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Daily Worker

NATIONAL
EDITION

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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PARLEY MAPS FARM GROUP UNITY

Living Costs Soar, Perkins Admits

U. S. SURVEY SHOWS DROP IN REAL WAGES

Figures Expose Ballyhoo
of the New Deal
Pledges

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Average living costs in 32 cities for families of between 15 and 20 million wage and lower-salaried workers whose yearly income ranges from \$1,000 to \$2,000, increased 8.3 per cent during the 18-month period from June 1933 to November 1934. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared in answer to a question on her long-awaited cost of living survey, which was released today.

She stated that "the past 18 months have witnessed a continuous rise in living costs." Her cost of living survey covered only the five-month period from June 1, 1934, to November 1934.

The secretary's announcement side-stepped the publication of statistics which would show the real wages or amount of necessities and miscellaneous items the group studied could buy during the period selected. "We have no figures on real wages," the office of Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, told your correspondent after Miss Perkins' press conference. "We don't care to relate those" (wages and cost of living).

Reluctant to Give Facts
Obviously, the failure to give the press the effect of the appreciable rise in the cost of living is caused by the Roosevelt administration's reluctance to inform the workers of the decrease in their real wages, or the smaller sum they now have with which to buy food, clothing, shelter and miscellaneous items. The drop could be reconciled with the New Deal boast of "the new order of things" or the Roosevelt opposition to Federal unemployment and social insurance.

It is known, however, that between June 1933 and June 1934 the real wage of the manufacturing worker decreased 1.1 per cent, according to a special report by Emergency Council head Donald R. Richberg to the President.

Thus, in view of Miss Perkins' statement today that "the average cost of the goods purchased by the families of wage and lower-salaried workers in the larger cities of the U. S., increased by slightly less than two per cent in the five months period from June, 1934, to November, 1934," and the recently inaugurated Big Business-Roosevelt administration wage-cutting drive, it is quite clear that the New Deal has forced down the standard of living of the great mass of the people even lower than during the period covered by her latest figures.

The big business coloring of the Roosevelt administration, which effected a tremendous increase in corporation profits while the Blue Eagle was forcing workers within the confines of the N. R. A. codes, is especially significant when it is remembered that President Roosevelt proposed in his opening message to Congress to pay the so-called "employables," who will be removed from the relief rolls, a wage under prevailing rates.

Hedges on Freed Labor
When asked about this administration forced labor project, Miss Perkins hedged noticeably. "I will have a much clearer conception when I have some administrative connection with the program," she said. She added that it was her understanding that it was not "a wage at all" but a "lower-salaried return." "It is the kind of thing you can't say anything about until you have the case before you," she told the press.

In discussing the refusal of the big steel companies to accede to the order of the Steel Labor Board for plant elections to determine union representation, Miss Perkins, who has always supported the steel corporations, revealed that the Roosevelt board had actually proposed that instead of elections in every plant, "that there be a general agreement to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (A. F. of L.) as the agency for such purposes, but not without preventing the other groups coming forward for representation."

"But wouldn't that method block any agreement with the A. A.?" a reporter asked, making it clear that such a plan would simply provide another employers' weapon for attacking real unionism.

"Speculation as to what it might mean couldn't go into that. . . ."

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Distorts Facts In Hauptmann Trial

'Verbatim' Reports Conceal Ugly Aspects of the Proceedings—Case Is Eloquent Symbol of Capitalist Corruption

By Allen Johnson

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—No incident in the recent history of the United States reveals the class nature—and consequently the ugly corruption—of the capitalist press as thoroughly as the trial now going on here of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the murder of the Lindbergh baby. This complete corruption is not easily discovered, nor is it amenable to simple proof, but that it is being expressed in every account of the trial appearing in the capitalist press is altogether beyond question.

The verbatim testimony of the trial is an excellent case in point. One could expect that a stenographic report of what actually was said in the court house here could be relied on. Workers particularly, who love facts because in the long run their very lives depend on their ability to learn the truth about the society they live in, prefer to read the actual testimony at the trial as presented in the verbatim reports in the capitalist press, rather than a boiling down of that testimony.

4TH TEXTILE MILL STRUCK

Workers Walk Out in
Protest Against
Martial Law

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 9.—In answer to the sending of the National Guard to protect scabs in the Rossville, Ga., plant of the Richmond Hosiery Mill, and declaration of martial law, another mill, the Daisy unit of the company, came out on strike today. Only 29, chiefly foremen and executives, went to work, following a strike vote taken at a union meeting Monday evening. Three hundred are employed in the day shift of the Daisy plant.

With the Daisy plant on strike, the total of the company's plants pulled out thus far is brought to four. The Richmond, Soddy and Arrowhead plants are the three others already out.

A conference between representatives of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and of the Richmond Hosiery Company on Monday broke off without any agreement. The workers are determined not to retreat from their demands that all in the four plants must return to work without the ten per cent wage cut announced by the company, which was to be effected with the new year.

Workers of departments in the Richmond Hosiery Mill which are not affected by the announced wage cut, and who were not called on strike, are likewise coming out. On Monday, while 350 Guardsmen surrounded the plant and charged the 1,000 workers jeering them, a group of the spinning department marched out, declaring that they would not work under armed protection. They were received with wild cheering by the striking workers. Sixty workers, arrested during Monday's battle with the National Guardsmen, were taken to a concentration camp established at Atlanta. General Camp, in charge of the troops in Rossville, which is on the Georgia side of the State line, declared that under martial law "three makes a crowd, and no crowds are permitted."

Three Plant Elections Ordered by Labor Board In the Steel Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The National Steel Labor Board ordered elections in three more plants to determine if the workers want to be represented by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the A. F. of L., although it is almost certain that the companies will follow the procedure of the Carnegie Steel Company and take court action to stall them.

The elections are at two Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company plants in East Chicago, Ind., and at the Illinois Steel Company plant in South Chicago, Ill.

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

PROSECUTOR FORCED OUT IN COAST CASE

Red-Baiting District
Attorney Aroused the
Ire of Workers

By Michael Quinn
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 9.—Red-baiting District Attorney McAllister, repudiated by the voters in the recent elections was forced out of the prosecution of the 19 worker defendants charged here with violation of the California criminal syndicalist law.

It was McAllister who, acting under the directions of local employers and their vigilante committee designed the frame-up of the defendants, and later attempted to add a few extra trials by the farcical "kidnapping" of a State witness several months ago, and the more recent claims that "red threats" had been sent to himself and one of the jurors.

The forcing out of McAllister is an important partial victory for the defense, and attests to the effectiveness of the protests and sympathetic organizations in all parts of the country.

Otis D. Babcock, the new District Attorney, is to take charge of the prosecution, although Babcock himself during his campaign for election charged McAllister with being hostile to labor, because of his frame-up and threats to prosecute the 18 defendants.

Babcock today asked for a postponement of the trial to Jan. 16 in order to "study" the evidence. Judge Dal M. Lemmon granted his request over the vigorous objections of Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney. The judge, however, overruled the defense motion that a new jury be empaneled, since the members of the present jury had not been questioned as to their probable social or business relations with the new district attorney.

The defendants renewed their complaints to the court today against the bad food given them in jail, general conditions and neglect to provide medical attention. The prison doctor seldom visits them; they declared, and when he does he is always drunk.

Gallagher demanded a proper interpretation of the bail provision for property bail double that of the cash bail of \$3,000 demanded for each defendant. The court has given the peculiar mathematical ruling that double the cash bail means \$12,000 in property bonds. Gallagher's motion is under advisement.

The courtroom was jammed today with workers, liberals and writers, who came from all parts of the state to express their firm solidarity with the defendants. A broad front is being forged with united front Socialist unions, clubs, and many other groups participating. Plans have been announced to arrange for auto caravans to visit the court from all parts of the state as soon as the trial starts.

The International Labor Defense is appealing for a flood of protests to the new district attorney, Otis D. Babcock, demanding the dropping of the framed-up charges, the release of the defendants, and the repeal of the anti-working class criminal syndicalist law.

(Continued on Page 2)

WORKERS' BILL FORCED OUT BY DELEGATES

2,500 Bring Program
of Action Back to Their
Organizations

By Carl Reeve
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Twenty-five hundred delegates to the National Unemployment Insurance Congress, directly representing more than two million people, are back in their communities today, or en route home, determined to put into effect the plan of action unanimously adopted in the closing session of the Congress.

Coming from thirty-six states, representing every major trade, industry and profession, and workers of all political parties, from more than 800 trade unions, and hundreds of unemployed organizations, the delegates sounded a ringing demand in the seat of the federal government for the immediate passage of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827). The great mass power of the Workers Congress forced a number of congressmen to promise categorically to support the Workers' Bill.

"Sickness" in Government

There was an epidemic of sickness and "previous engagements" when the mass delegations, elected by the Workers Congress, visited the heads of the Roosevelt government to demand an end to hunger and want to which that government has subjected the millions of unemployed and part time workers and their families. Roosevelt had "a bad cold" and his assistant secretary, Marvin McIntyre, would not commit himself regarding the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827). Frances Perkins "couldn't wait" and left her assistant, the former A. F. of L. leader, Edward McGrady to see a delegation.

McGrady declared, "I have my own personal opinion on your Unemployment Insurance Bill, but I can't express it here. As far as the Department of Labor is concerned, we are studying seventeen different bills and are not ready to state any opinion."

The delegates pointed out that the Department of Labor has been "studying" unemployment insurance for more than two years, while millions starve. McGrady tried to use soft soap on the delegates, sympathizing with their suffering. But he poured sweat and lost his poise when the delegates exposed the Department of Labor's deportations of unemployed workers, its strike-breaking activities, and its refusal to support real unemployment insurance.

Representative Dickstein, head of the House Committee which is attempting to pass laws to suppress the unemployed and all militant workers organizations, was "out of town" to the Workers Congress delegation, but the rumour was that he was hiding from the constituents he is supposed to represent.

Vice President Garner gave the delegation fifteen minutes and fled, claiming he "has no power." William Green was "out of town" and his assistants said they could give no answer on anything. Speaker Byrnes of the House was "too busy."

(Continued on Page 2)

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(Continued on Page 2)

Coughlin Demands Communists Be Shot

Radio Priest in Bloodthirsty Speech Drags
Out "German Agent" Lie About Lenin—
Has High Praise for Norman Thomas

By A. B. Magill

ROYAL OAK, Mich., Jan. 9.—Father Charles E. Coughlin last night called for the shooting of Communists.

The radio priest and founder of the National Union for Social Justice showed that he is traveling at express train speed on the road to Fascism in a speech in which he

exhorted from his grave all of the most discredited lies concerning the Soviet Union, the Communist International, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Coughlin's bloodthirsty statements were made in one of his regular Tuesday night talks in the chapel next to his Shrine of the Little Flower, the million-dollar church built with scab labor.

Carrying the Red-baiting of the Hearst press and the Dickstein Congressional Committee a step farther, Coughlin shouted: "The Communists want to start war, they want bloodshed, they love it when there's a depression on. The Communists say they want to shoot us down, but by God I'll shoot them."

(Continued on Page 2)

UNITED FRONT PACT SIGNED BY CROPPERS

Capital Conference Sets
Basis for Joint Fight
on Agrarian Issues

By Howard Boldt
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—A stirring appeal for unity of all agricultural workers, small farmers and rural unemployed was made today at the First National Conference of Agricultural Workers, held at Murray Hall, Tenth and U Streets.

The establishment of the united front central body, with which all groups not here represented can affiliate, and the conclusion of a working united front agreement between the Tenant Union of Arkansas, a group led by the Socialist Party, and the Sharecroppers Union of Alabama are among the outstanding tasks which the conference has set itself.

Al White, of the Alabama Sharecroppers' Union, and E. B. McKinney, of the Arkansas Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, both Negro sharecroppers, signed the united front agreement between the two organizations today.

Fifty-three delegates from twenty States, representing thirty-eight farm and farm labor organizations, are in attendance.

National Unity Committee
"This conference," the main resolution reads, "establishes the National Committee for Unity of Agricultural and Rural Workers, and appeals to all organizations of workers in the small towns, villages and rural regions of America to join with us in united action for the improvement of our immediate conditions and to work toward the building of one nation-wide union of all agricultural and rural workers."

"The committee shall work with all existing organizations in order to unite our forces in a common struggle against the present conditions of starvation wage levels, unemployment and insecurity, and shall seek to further the aims and purposes outlined in this program and appeal."

Program of Action
The following points of action are specified in the resolution: To cooperate with all of the existing organizations of the rural and agricultural workers for the developing of one united union; to work with all groups in the industrial areas for the furthering of this ultimate union; to assist in every way in aiding the existing organizations and to develop nation-wide support for their struggles.

In co-operation with the existing organizations in each region and State, the National Committee set up here will initiate and promote the holding of crop regional and State conferences of agricultural and rural workers for the purpose of securing effective trade union unity. The conference authorized the National Committee to issue a bi-monthly news bulletin and other material.

To Distribute Manifesto
The manifesto of the conference, to be printed in the thousands for wide distribution among the rural population, condemns the New Deal Administration, the policies of the N. R. A. and the A. A. as they apply to the agricultural workers and poor farmers. "The A. A. has ruthlessly attempted to aid the big farmers and growers while decreasing our jobs and increasing unemployment; it has increased the cost of our daily bread and forced our families into starvation relief," the manifesto reads.

It further sets forth nine demands of the rural workers: The right to organize, strike and picket; the establishment of minimum wage levels and maximum hours for each crop or region through democratically elected conferences of workers; abolition of child labor, and opposition to all forms of discrimination and compulsory arbitration.

As an immediate guarantee of a measure of security, the conference endorsed and demanded the enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

One basic and important document remains and the general opinion is that complete accord will be reached on the united front agreements between the Sharecroppers Union of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and North Carolina and the Southern Tenant Farmers Union of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. The signed document will be submitted to the members of both groups for ratification.

SILK VICTORY IS EXPECTED

Election of Militants
Is Anticipated in
Saturday Voting

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The victory scored by the militants in the dyers' union in last Saturday's election will undoubtedly be followed by another victory in the elections of the plain goods' department of the silk workers, next Saturday.

The militants in the American Federation of Silk Workers have issued a sample ballot including the rank and file ticket, and is headed "Come to Vote! Build the Union! For a militant policy in the union. Elect a Rank and File Slate!" Each of the names on the ticket is accompanied by a number, which designates the order in which the candidates appear on the ballot.

1. Louis Valco; 4. Edward Sloc; 5. Millie Delvecchio; 6. Alec Phillian; 7. Sarks Phillian; 9. Joseph Brooks; 10. Sarah Berlinsky; 11. Sam Sheber; 13. Bob Apel; 15. Joseph Sozanie; 22. Sam Donayon; 26. Carlo De Nicola; 28. Henry Stutz; 30. Al Vandervander; 39. Elias Hajjar.

Voting will be at Union Hall, 71 Washington St., and will continue from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The reactionary Lovestoneite "Progressive" group, is trying most desperately to confuse the issues in the election, and have likewise issued a slate which includes all the most discredited individuals, who are responsible for negotiating the rejected agreement, and maintaining a reactionary bureaucracy in the union.

The new committee elected by the workers last Saturday to reopen negotiations with the manufacturers, along with the officers of the union, held a conference with the employers, but came to no agreement. The committee insisted on first taking up the questions of wages and hours on the basis of the requirements for a decent living standard for the workers. They proposed \$30 a week and 30 hours as the minimum rate. The manufacturers insisted on taking up the questions only from the standpoint of the rates in other centers, or what they called a "competitive scale."

The members of the committee have declared, following the conference, that only a struggle will determine the wage scale, as the manufacturers are still determined to maintain the wage cut.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Final count on the vote for president of Local 1733 parent local of the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, shows that Charles Vigorito, rank and file candidate, won by an almost two to one vote. He received 2,221; Anthony Ammirato, reactionary, now president, and a member of the National Executive Board of the U. T. W., received 1,304; while Thomas Ventura, who was put forth to pose as a

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZI CAMPS NEAR CLASH

Fight Between Hitler's
Guards and Reichswehr
Due in Week

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The coming explosion between the Reichswehr—the regular army—and Hitler's Special Guards, the "Schutz Staffeln," cannot be prevented for longer than a week, perhaps even before the Saar plebiscite on Jan. 13, reliable observers affirm.

Reflecting the seething mass hatred against fascism and of the ruin and regimentation brought by it upon the population, the Schutz Staffeln recently planned a military campaign against its rival, the Reichswehr, which had it succeeded, might have isolated the armed forces from all support of Hitler and provided the revolutionary proletariat with an opportunity to lead the crushing of fascism in Germany. Reports concerning the incidents which took place in the Bendlerstrasse—where the Reichswehr Ministry is located—were reliably confirmed today through the published observations of members of a foreign embassy.

A number of higher leaders of the S. S. (Schutz Staffeln) had agreed upon the plan to storm the Ministry of the Reichswehr on the night of Dec. 21-22, when a pre-arranged conference was taking place between Reichswehr Minister Blomberg and the chief industrialists of Germany.

The S. S. leaders concerned were unanimous in considering that this conference would mark a further step in the direction of the complete dissolution of the Special Guards. Especially hated in their eyes was Blomberg, in whom they saw the spokesman of heavy industry, the supposed opponent of the S. S.

The S. S. leaders were to have assaulted the Reichswehr Ministry with the aid of numerous armed troops and seize all generals of the Reichswehr, including Blomberg. It was furthermore provided that Goering and Goebbels, who were united in their antipathy against the Special Guards, would be arrested. This last section of the scheme has as its background the bitter struggle of cliques between Goering and Himmler. What happened to Himmler since these events is completely unknown. The fact is that his name has suddenly disappeared from all publications.

The plan of the Special Guards—which bears a strange resemblance to the work of Goering's agents provocateurs in the "attempted putsch" of June 30—was betrayed. On the night of Dec. 21-22 all quarters of the Berlin Special Guards was searched and many S. S. leaders arrested as accomplices in an "attempted putsch." Those seized were delivered to scattered prisons. Certain of the arrested were—as on June 30—shot in rapid procedure.

On Dec. 21 the Reichswehr Ministry was surrounded by troops of the Reichswehr and the police. On the night of Dec. 22, under the protection of armed guards, the conference between Blomberg and the industrial moguls was held.

(Continued on Page 2)

Extend Scottsboro Victory, Aid Defense, Ford Urges

By James W. Ford
(Member Central Committee of the Communist Party)

Dr. George E. Haynes, vice-chairman of the American Scottsboro Committee, stated, as reported in the December 4th issue of the New Masses, that "if the boys stuck with the I. L. D., the American Scottsboro Committee would wash their hands of them and let them take their medicine." [Emphasis taken—J. W. F.]

What has the I. L. D. meant for the boys? It has meant victory after victory! But that is not what you meant, Dr. Haynes! You meant that the boys should die! But your wish shall not come true as long as the I. L. D. exists, as long as we are able to build up a broad mass defense behind such able and honorable legal representatives as Osmond Fraenkel, Walter H. Pollak, Joseph Brodsky and Ben Davis, Jr.

The I. L. D. is now in urgent need

of funds. It must have at least \$10,000 at once! The I. L. D. relies mainly on developing mass campaigns to supplement court action, nevertheless the financial statement of the I. L. D. for three and a half years shows that the biggest item of the \$51,825 collected—\$38,181, or 62 per cent, went for legal and court proceedings and investigations.

Six thousand dollars are needed immediately in connection with the appeal to the Supreme Court. There is a \$2,000 deficit from the old account that must be met. \$2,000 are needed for incidentals. This \$10,000 should be raised in the next few weeks. Each district of the Communist Party is called upon to do its share and to help the I. L. D. in its district to raise the quota.

We call upon all workers, intellectuals and justice-loving people to contribute to this fund. Send your contribution to the National Office of the International Labor Defense at 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

(Continued on Page 2)

Agrarian Conference Discusses Uniting Rural Unions

Farm Toilers Map Struggle For Real Aid Need for Increased Organization and Militancy Cited

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The first national conference of agricultural workers organized to discuss the problems of rural workers, assembled here yesterday at Murray Hall, Tenth and U Streets. Delegates were present from local unions of the American Federation of Labor, independent trade unions, and from groups of unorganized workers, representing thousands of toilers from the fields, the beet industry, the cotton fields, fisheries, lumber camps, canneries, truck farms and tobacco plantations. Small and middle farmers were represented in addition to unemployed workers from the rural communities.

The conference was called to order by Oakley O'Dell of the Ohio Pickers Agricultural Workers Union of Ohio. A presiding committee was elected and composed of H. S. Mitchell of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union of Arkansas, Tom Crawford of the Agricultural and Cannery Workers Industrial Union of New Jersey, Oakley O'Dell of the Ohio Pickers Agricultural Workers Union, Jack Walker of the Citrus Workers Union of Florida, John Payne of the Colorado Beet Workers Association, Al White of the Sharecroppers Union of Arkansas and the Oklahoma Workmen's Alliance of the World, R. Urbite of the Unemployment Council of Laredo, Texas, and Don Henderson, National Secretary of the National Conference of Lumber and Rural Workers.

New Deal Outlined

The opening report by Don Henderson outlined the New Deal policies as they affect the agricultural workers and the poor and middle farmers. He pointed to the worsening conditions of the rural population and the increased cost of foodstuffs to the urban population as a direct result of the A.A. program of benefits to the large land and plantation owners.

Rural relief, he said, is being used to keep the agricultural workers during the off-season at the barest minimum starvation rates, while during the peak season, it is being withheld to force the agricultural workers to accept back-breaking jobs in the fields at wages of five, ten and twelve cents an hour.

The main problem confronting the rural workers today, Henderson said, is the fight against the Roosevelt attacks, for increased relief and against any attempts to drive still lower the living standards of the agricultural workers.

During the course of the past two years, he said, there have sprung into existence large numbers of rural labor unions, many of which are under honest rank and file leadership that is carrying on militant struggles for the elementary needs of the farm workers.

For Single Organization

"We now have the task of drawing up plans of how best to coordinate these groups into a single organization of larger numbers of the rural workers, and to draw them in as an integral part of the whole labor movement," Henderson said.

A partial list of the organizations represented at the conference included:

- International Hod Carriers, Building Trades, and Common Laborers Union Local 1921 of Arkansas, (A. F. of L.)
- Sawmill and Timber Workers Union of Kimball, W. Va. (A. F. of L.)
- Colorado Beet Workers Association; Sea Food Workers Union of Biloxi, Miss.; Florida Citrus Workers Union; Unemployment Councils of Laredo, Texas; Southern Tenant Farmers Union of Arkansas, Inc.; Sharecroppers Union of Alabama and North Carolina; Agricultural Workers Union of McGuffey, Ohio (A. F. of L.)
- New Jersey Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union; Unemployment Council of Charlotte, N. C.; United Farmers League of New Jersey, Connecticut, Minnesota, Wisconsin; Farmers Holiday Association of Wyoming; Workmen's Alliance of the World and the Rocky Mountain Beet Laborers Association, Nebraska and Colorado.

Manifesto of National Unemployment Council Convention

TO THE 16,000,000 UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO ALL WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS.

TO THE RANK AND FILE OF ALL UNEMPLOYED ORGANIZATIONS.

FELLOW WORKERS:

A WINTER of bitter wind and struggle faces us. Sixteen millions of our brothers and sisters and their families are unemployed. Hundreds of thousands are being added to the list of the jobless every month. Whether we are white or Negro, native or foreign-born, the sword of hunger cuts into the marrow of our bones.

Our boys and girls grow up without hope of work. Our children famish before our very eyes. Food is in plenty, but we cannot buy it. Clothing is in abundance, but we must go without it. Comfortable homes stand empty, but we must huddle together in dirty tenements.

Facing the cold of winter, four millions of our brothers have been removed from the federal relief rolls by order of Roosevelt. The so-called "unemployables"—the sick, infirm, crippled and widowed—in the midst of winter are pitilessly handed over to the mercy of hunger. Roosevelt has decreed that all workers needing relief shall be compelled to work. Not work for decent wages—but work at relief roll budgets. Single men are sent by the tens of thousands to transient camps. If they refuse, they go to jail as vagrants. A million workers' families are being transported to the land to so-called subsistence homesteads, where they will be abandoned to their own resources. This is done in the name of "economy."

"Economy" Plays No Part

"Economy" plays no part in the generosity of the government to the bankers and industrialists. While workers' families starve; while relief is being cut to a starvation level, the government extends billions to the banks and corporations. While workers' wages are cut, the profits and dividends of the big capitalists climb sky-high. While children are allowed to go hungry, the government spends billions for another imperialist war.

There is no security for the worker in the United States. The poor farmer has no protection in the so-called "possession" of the land. Both face, and will continue to face, destitution in the United

States as long as the present system remains, in which a few control the lives of the masses.

We produce the wealth—but we go hungry. We build the homes, but we sleep in hovels. We make all the clothes and shoes, but we walk in tatters.

What is the cause of the crisis, which now is in its sixth year and has dragged the millions down into misery? The system is controlled by the owners who allow us to work only so long as they can make profit. Our wages are so low that we cannot consume what we produce. The employers cannot dispose of the tremendous products we turn out. When the markets fall, they close down their plants and turn us into the streets.

For six years, this crisis has raged throughout the capitalist world. For six years, tens of millions have faced starvation. The crisis continues. It affects all sections of the working population—industrial, white collar, professional workers—the teacher, the artist, the scientist, as well as the worker and the farmer.

Capitalist Greed

Greedy for markets, the capitalists plunge into foreign lands. Markets must be found—for profit and dividends—no matter what the cost. War is the outcome—war is being prepared. Armies and navies, made up of workers, air fleets and chemicals—all are being prepared for the coming imperialist slaughter.

This is our reward for producing so much that we must starve!

Workers fight back to protect their livelihood. Farmers strike back to retain their homes. The Negro people carry on the struggle to protect their rights. Seeing that the masses will not starve in silence; seeing that the unemployed organize to raise themselves out of degradation; seeing the workers strike in militant battles to improve their conditions, the bosses and the government mobilize every kind of violent instrument to crush them.

This is the workers' share in the N. I. R. A. This is the "New Deal," which we were promised. This is the fascism that is developing in the United States, to keep the capitalists in the saddle, to keep the masses cowed and subdued.

Rosy Promises

Knowing that the workers will not accept these conditions without a militant fight, the Federal Government, Roosevelt and his aides, continue at the same time to dangle rosy promises before our eyes. Two years of the promise of "unemployment insurance." "Promises" of "vast building construction

programs"; of the "reemployment of millions"; of "industry absorbing more millions." "I stand or fall by the idea that unemployment can be eliminated," said Roosevelt on June 26—but still the number of unemployed grows!

"Unemployment insurance"—but not for the 16,000,000 unemployed! "Unemployment insurance"—but nothing for the millions who never again will labor at the bench; nothing for the aged; nothing for the hundreds of thousands in industry who are speeded up like mad and fall the victim of industrial disease and accident. Nothing for the working class mothers who toil at the machine—and have to bear their children in misery. "Unemployment insurance," but only when the state legislators enact it and then after a wait of no less than two years!

This is the bluff—the sham. This is the "promise" while families go hungry and profits soar! This is the "promise," while workers who fight for a piece of bread, are shot down in cold blood! This is the "promise," while boys and girls are turned into criminals in the search of a crust!

Waited Long Enough

We workers declare we have waited long enough. Promises mean nothing to the army of unemployed. The government makes of us a separate caste and will press us into FORCED LABOR camps—camps like in Fascist Italy, in Nazi Germany.

We workers have learned that promises mean action only when the workers force action. The time has come for action. Millions face the same problem. Millions recognize the same solution. Millions today maintain that it should be the function of government to provide for the welfare of the people—the workers and farmers, who face destitution. No greater obligation can the Federal Government have—an obligation that we workers must compel it to fulfill.

Unemployment and social insurance—the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 3827—this is the fulfillment of this obligation. This obligation, the full support of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, we dedicate ourselves to realize.

No victory can be won without struggle. The government and the capitalists are determined that the millions of unemployed shall have no part in social insurance. We are to remain the objects of charity and of forced labor. We are to be reduced and used as a permanent army to lower still further the conditions of the employed.

The Lines Are Drawn

Fellow workers: The lines are drawn: Either united struggle of those who produce against those who today control—or we go down together. The bosses do not want us to unite, for our unity would break them. Their agents in the working class do not want us to unite, for that would smash their control. The unity of the unemployed—the organization of the unorganized unemployed—the unity of white and Negro, of native and foreign-born—of employed and unemployed, of workers and farmers—this is the burning need.

By lies and slanders and by misrepresentation we are kept apart, suspicious of one another, fighting one another—strengthening the hand of our enemies. William Green, Matthew Woll, John L. Lewis, James Oneal, Norman Thomas, A. J. Muste, Wm. Truax, Father Coughlin, Upton Sinclair, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Wm. R. Hearst—use different means—but keep us from uniting our ranks.

Fellow workers:

We unemployed have all one interest—no matter in what organization we may be. Our joint interest is to organize the vast numbers of unemployed. Our joint interest is to win more relief, union conditions on jobs, to defeat forced labor whether it be in transient or C.C.C. camps, or on subsistence homesteads. Our joint interest is to win the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. Our joint interest is to unite with ranks to fight for our daily needs, and out of this unity to forge one united organization of the unemployed.

Who stands in the way? Who keeps us apart? Ask your leaders: your local, your county, your state, your national leaders. YOU want unity—WE all want unity. Whoever says "no" plays the game of the bosses.

We unemployed workers, in the midst of the sixth year of the crisis, with worse conditions starting us in the face, declare that we will fight for unity.

This is our basic need. Without it we cannot succeed, but will sink into worse misery. With it we go forth to victory.

Forward to one powerful united unemployed organization, with a militant policy, with fighting leadership, to unity of employed and unemployed, to victory in the struggle for the Workers' Bill!

4th NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL CONVENTION

Steel Workers Press Fight For Union Poll

Carnegie Co. Ignores Deadline Set by Labor Board

By Tom Keenan

DUQUESNE, Pa., Jan. 9.—General sentiment for action grew stronger among the steel workers today as the "deadline" set by the National Steel Labor Board for surrender of the Carnegie Steel Company's payroll list of Duquesne employees passed without an election.

Instead, through its company union stool pigeons the company has staked the election most likely for many months, through court action in the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Circuit Courts of Appeals. The Duquesne local is proceeding with collection of pay envelopes and will itself conduct an election. Everywhere in this central steel area the general keynote is one of organizing the unorganized in preparation for concerted action. The same spirit is in evidence in all other districts of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, according to reports.

In Duquesne, the feeling is high and overflow mass meetings are held every day. At an open meeting Saturday night, approximately a thousand employees gathered to hear Lodge President William Spang, sound a warning in regard to the loopholes in the Steel Board's election order and against banking on the Board to do the work of winning concessions from the employers.

Union to Conduct Poll

Spang made an appeal for all Duquesne employees who have not already done so, to submit their pay envelopes to the union so that the base for an honest election can be laid without waiting for the surrender of company lists. A large majority of the workers, it is reported from reliable sources have already turned in their envelopes, estimates placing the number as high as seventy-five per cent of the present working force of about 3,200.

Answer Lies

The lodge issued a leaflet Saturday night in answer to the company's attack on the union which appeared in the local weekly newspaper, the Duquesne Times. It denounced the spreading of "company poison" by "this gutter sheet," and the lying attack on the union.

"We want that election right now!" declares the leaflet. "It has been a hard fight to force the Board to order an election. For months they have listened to the steel bosses' demand for delay so that they could attempt to crush our union and put over their company union. Only when we condemned them and decided to move toward action (last Sunday's conference) did they order an election."

At least two serious pitfalls now threaten the path of the steel workers in Duquesne. First, and most dangerous, is the possibility of waiting too long while giving the board a chance to bring about the election without carrying through an election by the A. A. lodge itself.

Such a course would lead to a slackening of the growing local sentiment for struggle; give the company more time to maneuver both in and out of court, strengthen the company union as a weapon, and will avert the first danger to some extent. Meanwhile, the carrying on of smaller, inner plant struggles—departmental grievances, temporary stoppages, etc.—and the raising immediately of concrete, economic demands would do much to increase the tempo of the movement toward action.

Second, is the possibility of allowing the company to betray the Duquesne workers into a premature walkout on a certain specific date. This has been consolidated in other mills of Carnegie Steel and other companies where the A. A. is now growing.

The incitement to mob violence immediately launched by the company in the local press indicates that increasingly provocative attempts will be made to draw the union into pitfalls of premature action, so that discipline among the workers is a most important phase of the preparation for struggle.

"becoming a very peculiar kind of capitalist."

"Despite the fact that 90 per cent of the pre-revolutionary churches are still in use in the Soviet Union and there is complete freedom of worship, Coughlin declared that 'the Communists demolished the churches, put to death the clergymen, forbade the people going to church, saying their prayers or having religious statues in their homes.'"

Coughlin began his speech with a few mild words about Hitlerism and Italian Fascism. The only criticism he made was that Fascism "forgot about the international bankers, the Warburgs and Rothschilds." He also introduced an anti-Semitic note by declaring that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, dictator of Turkey, is not a Turk but "a Jew who rules over Mohammedans."

Press Distorts Hauptmann Facts

(Continued from Page 1)

report of what actually occurred at these proceedings.

It is the excerpts—published verbatim—from the complete report of the proceedings that are "played up" by the capitalist press under eight column headlines, plus what is not reported at all, that creates in the reader the picture of what actually happened.

The enormous headlines, for example, which proclaimed that Betty Gow had frustrated Reilly's attempt to shake her testimony, were a complete distortion of what actually took place, as a careful scrutiny of even the "verbatim," partially complete, reports will prove. Reilly cross-examined Betty Gow that day with the view of bringing out that she was the intimate friend of "Red" Johnson, an apparently easy-going sailor who was shipped to Norway shortly after the kidnaping; that she frequented roadhouses with him, and that she had been in the company of many men in Detroit when she had lived there. Reilly's purpose, of course, was to try to prove that Gow liked the company of sophisticated men and that when she lived in Detroit she might have been friendly with members of the notorious Purple Gang in that city who have been accused of being the actual kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby.

What Press Omitted

And did Betty Gow actually make Reilly look foolish, as every capitalist paper in New York and almost certainly in the United States, declares, quoting the "verbatim" testimony? On the contrary, Reilly made his point every time. Not only did Gow admit the three points that he was trying to prove, but he actually forced her to contradict herself twice in her testimony on important points. Something, none of the capitalist papers mentioned, although it was hidden in most of the "verbatim" reports which they carried.

Then there is the enormous amount of evidence being carried in the capitalist press to the effect that the population of Flemington is in a white heat over the trial. The purpose of these stories is to try to convince the American working class that not only are the newspapers vitally interested in the proceedings of the Hauptmann trial, but that the local workers are too. It is perfectly justifiable for you, as workers, to be interested in this trial to the exclusion of your real interests," the capitalist press is saying, "because the workers of Flemington, whose interests are similar to yours and who know more about the case than you do, are interested in it as much as we are. And if the workers of Flemington are interested in this case, you workers need to be ashamed of being interested in it, too."

But what are the facts? The workers of Flemington, as the Daily Worker reported the very first day of the trial, are NOT vitally interested in the trial, precisely because they know too much about it. Last week this reporter happened to be present when a photographer took a "shot" of Flemington workers who were waiting to be allowed to enter the court-room. There were certainly no more than 25 to 30 workers bunched together in line, but as the New York Journal carried the photograph the next day, under the caption "swirling crowd tries to enter court-room," the picture seemed to prove that half the population of the town was waiting with bated breath to be allowed to participate in what is rapidly taking on the proportions of an American Stavisky scandal.

The difficulty of gaining admittance to the trial is also worth commenting on. The capitalist press has been assiduously trying to create the impression that the whole world is making a desperate attempt to steal a look at the "greatest hero of modern times," and at the "greatest criminal," etc. The purpose of this is nothing but to try to justify the barrage of news-opium and capitalist hero-worship that the press is thundering at the American workingclass. Actually, anyone can get into the trial who is willing to be at the Court House at 7 o'clock in the morning and wait three hours or so until the Court convenes.

Symbolic of System

But most important of all that is being distorted by the capitalist press is the truth concerning the profound scandal that is imbedded in the kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh baby. It need not be repeated at great length here that the scandals of the capitalist class are completely unimportant to Communists except insofar as they prove the contention of Marxists that capitalism is inseparable from the most deep-going corruption and hypocrisy, and that one has scarcely to put one's finger on a typical incident involving capitalists to uncover the corruption that has helped to make capitalism a hell on earth for the working class. In addition, Communists know that Lindbergh's popularity with the masses is being consciously utilized by leading imperialists to further their class aims, so much so that Lindbergh himself, at the request of the late Dwight Morrow, Morgan partner, who was his father-in-law, recently withdrew from circulation the anti-war book which Lindbergh's father wrote. Even the N. Y. Public Library, in the heart of American "civilization and culture," acceded to Lindbergh's request by taking the book out of circulation until a storm of protest forced the library officials to put it back on the shelves.

It is this universal attempt on the part of the capitalist press to preserve the illusion of the American masses that the "hoble and heroic" Lindbergh is a model for American youth, and that any American boy who emulates him can become a "great" man by becoming an associate of J. P. Morgan's, which Lindbergh has become, that is most characteristic of the accounts that the capitalist press is reporting. No touch of scandal must be allowed to tarnish the reputation of the model American who waves the flag of imperialism in his numerous flights. The Hearst papers in particular, which defame Lenin, the greatest leader of the world's working class, and therefore of humanity, who ever lived, and which make that great Bolshevik out to be something between a fanatic bomb-thrower and a German-Jewish spy, are fighting, at this trial in Flemington, to preserve the image of Lindbergh as THE great man whom every honest youth must emulate.

Preserving Myths

It is because of the necessity for the capitalists of preserving this myth, that the capitalist press as a whole is refusing to report the complete account of what is happening here. For the complete account would prove what everyone in Flemington knows and what it is the duty of a Communist newspaper to report: that the Lindbergh case is exposing some of the basic corruption of capitalism to its very roots and that

Police Shoot 3 In Minneapolis Garage Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 9.—Three striking garage mechanics were shot by police and deputized thugs this morning when they attempted to call out strikebreakers working at the McDonald Gilliland Ford Garage here. Two were shot in the leg, while one was hit on the chin. The police fired under instructions of Chief Johannes, who directed the massacre of truck drivers last July.

Following the shooting the entire strike committee of the striking mechanics has decided to go in a body to the Central Labor Union tonight to demand support.

The Unemployment Council, which arranged for a demonstration before the City Council meeting Friday morning against the 10 per cent cut for R. A. workers and a cut in direct relief, will tonight be urged the union to urge a joint demonstration to include demands for the removal of Chief Johannes and Mayor Bainbridge, and for the release of 13 workers arrested in the strike, to be tried Monday.

Twenty-two hundred automobile mechanics who came out on strike last Friday remain out, tying up most of the repair shops in the city. In an interview with the Daily Worker correspondent, Hussman, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, stated that he is in favor of accepting the offer of the Minneapolis employers to arbitrate, but not unless St. Paul garage owners accept arbitration as well.

Hussman stated that the tieup in St. Paul is more complete than in Minneapolis. Forty-five shops there have already signed an agreement to pay the scale of 90¢ per hour minimum to mechanics, and 65 cents per hour for runners, greasers, simonizers and washers.

At meetings of strikers in both cities, rank and file members have made demands that the two local unions appeal to the trade union movement and to the unemployed to assist the strikers in the picketing.

Newark Relief Workers Meet Today to Discuss Threat to End Projects

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—A meeting to discuss the threatened discontinuance of the emergency relief projects here has been called by the Provisional Committee of the Emergency Relief Workers for tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at 2 Shipman Street.

Twelve hundred workers were summarily dismissed from this project in December and the relief officials have now proposed that the whole project be closed. The Association of Emergency Relief Workers has urged that all clerks, stenographers, investigators, librarians and other white collar workers attend this meeting.

Living Costs Soar, Perkins Admits

(Continued from Page 1)

It is a matter of judgment," the Secretary replied evasively.

"Fine" Point

Miss Perkins declared also in discussing the steel situation that "I've got the matter under consideration. Our lawyers are going over it. It's a fine point." She said that the testimony before the Steel Board showed that the "employee representatives (company union men) question the constitutionality of the order. They merely said the order to hold an election was unwise and unnecessary and are asking for a review of the order on the ground that it is against public interest. Testimony also showed that the expenses of the employees were paid by the employers."

"Food, which rose by 5.8 per cent from June to November (1934) was the most important factor in the increase of living costs," the Perkins survey declared. "Fuel and light costs increased 1.3 per cent during the period and the average cost of house furnishing goods increased 1.0 per cent. Average rental costs in the cities studied remained unchanged from June to November. The average cost of the miscellaneous group of items (which includes medical and dental service, drugs, hospital care, transportation, etc.), telephone, laundry, barber services, toilet articles, newspapers, movies and tobacco products) remained the same. Average clothing costs decreased one-tenth of one per cent."

The large increase in food costs in the South Atlantic area, for Jacksonville, Norfolk, Richmond and Savannah, 6.5, 6.5, 5.6 and 7.7 per cent respectively, as compared with 2.8 per cent for New York, 1.0 per cent for Philadelphia and 3.9 per cent for Pittsburgh, illustrate the degree to which the employers' N. R. A. codes, most of which provide for a lower wage in the South where the Negro workers predominate, profit by the intense anti-Negro attitude of their New Deal.

Exposes Roosevelt Ballyhoo

The full significance of the survey released today becomes apparent when one recalls the ballyhoo preceding the release of what was generally expected to be a more or less complete study. The fact that the study deals only with the five months period from June 1934, to November 1934, the fact that when the Roosevelt administration wants to show the rise in employment payrolls in addition to not explaining the share-the-work clause of the increase, it always picks the lowest month of the crisis, March 1933, and the fact that when it reports on food increases it avoids comparison with March 1933, as much as possible.

The retail price of food, for 51 cities, increased 26.3 per cent from March 1933 to December 18, 1934, according to Lubin's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report of the widely discussed Committee on Economic Recovery may or may not be made public, Miss Perkins informed the press. She said its publication depends on the President.

Start a competition with your comrades to see who can collect more greetings for the Daily Worker on its Eleventh Anniversary!

Delegates Press Workers' Bill Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

The delegates rose and cheered when I. Amter, on behalf of the National Unemployment Councils, proposed that when deemed necessary the Congress authorize the National Action Committee to call a mass march of workers and farmers to Washington. "The Unemployment Councils, which initiated this Congress," Amter said, "propose that if necessary, the masses shall march to Washington and compel the Roosevelt government to pass the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill."

The Workers Congress was imbued with the spirit of complete unity, of solidarity, of determination to fight and to bring mass pressure to secure unemployment insurance and relief. When a member of the Lovestone group arose in the A. F. of L. subsection, and declared that the A. F. of L. delegates were a fake delegation and did not really represent the union, he was silenced by a wave of indignation. By unanimous vote this lone disrupter was repudiated, and the resolution of this large subsection was passed unanimously in favor of the Workers Bill and of the Congress program. There were 661 members of the A. F. of L. present as delegates to the Congress, and 307 of these were elected by the A. F. of L. local unions and central labor bodies.

Coughlin Wants Communists Shot

(Continued from Page 1)

like to sit down any evening and have a chat with him for an hour." Later he said: "Norman Thomas has the same objects in view that I have."

Coughlin repeatedly tried to impress on his audience the distinction between international Socialism, which he identified with Communism, and modern American Socialism as represented by the Socialist Party. "The American Socialists have nothing to do with Communists. Modern American Socialism under Norman Thomas would be better than Capitalism, under Hoover and the rest of them."

Coughlin also cited with great approval President Roosevelt's message to Congress and declared that Roosevelt was practically adopting his program, even using the phrase "Social Justice."

Plans Tour

The priest revealed that in a few weeks he will start a nationwide speaking tour. He repeated the claim made in his radio speech Sunday that his goal of five million members in the National Union for Social Justice had already been achieved and that now he was after ten million. He announced that next Tuesday he would be in Washington; he did not, however, tell his audience why. He did not mention the fact that on Wednesday Jan. 16, Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, who is Coughlin's chief spokesman in Congress, has called a conference of inflationists to map out a campaign in line with the priest's program. I make the prediction that there will be present at this conference, Father Coughlin or Louis M. Ward, head of his Washington lobby, or both and George LeBlanc, New York banker and Rockefeller agent, who is the real field general of the Coughlin movement.

Resurrects Old Lie

In his speech last night Coughlin repeated the ancient discredited lie that Lenin and Trotsky were German agents.

"Communism was imported into Russia by Kaiser Wilhelm," he said, "who in desperation brought a man from the Bronx, Trotsky, and another from Louisiana, Lenin—altogether 42 individuals, all of one race, of one mind—the mind of duress—to put them in sealed cars and transported them to Russia. Trotsky and Lenin got German airplanes and had them drop literature among the soldiers in the trenches. That started the revolution. Marx was financed by Engels, a rich textile manufacturer in England, and Lenin and Trotsky were financed by the Kaiser."

He lyingly stated that until seven months ago all Soviet workers, no matter how skilled, received the same pay, and described Stalin as

Silk Victory Is Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

progressive and possibly draw votes from Vigorito, came out a bad third with 240.

Early reports of the Daily Worker on other offices were confirmed in the final results, although the exact votes cast have not yet been made public. John Tovano was elected secretary, and Tony Ventura is one of the three business agents. Both were on the rank and file ticket. Charles Perolo is vice-president, and the other two business agents are Dominick Ammirato and John Lydig.

The following are on the new executive board of the local: Carlo Trichilo, Carmen De Lorenzo, Ray Emidio, Edward Healey, Joseph Ventura, Harold Neynhouse, Ralph La Pera, Anthony Fiore and Benjamin Turco. All but the last two were on the rank and file slate.

Great progressive advances are expected to begin when the new administration takes office. Vigorito was president of the local when it was founded in 1933, and at that time stood for united action with the then existing National Textile Workers Union. Now with all workers united into one powerful union, rapid strides forward are certain.

CHICAGO YOUTH RALLY TO EXPOSE HEARST'S ANTI-LABOR LIES

MEETING TO HONOR LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, ROSA LUXEMBURG

Program Will Include Revolutionary Dramatic Sketches—Prominent Youth Leaders Will Speak on Lives of Revolutionaries

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—The young workers of Chicago will answer the Hearst pro-fascist campaign by holding a gigantic youth rally under the auspices of the Young Communist League, which is known as the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Memorial meeting on Sunday, January 13, 7:30 p. m. at the Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street.

Pennsylvania Is Threatened By Sales Tax

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—Almost open admission that a sales tax to "soak the poor" of Pennsylvania is on the order of the legislative day, can be seen in disclosures made here concerning taxes facing the state legislature in session here.

With present taxes only capable of raising \$150,000,000 the difference between this and the \$390,000,000 estimated budget for the next two years is to be wrung from "the man in the street" by one means or another.

Governor "Playboy" Earle's tax committee has declared in favor of the sales tax, and the capitalist press is making it appear that it is only the opposition of the Governor which staves off the adoption of such a plan. They are hinting that so determined are the proponents of the sales tax, that Earle may in the end be forced to accede.

Falling this, the tax committee is considering flat income levies, graduated income taxes are "un-constitutional" in this state; a boost in the gasoline tax, which is already three cents a gallon; and small enterprises taxes are also within the plans.

No definite mention has been made yet of a levy on the giant utilities concerns of Pennsylvania.

"The building of the Y. C. L. is one of the most burning and immediate problems of the Communist Party. Therefore, every member of the Party shall bring young workers to this rally, who will join the Y. C. L. Let every one of us do our share in making the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Memorial meeting a demonstration on whose side the youth is. The answer depends on us."

Boston L. L. Meeting Jan. 16

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—Ned Sparks, New England Organizer of the Communist Party, Mac Libby, Young Communist League Organizer, and a prominent member of the National Committee of the Y. C. L. will be the featured speakers at the meeting here in commemoration of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg.

The meeting, which takes place on January 16, at 8 p. m., will be held in the Dudley Street Opera House, 113 Dudley Street, Roxbury. Scenes from "Strike Me Red," will be presented for the first time in Boston by the Young Pioneers, the New Theatre Players, Vanguard Dancers, Worcester American Workers Chorus as well as the Ukrainian and Freiheit Singing Societies will also contribute to the program.

Fund Needed To Fight Mills Deportation

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—An appeal for funds to finance the mass and legal fight against the government's drive to deport A. W. Mills, District Organizer of the Philadelphia district of the Communist Party, has been issued here by F. Helman, District Organizational Secretary.

The appeal urges the immediate raising of funds and the sending of protest telegrams and resolutions by all workers' organizations to Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins.

Although the attempt to deport Mills dates back two years, following his organization of the First Hunger March to Washington, D. C., the immigration authorities are now demanding the posting of a bond of \$1,000 to replace the surety bond on which Mills is now at liberty.

Philadelphia workers have already contributed \$220 to the Mills Defense Fund. Contributions should be rushed to the International Labor Defense, 49 N. Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mills has rejected an offer for voluntary departure from the country, on the grounds that membership in the Communist Party and activities in defense of the working class are neither illegal nor justification for deportation.

WHAT'S ON Philadelphia, Pa. ORGANIZATIONS — Attention! All organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs on April 26, 1935. The Freiheit Gesang Verein has the date for its Grand 11th Annual Spring Concert in the Academy of Music.

Strike at Otis Plant Stops Sunday Work

Rank and File Walkout Stirs Action in Other Departments

By Sanjor Voros (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau) CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Led by a rank and file committee, workers in the pickling department of Otis Steel struck against Sunday work Saturday night, threw a picket line around the plant, and in spite of three squads of police and hosts of detectives kept out the entire Sunday shift. Out of the 200 men working in the pickling department only two men volunteered to scab, one an ex-foreman.

Demands for free gloves, free aprons, overalls and the abolishing of Sunday work had been served on the company a week ago Monday by a rank and file committee elected by the men in the pickling department. In its answer Wednesday the company promised to grant the free gloves and aprons but would not hear about the overalls or the abolishing of Sunday work.

Strike Meeting in Plant The company had called the committee and the men into the plant Saturday afternoon to persuade them to work on Sunday. The men came and at an impromptu meeting held right in the plant unanimously decided to stay out Sunday and picket the plant to see nobody went to work.

The bosses and supervisors tried to keep the Saturday afternoon shift in the plant asking them to work a double shift, offering double pay and free lunches, but this shift refused to stay.

While this was going on, men in the open hearth department, where Shaw, financial secretary of the AA Riverside Lodge 164 of Otis Steel was working, became very angry. They didn't want to work Sunday either, but were told that the company is going to lose its orders if they stay out. This department till now had been controlled by the AA officials. When they were asked by the pickling workers on Monday how come they worked on Sunday, they answered they'd been fooled long enough by their leaders, but in the future they were going to follow the rank and file leadership. They also decided not to work next Sunday and go on strike in spite of their leaders.

Following the strike of the pickling department, the men of the blanking department called a rank and file meeting for Sunday afternoon, the first one in this department, which was attended by more than 150 workers. They discussed wages and conditions, elected control committees to lessen the speed-up and discussed the different wages that were on the different jobs. The highest paid men were present who expressed their willingness to decrease their pro-

duction to regulate speed in that shop so that day-men could get more work and pay.

Joe Clair, president of the A. A. Lodge, who at the last election won out by 136 to 76 votes against the rank and file candidate, Favorito, walked into the meeting but was immediately ordered out. He had recently said he was not interested in the grievances of the blanking department.

More Demands Pressed Next night the men of the pickling department returned to work in full numbers and immediately decided to press their demands not only for the free overalls, aprons and gloves but also for the elimination of piece work, for the control of production against speed up and for \$7.50 a day wage.

The victory of the pickling department filled the workers with enthusiasm throughout the plant. The men in the open hearth department also decided to follow rank and file leadership. This turn may be decided in the official slate was only elected due to the support received from the open hearth in the election held two weeks ago.

Monday morning George Seely, superintendent of the blanking department and speed-up expert, suddenly called a safety meeting, the first one ever held.

The Otis plant employs about 4,000 workers, of whom 2,700 belong to the Amalgamated Association. The objectives of the rank and file are to have every worker join the A. A.

Workers North and South Plan For Lenin Memorial Meetings

St. Louis Rally to Hear Herbert and Jane Newton

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—Herbert Newton, Negro Communist leader, and his wife, Jane Emery Newton, will both speak here at the Lenin Memorial meeting, Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at the Turners Hall, 1508 Couteau Avenue.

Thousands of Negro and white workers and intellectuals in St. Louis at all relief stations during the recent chauvinistic attack by Chicago landlords and their courts on the Newtons.

The visit of the Newtons to St. Louis coincides with an increasing fascist-like terror by employers and police against the Negro people of St. Louis. The most recent examples include (1) the singling out by police of Negro workers for a particularly murderous attack during the police onslaught on the relief demonstration here on Nov. 30—two Negro workers are now suffering from severe internal injuries; (2) the blacklisting of Negro workers by the Terminal railroad system, which dominates the life of this city; (3) the bestial attacks upon militant Negro and white unemployed workers at all relief stations throughout the city, and the cutting of relief, directed especially against the Negro workers.

Workers North and South Plan For Lenin Memorial Meetings Rallies Set in 13 Towns on Mesaba Range in Minnesota

VIRGINIA, Minn., Jan. 9.—Lenin Memorial Meetings have been arranged in the Mesaba Range, as follows: Hibbing, Jan. 20, at Wassa Hall, 8 p. m., speakers J. Wettberg and J. Hautala. Chisholm, Jan. 19, at Karl's Hall, 8 p. m., speakers J. Wettberg and J. Hautala. Zim, Jan. 20, at the Zim Farmers Club Hall, 8 p. m., M. Johnson, J. Heiskanen and J. Pukkurin. Toivola, Jan. 19, at Toivola Hall, 8 p. m., J. Lindman and M. Mackie. Meadowbrook, Jan. 19, at the Meadowbrook Hall, 8 p. m., Arne Roine and A. Hiltunen. Strugeon, Jan. 20, at Alango Hall, 8 p. m., Arne Roine and Verna Haspala. Embarras, Jan. 19, at Farmers Club Hall, (Salo's Corner) 8 p. m., Veikko Kosti and Eva Piirinen. Corbin, Jan. 20, at Corbin Hall, 8 p. m., Henry Maki and A. Rovanner. Markham, Jan. 20, at Palo Hall, 8 p. m., A. Antilla and Donald Harris. Virginia, Jan. 20, at North Pole Hall, 8 p. m., Art Kytola and T. Suakenen. Gilbert, Jan. 19, at Workers Hall, 8 p. m., Wayne Buranen and Betty Wettberg. Ely, Jan. 20, at Laajala's Place, 8 p. m., Veikko Kosti and H. Walberg. Keewatin, Jan. 20, at Keewatin Workers Hall, 8 p. m., J. Lindman and M. Mackie.

Akron Section Hails Expulsion Of Zack by C.P.

Party Membership in Meeting Repudiates Renegade's Views

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 9.—A membership meeting of the Communist Party section here hailed the action of the New York District in expelling Joseph Zack, repudiated Zack's incorrect trade union line, and pledged themselves to build a fighting united front trade union movement under rank and file leadership in the rubber industry here. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"This membership meeting of Akron, having learned of the shameful treachery of Joseph Zack, who has joined the counter-revolutionary clique of Trotskyites and is today in the camp of the renegades and is attacking the Communist Party Communist, International and the outstanding leader of the world working class, Stalin; as well as slandering the working class of Germany and the glorious Soviet Union. We greet and endorse the action of the New York District Committee in expelling this traitor from our ranks.

"We members in Akron realize more than ever today that the struggle of the District Committee against Zack and his incorrect trade union line was correct and we pledge to make a rapid and drastic change in our every day mass work which will result in building a fighting united front trade union movement under rank and file leadership in the rubber industry.

"We support the Central Committee and the District Committee in ridding our Party of all such degenerated counter-revolutionary renegades whose anti-working class line places them as the spearhead of the imperialist bandits in their latest assassination attempts against the leaders of the Soviet Union."

Enrollment Celebration Is Planned in Cleveland By International Order

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—In celebration of the enrollment of 2,500 new members in the Ohio district of the organization, the International Workers Order has arranged a gala celebration to be held next Sunday, Jan. 13, at Prospect Auditorium, 2612 Prospect Ave.

Max Bedacht, national secretary of the I. W. O., will be the principal speaker.

An elaborate cultural program has also been arranged which includes music by the Hungarian, Slovak and Freiheit Singing Societies, a skit by the Cleveland John Reed Club portraying workers' life in the United States, a play and mass dancing by the International Workers Order Children's Groups and a special program by the Ukrainian folk dancers. A violinist of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra will be guest soloist.

A home-cooked supper will be served between 6 and 8 p. m. commencing at 8 p. m. an international costume ball will take place, with music furnished by an excellent radio orchestra.

I. L. D. Fights 'Insurrection' Bill in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 9.—Local branches of the International Labor Defense have retained John H. Geer, a sharp attack on the Communist and all militant workers, that this is done, for example, by Jacob Penken, now appointed Judge by Mayor LaGuardia. The fact is that these gentlemen are already, through the New Leader and the Jewish Daily Forward, competing with the Hearst press in their attack on all militant sections of the labor movement.

The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party is a combination of both what the LaPollette Progressive Party is and what such a "Labor" Party, dominated by the Gormans and the Waldmans, would be. The workers and poor farmers of Minnesota have had their conditions improved in no way by the fact that this party is the ruling party in place of the Republican Party.

Nor would such a "Labor" party be changed in any way by receiving the blessings of and support of the little grouplet around Lovestone that only besmirches the name of Communism by calling itself the "Communist Opposition."

It would be much more correct were they to call themselves "opposition to Communism." Such support on the part of the Lovestones would only be to carry over the support they give to the Dubinsky and Gormans through the Zimmermans and Kellers into the "Labor" Party.

A genuine Labor Party, consisting of all the trade unions, national and local, mass organizations of the unemployed, etc., who really carry on the struggle for the workers for wage increases, for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, for the 30-hour week without reduction in pay, for the needs of the farmers, for the rights of the Negro masses, for the right to organize, strike, etc., against the growing menace of war and fascism, led by such militant elements in the trade unions as the leaders of the rank and file movement among the steel workers, textile workers, miners, longshoremen, etc., among whom there are militant workers who do not accept the Communist position all the way down the line as well as acknowledged Communists, but who carry on a serious fight against the attacks of the capitalists, as well as against their agents in the labor movement—such a Labor Party would be a real step forward, and for such a Labor Party the Communists will fight.

ELECTION PARLEY OF C.P. IN CHICAGO SET FOR SUNDAY

New Efforts Made to Insure Large Turnout of Mass Organization Delegates—Six A. F. L. Locals Will Be Represented

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A mobilization of all forces in Chicago for a big turnout of delegates from all workers' organizations to attend the workers' united front election conference on Sunday, has been ordered by the City Election Commission of the Communist Party. To date, six locals of the American Federation of Labor are sending elected delegates.

Workers Sing "International" In Courthouse

(Special to the Daily Worker) CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9.—A crowded courtroom listened yesterday to arguments at the hearing of the appeal on the contempt of court sentences against Yetta Land, International Labor Defense attorney, and Davis, lawyer for the Small Home Owners Association, arising out of relief and eviction struggles here last April.

Mrs. Land was sentenced to ten days in jail and costs for defending the case of Mrs. Goodman whom Judge Green wanted adjudged insane for fighting relief. Davis was fined \$500 and costs for insisting during the Kollar eviction trial before Judge Bear that workers have the right to be present in court.

The Appeal Court, consisting of three out-of-town judges, was visibly impressed by the size of the crowd jamming even corridors while the defense outlined the underlying class issue in the cases. The prosecution injected the Communist issue, protesting against the International Labor Defense methods of urging workers to be present in court to prevent frame-up of their fellows.

The defense exposed the offensive developed against the unemployed workers, resulting in the slashing of relief, wholesale evictions, and foreclosures on the homes of small home owners. The two attorneys were victims of the hysterical hostility of local judges, faced with the counter-offensive of the workers, the defense declared.

Replying to the "Red" issue by the prosecution, Davis stated "if it is an offense to fight for the hungry and oppressed, I plead guilty to that offense."

At the adjournment of court, the workers gathered in the corridors and sang the Internationale. The court's decision has not been announced yet.

New Orleans Club Aids In Scottsboro Defense

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—The New Orleans Agitators Club pledged its support to the defense of the Scottsboro boys and sent a contribution last week to the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee, 2376 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Under the signature of its president, Paul Brown, the club sent a letter of solidarity to the Scottsboro mothers, which states, in part: "But let me cheerfully say, this fight for freedom of these nine boys, is no longer the fight of nine heart-broken mothers. But it has become the direct challenge to 15,000,000 Negroes of the United States."

"Today we are mailing our money order of five dollars (\$5.00) as the initial fee in this fight. "We are yours for close cooperation."

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DAILY WORKER — 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

THE PROBLEM OF A LABOR PARTY

By JACK STACHEL

THE results of the last elections indicate that the breakaway from the two old capitalist parties is under way. While the expression of this movement is still confused, it is nevertheless taking place. Even a large portion of the vote cast for Roosevelt can be accounted for primarily by the fact that while these masses were already dissatisfied with Roosevelt and his policies they conceived of "practical" politics only through the two-party system. They considered going back to the party of Hoover, a step backward which they refused to take.

The election results show definitely that where the masses had an opportunity to register a vote against Roosevelt and for what they considered more radical parties and candidates they did so where they thought they had a chance for "success." This is the meaning of the election of the Progressive ticket of La Follette in Wisconsin, the election victory of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, etc. Even the votes cast for Sinclair, Long, etc., though still technically for candidates on old party tickets were an expression of the masses that they demand more than Roosevelt promised.

This movement of the breakaway from the two old parties is causing great worry to the capitalists and their old parties. They are therefore increasing their activity to sidetrack the movement of the masses, which in large measure, though blindly, is directed against capitalism. Talk of a new, third party, a progressive party, or even a Labor Party, is increasing. The various movements such as the EPIC, the Father Coughlin's League, etc., are part of the same effort to prevent the masses from really freeing themselves from the old capitalist parties or at any rate, to prevent them from organizing a genuine party of labor, having as their purpose to further the capitalist attacks on the masses. The pressure of the masses is also having its reflection in the cap of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and in the leadership of the Socialist Party, which is also talking of a new party, even of a labor party.

What Kind of Parties It is, therefore, necessary to be clear as to what kind of parties these bourgeois and reformist elements propose; and what should be the character of a Labor Party that would be a step forward for the masses.

The Political Bureau, in analyzing this question, came to the following conclusion on this point: "As for the nature of the new mass party, the greatest prob-

lemas. Such a Party would not help organize the workers for independent working-class political action. On the contrary, such a Party would retard the movement of the workers for independent political action. It would continue to chain the masses to the capitalist parties, it makes no difference whether it would constitute a third capitalist party or become the second capitalist party through the maintenance of the two party system through a realignment in the camp of the capitalist parties. Whether such a party called itself "Progressive," "Farmer-Labor" or "Labor" would, of course, make no difference.

Other Types A "Labor" party dominated by a section of the trade union bureaucracy and the Socialist leaders and excluding the Communists could not serve the interests of the masses in any way. It would, on the contrary, be used against the workers. A Party dominated by John L. Lewis, Gorman, Dubinsky, Waldman, Pan-ken and company, even if it were based on the trade unions, would not be a genuine Labor Party. It would not result in independent class political action on the part of the workers.

The class collaboration policy that these reformists carry through in the field of economic struggle would also prevail on the political field, perhaps with even greater treachery to the masses. Such a Party would not fight against capitalism. It would not even fight for the immediate needs of the masses. How can the masses, betrayed by John L. Lewis, Gorman and company in the fight for higher wages, shorter hours, for the right to organize, hope that these people will fight for them in Congress, in the state legislatures, or utilize the organized power of the masses in the form of a Labor Party for mass action to supplement that fight in the Congress and the various legislatures? Why, for example, should we believe that Lewis, Gorman, Dubinsky and company, who oppose the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill today, expect members of their unions for fighting for this measure, will fight for it if the workers send them to Congress? They would bring to the workers the Lewis-Wagner fake unemployment insurance scheme, which they now support, with perhaps the difference that instead of it being called the Lewis-Wagner Bill it might be called the Lewis-Waldman Bill, with John L. Lewis replacing Senator Wagner as U. S. Senator from New York State. Now

it would be of any benefit to the workers that instead of Congressman Dickstein, under the guise of an anti-Nazi investigation, making a sharp attack on the Communist and all militant workers, that this is done, for example, by Jacob Penken, now appointed Judge by Mayor LaGuardia. The fact is that these gentlemen are already, through the New Leader and the Jewish Daily Forward, competing with the Hearst press in their attack on all militant sections of the labor movement.

The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party is a combination of both what the LaPollette Progressive Party is and what such a "Labor" Party, dominated by the Gormans and the Waldmans, would be. The workers and poor farmers of Minnesota have had their conditions improved in no way by the fact that this party is the ruling party in place of the Republican Party.

Nor would such a "Labor" party be changed in any way by receiving the blessings of and support of the little grouplet around Lovestone that only besmirches the name of Communism by calling itself the "Communist Opposition."

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A genuine Labor Party, consisting of all the trade unions, national and local, mass organizations of the unemployed, etc., who really carry on the struggle for the workers for wage increases, for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, for the 30-hour week without reduction in pay, for the needs of the farmers, for the rights of the Negro masses, for the right to organize, strike, etc., against the growing menace of war and fascism, led by such militant elements in the trade unions as the leaders of the rank and file movement among the steel workers, textile workers, miners, longshoremen, etc., among whom there are militant workers who do not accept the Communist position all the way down the line as well as acknowledged Communists, but who carry on a serious fight against the attacks of the capitalists, as well as against their agents in the labor movement—such a Labor Party would be a real step forward, and for such a Labor Party the Communists will fight.

FLORIDA CITRUS FRUIT PICKERS SCORE STRIKE VICTORY

Boss Terror Threats Fail to Break Spirit

Backing For Unemployment Congress Secured Despite Fascist Violence

By An Agricultural Worker Correspondent
WINTERHEAVEN, Fla.—The citrus fruit pickers here have won the demands they have struck for, and have returned to work.

They won the price of twelve cents a box. In addition to this, the laborers won their demands for twenty-five and thirty cents an hour.

Everything was done to break the strike. The bosses told the workers that it was the fault of the Reds that they were on strike, and told them to get back to work. But it was no use, the workers for once listened to no one but their own leaders.

The Fascist Chapman was trying to fool the workers all the time with his "Gentlemen" stuff, but it was no use; this time the workers had learned that they can win their demands only by fighting for them.

Chapman tried to get in with the boss crowd last year, but they were afraid of him. Now, he has convinced them that they can use him to fight the workers, and they pay him for it. Now, he is the head of the Silver Shirts, getting a fat salary which is supposedly supplied by the Polk Company, but in reality is chipped in by all the bosses in the county.

Chapman said that anyone that wanted Old Age Pensions was a Communist. He declared that anyone that had anything to do with the Washington Congress for Social Insurance was a red, despite the fact that there are all kinds of people supporting the Congress. He also said that he would have Charlie Franklin, the vice chairman of the Citrus Workers Union at Haines City, killed or anyone else that went to the Unemployment Congress, because they showed willingness to go.

Delegates Elected
Despite this, two or three men went to Washington on Haines City, Florida. At a meeting of workers and farmers called at Sydney, Florida, on Christmas Day, to organize a Workers' and Farmers' Union, they endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and elected Jack Walker as a delegate to the Congress.

In the face of one of the worst cold snaps of the year, the workers have shown their willingness to go ahead with their program, knowing that the work will not last more than five or six weeks.

In the meantime the bosses are getting everybody that they can to go to the C. C. C. camps. Some of the farmers received as much as 40 cents relief the week of Christmas and have cut many off relief altogether in the State of Florida.

In Plant City they have openly displayed machine guns and arms to frighten the people from organizing.

W. H. Wilson, the leader of the F. E. R. A. Brotherhood of Florida, was at the farmers' and workers' meeting. He was cut off relief the week of Christmas because the American Legion said that he was slandering them in the strike of the relief workers. Also, the relief officials in Plant City have Negroes as a document to tell people where to go and whom they can talk to.

This is to keep the white farmers and workers hating the Negroes and thus keeping them from coming together and fighting for their rights. This is being shown up for what it is, and they are not getting the whites as angry as they think. The whites are waking up to the fact that the ruling class has used this method for years to keep them down. Now they are seeing through things right and they have said as much.

The farmers have invited the city workers to a picnic in January. They want a better understanding with their city brothers.

Another Victory
The workers at the Hill Brothers Canning Plant, Bartow, Fla., working on the canning of grape fruit, won higher wages without a strike. They had voted to strike, but their boss, C. R. May, the manager of the plant, gave them their wage increase from 17 1/2 to 22 1/2, and from 27 to 30c per hour. Pickers won from \$1.15 per hundred to \$1.45 per hundred. Sectionizers, all women and girls, won from four cents to four and a half cents a tray.

These were all members of the Citrus Workers' Union who had quit the union because of Chapman and the other men at the head of it. They claimed that there were nothing but crooks at the head of the union. They affiliated with the A. F. of L. They found out how that was and quit that, declaring that they will have a union of their own and will have nothing to do any more with Chapman or the A. F. of L.

Militant Leadership
These workers were led by W. M. Beasley, former chairman of the Citrus Workers' Union here in Bartow. Mr. Beasley is the one that won the fight here last year and he has shown that he is the workers' friend every time, and he has organized these workers to fight for a better living standard. He has declared that he is through with the Chapman bunch and the A. F. of L. This all goes to show what can be done by the workers under honest leadership.

Chapman the Polk County red baiter, and his gang which includes Bill Mock and Chief of Police Pat Murphy, have declared open war on anyone they think is a red. They have said this at an open meeting of the union. They have openly threatened to kill Homer Smith for his racial ideas and have accused him of distributing the leaflets in Haines City. They said that they will kill all that catch distributing these leaflets. They have also said that they will shoot Jack Walker on sight, not even taking the trouble to arrest him.

Walker Undaunted
Despite this, Jack Walker has been in Haines City several times since then. They have a man watching his home, ready to notify Bill Mock, the Silver Shirt killer, and Pat Murphy, when Walker comes to Haines City.

THEY RAISE COTTON



Here is the family of a Carolina cotton sharecropper, who is so poor that he can't buy a cotton shirt or dress for his children. They had \$40 to live on for a year. The woman's covering is made up of patches from men's clothing.

Deny Farmers Feed Relief In Minnesota

By a Farmer Correspondent

NEW YORK MILLS, Minn.—Enclosed find a copy of a letter sent out by hay and feed officials in this state to almost every farmer, checking some one of the seven reasons in the letter as to why that particular farmer is being refused any drought relief.

You know of course that all the relief officials are political appointees of Farmer-Labor Governor Olson. The copy of the letter follows:

LIVESTOCK RELIEF OFFICE
FERGUS FALLS, MINNESOTA
Dec. 13, 1934

Dear Sir:
We have been forced to take your name off the list of those to receive Livestock Relief. This is due to a shortage of money and supplies. We have instructions from Washington, that a farmer having borrowing power or sufficient roushage to carry him through the winter, must not look to us for aid. There are other agencies, such as the Production Credit Association and the Farm Credit Administration, where aid may be secured.

The reason for refusing you livestock relief is checked below:
No real estate mortgage.
No estate mortgage.
Sufficient feed on hand for present.

Have been receiving Direct Relief.
Belong on Direct Relief.
Income sufficient to feed livestock.

These having sufficient feed on hand for the present please notify us when such feed is gone.

O. E. KINGSTEDT
Livestock Relief Manager

I want you to note particularly reason number 5 on the list of reasons, "belong on direct relief." This means that if the feed and hay investigator thinks that you have any feed or hay. This, in spite of the fact that direct relief has its own investigators who may think you do not need any direct relief.

Of course, if you are getting a few hours on the gravel pile each month, you can not get any feed or hay.

By a Lumber Worker Correspondent
EVERETT, Wash.—I would like to call your attention to the sawmill camp of Klement and Kennedy at Forston, in Snohomish County. This camp is somewhat worse than a good many others in this district.

Klement, one of the owners, got his start as a bartender, robbing workmen while they were drunk. He and his wife are still doing it, only in a different way. The conditions are so rotten that he can not get a decent crew, therefore he thrives on stool pigeons, scabs, canned heat addicts, suckers, etc., both married and single.

The foreman, L. L. Blundell, a large bulldozer, is mentally deficient and half drunk most of the time. He is supplied with moonshine by a rotten sucker named Bill Williams.

The tallyman, named Hart, who was once a petty officer in the Navy, is the world's champion stool pigeon.

I would also like to mention the bull-cook, who is an enemy to all workers, and the night watchman is plenty phoney, too.

Most of them who had been there a long time inter-marry in the camp and the surrounding district, so they soon will all be related to each other. A decent worker, looking for a living, who is shipped there from Seattle and broke, is in a hard fix. There should be a "keep away" sign in front of the West Coast Employment office in Seattle, run by a shark named Beach.

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

Philadelphia Seamen Condemn Hearst Talk

Protest Against Anti-Soviet Slander Contained in Radio Broadcast

By a Marine Worker Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The enclosed letter is a carbon copy of a letter that we sent to our friend, Mr. Hearst. His speech over the radio was so damned reactionary and so full of lies, that we could not help send a protest letter to the phony. About twenty of us, seamen, signed it. The letter follows:

Mr. William R. Hearst,
Sir:
We, a group of American citizens, vigorously condemn your slandering radio broadcast speech against the Soviet Union.

Your speech consistently follows your attitude on the Soviet Union that runs in your chain of yellow sheets.

Your speech was nothing but one lie after another. Your historic role is a fascist one—a role essentially anti-working class—anti-intellectual all the way through.

We are seamen, some of whom have been to the Soviet Union, as well as around the world, who will not be deluded by your fascist speeches.

We workers thoroughly understand that capitalism is on its last legs and that its come-back is war and fascism. Now, the reason you do this slander against the U. S. S. R. is to cause confusion in the ranks of the working class in the U. S. A. and at the same time to whip up a super-patriotism for another one of your wars.

You know full well that the U. S. S. R. is progressing rapidly, but in order to make way for fascism in this country you slander: and

misquote a part of the "Program of the Comintern."

You know that the people in Germany are starving beyond existence, but you say not one word about that Butcher, Hitler whom you so much like! In order to keep us slaves of such men as you, you gas us with such poison as tonight's!

However, you cannot but sometimes speak the truth. We are referring in this instance to your quotation of Stalin's remarks upon the American party.

Now, you gentlemen can do what you may with your vicious and misleading propaganda, but you will never kill the working class party. If anyone is un-American, it is you and yours, and we remain

Condemningly yours,
(Signed by 20 seamen).



PHILADELPHIA
A group of American citizens, vigorously condemn your slandering radio broadcast speech against the Soviet Union.

Bring on Collectivization Declares Nevada Farmer

By a Farmer Correspondent

FALLON, Nev.—Please find enclosed nine ballots for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill HR 2827.

All I approached, signed without hesitation. If you would have started this poll in the form of a petition about three months ago, we could have signed up practically every wage worker and farmer in this valley. I may head a petition and carry it yet, but I could not reach you in time I fear.

Conditions here are screwing down tight. I had a druggist, who had let sixty dollars in the closing of the Wingfield Chain of Banks, call me into his laboratory and ask, "When is this damned thing going to let up?" Other small business people are complaining, too.

We are rather fortunately located here for we are surrounded by hundreds of small prospectors engaged in gold, silver and other metal mining. While these people do not make any big money, yet it serves to keep the small business men from going completely broke.

I sold two young cows, one to the butcher and one to the government.

The government paid me twenty dollars while the butcher paid two cents a pound which amounted to \$4.00.

Six years ago, the same cows would have netted one hundred dollars each. Butter fat sells at thirty cents a pound, eggs at twenty-six cents a dozen, wheat at thirty dollars a ton, chickens range at about fifteen cents a pound.

Taxes on land and personal property are very little less than one year ago. Dry goods and groceries are soaring up and up. Still, the groceryman and the mortgage holders and the feed men can not see why we can not pay our bills.

My thirty acres are ready for collectivization any time, and heavens speed the day!

NOTE
We publish every Thursday letters from farmers and agricultural, cannery and lumber workers. We urge farmers and workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

Punch in the Eye Shows Resentment at Insult by Relief Official

By a Worker Correspondent

TOLEDO, Ohio.—After being laid off on a P. E. R. A. job in Lucas County, Sam Leffler, a militant worker from Springfield Township, supply his family of seven with the bare necessities of life in zero weather.

Arriving at the relief station at 12:30 p. m., he had to wait until 4 p. m. in order to see that un-civil snoopers Francis Westmeyer, who by the way if any one wants to see him lives at 551 Segur Ave.

In answer to Leffler's request for his order number, Westmeyer answered thus, "I am taking no orders from any son of a bitch."

Leffler punched this affront with a punch to Westmeyer's eye, breaking his glasses. Then they hooked up for a five-minute battle, which came to a halt at the arrival of a squadron of police. Both men left the scene with scars on their faces.

The whole of Ohio's relief setup is dominated by the State's National Guard officers. This will come to an end as soon as the new Governor takes office, for better or for worse.

To be frank, the workers need not look for any lasting improvement as long as the capitalist system prevails, and that will be until the workers awake to the necessity of setting up a government system of their own choice, a workers' and farmers' government.

Letters from Our Readers

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

DAILY WORKER TAUGHT HIM HOW TO LISTEN

Comrade Editor:
I have been a reader of the Daily Worker for about a year. In that time it has become a necessity. In a time like this, when there is so much confusion about what is wrong with our present system, the Daily Worker is doing all in its power to lead the confused workers into the light of the Communist Party for Social Justice.

I listen to his talks every Sunday. And the more I listen to him, the more I am convinced that the Communist Party is justified in its stand against organized religion.

Coughlin is doing all in his power to lead the confused workers into the light of the Communist Party for Social Justice. He is doing as Hitler did in Germany, knocking the Communist and not the capitalist system, but just certain capitalists; making the workers think that DuPont alone is the cause of war, when it is the whole capitalist system which breeds war and starvation.

He tells us that just certain bad bankers are the cause of our starvation conditions, and not the profit system. He tells us that we

should have a redistribution of our wealth. How does he intend to do this? Does he want us to take the means of production and the wealth out of the hands of these bankers and capitalists? No, he says, this would never do. I believe in private property. The majority of us workers have no private property. If we do manage to save some money by denying ourselves many things and pay down on a home, many times it is taken away from us by the mortgage holders.

He knocks DuPont because he makes a profit out of wars. Yet he openly supports wars in one point of his program where he says, "I believe in the conscription of capital and men in case of a war to protect our country. This is very good for the capitalist, as he is only putting up the capital and in return his foreign interests are protected, or new markets are taken over for his exploitation. Whereas in the case of us workers, we do the fighting and many of us are killed or wounded. Maybe we gain a hero's medal which later gets to the pawnshop for the price of a meal.

All of these things should open our eyes to the program of the Communist Party, the only Party with the real program for the working class. Coughlin knows this better than anybody else. He knows that every day the workers are waking up to the truth. That is why he keeps increasing his red-baiting cries over the radio.

A RAILROAD WORKER.

Letters of 'Daily' Agents To 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.

These letters should tell the problems and experiences of those who sell the "Daily." They should relate their difficulties in selling the paper, as well as their successes — and the effective methods used. They should give experiences in selling the paper to Socialists, A. F. of L. members, women, Negro workers, white-collar and professional workers, before factories, at union meetings, on street corners, at mass meetings, in the homes.

In short, the Daily Worker wants a living picture of the paper in action.

Daily Worker sellers—send us your letters!

Conservation Policy Hits Fishermen

By a Fisherman Correspondent

RAY, Minn.—The Minnesota Department of Conservation has finally closed lakes Rainey and Namekan to all commercial fishing. They just refused to issue the 1935 license to us. This decision leaves about fifty families that depended upon the fishing in these lakes for a livelihood, faced with starvation.

These lakes are international waters. The State of Minnesota closed them on the grounds of conserving the fish in them. Still, they are open to commercial fishing on the Canadian side, so how do they expect to protect the fish?

Anyway it's the sportsmen that destroy a great amount of fish such as Yellow Pike. Hundreds of sportsmen are fishing all day long pulling pike out of the lake and then throwing them back. These fish die, once they have been on the hook.

Now, the gentlemen in the State Conservation Office have nothing against this kind of waste. They point their guns at a handful of commercial fishermen who have raised fish themselves, and have not received any help from the state for many years when they placed fish fry into these lakes.

The State and the sportsmen have done nothing but destroy fish and wild life. The state allows the M. and O. Paper Company to drain and float these lakes to the extreme which cause a great deal of damage to settlers, and which has never been paid for.

Commercial fishing has been going on for over fifty years in these lakes and the number of fish has not decreased because we make sure to restock the lakes.

The boys here have passed a petition around, but that hasn't done much good. Now they are thinking of sending a lawyer to St. Paul to fight our case. But, that takes a great deal of money and we haven't any. Looks like the next move will be to throw us out of our homes here, and then where will we be?

Woodside, L. I.
I always read your column and I must say that each article or comment in your column has a meaning and great value for the exploited women in the home and abroad.

Not long ago, I read an article in your column on Helena Rubenstein's visit to the Soviet Union. If I could have had my say before she left, I would suggest that she would do better by first visiting her own country, or even, bet. opra citr... If she had, then she would be able to draw a much better picture of women in the Soviet Union.

It would be advisable for our beauty specialist some morning after 10 o'clock to visit some automaton in the busy downtown section. She would find there girls who were walking their poor feet off in search of work. Their dress and make-up tells of nothing but misery and denial. There in the little, stuffy, ladies' rooms they come to warm up, and in the meantime, they chisel a bit of powder from a more fortunate girl who still has in her possession a box of Woolworth's makeup. Helena Rubenstein sheds tears for the weather-beaten faces of the Soviet women (due to lack of her cream). I would love to ask her how many working girls here in the richest city buy her most expensive cosmetics.

"I wish she could see a territory in Long Island where I happened to canvass. I saw a case where a woman, as pale as a ghost, with black circles under her eyes, had a child in her arms. The child was forcefully pulling the nipple of her breast. She told me that it was the third day since either she or her child tasted milk. This is only one example of millions of similar cases that Helena Rubenstein might see.

"IDA FRANK."

GRACE HUTCHINS, of the Labor Research Association calls our attention to the Federated Press Book Review of "Skin Deep" by M. C. Phillips. One of the things, by the way, this book review says is, "Do you know that the cost of the ingredients in Helena Rubenstein's Astringent Wash costs 14c, while the selling price is \$1?" An interesting sidelight on a business woman's integrity.

Denver, Colorado.
"Our Mothers and Daughters Study Club is planning an affair to raise funds. We have a quilt to raffie off and are planning to see surprise packages. We are very anxious for suggestions from other organizations."

Bradford, Mass.
"Do you really think that the way most girls use lipstick adds to their attractiveness? I am often reminded of the big liners during the war, which had smaller spots painted on their hulls for camouflage. The rouge spots just as short as that. Men in the movement put picketing process above powder puffs, and familiarity with Marx

WORKERS' HEALTH

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

Sex from a Marxian Point of View

THE best treatment of the subject of sex from a Marxian point of view is contained in books in Russian that have not yet been translated. Probably the best single work in English is "Red Virtue" by Ella Winter (Harcourt Brace 1935). Three other valuable contributions are "Marriage and Moral in Soviet Russia" by Anna Louise Strong (Hadelman Julius 1929). Jessica Smith's "Women in Soviet Russia" (Vanguard 1927), and Fanina Halle's "Women in Soviet Union" (Viking 1933). In the Moscow Daily News of July 11th, 1932 there is an interesting extract from a speech delivered by Alex Kazaron to the Seventh All Union Comsomol Congress.

As in all phases of revolutionary work the most important contributions have been made by Lenin. There is available in English only a little pamphlet by Lenin "On the Woman Question" (S.C.) which is taken from a larger pamphlet of Clara Zetkin's "Reminiscences of Lenin." A recent pamphlet by International Publishers is F. Nurina's "Women in the Soviet Union."

Many of these works are available at the Workers Bookshops throughout the country at greatly reduced prices. One of the first books on the subject, which is a little antedated and has some Social-Democratic distortions but that nevertheless is very important historically, is August Bebel's "Women and Socialism." This is on sale at the Workers Bookshop for 39c.

If you can read Russian there is a great wealth of material available. The most important of which is the speech delivered by Lenin in 1920 at the Third Comsomol Congress.

Some members of the Board are at present engaged in translating this work. If you are interested we will forward you a copy when it is available. Another very valuable work which does not treat the subject from this point of view, but which should be read by every Communist, physician, is Frankwood Williams' "Russia: Youth and the Present Day World."

Freeble Removers
M. A. T. Detroit, Mich.: There is no way of getting rid of freebles safely and permanently. Freebles are deposits of pigment (coloring matter) in the skin and not on it. They occur only in some people and are worse in the summer because of exposure to sunlight.

Do not waste any money on freeble removers. They peel the skin and even if they do lighten the freebles, it is only temporary and may do harm.

DANCE TO AID LABOR PRESS
UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A dance for the benefit of the workers' language press will be given here next Saturday, at the Labor Lyceum, 131 Washington St. The proceeds will go to Trybuna Robotnicza, Arbeiter and L'Unita Operaia. The local quota of \$25 for the Daily Worker has already been fulfilled.

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

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON
Our Readers' Day

Woodside, L. I.
I always read your column and I must say that each article or comment in your column has a meaning and great value for the exploited women in the home and abroad.

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Localized Itching
A rash near the opening of the vagina (female canal) and between the thighs in a woman forty-eight years of age may have a variety of causes. The first and foremost, and perhaps the most serious is diabetes. Pruritus Vulvae or itching about the vagina is a very common symptom in diabetes. The diagnosis of the disease can easily be made from examination of the urine. The treatment consists of treating the diabetes and in addition applications of medicine to the affected parts.

Another cause of itching and rash in this region is an irritating vaginal discharge. Treatment consists of clearing up the discharge. In stout people a rash between the thighs may be due to irritation from friction and sweating (intertrigo or chafing). Other general diseases as well as generalized skin conditions may give rise to these symptoms. It therefore follows that the first thing to do for your mother is to have her go to a doctor or a clinic for a complete examination including an analysis of her urine.

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Donations Received in 'Daily' Drive

(Continued from yesterday)		Total to date
DISTRICT 9 (Minnesota)		
A. Keskitalo	5.50	
Working Women's Club, Sturgeon	2.00	
Working Women's Club, Virginia	2.00	
Joe Kieher	1.00	
Total Jan. 7, 1935	18.50	
Total to date	377.64	
DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)		
C. Bauer	2.00	
J. Van Nootstrana	3.20	
Total Jan. 7, 1935	5.20	
Total to date	73.92	
DISTRICT 11 (North Dakota)		
P. King	1.00	
W. Mustonen	3.25	
Total Jan. 7, 1935	4.25	
DISTRICT 12 (Seattle)		
Anonymous	1.00	
Total Jan. 7, 1935	8.51	
Total to date	881.33	
DISTRICT 13 (California)		
Anita Whistler	1.00	
D. Reich	5.00	
R. Keast	5.00	
A. J. Bryour	1.00	
Total Jan. 7, 1935	8.00	
Total to date	1,965.39	
DISTRICT 14 (Detroit)		
Otto Sedow	\$ 2.75	
Louis Singer	3.00	
Heish Buro	3.00	
Unit L. Union City	5.00	
Pascal Unit	5.00	
Pereely	3.15	
I.W.O. School, Elizabeth	1.00	
Women's Council, New Brunswick	1.00	
L.W.O. Branch 89	3.25	
L. Kuzlanska	1.00	
Comrade Theorist	2.00	
Total Jan. 7, 1935	33.50	
Total to date	1,150.25	
DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)		
So. Newark I.W.O. Br.	6.75	
Total Jan. 7, 1935	6.75	
Total to date	146.55	

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



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

In Flemington, N. J., Bruno Hauptmann is being tried for the murder of the child of Colonel Lindbergh.

Justice is being tested, as the newspapers say, in that small Jersey farm town. The air is full of righteous indignation. The newspapers, the news-reels, the magazines, the radio, are suddenly attacked with a veritable verigo of justice. Everybody has become the apostle, the warrior, and the defender of justice.

But there is another crime which no newspaper has reported. A child was murdered in Jacksonville, Florida, a three year old child, and no editor has gone running to the copy desk with a flaming editorial calling for the death of the murderer.

It was not a spectacular crime. There was no ransom of fifty thousand dollars demanded. There were no wealthy celebrated parents weeping in the spotlight. There were no hordes of reporters scribbling down the mother's tearful words. There were no diagrams of the scene of the murder. No photos of the instruments which killed him. No close-up of the killer's shifty eyes. No evidence and no indictment. No detectives and no go-betweens.

The crime was committed in open daylight. The murderer was known. The justice of the peace was in on it. The police shrugged their shoulders.

Eddie Lewis, three years old was killed, murdered, and the murderer was never brought to trial.

Eddie Lewis

EDDIE LEWIS was killed the morning of December 13, 1934. He was three years old. His parents were poor Negro workers of Orange Park, Florida. They were unknown people, who had never done spectacular deeds, flown oceans or married colonels. All their life long they had toiled obscurely for the benefit and comfort of others. They rode in jim-crow cars in Orange Park. They had a difficult time meeting the rent each month. They never knew when the jobs they had would end. They never knew what tomorrow held for them—what hungers, or miseries.

Mrs. Lewis worked six days a week caring for the child of a wealthy white man. She was free to tend to her own child, three year old Eddie, only one day a week, Wednesday. The rest of the time Eddie had to take care of his own three years without his mother's help.

On Monday evening Eddie got sick. Tuesday evening he was much worse, feverish, and trembling. But his mother had to leave him to take care of the wealthy white man's child.

Wednesday morning he could barely lift his head. There was only one doctor in Orange Park and he was away. The parents, the grandparents and the relatives did not know what to do. There was a hospital in Jacksonville. But they were too poor to have a car. There was no way of getting the sick child to the hospital.

The hours went by. Finally, at one thirty that afternoon, a white man to whom the grandfather appealed took Eddie to Jacksonville in his car. They drove to a Negro doctor. He blamed the mother for neglecting the child, for not giving him medical attention sooner, charged her two dollars, and handed her a note saying that he had examined the boy and found him suffering from appendicitis.

By this time Eddie's eyes were shut, he breathed faintly, there seemed no life left in him at all.

The Murder of Eddie Lewis

EVERYBODY got back into the car and began to drive to the Duval County Hospital. On the way they stopped at St. Luke's Hospital. They carried the quiet, dying body of the boy wrapped in an old blanket. But the attendant refused to admit Eddie into St. Luke's Hospital. It did not matter that the boy was dying. The mother's pleas meant nothing. St. Luke's Hospital cures only the whites. They do not take Negroes, not even dying Negro children.

They drove on, to the Duval County Hospital. There the boy was carried into a ward, the doctor's note read. But then the attendants discovered that little Eddie Lewis came from Clay County. Clay County was outside the hospital's limits. They took care of only Duval County, Orange Park, where Eddie Lewis came from, was just two miles outside the Duval County line. But the two miles were fatal. Duval County refused to help dying Eddie Lewis. He could not be treated in Duval County Hospital—it was two miles this side of the Clay County line.

For two hours they pleaded, and then drove away. Now one could hardly hear the breath from the little boy. He was as still and as cold as one dead.

They came at last to Brewster, a Jimcrow hospital in Jacksonville. Here they refused to examine Eddie, or give him a bed, until the white man had sworn to them that all the hospital bills would be paid. When they were assured that their money was safe, the doctor examined the boy. Now he disagreed with the diagnosis of the Negro doctor. The small body lay there quietly, coldly in the bed. It was too late. The new diagnosis was not appendicitis—but death. Little Eddie Lewis never awoke to know that at last he had been permitted to enter a hospital. He never learned why he died. He was murdered.

Eddie Lewis Shall Judge

AFTER he was dead, after the white race-hated of the boss class had killed him, after he was slain by the hospitals, there was no trial in Jacksonville. Neither in Clay County nor in Duval County. There were no reporters sent down by the metropolitan press to write the story of the murder of Eddie Lewis. Was Duval County Hospital charged with his death? Then one should indict, not the hospital authorities alone, but the whole class who are accomplices in the murder of Eddie Lewis. The white bourgeois, the plantation owners, the factory owners of the South. These are the ones who are responsible for the murder of Eddie Lewis. They killed him. They murdered Eddie Lewis as surely as though they had smothered him in a dark woods, or slain him in a secret house off some unfrequented road.

Today they are trying Bruno Hauptmann for the murder of a rich man's son. But someday Eddie Lewis' murder will also be avenged. Someday the criminals will be brought to trial for the murders and crimes they have committed against millions of obscure and unknown workers.

On that day, when the murderers, the class which rules America, will stand trial, Eddie Lewis will wear the authority of a judge. He will sit high with those others who will be there to judge and pass out sentence on the criminals. He will sit and preside with Sacco and Vanzetti, with Harry Simms, with Claude Neal, with the host of others unknown and nameless who have been murdered by the ruling class. And among their voices, the voice of Eddie Lewis will not be least.

Little Lefty



On to the Congress!



by del



New Film Magazine Scores Degeneracy Of Current Movies

FILM FRONT, January 7th, 1935 Vol. 1, No. 2, 17 pp. 5 cents.

Reviewed by BILL FORSHAW

FILM FRONT, the new film magazine published by the Film and Photo League, occupies an important place in revolutionary literature. This is no "movie magazine" of the sexy, bourgeois genre (not one word about Fay Wray's last diet or boy friend appears here) it is rather a straightforward discussion of the latest cinema developments and their social implications, and the kind we who are interested in the film as a tool of patient explanation, would like to see encouraged. To my knowledge, it is the only publication devoted entirely to a revolutionary interpretation of the current movies.

The second issue which appeared last week is up to the standard of the first, and in many ways surpasses it, first because it has a better-looking cover, and secondly, the writers on the staff seem more confident of themselves. The Dziga Vertov article on the "Kino Eye" is quite a scoop and lends much prestige to the current number. However, in the introductory note no mention is made of the fact that Vertov directed "Three Songs about Lenin."

This publication fulfills a definite need in the revolutionary movement by reviewing movies of interest almost immediately upon their release, and the importance of this fact cannot be stressed too much. Especially is this true in the case of "The President Vanishes," a vicious and unimmaculate piece of demagogic propaganda for millions all over the country (this picture practically caused another so-called "red scare" last week when the metropolitan press reported an attempt on the part of Communists to kidnap the president.) The exposure of this picture comes as a much needed antidote to the vermin-infested lies which the movie-going public is forced to swallow these days. Yes, we are having our say cinematically, and "Film Front" is saying it!

D. Platt's article "Hands Across the Continent" is important and prophetic in the light of the news that Roosevelt is going to spank his little darlings, the movie magnates, by looking into monopolies in St. Louis.

The discussion of workers films by Ed Kennedy is good despite the introduction into the article of some irrelevant material about the filming of "Sheriffed." The resume of "Workers on the Waterfront" (an excellent film done by the League) is one of the simplest and clearest explanations of the documentary film I have ever read. There are many other fine features, including a department which prints pearls from the mouths of movie favorites. Might I suggest to the editors, however, that they include a table of contents in the next issue and omit the offensive title decorations? "Film Front" should be in the hands of everyone interested in the movie as an effective revolutionary weapon—no, more than that, so vastly entertaining is it, I recommend it to every movie-goer.

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF—Press-Radio News
- WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—Amos n' Andy—Sketch
- WOR—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:05-WEAF—Himber Orch.
- WJZ—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Concert Orch.
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Mintrel Show
- WOR—Jack Arthur, Baritone
- WABC—Nick Lucas, Songs
- 7:45-WOR—Comedy: Music
- WJZ—Shirley Howard, Songs
- WABC—Boke Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Valley's Varieties
- WOR—Little Symphony, Orch. Philip James, Con.; Eris Giles, Soprano
- WJZ—Dramatic Sketch
- WABC—Spirital Ensemble
- 8:30-WJZ—Charles Sears, Tenor; Ruth Lyon, Soprano
- WABC—Johnson Orch.; Edward Neil, Baritone, Edwin C. Hill, Narrator
- 9:00-WEAF—Capt. Henry's Show Boat
- WOR—Hillbilly Music
- WJZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch
- WABC—Gray Orch.; Annette Han-shaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
- 9:30-WOR—To Be Announced
- WJZ—Mixed Orchest. Cyril Pitts, Tenor; Robert Child, Piano; Larry Lester, Organ; Joan Blaine
- WABC—Waring Orch.
- 9:45-WOR—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano
- 10:00-WEAF—Whiteman's Music Hall; Helen Jackson, Soprano, and others
- WOR—Channing Choir
- WJZ—Melodic Strings
- 10:15-WOR—Voice of the Crusader
- 10:30-WOR—Kemp Orch.
- WJZ—The Thirty-Hour Week—Harold G. Moulton, president; Brookings Institution, Felix Morley, editor
- Washington Post
- WABC—Stevens Orch.
- 10:45-WABC—Voice of the Crusader
- 11:00-WEAF—Denny Orch.
- WOR—News

Wanted: May, 1931, Issue of "Fortune"

The Daily Worker is urgently in need of the May, 1931 issue of "Fortune." Will any reader willing to contribute this issue please communicate with Feature Editor, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

Remarkable New Soviet Film To Open at Cameo Saturday

By DAVID PLATT

OUT of the Soviet Union comes a film which has been heralded by Pravda, the Association of Revolutionary Film Directors, Moscow News, Eisenstein, Pudovkin, Dov-jenko, Voroshilov, Budyonny and the 750,000 Moscow spectators who saw the film in its first ten days, as a landmark in Soviet film history. It is called "Chapayev" and deals with the Civil War in 1919 in general and with the courageous leader of one of the Partisan Bands of that time, the remarkable Chapayev, in particular. The release of the picture was timed with the 15th Anniversary of the "disaster which overtook Chapayev and cut short the brilliant career of one of the most popular and colorful of the early Red Army commanders."



A scene from the thrilling Soviet film, Chapayev, hailed by Pravda as a landmark in Soviet film history.

"Not since 'The Road to Life,'" writes Moscow News, "has a film aroused such enthusiasm among Soviet audiences as 'Chapayev' is evoking in the seventeen Moscow cinemas where it is now on view. Despite the number of simultaneous showings, it is impossible to obtain tickets anywhere unless you go well in advance."

The American premiere of the film takes place this Saturday at the Cameo Theatre, 42nd Street and Broadway.

"Chapayev," comments Pravda, "strengthens and multiplies the invisible ties between the Party and the masses, eloquently and convincingly demonstrating the organizing role of the Party and showing how the Party wins over the masses and directs them along the path of revolution and victory!"

"The entire country will see the picture. Hundreds of copies will be made for the sound screens. Silent versions will also be made, so that 'Chapayev' can be shown in every corner of the enormous land—in the cities, the villages, the collective farms, the hamlets, the barracks, the clubs and in the open squares."

INDEED, a Soviet film opening is always a considerable happening in the lives of Soviet workers. But no film has ever received the reception of "Chapayev." From the mo-

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

The Life of Lenin

VI.

THE measure of the workers' subscriptions to the Bolshevik daily, Pravda, began in 1912, in contrast to those to the Menshevik organ (in effect, the only legal and controllable measure of relative membership) showed the same picture: the Bolsheviks by 1914 united 80 per cent of the class-conscious workers, the Mensheviks only 20 per cent.

From 1912 to 1914 Lenin led the growing fight from close to the Russian border, in Galicia. On the eve of the war in 1914, the signs of revolution were close: a widespread strike movement was culminating in barricades in the streets of Petersburg. The imperialist war was able for the moment to turn back the steam, only to give it enormously greater force when it returned in 1917.

The World War and Revolutionary Internationalism

THE World War of 1914-1918 was the turning point which showed that capitalism had entered into the period of violent crisis and break-up, and that the hour had sounded for the world socialist revolution to begin.

The world socialist revolution began in 1917 at the weakest point in the chain of imperialism, Russia, and under the leadership of the most advanced and strongest revolutionary socialist party, the Bolshevik Party, led by Lenin.

This was the center point and turning point in Lenin's life, and the center point and turning point in modern history.

The Socialist International in its resolutions had long clearly foreseen this approaching crisis of war, and its significance as the starting



ment of entering the theatre until the last ray of light from the projection booth, there was the kind of response that only great cinema can draw out of the great masses.

Pravda, in its editorial on "Chapayev" pointed out how infinitely important films of this type could be in widening the meager knowledge of the youth of the Union as to Russia's past. In "Chapayev" the "Party has been given a new and powerful aid in the class education of the young people. They see the enemy with their own eyes and hate him all the more. Hatred for the enemy, together with the pious homage paid to the heroic memory of the fighters who fell for the Revolution, acquires the same strength as passionate love for the Socialist fatherland."

The picture was seen by Mikhailov, of the Chapayev Division, and he said: "What is the important thing for us in this picture? It is the emotion that I experienced as I watched it, that enthusiasm which it imparts to you, the political message it conveys."

After three weeks, three million Moscow citizens had viewed "Chapayev," shattering attendance records long held by New York!

EVEN Eisenstein (no small master himself) can say of this film which was directed by the brothers Vasilyev that it "succeeds in achieving unforgettable portrayals of living human beings and in presenting an unforgettable picture of the epoch."

"It is my belief," he adds, "that the appearance of Chapayev puts an end to the conflict of different stages in our cinema. Chronologically, Chapayev ushers in the fourth five-year period of Soviet cinematography. It also inaugurates a new orientation. The appearance of 'Chapayev' marks the inauguration of an era of great synthesis. An era which incorporates all the previous achievements, in all the uncompromising purity of their sterling quality, and puts them entirely at the disposal of millions of humanity, instilling them with a new fountain of energy for gigantic struggles, heroic achievements and creative activity. The victory of 'Chapayev' is our first victory on this glorious road."

WHEN the test of war came in 1914, and the need to translate the resolution into action, the Second International collapsed. The majority of the Socialist parties of the leading countries were rotten with opportunism, legalism and adaptation to the capitalist regime; their leadership had long ceased in practice to be revolutionary. The war brought this into the open.

The leadership of the British, French, German, Belgian and Austrian parties passed over openly to the side of the imperialist governments, voted the war credits, called on the workers to slaughter one another, and entered into coalition war governments.

Only the Russian and Serbian parties stood by the line of international socialism and carried out their pledges without flinching. The Bolshevik deputies in the Duma voted against the war credits and were deported to Siberia. In December, 1914, Liebknecht voted against the war credits in Germany. The Bolsheviks and the Liebknecht-Luxemburg group in Germany became the leadership for the rebuilding of international socialism.

LENIN was the first and only leader of international socialism to face at the outset the full consequences of this collapse and to draw the practical conclusions of the line to follow. At the outbreak of the war he was in Austria, and was thrown in prison by the Austrian government. Liberated after a fortnight, he made his way to Switzerland, and from there carried on his agitation until the revolution in Russia in 1917.

By the beginning of September, 1914, he had written his theses on the "Tasks of Revolutionary Social-Democracy in the European War." (V. I. Lenin, "The Imperialist War," Collected Works, Vol. XVIII, International Publishers, pp. 61-64) which already contained his complete line.

(To be continued.)

Fascist and War Plans Exposed in League Organ

FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM, published monthly by the American League Against War and Fascism, 112 E. 19th St., N. Y. C., January issue, 5 cents.

Reviewed by LEO WARNE

TO prevent Congress from voting an additional war preparations budget; to forestall swiftly rising Fascist attacks upon the working class, the January issue of Fight declares in an editorial strikingly illustrated by a chart which shows the latest U. S. War Budget, the number of unemployed, how many Negroes were lynched in 1934, the number of strikers killed during the past year, and how many workers went out on strike up to October:

"1935 will be what we, the common people make it—and we can make it a year without War or Fascism, a year of plenty and happiness—if we organize and fight for our rights."

Terse, worded, and to the point, the editorial is characteristic of this magazine which in the fourteen months of its existence has reached into the homes of thousands of workers, farmers, and intellectuals, into the churches, C.C.C. barracks, schools and clubs. And it is a magazine for all these people. While it is not strictly speaking a news magazine, it keeps abreast of the most outstanding Fascist onslaughts and the ever increasing preparations being made by the War lords. Its articles and short stories tell, in a clear cut and thoroughly readable manner, what is happening to the steel worker, the farmer, the youth in the C. C. C. camps, the experience of a conscientious objector who was imprisoned in Leavenworth during the last War, and the conditions of the women in the factories.

"Soldiers in Woods" by James Lerner exposes the real nature of the CCC camps. While more than 300,000 young fellows were enlisted in these camps supposedly to keep them from starving, Lerner points out that these camps are but the first step in the compulsory military training of all youth for the next war.

TWO especially meaty and interesting articles are "Women Who Work," by Jean Lyon, and "Farm and Trench," by Paul Morris. The discrimination against women workers, actually authorized by some N. R. A. codes, brings home, when compared by Miss Lyons with discrimination against women in Nazi Germany, what may be in store for the women of this country should a Fascist regime be established here. Morris relates the story of the farmers' disillusionment with "wartime prosperity." In telling facts and figures he describes the wretchedness and misery of the farmers while a handful of capitalists reaped uncounted millions in war profits.

"Things are picking up for the laundries in Dixie. . . . The Klu Klux Klan heroes are getting out their sheets again," says Hamilton Basso, author of "Beauregard," "Cinnamon Seed," etc. Basso is a Southerner and knows what a reign of terrorism the radical, the Negro, the Catholic worker and the Jew are in for if the Klan is allowed to go ahead with its reorganization. In his short, racy article, "Sheets Will Be Worn," which is packed tight with evidence of the Klan's rebirth and its present activities, he gives a vivid and gripping description of a maniacal Southern lynching which he witnessed as a boy.

The three excerpts from Morris Kamman's recently completed novel, "War Comes Again," strikingly depict the experiences of a conscientious objector imprisoned in Leavenworth during the World War. I gather from the parts of Kamman's novel which are published in Fight that the author, on the basis of his own experience, came to the conclusion that just being a conscientious objector and refusing to go to the front won't do very much to prevent or abolish war, and the only real effective means of fighting against war is to fight for the overthrow of the system which breeds it, capitalism. Pointing out that these conclusions are the author's, the editor of Fight invites discussion on this important issue.

ANOTHER feature of the current issue of Fight is a history of the "Protocols of Zion," by Leon Dennen. These forgeries, which have been used time and again in vicious attacks upon the Jewish race, are being circulated by the thousands in this country today. Dennen traces the history of these infamous documents from their "discovery" to their use by Hitler in his present assault upon the Jews.

Fight is perhaps the most distinctive looking of all the American militant periodicals. The sharp contrast of black and white in its well balanced pages makes for an arresting simplicity in format. This issue includes drawings and photos by Gropper, Bourke-White, Pass, Quirt and Lumbach.

Questions and Answers

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

Question: Is it true that the average monthly relief benefit in the United States is \$28 a month, as Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins claims? D. W.

Answer: At the present time the administration is spending less than \$120,000,000 a month for the relief needs of almost 20,000,000 men, women, and children. This means that on the average about six dollars a month is given per person. But actually few families receive that much per person. Those families on home relief receive as little as eight or ten dollars per month in some southern states. For the average family of five this amounts to about forty cents a week per person.

Families on work relief used to average \$28 a month or about \$1.40 per person a week. This pitifully small sum has now been cut by the administration order reducing wages below the minimum of thirty cents an hour. Of course, the figures cited above are average figures, and in some cases the level of relief is somewhat higher. It is never, however, high enough to sustain a family on anything except a poverty level.

It must be emphasized that this relief, inadequate as it is, is given only to a fraction of the unemployed and their families. It is a safe estimate that more than half of the unemployed and their dependents who are in great need do not receive any relief at all.

Question: Why do Communists call for demonstrations? They result in workers being injured and thrown into jail. Wouldn't it be better to save the money spent on defense cases and utilize it instead on furthering the revolutionary movement? NEWCOMER.

Answer: In capitalist society there is a constant struggle going on between the capitalists backed up by the force of the capitalist state and the working class. The only way that the workers ever win concessions from the ruling class is through mass struggle. Neither persuasion nor logic will make an employer or a capitalist government grant benefits to the toiling masses.

One of the forms of this struggle against the ruling class is mass demonstration or mass protest. The effectiveness of this form of struggle can be gauged from the history of the past few years in the United States. Mass protest and demonstration won relief demands; stopped foreclosures and evictions; and helped free many political prisoners, notably, Dimitroff.

While demonstrations are not the only form of struggle, their role in the class struggle is very important. There is nothing the bourgeoisie fear so much as the mass exposure of their policies through the organized protest of the working class. You speak of injuries to workers. But the only way to stop brutal attacks and all capitalist oppression is through mass actions. If the workers were to meekly submit to every capitalist outrage, they would place themselves completely at the tender mercies of the police and thugs. It is mass action and protest that make the capitalists hesitate to attack the workers and their representatives. The best way to stop ruling class terror and the most effective way of defending the workers against oppression is through greater and greater mass pressure, and not through a non-resistance that would hand the workers over to the capitalists. Consequently there is no better way of furthering the revolutionary movement than by actively participating in workers' defense cases. In these struggles the workers learn the value of organized action, and receive valuable lessons in the strategy of fighting the ruling class and its instrument of oppression—the capitalist state.

January Communist Starts 7th Congress Discussion

The January issue of "The Communist" is a Lenin Memorial Issue, containing articles for the eleventh anniversary of Lenin's death. In this issue begins the discussion of questions on the agenda for the Seventh Congress of the Communist International. There are also materials on the assassination of Kirov, an article on the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, and an article on the economic crisis. The full contents are as follows:

Sergei Mironovitch Kirov.
For Leninism—For a Soviet America! by Alex Bittelman.

The Military Program of the Proletarian Revolution, by V. I. Lenin.
The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance—And After, by I. Amter.

Sharpen the Fight for the Central Slogan of the World Communist Party—Soviet Power! by Max Young (7th Congress discussion article).

Some Problems of the Class Struggle in the South, by Nat Ross (7th Congress discussion article).

The Three Basic Slogans of the Party on the Peasant Question, by Joseph Stalin.
Notes on the Economic Crisis, by Labor Research Association.

Forging the Weapon of the Proletarian Revolution—a review of the Collected Works of V. I. Lenin, by H. M. Wicks.
With the January issue, "The Communist" appears in a new cover, attractively printed in red and black on a light grey paper. It is for sale at all Workers Bookshops, or may be had from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Sta. D, New York City.

Parts of New Soviet Opera To Be Broadcast by Moscow

A special international program featuring selections from a new Russian opera will be broadcast direct from Moscow over the nation wide WABC-Columbia network on Friday, January 11, from 9:30 to 10:00 A. M., Eastern Standard Time.
The feature of the program will be two excerpts from the Soviet opera "Katerina Izmalova" ("Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk") by the Soviet composer, Shostakovich. These include the Choir of Convents and the scene between two leading characters, Katherine ("Lady Macbeth") and Andrei sung by Artists Shukhat and Berkovitch.
The Moscow Choir will be under the leadership of the Soviet director Sveshnikov. A symphony orchestra will play two parts of the "Chechnia Suite" by Dvidenko. This marks the second world premiere over the Columbia network of excerpts from Shostakovich's new opera. Portions of the work were broadcast over the CBS chain by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra on November 25.

William Randolph Hearst Lies About the Communist Party

"THE proletariat," says William Randolph Hearst, "was the lowest order of citizenship in Rome." Continuing, the vernal publisher declares that:

"This class was without property of any kind and without any constructive or executive ability to acquire any."

"In Russia, during the disorder which followed the World War, this class obtained by force and violence, complete control of the powers of government. Is this class, which is the least able successfully to manage its own affairs, the best able to manage the affairs of a nation?"

Mr. Hearst taunts the workers with the fact that they are "without property of any kind and are without any constructive or executive ability to acquire any."

Why is the proletariat without property? Because brigands like Mr. Hearst and his fellow capitalists have robbed the masses of the natural resources of the nation and enslave the workers by their

ownership of the mills, mines and factories.

Just how much "ability" did Mr. Hearst need in order to inherit \$17,000,000 from his father, who made a vast fortune in mining operations and speculations in the West?

Mr. Hearst knows that it is precisely the "ability" of the capitalists to exploit, plunder and rob that renders the proletariat propertyless.

The fascist Hearst denies that the working class is able to manage its own affairs. But life itself has shown that the proletariat can manage its own affairs, and that it is the bourgeoisie that is bankrupt.

In the Soviet Union, under proletarian rule, ever-higher levels of production are being reached.

In the United States the "best minds" of American capitalism, led by Roosevelt, are frantically destroying wheat and cotton under the A. A. A. and curtailing production to keep prices up!

The "Captains of Industry" in capitalist America

have shown that they are unable to manage their affairs.

The proletarian leaders of industry in the Soviet Union have led the way to phenomenal industrial progress in the face of the universal breakdown of capitalist economy throughout the capitalist world.

Steel production is an excellent index of industrial advance. Let us see what "Business Week," a publication which enjoys more prestige among the capitalists than even the Hearst publications, has to say on this score.

The U. S. in 1934 produced 32.8 per cent of the world's output of steel as compared with 45 per cent in the decade 1924-1933.

This is the result of capitalist "management of affairs."

The U.S.S.R. in 1934 produced 12 per cent of the world's steel output as compared with only 1 per cent ten years ago.

This is the result of proletarian management of affairs.

What is more, the advance in industry is reflected in the advance in science and culture in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Carl Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, returns from the Soviet Union with the announcement that the U.S.S.R. is constructing one of the finest systems of scientific research in the world.

The proletariat of the Soviet Union has proved to the entire world that it has "the ability to rule"—in the interests of its population of 160,000,000.

The proletariat of the United States, which with their families comprise 70 per cent of the population of the U. S., will, despite the viciously impotent rantings of Mr. Hearst, demonstrate that it too will yet rule in a society which will drive Mr. Hearst and his fellow exploiters from the face of the earth!

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935

The C. C. C. Mutiny

THE first mass mutiny in a C.C.C. camp at South Mountain Reservation, New Jersey on Tuesday was in protest against the military-fascist character of the camps.

It effectively exposed the legend spread by the Roosevelt administration that these camps were "health and character building institutions."

The 125 boys who mutinied complained of mistreatment by the military officers in charge, and of discrimination and arbitrary punishments and fines.

It is significant that the boys were especially bitter about the "degradation of not being treated like responsible human beings" and of being "put to bed like children."

The treatment of the boys at the C. C. C. camps is in full accord with the fascist doctrine that "discipline and order" must be drilled into everyone at the point of a gun; that human dignity must be uprooted by terror, in order to have a completely servile population which will carry out every dictate of their masters.

It was against this imposition of fascist discipline and fascist servility that the boys revolted.

The revolt was put down in typical style. Forty of the most militant were dubbed "ringleaders" and expelled from the camp. The remainder were fined \$3 of the \$5 that they receive for personal expenses, and threatened with immediate expulsion if they protest again.

The officers in charge said that "growing boys need sleep," that it was "pure Communism and insubordination" when the boys yelled "stick together!"

Well, the C.C.C. boys are learning to stick together. And by sticking and fighting together they will change conditions. They will also become convinced of the need for Communism.

Gramsci Released

IN the past few days in quarters of Italian anti-fascist exiles, in workers' neighborhoods of Paris the news spread that Comrade Antonio Gramsci was freed from jail, but that he was confined to live in a village of Southern Italy or Sardinia.

The news now appears confirmed.

The freedom of Gramsci, outstanding leader of the Italian revolutionary proletariat, is a great victory for the workers in all lands. We hail his release with joy. The international working class has been able to force open the heavy doors of the prison of Italian fascism.

But the victory is only a partial one. Though out of jail he is exiled. Gramsci, along with Terracini, Scocimarro, and others at the well-known trial of the Central Committee members of the Communist Party of Italy, had several more years to serve on his sentence. He was illegally condemned by the application of an exceptional and retroactive law. Two more years in prison would have put Gramsci in his grave. His life even now is in danger.

The struggle must continue more energetically for the freeing of others, for the liberation of the Communist leaders Terracini, Scocimarro, of the Socialist Pertini, of the Anarchist Lucretti!

Forward to the struggle for the liberation of all class war prisoners in Italy, for the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann, of Comrade Rakosi and the thousands of political prisoners tortured and rotting in fascist dungeons!

Troops in the South

THE mere announcement by the Richmond Hosiery Mills that their plant in Rossville, Ga., would open with scabs, was notice to the government that troops are required. Since Monday troops under command of the same military officers who directed the shooting of strikers during the general textile strike, have surrounded the Rossville plant. Sixty workers arrested were taken to the same Hitlerite concentration camp where strikers were imprisoned during the general strike.

When the great textile strike was called off, and when many other strikes due last September were postponed, it was due to a six-month "truce" agreement between Francis Gorman, William Green and the other leaders of the American Federation of Labor. But the "truce" as every worker can now see was intended as a disarmament period for the workers.

But the hosiery workers in Georgia are proving that workers' solidarity will not be broken by increased brutality. Three more mills are now out in solidarity with the Rossville strikers.

Other mills should join the strike. All workers should protest against the military terror!

Imperialist Robbery

TWO capitalist diplomats conversing in Rome wrote an agreement which slices up the continent of Africa. Laval of France visited Mussolini of Italy to talk over the question of the relations of the two countries. Italy and France were previously in conflict over Yugoslavia, Hungary, and North Africa.

But now in Italy, the fascists fear the rapid onward march of the economic crisis. Mussolini is faced with a financial collapse. For this reason he is now ready to flirt with France, for a good consideration. The French imperialists, fearful of German Fascism's war plans in Austria and Hungary, have won Mussolini over to an alliance for the preservation of Austrian "independence," and against any revision of the boundaries of Europe set by the Versailles treaty.

In return for this European set-up, France has made many concessions to Mussolini in North Africa, and around Abyssinia. This means no good to the Abyssinian people. Mussolini is given every opportunity to prepare a war against the Negro people in the last independent country of Africa.

Every worker should protest and fight against this imperialist robbery. Every aid, every assistance should be given the Abyssinian people against the vicious imperialist plot cooked up against them in Rome.

Marxist Education

THE practical every-day struggles of the workers and other sections of the toiling masses cannot be successfully conducted without a correct political understanding of the struggles.

"Revolutionary practice gropes in the dark unless revolutionary theory throws a light on its path. But theory becomes the greatest force in the working class movement when it is inseparably linked with revolutionary practice: for it, and it alone, can give the movement confidence, guidance, and understanding of the inner links between events; it alone can enable those engaged in the practical struggle to understand the whence and the whither of the working class movement." (Stalin—Leninism, Vol. I, p. 94.)

The teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, etc., must become the property of the advanced sector of the working class, the toiling farmers as well as the radicalized section of the intellectuals.

The Workers' Schools in New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco and other places base their work on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. The Workers' Schools offer the opportunity of acquiring the theoretical knowledge for the understanding of the practical problems.

The Winter term in the Workers' School is about to commence. Classes fill up rapidly. We urge our readers to register.

Party Life

Recruiting Campaign Election Follow-Up "Linking Up"

By C. M. Org. Unit 32, Sec. 1, N. Y.

DURING the election campaign our unit did very little recruiting. Although at the beginning of the election campaign we had set ourselves a recruiting quota as one of our campaign special tasks, we lost sight of this important task because we were so busy with the details of arranging open-air meetings, getting speakers, putting out leaflets, etc. Just another case of not seeing the forest for the trees.

After election day, when we analyzed our unit's work in the campaign, we pointed out our slowness in recruiting as one of our major shortcomings, and decided to take immediate steps to remedy the situation immediately.

First, we decided to carry out some of the Section's instructions in order to make the comrades recruiting-conscious:

1. Checking up on each unit member at the unit meeting. We find that this stimulates the comrades to follow up immediately certain contacts which they were allowing to drag on indefinitely.

2. Open unit meetings. We arranged for a joint Party and Y.C.L. open unit meeting for which one of the comrades volunteered to lead the discussion on "Why Every Worker Should Join the Communist Party?" We are not following the suggestion of issuing a leaflet to the workers in the neighborhood inviting them to this meeting because the workers would regard it as just another mass meeting, whereas when they are personally invited to a unit meeting at which assignments are given out, business taken up, etc., the newcomers feel that they have attended a real, authentic Communist Party unit meeting. The unit comrades have a number of contacts whom we hope to sign up at this meeting.

Secondly, we decided to arrange a series of mass meetings in the neighborhood for the purpose of recruiting and in connection with our various campaigns. The main speaker at these meetings is to be the Communist candidate who was most popular during the election campaign.

For example, shortly after election day we had Comrade Magliacano speak on the "Importance of the Communist Vote." The attendance was poor; there were only about 30 workers present. But four applications were signed and handed in.

Italian, English Posters
Now we are planning to hold a similar meeting, to be well prepared with a good distribution of leaflets and posters in Italian and English, at which the same comrade will speak on the Washington Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

This meeting will be part of our unit work in preparation for this Congress. It will also be used for recruiting. It will also serve to keep the Communist candidate before the workers in the neighborhood so that when he runs again next year, the workers will know him.

In this way we are linking up three different campaigns and doing justice to them all. We intend to hold each recruiting meeting in connection with all our campaigns. In this way, we are making recruiting a part of our other campaigns.

German Pay Lower Than Former Dole

BASEL, Jan. 9.—"The average wage of the German worker is lower today than the unemployment benefit received under the republic, while part of the sum which used to be given to the unemployed is now used to subsidize armaments."

Such is the outstanding statement of an article in the bourgeois "National Zeitung" here, devoted to the situation of the German workers and titled: "The Bonds Tighten."

"As a result of taxes and cuts of every description," the article continues, "wages have reached a real starvation level (a petty-bourgeois employee touching a monthly wage of \$115 has to pay out twenty-three dollars a month at least for subscriptions and various 'charitable' projects)."

"The wages at the armaments factories in Thuringia have been reduced to a scale of five to ten dollars a week; the average weekly wage in the Ruhr collieries is \$12; in the Rhineland textile industry \$5 to \$6. The unemployed receive on an average of \$2.30 a week, i.e., they have to live on thirty cents a day."

THE POLLUTER

by Burck



World Front

By HARRY GANNES

On Stalin-Wells Interview

G. B. Shaw, et al
The Class Struggle
QUITE a controversy has been stirred up in the stodgy liberal press in England over the Stalin-Wells interview.

We are sure that readers of the Daily Worker, which recently published this interview in full, will be interested in the following comments on the interview taken from a series of letters written to the liberal weekly "The New Statesman and Nation" of London.

First there is Bernard Shaw, who berates Wells for trying to teach Stalin a lesson or two about the class struggle.

"Just contemplate the situation for a moment," he writes. "Here is Russia solving all the problems which we are helplessly trying to buy off with doles, to frighten off with armaments, and to charm away by prayers for revival of trade. In the course of solving them political discoveries in applied political science of the most thrilling interest and vital importance have been made."

"He (Stalin) is a statesman of unique experience, compared to whom the rulers of the western powers, hanging on to an automatic and evil system with an equipment of empty phrases, fictitious histories, and obsolete routines, seem like rows of rickety figures in a worn-out wax-works. The privilege of an interview with Stalin is an honor and an opportunity of which the most eminent social philosopher might well be proud."

ANOTHER contributor, John P. Barter, writes:

"The first thing which strikes one with startling suddenness on reading Mr. Wells's conception of Socialism is its considerable similarity to the Socialism of two other thinkers (1), who profess distaste for the Marxist conception of class war. I refer to Gombold and Hitler, whose cooperation with the Ruhr capitalists leads them to refer to this type of society as specifically 'German Socialism,' analogous to Mr. Wells's 'Anglo-Saxon Socialism.' It would be, of course, unfair to classify Mr. Wells with them, in any other respect, as with Al Capone; but his failure to understand the issue is as great as their conscious misrepresentation of it."

"In his statement that Stalin's class war propaganda has not kept pace with the facts, Mr. Wells reveals himself as the incorrigible Panglossian optimist. He overlooks that the facts have kept pace with the propaganda. Like Pangloss, who considered everything to be for the best ('mentalities change,' says Wells to Stalin), he ridicules the class war as a nineteenth-century survival even when it hits him a stinging blow in the face with the occurrence of every strike, shakes him violently by the shoulders in the recent sporadic civil war in the United States, and virtually annihilates him (or should do so) with the crescendo of attacks on the working class which we have seen in Germany, Austria and Spain these last two years."

J. M. KEYNES, the liberal economist, comments on the discussion, in his support of Wells against Stalin, and receives the following reply from Dora Russell:

"In England today no one has personal power (Mr. Keynes's words). Have not the landlords personal power, the bankers, the heads of armament firms, the lawyers, the heads of B.B.C. and the press? Why cannot we adopt a new economic policy drawn up by Mr. Keynes tomorrow if nobody is exerting power to prevent it? As an economist, Mr. Keynes must be well aware that our values being what they are, the measure of every individual's power in our society is his bank balance or credit."

Wells, it appears, is no prophet in his own country, and least of all in his own political field.

convention set up a National Board of fifty-six members who come from twenty-nine states. Israel Amter was unanimously re-elected national secretary, and Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the National Unemployment Council.

Dick Harrington was elected chairman of the board, and Phil Frankford, who is now serving a two-year sentence in Blawnox Prison for his leadership of the Pittsburgh unemployed, first vice-chairman. A Negro leader from Alabama was elected second vice-chairman, and Mrs. Darvicle from the Pennsylvania coal fields, third vice-chairman.

Rank and File Delegates Report On Experiences in Jobless Fight

By Howard Boldt

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Assembled as the highest governing body of their organization, delegates from twenty-eight States and an outpost of American imperialism, Porto Rico—grim leaders of the unemployed struggles in the neighborhoods—rank and file from the American Federation of Labor, the independent unemployed groups and the Unemployed Leagues recounted past struggles and the perspectives for future work.

Jose Nunez, an unemployed tobacco worker, who was elected at an all-island conference of the unemployed of Porto Rico, and who planned to attend the great National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, reported on the conditions of the unemployed masses of Porto Rico.

"I am very sorry that I could not attend the unemployment insurance congress," Nunez said, "but the banks held up the money for my transportation which was sent by the American workers."

"The masses of Porto Rico," he continued, "are doubly exploited—by the American monopolies and by their own bourgeoisie. A family of five gets seventy-five cents a week for relief which is paid in voucher, and he produced the relief checks. 'Yet on the island, food costs are as high or higher than here in America, since most of the land has been taken out of food production to swell the profits of the sugar and tobacco barons. As a result most of the food is imported from America.' At the conclusion of his address, the assembled workers sprang to their feet and sang 'Solidarity.'"

From 29 States
The 330 delegates assembled here at the Fourth National Convention of the National Unemployment Council came from twenty-nine States and Porto Rico. Two hundred and seventy-two were from locals of the Unemployment Councils, twenty-seven came from fraternal and cultural organizations of ten States, nine came from trade union locals which included four Pennsylvania United Mine Workers of America, ten were fraternal delegates of the National Unemployment Councils, eleven represented unemployed groups other than the Unemployment Councils.

In addition to the representation from the Unemployed Leagues, other independent unemployed groups represented included the Workers Protective Union of Mansfield, Ohio; Relief Workers Protective Union of Denver, Colo.; Workers Protective League of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Workers National Union of the World of Oklahoma; Los Angeles

State Committee of Action; Relief Workers Protective Union of Iowa; Citizens Welfare of Hackensack, N. J.; New Jersey State Federation of Unemployed and Relief Workers; Unemployed Relief Workers of Iowa; Crawford County Labor Association of Iowa; United Farmers League of Minnesota; Public Works Unemployed Union of San Francisco; and three local of the Stick-Together Club of Florida.

Delegate Payton of the Central County Committee of the Ohio Unemployed Leagues declared that the membership of the locals Morgan county overwhelmingly support the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and demand the united front of all unemployed groups. "It was informed just before I left that Bill Traux of the National Unemployed Leagues had declared that he would throw me out when I got back, from the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance," Payton said.

Tells of Trickery

William Friend, organizer of the Richmond, Virginia Unemployment Councils told a story different than that of most delegates. He is a sturdy well-built Negro—a tower of strength. "We have not much terror," he said, "but the relief officials resort to insidious trickery and subtle schemes. The newly-developed leaders are bought off, if they are weak. Bringing the white workers into the Councils is one of our most important problems. The Richmond Councils are almost entirely Negro organizations, and the relief officials try to perpetuate this by telling the white workers that this is a Negro organization. However, we are making progress."

Ricardo Diaz of Florida declared that the only force stopping them from winning the majority of the workers to the Unemployment Councils is the lack of organizers. "Spurious groups have been formed by local politicians who seek to profit out of the organization and lead the workers into defeat," he said.

Bluff and boast is not a part of these veterans of the unemployed struggles. They criticize sharply, cut like a scalpel into all causes, pry into mistakes in order that they might rectify them. Allen of Denver, Colorado, reported on the four militant F.E.R.A. strikes, and declared that insufficient organization had resulted. Yet budgets for the relief and unemployed workers in Colorado run as high as \$140 a month. Joint struggle, ever alert to any attempt to lower their relief standards, had won some of the highest relief budgets in the coun-

try. Terror and the vigilantes operate openly with the co-operation of the police and attend demonstrations armed with blackjacks, he said.

Deane of Shamokin reported on the Nov. 24 demonstrations called by the Socialist and Musteite unemployed leaders. "It was a cold day, but the workers assembled," he said, and when the secretary of the Unemployment Councils appeared, the workers demanded that he lead the demonstration although the Councils had been denied a united front by the leaders. The workers demanded that the Council secretary speak, and they cheered his appeals for unity. The rank and file of these groups are ready for the united front and even for organizational unity. The leaders of the Unemployed Leagues had been urged to enter the local sponsoring committee, and had even been elected by a mass meeting of the workers, but they refused, Deane said.

Kelleher of the Waterfront Unemployed Councils called upon all the local groups represented at the convention to support the seamen's struggles. "Already in New Orleans the seamen have struck against forced labor," he said. Yesterday I was on a delegation to the F.E.R.A. I asked Aubrey Williams, assistant federal relief administrator, if it was the policy of the F. E. R. A. to compel the seamen to work at forced labor. He said that it was. I then asked if strikers were given relief, and again he said yes. But when I asked if the seamen, who are striking against forced labor would continue to get relief, he asked me to come back later. Last night he said that relief would be denied them. The seamen are striking against forced labor ditch digging at one dollar a week, he said.

James Hannon, a member of the U. M. W. A. and of the Unemployed Leagues, made a stirring appeal for unity for the basic rights and needs of the working population. "Defense squads are needed on every demonstration we hold," the delegate from Los Angeles reported. Relief had been increased from \$8 to \$44 a month by militant demonstrations and all cases of sending the single unemployed workers to concentration camps at wages of \$5 a month had been stopped.

From all sections, for several hours, the grizzled veterans of uncounted thousands of unemployed struggles reported at the fourth national convention of the Unemployment Councils. Before adjourning last night the