounty were requested to sign.

Shortly after Christmas, the local capitalist press carried glowing pictures of Kelly standing beside a ceiling-high stack of signed petitions, and announced that as a result of wide-spread public "demand" he had finally "decided" to enter the mayoralty race.

WORKERS' HEALTH

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

Operation Without a Cure
M. R., New York City.—It is not uncommon for symptoms of "gas" and other digestive disturbances to return after operation for the removal of gallstones. In some cases these symptoms are due to the formation of new gallstones, but more often they return because originally the symptoms were not only caused by the diseased gall-bladder and gallstones. Other parts of the digestive system when not functioning properly may cause "gas" and nausea, and these parts must be investigated.

From your letter, it is not possible to state which of these two causes is responsible for the return of the symptoms, and only by a thorough examination, which includes X-rays and other tests, can the doctor find out where the trouble lies.

Of course, you can not afford this expensive procedure, and we would, therefore, advise you to register at a gastro-entology clinic which is near your home. If X-rays are suggested by the doctors there, by all means have them taken, even if you have had many X-rays before your operation. Your condition may have changed since then, and this change may show only on an X-ray.

Diets and Sexual Vigor
A. W., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "My age is seventeen. I am over-sexed, and unable to have sexual intercourse because of my inferior possessiveness to the females. There-

IN THE HOME

I WANTED to relax. So I bought me a Woman's Home Companion, to scan the nicely colored pictures, and read the stories of pleasant romances. I sat back, and there was no relaxation. The colored pictures were as unreal as fairy tales, with none of their charm. The stories were not pleasant romances, but ugly, vicious bits of anti-working class propaganda, covered up by a kind of pink and white icing, to make them attractive.

A GIRL is terribly in love with a taxi-driver. There is the inevitable other suitor, steady, plodding, but with none of the exciting appeal of the taxi-driver. The steady suitor is out of work. And the taxi-driver loses his job. Why? Because he would not take the wage-cut, his so thoughtful employer wanted to give him.

THE story goes on. This taxi-driver, who becomes increasingly villainous, goes to the extent of borrowing money from a girl (which of course he will never repay, being the kind of villain who will dare to protest a wage-cut.) Day after day he goes to the employment agencies. But soon he falls into disrepute there, because he insists on receiving a certain wage standard. The girl becomes very weary.

SUDDENLY the girl sees all. He is then the heroine one. He is the one she loves—and not the villainous taxi-driver, who talks of standard of living and wages, etc. So she goes to the altar with the one who "knows how to face things," and possibly, I suppose, does not live so happily ever after, on the reduced living scale, accepted so cheerily by both at the end of the story.



Send SIXTEEN CENTS (16c) which includes 1 cent to cover New York City Sales Tax, in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.
Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Today the delegates at this Congress have been cheering. Coming from 36 states, their occupations as varied as life itself, these cowboys and college professors, miners, farmers and newspapermen, have been fused in the heat of a common idea.

There are two slogans that always arouse them. These words are Unemployment Insurance and the United Front.

Earl Browder, in a remarkable speech to this remarkable Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, received an amazing ovation. The great majority at this Congress are not Communists. But they cheered the secretary of the Communist Party because he had sensed what was deep in their hearts, and expressed it clearly and boldly.

Comrade Browder followed on the platform Dr. Broadus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins University, who was candidate for Governor of Maryland on the Socialist ticket. Norman Thomas had sent a message, excusing himself for not appearing, but approving of the Congress. Dr. Mitchell went beyond this, and said that he was for the united front everywhere, and at all times.

And Earl Browder answered him, with wise and fraternal words, saying that the united front was virtually necessary for the American working class, and that the Communist Party would never rest until it had been created.

Browder also replied to William Green, who had attacked the Workers' Unemployment Bill on the grounds that it was a Communist plan, and that it was unconstitutional.

Yes, the Communist Party had first worked out this bill and popularized it, said Browder, but that was not an argument against the bill, but a recommendation for the Communist Party, "for which we thank Mr. Green most kindly, even though his intentions were not friendly."

United Front in Action

There are 54 Socialist Party members at this Congress. They had held a caucus at which they passed a strong resolution pledging themselves to fight for the Unemployment Insurance Bill against every reactionary leader.

Among these delegates are two state secretaries of the Socialist Party, and several others who are members of their state executive committees.

A Negro who is a southern member of the United Textile Workers, and who had been threatened with expulsion by the reactionary leaders if he came to this Congress, arose on the floor of the convention, and said:

"Nobody, not Bill Green or the devil himself, can stop me from coming to a convention that will help the Negro masses of the South."

Delegate Weeks, a white textile worker, followed him and said: "We in Tennessee have our own Dillinger and Public Enemy Number One. It is named Starvation. The officials help this enemy of ours. The Department of Justice also harbors and encourages him. But we workers mean to run him down, him and his friends, and finish him off forever. If this is Communism, make the most of it."

Paul Rasmussen, an active leader in the Unemployed Workers' Alliance of Chicago, which has 235 locals, is another Socialist who pledged himself and the groups that had sent him to a united front.

Dr. Harry Ward, of Union Theological Seminary, spoke for the League Against War and Fascism, of which he is head.

Don Henderson and Lem Harris described the plight of the American farmers, and the way the relief administration and the government loan corporations are being used against them.

Twenty-one war veterans, representing almost a dozen organizations, including an American Legion post in Brooklyn, are present at this Congress. Through their spokesman, Harold Hickerson, they proclaimed this Unemployment Insurance Bill the most important issue before America today, and pledged to fight for it along with their own bonus.

School in Working Class Politics

There were many other speakers. It is impossible to quote them in full.

These men and women come out of the ranks of the people, and are therefore better informed on what is going on than the rival Wall Street congress on Capitol Hill.

A Congress like this is a great school where an intensive and realistic course in working class politics is seared unforgettably into several thousand rugged minds.

How well the workers know this. What sacrifices some of them have made to come here. Some, like the president of the textile union at Nashua, N. H., have been expelled from their union for it by the reactionary leaders.

Some, like the young delegate from an unemployed council in California, have travelled here by the box-car route, braving the ice, the jails, the danger.

A group of Illinois farmers raffled off their pigs and calves to pay their expenses here. An unemployed group 20 miles outside of Cleveland got their local relief authorities to endorse the bill, and also to pay the expenses of the delegates here.

Learning Fast

Here is an interesting anecdote: Four delegates from New Mexico came here in a car. One is a Negro miner, another is a son of Mexican parents but is completely American; two native born white delegates in the car jim-crowed these two all the way up. At Wheeling, W. Va., the car broke down. The two native-born delegates continued by box-car. The Negro and the Latin-American came by raising their expenses by agitation. They made speeches in poolrooms and on street corners, explaining the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and taking up contributions.

The two native-born delegates are here, but still fight shy of their darker-skinned brothers, who are just as broke and as unemployed and as rebellious as themselves. I am waiting till the end of the Congress to question the two backward New Mexicans, and to see what they learned at this Congress, where Negro and white mingle in perfect equality.

Another unusual figure at this Congress is Nels Christensen of South Carolina. He is a member of the Democratic Party, and served as State Senator for that party for about 20 years. He is at the Congress representing an unemployed league. And this is what the ex-senator says, now that he has learned the bitter lessons of the crisis:

"Russia is going ahead to a new life under its Soviets. Germany is sinking down to hell with its Fascism, and here in the United States we feel hopeful as we see the birth of a real United Front of the workers."

Little Lefty



Seeing Daylight!



by del



Laboratory and Shop

By DAVID RAMSEY

NOTE ON BACTERIAL WARFARE

With war preparations being pushed by the government, more precautions are being taken to keep potential war secrets from becoming generally known. Last fall there was a great hullabaloo when a chemist inadvertently let slip that he had discovered a new and deadly poison gas. Such mistakes are being avoided, but now and then a scientific paper discloses a discovery which has important military uses.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Dr. Alden F. Roe of the George Washington School of Medicine reported that he had found a way of keeping dried stocks of bacteria alive. He described the technique of drying out bacterial types and how it can be applied to species of bacteria that thrive only when they are not exposed to air.

The bacteria are grown in suitable media until there is a considerable quantity. They are then concentrated with a centrifuge. The concentrated suspension of bacteria is transferred to strips of filter paper, and dried under vacuum. The strips are transferred into sterile glass tubes, the air exhausted and the tubes sealed until the bacteria are needed for experimental purposes. Bacteria of several types have been kept alive and ready to resume growth after a year in the vacuum-tube storage. The application of this method to bacilli bombs makes the latter a deadly weapon in the next war.

REVLUTIONIZING POWER PRODUCTION, TRANSMISSION

A revolution in the production and transmission of electricity has been in the making for some years. Like other revolutions in technique it is held up by vested interests whose investments it threatens. In the new method developed by Dr. R. J. Van de Graaf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, electricity is generated by enormous disks spinning in vacuum, and is "piped" for long distances along vacuum-surrounded roads. This is done by means of high voltages to be transmitted from hydro-electric stations, or stations built in the heart of the oil and coal fields, to industrial plants and cities without the losses in current or expense involved with present methods. The latter are limited to a range of 250 miles, because of high costs. The new method will transmit currents over practically unlimited distances. What stands in the way of this revolution in electrical technology are lack of funds to develop the new scheme to the stage of industrial application. And even then there would be no wide-spread application, since the capital investments of the power trust are involved.

AN ELECTRIC SIEVE

Professor L. G. Hector of the University of Buffalo uses an electrical "sieve" to strain out crooners' voices from radio programs, and then employs the carrier radio waves to determine the electric strength of the air. He blocks out all the voices and musical parts of a program with electric filters. What is left is the silent accurate carrier wave. With these waves Professor Hector measures the dielectric (insulating) strength of air and other substances to ten times the former accuracy.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WFAP—Republican Policies in Congress—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York
- 7:00-WOR—Sports Resumes—Ston Lomax
- 7:00-WJZ—Myst and Magic—Sketch
- 7:15-WFAP—Pickens Sisters Trio
- 7:15-WOR—Jim and Abner—Sketch
- 7:30-WJZ—Plantation Echoes
- 7:30-WOR—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WFAP—Society Music
- 7:30-WOR—Harry Stockwell, Baritone
- 7:45-WFAP—The Era Sketch
- 7:45-WOR—Levitov Orch.
- 8:00-WFAP—Play, Connie Goes Home, with Mary Pickford, Actress
- 8:00-WOR—Luce Ranger—Sketch
- 8:00-WFAP—Penthouse Party; Mark Helinger, Gladys Glad; Peggy Flynn, Comedienne; Travels Quartet, Coleman Orsh; Donald Novis, Tenor
- 8:00-WOR—Diane—Musical Comedy
- 8:15-WOR—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WFAP—Wayne King Orch.
- 8:30-WOR—Variety Musical
- 8:30-WFAP—Variety Musical; Seltzer Orch.; Frances Maddux, Songs
- 8:30-WOR—Everett Marshall, Baritone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto; Mixed Chorus; Arden Orch.
- 9:00-WFAP—Fred Allen, Comedian; James Melton, Tenor; Hayton Orch.
- 9:00-WOR—Hibilly Music
- 9:00-WFAP—20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch with Warren Lawes
- 9:00-WOR—Kostelanetz Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- 9:30-WOR—Sandra Swenska, Soprano
- 9:30-WFAP—John McCormack, Tenor; Concert Orch.
- 9:30-WOR—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians
- 9:45-WOR—Variety Orch.
- 10:00-WFAP—Lombardo Orch.
- 10:00-WOR—Literary Justice—Sketch
- 10:00-WFAP—Michele Lettich, Piano
- 10:00-WOR—Broadcast To and From Byrd Expedition
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:15-WFAP—Beauty—Mme. Sylvia
- 10:30-WFAP—One Man's Family—Sketch
- 10:30-WOR—Variety Musical
- 10:30-WFAP—Denny Orch.; Harry Richman, Songs
- 10:30-WOR—Mary Eastman, Soprano; Evan Evans, Baritone

Two Letters From Political Prisoners In Fascist Austria

By DAVID RAMSEY

From a Schutzbunder in a Provincial Prison

"JUST a short and true description of the last few weeks: After arriving in... we were taken to the gendarmes. From there to a cellar which had no ventilation. In utter darkness gasping for air, in a cell hardly measuring six square metres, with damp walls and a wet cold earth floor—86 men were forced to stay. Schutzkorps men frequently came and declared as follows: 'Josef Lang (the executioner—Ed.) is already waiting for you.' 'Whoever moves, will get a hand-grenade thrown at him,' etc.

"After three days, 20 men, myself included, were taken as we were informed to the gallows." We were forced to run the gauntlet on the stairs. But after ten minutes we were back again in the cellar, which in the meantime had been cleared of the remaining prisoners. Then we were told 'Only the death candidates remain here.' Soldiers came, and prepared their rifles to shoot—it was apparently now all up with us. Thus they tortured us. This game needed strong nerves. By the last cross-examination I could not walk, much less speak. Death would have been a deliverance to me.

"Now I am in the district court prison... we are 20 men in one cell, which formerly six men were kept... Excuse my handwriting, I can not write any better, as I am feeling very bad... R."

From the Rossauerlaende Police Prison

"THE boards of the State Police have to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, otherwise the long day would seem too short. At 7 o'clock we are given black coffee with saccharine. At 12 o'clock we get a piece of bread. Not until several days after the arrival in prison does one get some porridge made of barley, rice or lentils. At 4 o'clock we again receive a slice of bread and at 5 o'clock in the evening—some soup. There are no spoons to eat with. Eight days after arrival in prison one receives an additional piece of bread and some kind of porridge with the evening soup.

"During the first fourteen days one is completely cut off from the outside world—not allowed to write, or buy anything, or see any visitors, because in the first days one is not a prisoner but is only 'detained.' No complaints are acted upon. When a prisoner finally comes before the investigators with the thought that at last he will learn of the reason for the 'detention,' the answer is generally 'That is confidential!'"

"If a prisoner has the 'luck' to get out of the solitary confinement cell, he is transferred to the so-called 'common' room where there morning, wash, and clean up in a very great hurry. The inmates of one room after the other hurry to a washing stand with four water are 10 to 20 or more prisoners crowded together.

"As already mentioned above, we have to get up at 5 o'clock in the taps. At the beginning there were also small pieces of soap there, but later these disappeared because some of the prisoners began to bring their own soap with them. A sort of huge sheet hung over a roller acts as a towel for 100 persons. The straw sacks are dragged out and piled up in the corridor and the plank beds are stacked one above the other in the room.

"At 5 o'clock in the evening the plank beds are set up again, and the straw sacks and covers are brought in. Now, everyone would like to have his own particular sack-mattress and cover, but generally everybody gets hold of a different one every day. The police have not thought how disgusting this is, and that in this manner illness is easily spread. There is only one cup for all the inmates of one room. Every soldier has his own plate in his kitbag but here the plates are given out anew at every meal (you get the first at hand) and then collected again afterwards.

"The plague of bugs is indescribable. The answer to our complaints is: 'You yourselves brought the bugs!' Once some kind of sanitary inspector came and established with disapproval that there were races of bugs—but this did not harm the bugs in the least.

"The 'treatment' of invalids is conducted in the following manner: If you are ill from the navel upwards you are given aspirin, if you are ill anywhere from the navel downwards you are given castor-oil. 'All those who come here from the Supreme Court prison declare: 'I'd ten times rather be in the Supreme Court prison than in this hole here.' Here everything is done according to the mood of the police. For weeks on end the prisoners are deprived of their walk; once in three weeks one gets a bath; and reading, smoking and writing is prohibited.

"But still we do not lose courage. We know that the Red Aid is at work! The bourgeoisie and their police cannot intimidate us. We remain what we were—Fighters for liberation of the proletariat!"

"longer scope for revolutionary activity, that it was necessary to 'liquidate' the illegal revolutionary party, and concentrate instead on building legal trade unions and a legal workers' party, with a limited program of immediate demands for concessions.

"At the same time Lenin had to combat 'left' passive sectarian tendencies among some of the Bolsheviks (Osovism, as this tendency was called), who proposed to boycott the reactionary Third Duma, thus showing that they did not understand the necessity in a period of reaction to utilize every smallest legal possibility alongside illegal work. Others again became lost in philosophical speculation, following the latest fashionable tendencies of bourgeois thought, and seeking to 'correct' the 'antiquated' notions of Marx and Engels in the light of these, although in reality only falling into the oldest bourgeois fallacies.

"Lenin, in the midst of the tasks of political leadership, saw the danger also of these tendencies, and dealt fully with the philosophical questions raised in his book, 'Materialism and Empirio-Criticism' (Collected Works, Vol. XIII, International Publishers, 1908), which remains the indispensable guide for assisting all today who wish to understand the outlook of dialectical materialism.

"THE leadership of Lenin in the years of reaction, 1907-1911, and the combined fight against 'liquidationist' and Osovist tendencies, is no less instructive than the early years of building the party or the correct fight of the 1905 Revolution. During these years, Bolshevism, in place of being wiped out by the reaction, became deeply rooted in the working class and established itself as the leader of the majority of the industrial workers. The leader of Menshevism, T. Dan, had later to write of this period in the official party history of Menshevism:

"Whist the Bolshevik section of the party transformed itself into a battle-phalanx, held together by iron discipline and cohesive guiding resolution, the ranks of the Menshevik section were ever more seriously disorganized by dissension and apathy." (T. Dan, "Social Democracy in Russia after 1907," Appendix to Martov's "History of Russian Social-Democracy," Berlin, 1926.)

"The fruits of this tenacious fight and mass work were revealed when a new rising wave of struggle began in 1911 with the Bolsheviks in indisputable leadership. The split of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks was now completed into two parties, with the Bolshevik Congress of January, 1912. The Mensheviks had seven deputies in the Duma, from non-proletarian districts with only 214,000 workers. All the industrial districts, with a total of 1,008,000 workers, returned Bolshevik deputies, numbering six.

"DURING the period of reaction different tactics had to be pursued, of patient, persistent mass work, utilizing every smallest possibility. Many lost heart and dropped out. The Bolsheviks had lost most heavily in sacrifices, both of those killed and of those imprisoned. In the period of reaction the Mensheviks came to the front; they declared that there was no

plank beds are set up again, and the straw sacks and covers are brought in. Now, everyone would like to have his own particular sack-mattress and cover, but generally everybody gets hold of a different one every day. The police have not thought how disgusting this is, and that in this manner illness is easily spread. There is only one cup for all the inmates of one room. Every soldier has his own plate in his kitbag but here the plates are given out anew at every meal (you get the first at hand) and then collected again afterwards.

"The plague of bugs is indescribable. The answer to our complaints is: 'You yourselves brought the bugs!' Once some kind of sanitary inspector came and established with disapproval that there were races of bugs—but this did not harm the bugs in the least.

"The 'treatment' of invalids is conducted in the following manner: If you are ill from the navel upwards you are given aspirin, if you are ill anywhere from the navel downwards you are given castor-oil. 'All those who come here from the Supreme Court prison declare: 'I'd ten times rather be in the Supreme Court prison than in this hole here.' Here everything is done according to the mood of the police. For weeks on end the prisoners are deprived of their walk; once in three weeks one gets a bath; and reading, smoking and writing is prohibited.

"But still we do not lose courage. We know that the Red Aid is at work! The bourgeoisie and their police cannot intimidate us. We remain what we were—Fighters for liberation of the proletariat!"

"longer scope for revolutionary activity, that it was necessary to 'liquidate' the illegal revolutionary party, and concentrate instead on building legal trade unions and a legal workers' party, with a limited program of immediate demands for concessions.

"At the same time Lenin had to combat 'left' passive sectarian tendencies among some of the Bolsheviks (Osovism, as this tendency was called), who proposed to boycott the reactionary Third Duma, thus showing that they did not understand the necessity in a period of reaction to utilize every smallest legal possibility alongside illegal work. Others again became lost in philosophical speculation, following the latest fashionable tendencies of bourgeois thought, and seeking to 'correct' the 'antiquated' notions of Marx and Engels in the light of these, although in reality only falling into the oldest bourgeois fallacies.

"Lenin, in the midst of the tasks of political leadership, saw the danger also of these tendencies, and dealt fully with the philosophical questions raised in his book, 'Materialism and Empirio-Criticism' (Collected Works, Vol. XIII, International Publishers, 1908), which remains the indispensable guide for assisting all today who wish to understand the outlook of dialectical materialism.

"THE leadership of Lenin in the years of reaction, 1907-1911, and the combined fight against 'liquidationist' and Osovist tendencies, is no less instructive than the early years of building the party or the correct fight of the 1905 Revolution. During these years, Bolshevism, in place of being wiped out by the reaction, became deeply rooted in the working class and established itself as the leader of the majority of the industrial workers. The leader of Menshevism, T. Dan, had later to write of this period in the official party history of Menshevism:

"Whist the Bolshevik section of the party transformed itself into a battle-phalanx, held together by iron discipline and cohesive guiding resolution, the ranks of the Menshevik section were ever more seriously disorganized by dissension and apathy." (T. Dan, "Social Democracy in Russia after 1907," Appendix to Martov's "History of Russian Social-Democracy," Berlin, 1926.)

"The fruits of this tenacious fight and mass work were revealed when a new rising wave of struggle began in 1911 with the Bolsheviks in indisputable leadership. The split of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks was now completed into two parties, with the Bolshevik Congress of January, 1912. The Mensheviks had seven deputies in the Duma, from non-proletarian districts with only 214,000 workers. All the industrial districts, with a total of 1,008,000 workers, returned Bolshevik deputies, numbering six.

"DURING the period of reaction different tactics had to be pursued, of patient, persistent mass work, utilizing every smallest possibility. Many lost heart and dropped out. The Bolsheviks had lost most heavily in sacrifices, both of those killed and of those imprisoned. In the period of reaction the Mensheviks came to the front; they declared that there was no

In the World of Music

By CARL SANDS

Stokowski and His Trustees

THE long-heralded break between Stokowski and the Trustees of the Philadelphia Orchestra burst into the news a few weeks ago with the publication of his letter of "resignation." There can be no doubt that with the exception of a very small though disproportionately influential group of extreme conservatives, the noted conductor has the public on his side. Hence the rumors of his return, under conditions dictated by him, in 1936. It is all most polite and diplomatic; but out of it has emerged the first serious public discussion of the basic social nature of the functions of a symphony orchestra in this country.

Stokowski is a typical bourgeois rebel. He has careened from New Thoughtism and Yoga to electrical circuits and the Bell Telephone Laboratories with a catholicity of taste and a broadness of view unique in an orchestral conductor though familiar enough among liberal literary critics and newspaper columnists. His pushing of leftist tendencies in bourgeois art music is given as one of the most serious reasons for the antagonism of his administration committee. He is playing of the International at concerts in Philadelphia, coupled with his desire to take his orchestra to the Soviet Union, is undoubtedly another. The severity of the depression period underlies it all.

Up to now, boards of trustees and billionaire patrons have ruled opera and symphony organizations. Even the "Ladies Auxiliaries" have sometimes decided the fates of noted composers, conductors and performers. The decision of so popular a favorite as Stokowski to seek the approval of the masses as against that of the few self-appointed wealthy patrons of his old committee, should be supported vigorously by all class-conscious workers who are interested in music. He has a far bigger fight on his hands when he hucles up in earnest with the R.C.A., as he will undoubtedly do if his plans for radio work progress according to his outline. He will go far if he has the support of the masses of music-lovers.

Bruno Walter and the Philharmonic BLINDFOLD the average concert-goer who prates so discerningly about the strong and weak points of various conductors, and he could not tell apart Toscanini and the third assistant kapellmeister of a second-rate German opera house, provided they both have a fine instrument in the form of a trained orchestra to play upon. Even experienced musicians often have to rely upon known tricks of celebrated leaders in order to distinguish between them.

The job of orchestral conductor is exceedingly complex. The audience sees and hears only a small part of it. Some men rehearse best, some are best as personnel-manager, program-maker, trustee-manipulator, publicity-man, etc. But when all this is tended to there remains the final test—can he conduct the audience? Over half the girations of conductors are directed to those behind them—their audience. All orchestral players know this and most of them pay no attention to the pantomime. But the audience is innocent of it and falls regularly for two things: astute publicity and prima donna baton-waving.

Bruno Walter is one of the most admired conductors. Not least on account of his treatment by the Nazi culture-hounds. If any readers of the Daily Worker would like to engage in so precise and hair-splitting a pastime as the improvement of their critique of the conducting of orchestras, an instructive example can be found in the case of Walter's work with the Philharmonic.

Here is a body of men who can so perfectly react to the peculiar capacities of their leader that almost opposite styles of performance of one and the same work can be given. For instance, under Toscanini such precision of execution can be obtained that every note in a passage, even at terrifying speeds, can be distinctly heard, although a dozen or two men are synchronized in it. It is a mechanism that almost rivals the machine. But with Walter, who belongs to a school revolting from an excess of precisionism, the grand sweep is the thing—the individual notes are lost in it.

Another detail is the "attack." When a number of players are to begin a passage one can, under Toscanini, hear any dozen or the whole hundred enter as one man. Soft or loud, it has an edge, it cuts the air, impacts the ear. But with Walter, one can hear the instruments enter separately or, if there are many playing at once, one hears the sound emerge from space—one cannot tell precisely when. The edges are blurred, the music blows like a wind upon the listener. It is impressionism as over against formalism.

What we are looking for is a conductor who has as varied potentialities as the orchestra and who can use each style in its place, mixing or alternating them.

ROBERT WHISNER, Westinghouse Electrical worker from Turtle Creek, Pa., writes: "I am satisfied that the more a worker produces in the Soviet Union, the more he gets, and I know that the more we produce, the less we get. I am convinced that it is the duty of every worker in the U. S. A. to defend the U. S. S. R. in every way possible, for the Soviet workers have shown us the way out."

Stanislav Victor Modjeski, Socialist Party member and candidate for Secretary of State in Rhode Island on the Socialist ticket, writes that he was "more than satisfied." He is convinced now that "collectivism not only does not hinder individual expression and creativeness, but is the only mode of living under which individualism and the true creative spirit can be fostered and grow to reach its highest development. Throughout my trip in the Soviet Union, I was impressed with the all-inclusive living unity of the whole working class of the world which the Soviet workers so clearly expressed."

THE January issue of Soviet Russia Today, announced as a special Lenin issue, is outstanding for the number and quality of its articles and the general attractiveness of its make-up.

Thus, with the requirements of the January issue calling for two long articles on Lenin, and of course a thorough explanation of the political significance of the assassination of Sergei M. Kirov, as well as the full reports of the five F. S. U. worker-delegates who have just returned after a six weeks tour of the U. S. S. R. as the guests of the Soviet Trade Unions, room was found for an excellent sketch by Alexei Tolstoy, the monthly Moscow letter of Anna Louise Strong on "Broad Rationing Ends in the U. S. S. R.," an article by an American worker in the Red Proletarian Machine-Building Works in Moscow on the real meaning of the Communist Party Chistka, or Cleansing—especially timely in view of the ridiculous attempts at comparison, in the capitalist press, of Nazi butcheries and working class justice in the Soviet Union. There is a colorful study of Baku, "City of Black Gold," another depicting "Soviet Justice," a report on science in the U. S. S. R. by J. W. McBain, professor of chemistry at Stanford University and the only American delegate to the recent Mendeleeff Centenary in Leningrad, and an article "Concerning Dictators" by Myra Page.

Although Joseph Stalin's famous speech on Lenin, "The Mountain Eagle," was originally delivered some years ago, it is not widely known in this country, and the editors of Soviet Russia Today were correct to reprint this valuable first-hand testimony on Lenin, the man and the revolutionary leader. Stalin's article is supplemented by one by Prof. M. Azadovsky on "Lenin in Soviet Folklore," which helps us understand the background of such a film masterpiece as "Three Sons About Lenin."

PROF. J. W. McBain cites the "enormous book industry" in the U. S. S. R., as an indication of the scale on which Soviet Russia is studying science. "Editions of text books of half a million are published and sold out within a couple of months," he writes. "Advanced text books for specialists and graduate students sell in annual editions of 25,000. Most of the valuable scientific books published in other countries are translated into Russian and issued in numbers ten times as great as the requirements of the outside world."

Unquestionably, one of the most interesting features of the January issue of Soviet Russia Today is the page devoted to the reports of the F. S. U. November delegates. These reports, written by the workers themselves, and without any editorial supervision, show how quick American workers are to see the advantages of socialism when they have the chance to see it in action. James Sheffield, for instance, when he saw the Soviet ship "Kim" in Boston, was a little skeptical. The working and living conditions of Soviet seamen seemed a little too good to be true, and being a seaman himself—Sheffield is a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union—he was afraid that the "Kim" might be just a show-boat. After visiting plenty of other ships in Soviet ports, Sheffield has come to the conclusion that "all Soviet ships are show boats," for they are all as good as the "Kim" and some are even better.

Questions and Answers

This feature appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., N.Y.C.

Question: What is the attitude of the Communist Party to liberal newspapers like the New York Post? They seem to print much useful information which can be used against the capitalist class? A. F.

Answer: Papers like the New York Post are capitalizing on the great dissatisfaction of the masses with the present situation, and with their hatred of fascism and its bloody actions in Italy and Germany. Consequently they attack the European fascists, and often print material that is useful in exposing the terroristic actions of the fascist dictators.

The liberal papers are capitalist papers, and their function is to protect the interests of the capitalist class. The Scripps-Howard papers in California joined in the reign of terror that was launched against the San Francisco general strike. They are playing a leading role in whipping up jingoistic feelings against Japan, and in pushing a bigger navy.

The New York Post is owned by Mr. J. David Stern, a multi-millionaire friend and advisor of President Roosevelt. He and the paper are staunch supporters of the New Deal. They play up the fiction that all the evils produced by the N. R. A. and other New Deal legislation cannot be blamed on Roosevelt, but must be blamed on evil-minded subordinates, wicked bankers, and inefficiencies in carrying on the program. After criticizing some obvious harm done the workers by the New Deal, they then always come out all the more strongly for Roosevelt and his program, which is for the benefit of the monopolies and the rich.

Thus the liberal press serves the capitalist class in its own special and subtle way. Communists must especially fight against their bellyhoo, since it is sugar-coated with pleasant phrases, and deceives the workers more effectively than the open hatred and stupidity of the reactionary press.

Soviet Russia Today For January Devoted To Memory of Lenin

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, January issue, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, 10 cents. Reviewed by Joseph North

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William Randolph Hearst Lies About the Communist Party

What Lenin Really Said:

"The dictatorship of the proletariat . . . is not merely the use of violence against the exploiters and it is not even mainly the use of violence."—Vol. 18, Page 361 of Lenin's Collected Works.

What the Hearst Papers Said:

"The dictatorship of the proletariat is nothing else than power based on force and limited by nothing—by no kind of law and absolutely no rule." —(In "Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. XVIII, Page 381," to which the Hearst papers referred, no such sentence as the above is to be found.)

By BILL DUNNE

Under pressure of protest letters from all over the country, and confronted with the correct quotation from Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat by a delegation from the Chicago Workers' School—the quotation which Hearst's Fascist writers like Richard Washburn Child, former U. S. ambassador to Italy and one of Mussolini's stooges in this country, rewrote to fit

Hearst's anti-labor campaign—H. R. Knott, city editor of the Chicago American, told how the campaign started. In addition he spilled the beans regarding the "integrity" of the news and editorial material of the Hearst press.

City Editor Knott (perhaps it should be ex-City Editor because he is probably fired by this time) told the Chicago Workers' School delegation that Child (whose editorials in the Hearst papers the magazine "Life" brands as the worst of the year 1934) had been handed the job of re-writing Lenin "because of the recent student red uprisings at the University of California in Los Angeles. Some of the older professors got scared and asked the higher-ups in the Hearst syndicate to wage a campaign against Communism that would take the red ink out of the minds of the students." (My emphasis.)

When shown the correct quotation from Lenin, H. R. Knott said: "Why, this is purely historical."

He stated further: "You will get no retraction from me. This is not a

false statement. It has been quoted and cannot be retracted. Lenin is damned. This is the United States and not Russia. It is really of great insignificance whether we misquote Lenin or not . . . Who is feeding all the unemployed? Not the Communists but the United States of America. If the capitalists are as hard-hearted as the Communists make them out to be, why didn't they shoot the unemployed long ago instead of bothering to feed them? . . . Even if the quotation is wrong it is a good thing."

The question arises: If Hearst, his high-salaried staff of defenders of fascism and slanderers of workers, the labor movement, and the social revolution—with Communists as the immediate target—lie deliberately about such fundamental issues as that of the tactics of the transition period from capitalism to Communism, that is, the dictatorship of the working class, what do they do about ordinary news of workers' struggles and the daily economic and political issues that arise?

He stands convicted of slandering and lying about

one of the great figures of world history, the greatest leader of workers, the colonial peoples and the exploited rural population that ever lived—Lenin.

It was Lenin who said about the dictatorship of the proletariat that "a special apparatus, special machinery for suppression is still necessary, the state is still necessary, but this is now a transitional state, no longer a state in the usual sense, for the suppression of the minority of the exploiters by a majority of the slaves of yesterday, is a matter comparatively so easy, simple and natural that it will cost far less bloodshed than the suppression of the rising of the slaves, serfs or wage laborers, and will cost mankind far less. This is compatible with the diffusion of democracy among such an overwhelming majority of the population that the need for special machinery of suppression will disappear."—(State and Revolution—pages 74, 75—International Publishers.)

American workers will have no trouble in deciding whose teachings to accept. They will follow the Leninist truth—not the fascist lies of Hearst.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1936

Another Scottsboro Victory

THE Supreme Court verdict in the Scottsboro case is a brilliant triumph and vindication of the policies of the International Labor Defense.

It is also an overwhelming defeat of the whole horde of so-called "friends" of the boys, the Samuel Leibowitz's and his supporters in the N.A.A.C.P. leadership, and the "liberal" sheet The Nation.

Like a pack of dogs, they harried the I.L.D. at every step. At the most crucial moment they deserted the case the better to stab the boys' defenders in the back.

But the I.L.D. policies have won. Like cunning traitors, they said the I.L.D. had been all right for the "beginning of the case." Now, they said, the I.L.D. "ought to step out."

They said the "I.L.D. is antagonizing the dignity of the court with its propaganda."

But the I.L.D. held firm. It declared that the Supreme Court, like any other capitalist court, like the Alabama lynch courts, will listen only to the powerful voice of the masses, backing up the brilliant I.L.D. lawyers in the court. To lawyers alone it will not listen, the I.L.D. declared.

The I.L.D. was a thousand times right. The high and mighty Supreme Court had to listen to the world protest organized by the I.L.D. The high and mighty Supreme Court could not afford to worry about its "dignity" in the face of this mighty protest.

If Leibowitz and the N.A.A.C.P. leaders had been in the case, the boys would now be doomed. The boys would have been deprived of the one thing that is protecting them from the electric chair—the mighty power of the world protest movement.

Today, the I.L.D. stands forth as the shrewdest, most practical, most dependable and devoted defender of the boys.

Through four bitter years of struggle it has proven itself.

No honest, sincere friend of the boys can any longer deny this truth. It is behind the I.L.D. that every friend of the boys now belongs, giving of every ounce of energy, of money, and devotion to save these innocent victims of a brutal social system.

The I.L.D. earnestly calls on every friend of the boys to join hands with us. Carry the fight forward!

The Oil Decision

THE Supreme Court decision against the Roosevelt oil code is not a victory for the "people."

It leaves the Wall Street oil monopolies in just as much control as before.

The court has ruled against the New Deal oil code, which curtails oil production in order to keep prices up. The basis of the ruling is that the N.R.A. oil code does not state for what purpose this drastic curtailment of oil production is taking place.

But the Supreme Court does not at all deny the right of the Roosevelt government to curtail production once the law is so fixed as to comply with this decision. The N.R.A. oil code will remain. The capitalist insanity of destroying oil, wheat, cotton and corn, in order to maintain high prices, will continue.

The Roosevelt policy of curtailing oil

production is directly in the interests of the Wall Street Standard Oil monopoly. The Supreme Court decision permits Roosevelt to continue his attempts to drive the small competitors of Rockefeller out of business.

The New Deal-capitalist robbery of the masses will not be stopped by any Supreme Court decisions. The Supreme Court is part and parcel of the New Deal capitalist swindle of the masses. Only the workers themselves can abolish the insanity of destroying wealth to maintain profit.

Food, Not Booklets

"BOOKLETS won't buy milk and orange juice for babies."

This was the reply of a miner's wife to Edward J. McGrady, Roosevelt's assistant secretary of labor.

After the woman had vividly described the hunger, sickness and death of children in West Virginia mining communities since the crisis began, McGrady callously declared:

"I will be glad to send you the Labor Department's booklets on child care."

The reply of the miner's wife was correct: "Booklets won't buy milk and orange juice for babies." Neither will the meaningless promises of Roosevelt himself.

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 2827), adequate cash relief, higher wages, lower food prices—these are what the workers want, not booklets!

These can be won only through united mass struggle of all workers.

The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, which ended its sessions in Washington Monday, and to which the miner's wife was a delegate, was an important step in the development of that struggle.

The job now is increased work in every locality, in every union to broaden that fight, drawing in additional millions of workers.

Welcome Support

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY New York Methodist ministers have gone on record attacking William Randolph Hearst's campaign against the Communist Party.

In a resolution to the Dickstein committee, the ministers "recognize in this terrorism a particularly vicious and insidious form of propaganda because it masquerades under the guise of patriotism . . . which is directed at the very spirit and practice of free inquiry, discussion and teaching . . ."

The Daily Worker welcomes this support from non-Communists and urges the united action of all social-minded groups against Hearst's drive.

Growing numbers of workers, liberals and intellectuals, are coming to the realization that the Hearst fascist venom against the Communist Party looms as a menace to every semblance of civil rights or honest social-minded activity.

They are coming to see that from the outlawing of the Communist Party there will quickly develop the smashing of the trade unions, the Socialist Party, and all progressive movements, turning the whole life of the country into a fascist prison-house.

The fight against Hearst's anti-Red drive must be spread into every section of the country's population willing to defend their position against the advance of fascism.

The trade unions and the Socialist Party have serious responsibilities in this respect which cannot be ignored. All must be drawn into the united front against fascism!

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Party Life

Local 22, I.L.G.W.U.

Fraction Reports

On Party Recruiting

WITH the beginning of the recruiting drive, the Party fraction in Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., in line with the decisions of the Central Committee, planned out its work of how to recruit new members into the Party and strengthen the fraction. A plan of work was discussed and adopted at a fraction meeting.

To what extent was this plan carried out? And what is the response of the comrades in carrying out this plan? The following will answer these questions.

An open fraction meeting was held Nov. 17. Only 25 non-Party workers were brought to this meeting, and only three joined the Party at that meeting. This meeting showed that no effort was made on the part of the majority of the comrades to bring non-Party workers with them, nor to work sufficiently among them to convince them to join our ranks.

Through the fraction proper to date only eight applications were turned in to the District, and we believe that not many more came in through the sections. The recruiting drive was on the order of business again at the fraction meeting held Dec. 5, the silence of the comrades was very convincing that very little was done. The report from the shop units in dress shops shows very little progress as far as recruiting dressmakers. (A report from one dress unit is quite interesting. They made up their quota by recruiting six professionals into the shop unit, but not dressmakers.)

There is no dispute that the Party has a large following among the members of Local 22, and with very little effort we can increase our shop units already in existence and build new ones.

The question then is why such laxity on the part of the comrades. We have 200 members in the fraction, and the results are definitely out of proportion to the strength of the fraction.

This report is not written in a sense of pessimism. The facts are stated with the purpose of bringing them to the attention of the comrades, and with the assurance that knowing the facts the comrades will get on the job and rectify this impasse.

The following things are required from the comrades:

- a) To begin energetically the recruiting of new members.
- b) To report at once their activities in recruiting new members.
- c) To report in what shops there are one, two or more comrades, so that we can get them together and lay a basis for new units.

The Buros in the existing shop units to start an immediate drive in their shops to increase the membership of their units.

Shop Unit Asks Help from Section

The Cleveland District asks that the following letter from a shop unit to its section and district be printed in this column.

Section 11

McKinney Shop Unit after thoroughly discussing the activities of the section in our shop, has decided to send this resolution to the District, insisting:

- 1—That Section 11 immediately assign a street unit to concentrate on the shop by:
- a. Selling Daily Workers.
- b. Distributing shop bulletin.
- c. Visiting contacts and getting contacts from the shop.

2—Insisting upon better relations between section and unit.

We expect that the District will take proper steps to see to it that our request is carried through by the section according to this letter."

MCKINNEY SHOP UNIT.

Portland Unemployed Expose Relief Brutality

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 8.—At an open hearing before the City Council here last week, unemployed workers exposed the practices of the local relief agencies and demanded that the unemployed be given free rent.

One of the workers, Harry Wheeldon, told how his wife had been driven to commit suicide by the badgering of the relief agents, Landlords as well as unemployed tenants presented evidence of a vicious campaign of evictions and discrimination.

The issues were sidetracked by the City Council, which handed down a recommendation to set up an "impartial committee" to receive complaints from the unemployed.

"A SPEECH IN EVERY POT"

by Burck



NEWS ITEM: President Roosevelt in his address to Congress promised the nation many more speeches this winter.

Abolition of Bread Rationing System in USSR and Its Meaning

By T. LEON

THE bread baker is getting a lot of publicity in the Soviet newspapers these days. Almost daily reports are printed of meetings of bread bakers, interviews with bread craftsmen among the bread bakers.

While existing bakeries are thus undergoing close public scrutiny, new bakeries are being built and equipped with machinery in every Soviet city and town. Bakeries vie with each other in the matter of organizing the production of bread and rolls of higher grades and of a greater variety. At the same time new special bread stores are opening up everywhere and grocery stores are increasing their facilities for selling bread and other bakery products. Here, also, stress is laid on variety and higher quality.

End of Bread Card

The abolition of the bread rationing system marks a definite advance in the matter of improving the material conditions of the toiling population of the country, and it has been accepted and enthusiastically welcomed as such by the masses of the Soviet Union. Certain foreign bourgeois newspapers may have theories of their own to "explain" this new development. But these theories are apparently devised to outshoot the facts which certainly do not make pleasant music for anti-Soviet ears.

The gist of the situation was best formulated by Comrade Molotov (Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars) in his report on the question of the abolition of the bread card system at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held in November. When the bread card system was introduced in 1928, Soviet industry entered a period of unprecedented development. It will be remembered that 1928 was the beginning of the First Five Year Plan period. At that time agriculture was still far behind technically and, socially, it represented the private property sector of national economy. The production of grain was still overwhelmingly in the hands of millions of individual peasant producers and the kulaks, the village rich, were still a considerable force in the countryside.

At that time, to leave the matter of feeding the workers in the cities to the vicissitudes of the free

market would have meant putting socialist industry at the mercy of the capitalist elements. The introduction of the rationing system was a necessary step to insure an uninterrupted food supply for the urban population, in the first place, for the workers in industry. At the same time it made it possible for the government to carry out a rationing policy which was to insure particularly favorable conditions for the most important industrial centers, for the best workers.

While the rationing system was introduced primarily to safeguard the interests of developing socialist industry, it also served the interests of agriculture. Industry paid back in the form of tractors, harvester combines, modern agricultural equipment with which it has been supplying the countryside in ever increasing quantities. The industries which were built up in the course of the realization of the first Five Year Plan with the aid of the food supplies rationed out to the workers at very low prices helped in their turn to mechanize agriculture, equip it with modern machinery, and thus furnish the basis for the success of collectivization in the country and the creation of large scale agriculture. Now, with the kulak class eliminated and the overwhelming majority of peasant households organized in large collective farms, socialist agriculture has gained a firm foothold for itself and agricultural production has been put on a rational basis which insures an ever growing increase in the output of agricultural products.

New Socialist Era

The new socialist era in Soviet agriculture was most vividly exemplified by this year's harvest. Notwithstanding the fact that some sections of the country had been badly hit by the drought, the total grain harvested was not less than in 1933, when the country had a bumper crop. Moreover, thanks to the campaign carried on by the Communist Party and the Soviet government for a better organization of the harvest work the amount of grain actually gathered is about 5,000,000 tons more than last year.

The changed position of Soviet agriculture made it unnecessary to continue the bread rationing system with its cumbersome machinery of distribution and accounting. The rationing system was never regarded as an ideal. It had been

introduced as an emergency measure, and now that it has served its purpose, it has been discarded. Now bread, flour and certain cereals are being sold in the open stores for anybody to buy as much as he wants and the kind he prefers.

But "open stores" and "open trade" in the Soviet Union are something different than trade in a capitalist country, for the simple reason that these stores are government or co-operative owned. The private trader is practically non-existent, and "open trade" here means Soviet trade, co-operative trade. In the words of Comrade Stalin, it is trade without capitalists, without profiteers. It is this kind of trade that is fostered by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government as a means of further raising the material well-being of the toiling masses.

More Commodities

The further increase in commodity circulation is of vital importance in view of the fact that the purchasing power of the population, both workers and collective farmers, is constantly increasing. By decision of the government, following the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party, the prices for bread and other bakery products have now been fixed at a sum which is between the very low prices of the formerly rationed bread and the considerably higher prices obtaining in the open market. The workers and employees who will thus have to pay a somewhat higher price for their bread will be compensated by a corresponding increase in wages.

The total amount of the increase in wages will reach 4,200,000,000 rubles in 1935.

However, the actual significance of this rise in wages extends far beyond this amount. It is clear—and it is the expressed object of the Party and the government—that by doing away with the double price system the Soviet ruble will become more stabilized and its value greatly enhanced. The abolition of the rationing system, first for bread and cereals and subsequently for other rationed products, will bring about a lowering of prices generally.

The abolition of bread rationing is thus a great step forward toward the realization of one of the main tasks of the Second Five Year Plan: to improve the material and cultural well-being of the toilers.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

For Africa a Sword

Working Hours in Japan

Ceylon Epidemic

A GAIN the big issue throughout Europe and on the African continent is the announcement on Monday of an agreement reached between Italy and France, after long conversations between dictator Mussolini and Foreign Minister Laval of France.

In Rome were concluded, as the demagogue Wilson used to say, "secret pacts secretly arrived at." The Daily Worker yesterday was able to give what every capitalist paper concealed, a more detailed explanation of at least the African section of the Mussolini-Laval agreement.

From the official communique little can be learned. Here is the main paragraph: "The head of the Italian government and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs concluded the Italo-French agreements relative to the interests of the two countries in Africa and some acts that register the community of views existing between their governments on the questions of European order."

For Europe, peace, say these gentlemen at the expense of a war of plunder has set in, the earnings of the worker have also been on the upgrade. But this raise in wages resulted because of the increase in the working day and an extraordinary speeding up in the productivity of labor power. The long working day is damaging to the health. In those industries related to armaments production the 12 hour day is no rarity. And this 12 hours is the time spent in actual work, but it must be remembered that the preparation for work, the cleaning-up afterward, and the time spent traveling to and from home brings the total to at least 12 hours and more. Such cases are very numerous. According to the statistics published by the Ministry for Industry and Trade, the longest working time exists in a cross-section in the metal industry.

"Since a new re-activating of the armaments industry and in related industries has set in, the earnings of the worker have also been on the upgrade. But this raise in wages resulted because of the increase in the working day and an extraordinary speeding up in the productivity of labor power. The long working day is damaging to the health. In those industries related to armaments production the 12 hour day is no rarity. And this 12 hours is the time spent in actual work, but it must be remembered that the preparation for work, the cleaning-up afterward, and the time spent traveling to and from home brings the total to at least 12 hours and more. Such cases are very numerous. According to the statistics published by the Ministry for Industry and Trade, the longest working time exists in a cross-section in the metal industry.

The rolling-mill workers labor 11 hours and 34 minutes. Casters labor 11 hours and 21 minutes. Riveters labor 10 hours and 24 minutes. Workers in the machine-construction and tool industry labor for even longer periods: Poishers labor 11 hours and 31 minutes. Cutters labor 11 hours and 29 minutes. Mciders labor 11 hours and 21 minutes. Smiths labor 11 hours and 8 minutes. Ornamenters labor 11 hours and 9 minutes.

"So far as individual districts are concerned the longest work-day exists among the turners of Otaru (Hokaido), 12 hours and 48 minutes in length. Next are the molders of Hiroshima, 12 hours and 21 minutes; and the smiths, 12 hours and 29 minutes.

"First of the governmental divisions where a cross-section analysis shows the longest working time are Hiroshima and Fukuoka. Conditions are especially difficult in Fukuoka, where the working day is 12 hours and 29 minutes.

A SEVERE mairia epidemic is raging in Ceylon, the extreme southern island point of India. More than 3,000 persons have already died, and in some regions the majority of the population is infected. The British domination of Ceylon is even more absolute than in the rest of India. Malaria is a controllable disease in the tropics, and, in fact, can be wiped out completely. But that requires drainage of swamps, improved living conditions for the masses, and proper medical facilities, which the British imperialist bloodsuckers do not want accomplished any more than do the malarial mosquitoes. What matters it to the British overlord whether two or ten thousand Ceylonese or Tamils die of malaria? The only question that worries them is, will it interfere with profits?