

Scottsboro Verdict Affects the Basic Rights of Negroes

By HARRY HAYWOOD

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court to review the cases of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris brings sharply before that court the burning question of jury rights for the Negro people.

The white ruling-class says to the Negroes: "You are not fit to take part in political life. You may not vote. You may not hold office. You may not sit on juries. White men may sit in judgment on you, but you may not sit in judgment on either white men or members of your own race." This denial of the fundamental right to sit

on juries has become, along with the denial of the right to vote, the symbol of the political status of the Negro people, particularly in the South.

The first appeal of the Scottsboro boys to the Supreme Court also raised the jury question. But the court managed to side-step that particular issue, although it was forced by the world-wide outcry against the Scottsboro frame-up to reverse the lynch-decision against the boys.

The basic issue raised in the second Scottsboro appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court is precisely this question

of the right of the Negro people to serve on juries. The International Labor Defense demands that the verdicts against Patterson and Norris be reversed, and gives as its basic argument the fact that there was not a single Negro on the jury that convicted them, or on the grand jury that indicted them, and that the barring of Negroes from juries in that county is a systematic practice.

The Supreme Court must now answer this question, and it must be made to give the right answer. It must be made to reverse the death sentences against the boys, and it must be forced to admit the constitutional right of

the Negro people to serve on juries. It can be made to give the right answers by the storm of protest from every corner of world.

Thus, with the decision on the Scottsboro case, there is bound up the most fundamental rights of the Negro people. Such a fight deserves the heartiest support and cooperation of every Negro, of every militant white worker, of every honest intellectual. To continue the fight, to lay the necessary papers before the Supreme Court, funds are urgently needed. Rush these funds to the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

\$14,712.77
Has been contributed since July 9, 1934,
to the Scottsboro-Herdon Fund of
the I. L. D.
\$10,287.23
More must be raised at once to save
them.

Daily Worker

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

NATIONAL
EDITION

Vol. XII, No. 15

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at
New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1978.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

NAZI TERROR ENGULFS SAAR

AD PLEDGED TO H.R. 2827 BY CONNERY

Chairman of Committee On Labor Promises Support to Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Congressman William P. Connery, Jr., chairman of the House Committee on Labor, supports the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, and has pledged to hold hearings on the Workers' Bill, and support it on the floor of the House.

The pledge to support the Workers' Bill is contained in a letter of Connery to Benjamin Waite, of the Lynn Sponsoring Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

The endorsement of H.R. 2827 by Congressman Connery is particularly significant in view of the fact that Connery is the chairman of the Committee to which the Bill has been referred.

The Committee on Labor has the power to recommend the Bill out of Committee and to the floor of the House. Therefore, Connery's pledge of support means, if carried out, a probability that the Labor Committee would report the Bill to the House.

"I will be glad to support this Bill in Committee and on the floor of the House," says Connery's letter, which is reproduced on this page.

State Bill Is Pushed

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 2827) dated January 12 was introduced into the Massachusetts State Legislature yesterday as a result of the tremendous mass sentiment for the Bill aroused in the preparations for the National Congress and strengthened after the return of the delegates. The Bill was introduced on the petition of Benjamin E. Waite, who was one of the delegates from the Cutlers Local of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union in Lynn and Myer Klarfeld, a Communist shoe worker of Boston, long known to the Boston shoe workers for his leadership of the rank and file in struggles in the shops.

The Workers' Bill was introduced by Representative Arthur E. Paul of Boston and was signed by five other representatives and one State Senator. In a few days a Bill will be printed and given a number and the dates for the hearings will be set. The United Action Committee for Unemployment and Social Insurance, which the delegates who returned from the Congress are planning to set up, will issue a call to all organizations to rally support for the Workers' Bill in the State Legislature, to get additional endorsements of every possible representative and senator and to bring the widest possible delegations to the hearings.

The Workers' Bill, as introduced in the State Legislature, has a final section saying that it shall continue in effect until such time as the Federal Workers' Bill H.R. 2827 shall be passed by Congress and shall have gone into effect.

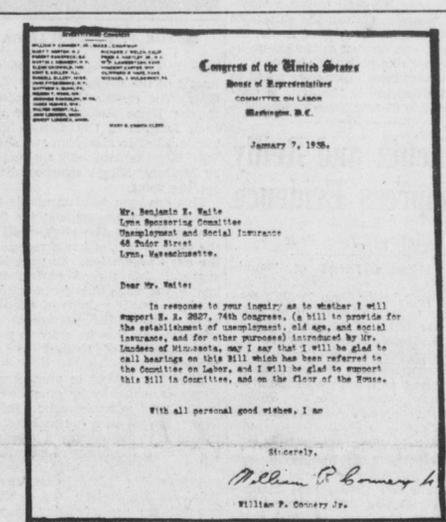
Relief Heads Issue Order To Starve Out Southern Marine Men

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15.—In order to starve the unemployed seamen, who are on strike against the dollar a week forced labor on the relief projects here, has been issued by the Louisiana Relief Administration according to reports which reached here today.

The State administration has issued instructions that any one failing to report to work is to be denied all relief benefits. Strikers are to be docked for time off and anyone absent for three days is to be refused relief, as well as work relief thereafter.

A coastwise strike against forced labor is being organized by the seamen who have carried their protests to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

LABOR COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN BACKS H. R. 2827



Facsimile of letter sent by Congressman William P. Connery, Jr., chairman of the House Committee on Labor, pledging support for H. R. 2827, the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

City Hall Plays Football With the Unemployed At Relief Investigation

The unemployed of New York City were again kicked around yesterday as the Aldermanic committee investigating relief, putting deep into Mayor LaGuardia's territory, voted to turn over their findings on Precinct 7 of the Home Relief Bureau to the Fire Department, Department of Sanitation, Tenement House Department and Health Department.

The bureau, located at 27 Sheriff Street in the lower East Side, was found to be "an absolute fire hazard" by testimony revealed at Monday's session of the committee. A paint factory, on the third floor of the building, added to the fire danger. Turpentine and other inflammable liquids soaked through the floor into the relief office, it was disclosed. The second floor of the building, built to maintain twenty-five persons has in excess of 300 working on it daily.

The same recommendation was also made about Precinct 32, at 179 West 135th Street, Harlem. Photographs were introduced into the testimony Monday showing plaster

(Continued on Page 2)

Communists Call for Support Of Scottsboro March Saturday

The city-wide Scottsboro parade and demonstration to be held in Harlem this Saturday noon, at the call of the National Scottsboro-Herdon Action Committee, was endorsed yesterday by the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party.

The action is called to celebrate the tremendous partial victory achieved by the world-wide mass fight in forcing the United States Supreme Court to agree to review, for the second time, the death verdicts against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.

All members of the Communist Party, all sympathizers, all friends of the Negro people, were urged to mass at 2 p.m. on Saturday at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue, in a call issued by the New York District Committee of the Communist Party in support of the demonstration. The call directs sections and units to mobilize their entire membership and all sympathetic organizations in their territory for the

demonstration. Advance mobilizations are to be carried out in the sections, followed by a mass march to the central demonstration in Harlem.

The District Office of the International Labor Defense has also called on all its branches and affiliated organizations to rally to the demonstration.

"Our partial victory in gaining new hearings for Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris in the United States Supreme Court," the I. L. D. states, "is only the beginning of a real drive to complete victory. Saturday's demonstration is the first step."

"International Labor Defense branches and affiliates are urged to turn out with their banners and placards, and to approach all organizations in their territory to unite in this gigantic city-wide action for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro boys, for the rights and liberation of the oppressed Negro masses."

LENIN RALLY TO BE HELD AT GARDEN

Earl Browder To Speak On Life and Work Of Great Leader

What is the revolutionary way out of the crisis of unemployment, poverty and hunger into which decaying capitalism has driven the toiling Negro and white masses? What is the dictatorship of the proletariat?

These and other fundamental questions in the teachings of Lenin, the great leader of the Russian revolution and teacher of the world working class, will be fully explained at the Lenin Memorial Meeting at Madison Square Garden, next Monday evening, under the auspices of the New York District of the Communist Party.

The entire program of the meeting has been arranged as a tribute to the life and work of Lenin, as well as an answer by New York workers to the recent attacks on the Communist Party and the distortion of the statements of Lenin by the Hearst press, and the attempts of imperialist-supported terrorist bands against the lives of Soviet leaders, as dramatically shown in the cowardly assassination of Sergei Kirov, beloved Bolshevik leader.

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, who is in the Soviet Union at the time of the Kirov assassination, will give his first hand observation on the terrorist plot, as well as discuss the perspectives of struggle for the American working class. James W. Ford, Harlem Section Organizer of the Communist Party, will speak on "Lenin and the Negro." Charles

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. LINKED WITH RACINE TERROR DRIVE

Government Agent Drove Car for Kidnappers of Communist

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 15.—Terrorist attacks on workers and their organizations here during the past two months have been linked by a sensational exposure to the Racine Association of Commerce, American Legion leaders and an agent of the United States Department of Justice.

As a result of these revelations, Nick Bins, 44, Racine gangster and strong-arm man, was arrested in Waukesha in connection with the kidnaping of Sam Herman, Communist organizer. Herman was seized in broad daylight on Dec. 13 in a crowded street in the downtown business section.

His kidnapers flung him into a car and took him "for a ride," with the announced intention of killing him and dumping his body in the river. They demanded to know the whereabouts of John Sekat, another Communist organizer, saying "Sekat is in for the same thing you are going to get." Sekat was recently railroaded to jail on a trumped-up charge.

The linking of the Association of Commerce and other business groups to the reign of terror against the working class, is the dramatic climax to a skillful investigation conducted by members of the Milwaukee branch of the American League Against War and Fascism, an enterprising newspaper reporter, and several liberals.

Bins, the arrested gangster, was trapped into an admission that he had been hired by members of the Association of Commerce to do

Students Will Discuss World Discrimination Strike Action

NEW YORK.—Plans for an international strike of students to take place April 5 will be discussed tonight at the New York School of Education auditorium by members of the student delegation which has just returned from student congress held in Brussels.

The strike plan will be embodied in the general report which the delegation will deliver on the Belgian conference which was attended by 500 students from thirty-eight countries, including anti-fascists from Germany, Austria and Italy, as well as a large group from the Soviet Union.

Serril Gerber, National Student League delegate from California, and Morris Milgrim expelled from City College and delegate from the League For Industrial Democracy, will deliver the main report. Sanford Salender official delegate from New York University, James Morgenthau of Columbia, Lionel Florant, Negro delegate from Howard University, Thomas Russell of North Carolina University, and George Edson of New Hampshire, who comprised the American delegation, will also speak.

MESA Presents Strike Demands in Cleveland

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Demanding graduated increase in wages, observance of seniority rights, more equal distribution of work, and control over discharges, members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America in Trucon Steel voted unanimously for strike unless their demands are met. Out of the 500 workers employed at the plant about 85 per cent are members of the M.E.S.A.

The Saar Decision

NAZI terror in the Saar was the decisive factor in the plebiscite outcome. Now it is running rampant, riding high and wide. The heroic leaders of the anti-fascist united front, Socialists, Communists, and even Catholic priests, are slated for the hell of the concentration camps, torture or death.

The anti-fascist front now exposes before the whole world that the League of Nations' "neutral" troops sent into the Saar to "safeguard" the democratic carrying through of the plebiscite refused to extend the slightest protection to the anti-fascists who were threatened with beatings and reprisals if they did not vote for return to Fascist Germany.

In fact, the foreign troops made themselves scarce at voting time, leaving the field to the Nazi terrorists.

The capitalist press throughout the world, lawing its cue from the Hitler poison propaganda machine, brands the plebiscite outcome as a vote of approval for fascist rule in Germany.

This is a scurrilous lie. The Saar population who for 15 years had been ruptured from their brothers and sisters in Germany, voted—not for fascism, not for the bloody, heinous rule of the Nazi butchers—but for the annexation of the Saar to Germany. Hundreds of thousands in the Saar who hate Hitler with a fierce and relentless bitterness, loved still more the desire to join their brothers in Germany. Tens of thousands voted to join Germany knowing that they would then have to carry on the most bitter struggles, at greater odds, against the fiends who have brought Germany to economic catastrophe, to barbarism, and on the brink of a new imperialist war.

The Saar's inclusion in Germany will bring with it one of the most potent forces now for continuing, in ever sharper forms, under new conditions, the battle for the overthrow of fascism throughout all of Germany.

The issue of the return to Germany in the Saar is now shoved into the background. But the fight against Hitler, against the avalanche of fascist violence, brutality and murder becomes the dominant burning question in the Saar as it is throughout all of Germany.

Now the masses in the Saar will be confronted each day more acutely with, not only the most severe fascist terror, but the misery of fascist rule in the shops, in the factories, mines, and in the trade unions. The living standards of the Saar masses will be forced down. Over 40,000 are slated for forced labor camps. An equal number are marked for the concentration camps. All of the trade union rights won by the Saar masses in long years of struggle will be crumpled and trampled into the dust with the entry of the Nazi hordes.

Every minute brings still more alarming news of the carrying out of the vengeance against the anti-fascist leaders, Max Braun, Socialist leader; Fritz Pfordt, Communist leader, brave fighters against the Nazis in the Saar are threatened with death.

In the United States we must now more than ever energetically rally all anti-fascist forces for the defense of the Socialists, Communists and Catholics who stood true despite threats of reprisal.

Socialists! Can we permit Hitler to bring his rule of death and torture into the Saar without some immediate united front action in the United States against it?

Are we going to let these precious, critical moments go by without immediate response of unified ranks against the Nazi pest now rushing into the Saar?

Let us take immediate action for the defense of all anti-fascist fighters in the Saar!

Let us immediately call joint meetings to demand of the Hitler fiends: Hands off the heroic anti-fascist masses in the Saar!

Strike Impends at Mill Of Avondale Company

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15.—In order to prevent an impending strike in the Avondale Cotton Mill, Donald Comer, the owner, is trying to form a company union.

The workers in this mill now have less pay and more speed-up following the sell-out by Gorman of the general textile strike, and the sentiment for strike is strong.

Men who scabbed during the general strike have joined the company union, which has in all about sixty-five members.

Wilentz and Reilly Suppress Evidence in Hauptmann Trial

By Allen Johnson
FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Attorney General Wilentz stated today that he would not question Abraham Samuelson, Bronx carpenter, concerning the latter's statement that he constructed both the ladder allegedly used in kidnaping the Lindbergh baby and the box which Dr. (Jafie) Condon used to carry the Lindbergh ransom money, although he has known the carpenter's story for months.

Samuelson's affidavit also stated that Hauptmann was accompanied by three accomplices when the Nazi adherent ordered the ladder one week before the Lindbergh baby was kidnaped.

Proves Own Statement
Edward J. Reilly, Hauptmann's chief defense attorney, also declared that he would not use Samuelson's affidavit although it contains the

FRANCE SHUTS OFF ASYLUM FOR VICTIMS

Washington Official Voices Satisfaction on Plebiscite

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PARIS, Jan. 15 (By Wireless).—Braun and Pfordt, the leaders of the united front struggle against Hitler in the Saar Region, told representatives of the foreign press today that "We shall continue the fight. Even here in the Saar the fight will go on. Our defeat shows the impossibility of struggling against fascism within the democratic framework."

The Manchester Guardian correspondent reported that the concentration camp near Neunkirchen was ready. Arrests of Communist and Socialist workers are reported as the Nazis took over control of towns.

The "Liberte," the organ of Tardieu, one of the leaders of the most reactionary section of the French capitalists, wrote that "the plebiscite marked the beginning and not the end of the conflict. The Nazis will now strive to obtain sanction for rearmament. Soon the question of Alsace-Lorraine will come to the fore as Germany works to regain all the territories lost in the war."

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under-Secretary of State William Phillips today voiced the official sentiment of the State Department in commenting on the Saar plebiscite vote. He declared that the result of the election is certainly very satisfactory from the official point of view.

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 15 (By Wireless).—Following instantly upon the official radio announcement by the League of Nations that 90 per cent of the plebiscite had voted for return of the Saar to fascist Germany, Nazi forces let loose a storm of bestial vengeance and terrorism that left all observers and correspondents here aghast.

Terrorism and intimidation, which numerous reporters of the world's news agencies admit the League's armies and police did not lift a finger to prevent during the voting, now rule over the Saar.

Refusing asylum to the tens of thousands of anti-fascists, the French government has closed the frontier and trapped the helpless victims within the sinister rule of the gallows and the concentration camp. Here in Saarbruecken weeping and frightened women, children, crying for protection, continue to swarm the Socialist headquarters. "The police are in the hands of the Nazis and we cannot depend on them" was the story everywhere.

The promises of Herman Roehling, Saar industrialist, "to settle" with the enemies of Hitler, is bearing terrible fruit. The horde of Storm Troopers and Gestapo-Secret Police—agents, who no longer need their flimsy disguise, are seizing and imprisoning all members of the United Front of Socialists and Communists upon whom they can lay their hands. Suspected of being sympathetic towards the heroic struggle for the status quo, 120 of the Saar police force were arrested. Nothing more has been heard of them.

Leaders Stand Solid
By late afternoon the center of the United Front, the only place of refuge in the entire Saar territory, was besieged by exulting fascists, out for blood. Communist and Socialist leaders were resolute in their determination never to leave the Saar while the anti-fascist masses were so dangerously beset.

Although official authority to take over the Saar will not be ceded by the League for at least a week, and despite the appalling violence to be seen everywhere, the imperialist directors of the international

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

TRADE UNIONS BACK SUGAR'S CANDIDACY FOR DETROIT COURT

Labor Attorney Takes Up Fight of Two Negro Workers Sentenced by Judge of Recorder's Court, His Opponent in Elections

By A. B. Magill

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—"Ninety days each in the House of Correction."

Judge John V. (Vicious) Brennan of Recorder's Court snapped the words out. The two Negro defendants looked bewildered as they were led away to jail. Ninety days because they were walking in the street and a cop decided to pick them up! Not in chain-gang-ridden Georgia or Florida, but in "dynamic Detroit," the classic city of the "American standard of living" with all that it implies. The official charge: "vagrancy."

It was all in the day's work for Judge Brennan, and the whole business only took a couple of minutes. He—and not only he—had handed out similar sentences before for similar "crimes." It was really quite simple.

But this time it was not as simple as Judge Brennan thought. A labor attorney, Maurice Sugar, got wind of it. He has offered his services to the two Negro workers without charge, is appealing the case and demanding a new trial. The International Labor Defense is also taking action and is preparing to organize mass protest to back up Sugar's fight for a new trial.



MAURICE SUGAR

Labor Candidate

Sugar, who is one of the foremost labor attorneys in the country, is now a candidate for the very office which Brennan holds—Judge of Recorder's Court. Brennan himself is running for re-election. Eighteen candidates are to be chosen in the primaries in March, with nine to be elected in the final election in April. Sugar's candidacy is probably unique in the entire country in that he has been endorsed by every section of the labor movement, from the Detroit Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) to the Communist Party. Among the many other organizations that are supporting him are two independent unions of highly skilled workers in the automobile industry, the Mechanics Educational Society of America and the Society of Designing Engineers.

Who is candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court in Detroit.

The Detroit Federation of Labor, the Mechanics Educational Society, the Society of Designing Engineers, the Communist Party, and other labor groups have endorsed his candidacy.

U. S. Agent Aided Reign of Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

Defended James Victory

Sugar is an outstanding fighter for the rights of the Negro masses and was the attorney last summer in the famous frame-up of James Victory, Negro worker who was accused of attacking and slaying a white woman. Through Sugar's brilliant exposure of the frame-up, backed by the mass protest organized by the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, Victory was saved from life imprisonment and declared not guilty.

away with Herman and other working class leaders, when George Wilbur, member of a prominent Waukegan family, invited Bins to Waukegan on the pretext that his "uncle" was having labor trouble in his "plant" and wanted a certain "agitator" put out of the way.

Wilbur, who is a member of the League Against War and Fascism, had another member, Robert Berberich, play the part of his "uncle." He also had a reporter from the Milwaukee Journal sit in on the conference with Bins.

Bins, asked if he could handle the "job," boasted that he had taken part in the kidnaping of Herman, had pummeled the working class leader, and later threw rocks in the windows of bondsmen who had furnished bond for Herman, following one of his frequent arrests.

Wilbur expressed some worry about the business of disposing of the mythical "agitator" in the "uncle's plant." Bins assured him there was nothing to worry about as he was working with the authorities.

"There is absolutely nothing to worry about. You're fully protected. I work with the authorities in Racine."

"I'd take him when he least expects it, in the daytime. I learned a lesson in Racine. The boys told me to get Herman at night. I must have waited fifty hours for him at 534. I can't remember the street. Packard Avenue, I guess, where he gets his relief. I went back to the chamber office and I said, 'You're crazy and I'm crazier still to wait around at night freezing my feet off. Why don't you let me take him in the daytime?' They said okay, and next morning at 11 a. m. I took him."

U. S. Agent Drove Kidnap Car

"I had 50 cars at my disposal. One car agency is 100 per cent okay, he let me have any car I wanted. The fellow that drove for me was a department of justice agent working out of the Chicago office. He's getting a list of Communists and things like that."

Bins then told in detail how he had broken up the Communist Party headquarters at Racine, and of being instructed by persons in the office of the Association of Commerce to "take care" of the bondsmen who had furnished bail for Herman. He also boasted that he had been invited to go to Milwaukee and "get" Morris Childs, district organizer of the Communist Party. "I waited for that so and so all day at the Medford hotel," Bins said, "started calling him on the phone at 8 a. m., one Sunday and kept it up all day, but couldn't get in touch with him."

"Will you try again?" he was asked.

I. Amter Will Address Lenin Rally in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, will be the chief speaker at the mass meeting Sunday, Jan. 20, in honor of the 11th anniversary of Lenin's death. The mass meeting will be held at 2 p. m. at Arena Gardens, Woodward Avenue and Hendrie Street. An elaborate program is being arranged for the occasion, in which the John Reed Club, the Freiheit Gesangs Verein and other organizations will participate.

Don't allow your copy of the Daily Worker to lie around the house. Leave it on the subway or street-car or give it to someone else.

Shoe Strikers Flay Policies Of S.P. Paper

Resolution Condemns Strikebreaking Role Of Daily Forward

SUMMIT, N. J., Jan. 15.—The strikebreaking activities of the Jewish Daily Forward were once more brought to light yesterday.

The readers of this organ of the right wing of the Socialist Party among the striking workers of the Peifer Brothers Slipper Company adopted a resolution condemning it. The 175 employees of the company are now in the eighth week of strike under the leadership of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, after the owners moved their shop from New York in order to escape the agreement they had with the union and to operate under sweat shop conditions.

The indignation of the strikers, the members of the U. S. L. W. U. and the rank and file of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, A. F. of L., was aroused by the strikebreaking actions of Mike Tesoro and C. E. Danner, officials of the A. F. of L. union.

In spite of the claims of the Forward to be a "Socialist" and workers' paper, it proved to be the only newspaper, approached by the strikers, that refused to publish news of the strike and the resolution of protest adopted by the strikers against the actions of the officials of the B. S. W. U. The resolution in question appeared in the Daily Worker on Wednesday, Jan. 9.

This action of the Forward exposed its true character, as strikebreaker, before its own readers among the strikers, who adopted the following resolution: "We, the strikers of Peifer Brothers Slipper Company shop and readers of the Jewish Daily Forward condemn the action of the Forward in refusing to print the announcements of our strike and the resolution of our crew condemning the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, A. F. of L., for their attempt to aid the bosses in breaking our strike."

"Our resolution has been accepted and published by all newspapers that we have approached."

"The Jewish Daily Forward, the so-called workers papers, was the only newspaper that refused to give us any aid to win our strike."

Like most labor frame-ups this one is crude and only thinly disguised but it didn't prevent the judge from charging the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty.

Anderson will tell a detailed story of the frame-up and of the heroic general textile strike which preceded it before a mass meeting to-night at 8 West Twenty-Ninth Street. Yesterday he discussed the trial in leisurely, emotionless tones though he is fully aware of the danger which faces him and his

Nazi Terror Engulfs Saar

(Continued from Page 1)

"peace" army are more than indifferent to what is going on. They are actually aiding the illegal setting up of Hitler's power. Not only member of the international police force was allowed to stir in defense of supporters of the status quo while they were being beaten and intimidated during the plebiscite—and at this moment Major Hennessey, chief of the international police, is concluding his arrest of sixty policemen stationed here on the Nazi-inspired band that they were part of a Socialist force preparing a revolution! On learning of the shameful fascist activity of League deputies, Herr Ritter and Machiz, the former a one-time Socialist deputy in the German Reichstag, resigned as officers of the Saar police.

In forwarding the plebiscite results to the conservative French paper, Journal des Nations, a special correspondent wrote in high indignation: "The Plebiscite Commission had guaranteed the people of the Saar a secret vote. Yet the freedom of a secret vote was completely lacking. German propaganda poured across the border through radio broadcasts and unlimited funds were provided for the publication of placards and leaflets. On the other hand the persecuted United Front of Communists and Socialists issued only a few newspapers. It required a heroic spirit indeed, to issue such a fighting paper such as they had."

In the light of such a situation the population of the Saar was never correctly informed concerning many things. They did not know, for instance, that a vote for the status quo did not mean a final separation from Germany—and the reason they did not know was that a second plebiscite was deliberately presented by the Nazis as impossible. They did not know that at the last minute the Vatican, through the bishops of Trier and Speyer, acknowledged the road to the status quo, a fact which the population could have learned only through the Social-Democratic and Communist press. At the last fraudulent maneuvers and false reports did not fall the Nazis, THE SAAR VOTED UNDER TERROR."

Hot upon the heels of its challenge to Cleveland, the Chicago District of the Communist Party yesterday issued its plan of work in the Daily Worker circulation and subscription campaign.

Thirty delegates from Communist Party units and Chicago working class organizations have accepted the plan. Chicago's quota in the drive is 1,500 daily subs and 2,250 Saturday subs.

"We must spur the Chicago working class into immediate action," the District resolution declared.

"Especially now, when all the forces of reaction are bearing expression in the Hearst press. The

IMPERIALIST "PEACE" ARMY IN SAAR



Troops of the international army in the Saar were openly known as favoring the fascists. They refused to interfere as the Nazi "Deutsche Front" without hindrance terrorized the Saar workers into voting for the return of the territory to Hitler.

Carolina Union Leader To Tell of Frame-up By Textile Mill Bosses

"Slim" John A. Anderson, former president of the Piedmont Council of the United Textile Workers Union of North Carolina, is in town today to rouse organized labor for a fight.

Anderson and five other textile workers who were active in Burlington, N. C., during the general strike were recently sentenced to terms of imprisonment totalling fifty-seven years on charges of conspiracy to dynamite the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill. The fight for which Anderson, with the help of organized labor hopes to arouse New York workers is a fight to smash this obvious frame-up.

Like most labor frame-ups this one is crude and only thinly disguised but it didn't prevent the judge from charging the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. Anderson will tell a detailed story of the frame-up and of the heroic general textile strike which preceded it before a mass meeting to-night at 8 West Twenty-Ninth Street. Yesterday he discussed the trial in leisurely, emotionless tones though he is fully aware of the danger which faces him and his

To Hold Lenin Rally at Garden

(Continued from Page 1)

Krumbein will be chairman. There will be only two speakers. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m. and adjourn at 10:30. Reserved seats at \$1.00 and 40 cents may still be obtained at the District Office of the Communist Party, 50 E. 13th Street.

More Meetings

Lenin Memorial meetings throughout the country include the following: Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 19, at 7:30 p. m., Central Auditorium. William Weinstein, speaker. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18, at 8 p. m., Market Arena, 45th and Market Sts. Speakers, Earl Browder and Manning Johnson. Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 19, at 8 p. m., Pylthian Temple, Wylie Ave. Speakers, Ben Careathers and Jack Johnstone. New Britain, Conn., Jan. 20 at 8 p. m., William Taylor, speaker. Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, at 8 p. m., 113 Dudley St. (Roxbury). Speaker, Mother Bloor. Providence, R. I., Jan. 20, at 8 p. m., Swedish Workingmen's Hall, 59 Chestnut St., Mother Bloor. Worcester, Mass., Jan. 20, at 8 p. m., A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull Street, Mother Bloor. New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 20, at 8 p. m., 11 Northend St., Edward Stevens. Peabody, Mass., Jan. 22, at 8 p. m., 11 Northend St., Edward Stevens. Maynard, Mass., Jan. 20, at 7:30 p. m., Russian Hall, 20 Powder Mill Road, Joseph Day. New Bedford, Jan. 20, at 8 p. m., North End, Sam Winn.

Chicago Issues Plan of Work in 'Daily' Campaign

Hot upon the heels of its challenge to Cleveland, the Chicago District of the Communist Party yesterday issued its plan of work in the Daily Worker circulation and subscription campaign.

Thirty delegates from Communist Party units and Chicago working class organizations have accepted the plan. Chicago's quota in the drive is 1,500 daily subs and 2,250 Saturday subs.

"We must spur the Chicago working class into immediate action," the District resolution declared.

"Especially now, when all the forces of reaction are bearing expression in the Hearst press. The

Detroit AF of L Auto Unions Call Parley

Unions Condemn Denial Of Autonomy Rights By Top Leaders

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—Local unions of the United Automobile Workers (A. F. of L.) have issued a call for a conference of all auto local unions to take place in Detroit, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The conference call is signed by eighteen delegates of local unions, representing the White Motor, Fisher Body, Hupmobile, Murray Ohio, Bender Body and National Carbon locals of the United Automobile Workers.

The call for the conference quotes and condemns the resolutions passed by the last A. F. of L. convention which declares that "The A. F. of L. shall for a provisional period direct the policy, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers" of the auto workers and other newly organized internationals.

"We feel that the auto worker is just as intelligent and capable of electing his own officers, fixing his own policies, administering his own business, and handling his own finances as are the other workers in any other National or International union," says the conference call.

The resolution of the A. F. of L. is termed "a denial of the most elementary rights guaranteed to us in law and custom. We claim the right to fix our own policies, and administer our own business, based up on the widest possible democracy."

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is composed mostly of heads of craft unions, the local unions point out. The call favors vigorous struggle against the miserable conditions now prevailing in the industry, and condemns the do-nothing, no-strike policy of Green.

All auto local unions are asked to elect delegates to the Jan. 26 conference to discuss these problems.

Wilentz and Reilly Suppress Evidence

(Continued from Page 1)

and intimate friend of Hauptmann's. Nothing better than Reilly's maneuver to fasten the crime on Fisch and use him as his main support can be brought to exemplify the stupidity, from the point of view of their own interest, of the capitalist politicians and newspaper publishers, who jumped into the Hauptmann trial head first and with their eyes closed.

Trying to Keep Issues Hidden

When the trial opened, it appeared that they would be able to maintain the fiction that Hauptmann was the only criminal involved in the kidnaping and murder. But as time went on they began to realize that the disclosures they had from the very day of kidnaping two years ago until and even after the arrest of Hauptmann, and which they have been desperately trying to keep hidden since the trial began, could not forever be suppressed.

Today it can be said without any possible basis for contradiction that the capitalist politicians and newspapers both are heartily sick over the fact that they ever began to make a Roman holiday of the trial. They have been playing with dynamite in this trial and they realize it. The conviction that Hauptmann is not the only one guilty in the kidnaping and murder, and that both the Prosecution and defense attorneys know it and are suppressing evidence that would involve well-known figures in the crime, is so strong among newspapermen here that some of their viewpoint is seeping into their accounts of the trial notwithstanding the danger to the Lindbergh myth which their intimations carry.

Reilly's Fish Story

Reilly's intention to try to link Fisch to the crime and his intended use of Uhlig is a case in point. Both District Attorney Foley of the Bronx and Hauptmann himself, according to Wilentz, have expected the latter. Moreover, the very newspapers which today gravely argue over the merit of the latest statement by Uhlig that Fisch gave Hauptmann the money which was found on the latter at the time of his arrest recently published statements by Uhlig that Fisch could not have given any money to Hauptmann.

The proceedings inside the courtroom here are as dull as the facts which are not being divulged are interesting and important. How long the barrage of silence which the press and politicians are laying around the significant facts will last, will depend on many factors, not all of which can be discussed as yet. The case may break wide open suddenly, or it may collapse into oblivion just as quickly.

Finished with your Daily Worker? Leave it on your street-car seat for someone else to read.

MAYOR 'RESTORED' THE CITY'S CREDIT BY TAXING MASSES

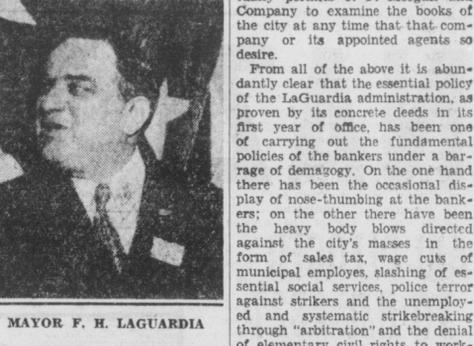
Cements Unholy Alliance With Right Wing in Socialist Party—United Front of Workers May Effect Local Labor Party Tickets

By Simon W. Gerson

(This is the third and last of a series of articles on the first year of the Fusion administration in New York. The first two articles appeared on Saturday, Jan. 12 and Monday, Jan. 14.)

NEW YORK CITY now has a commanding position in municipal credit.

Thus spoke Mayor LaGuardia in his radio broadcast on Jan. 10, detailing the history of the first year of his administration.



MAYOR F. H. LAGUARDIA

It is, of course, true that city bonds, which had been from 79.5 to 98.5 cents on the dollar, rose to 93.5 to 105.5. Strange to say, however, this caused no flutter in the hearts of the workers of New York City. The crowds of relief clients in the Home Relief Bureaus and their families in the firetrap tenements failed to stand up and cheer. Wall Street undoubtedly appreciated it; Mulberry Street somehow didn't get the point.

This has been fundamental to the entire LaGuardia regime: the "reconstruction" of the city's credit at the expense of the broad masses of the city's population. In plain language, it has meant payless furloughs and wage cuts for municipal employees, cutting down of essential social services, the passage of the sales tax—all this in order to meet the payments of interest to the bankers.

What this means in practice was shown dramatically by events within the relief administration. Police terror against the unemployed at the relief bureaus was a common occurrence. Discharge of competent relief workers who were active in organizing the Home Relief Bureau Employees Association and publicly opposed the use of police against the unemployed became an established policy of the LaGuardia-Hodson relief administration.

Words and Deeds to Negroes

The Negro masses were given many and large promises when the Mayor was candidate. LaGuardia considered it the better part of valor, however, to ignore this question in his radio speech. And for a good reason: thousands of Negroes in New York are disgusted with the Jim-Crow policy of the administration, a policy covered by the slimmest of evasions.

The case of the Queens County General Hospital leaps to mind. Negro physicians, supported by many white workers' organizations, demanded that a number of Negro doctors be placed on the staff of the new Queens hospital. They have consistently been given the run-around by the administration.

The Mayor is quite alert to the growing disillusion with himself. He is therefore pushing forward a series of new proposals. He has now become the "champion of the people" against the "vested interests, the utilities." He will force the reduction of rates. He will build a municipal power station. Or so he says.

The Mayor demands a low rate of credit on Federal money loaned the city. Boldly he demands unemployment insurance... when he is far away from New York and has a national scouting board. (Here he refused to see a delegation of New York workers who came asking the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, known as H. R. 2827 in the present session of Congress.)

The "Socialistic Playing"

We do not intend to go into a long discussion of the spurious type of "municipal socialism" of which LaGuardia is an advocate. The Daily Worker will discuss these specific proposals more at length on some future occasion. How "socialistic" these proposals are we will let The New York Times say. That staid organ of finance capital, writing under the heading, "One Year of Fusion," said editorially (Jan. 2, 1935):

"He [LaGuardia] seems always to want to have in hand some socialistic playing or other. Just now it is a municipal power plant."

A dangerous radical, indeed, this man LaGuardia! He must have a "socialistic playing," some "socialistic" rattle to distract the attention of the masses.

This, of course, is just a mere whim and is understandable in a politician who seeks to get back into the national political arena in these parlous times. The Times' editorial, if nothing else, is understanding. LaGuardia may need a playing, but when it comes to the banker, he lays it on the line. We quote: "It is much to his [LaGuardia's] credit that he has stood faithfully by the agreement between the city and the bankers, made before he took office, and thus done everything in his power to keep the credit high."

The bankers' agreement, in case you didn't know, practically put the city in hook to the banker. It actually permits J. P. Morgan and Company to examine the books of the city at any time that that company or its appointed agents so desire.

From all of the above it is abundantly clear that the essential policy of the LaGuardia administration, as proven by its concrete deeds in its first year of office, has been one of carrying out the fundamental policies of the bankers under a barrage of democracy. On the one hand there has been the occasional display of nose-thumbing at the bankers; on the other there have been against the city's masses in the form of sales tax, wage cuts of municipal employes, slashing of essential services, police terror against strikers and the unemployed and systematic strikebreaking through "arbitration" and the denial of elementary civil rights to workers on divers occasions.

LaGuardia and the S.P. Right Wing But all of this would have met with far greater resistance from the ranks of the labor movement in New York were there not a new element in the situation. That new factor was the systematic support rendered the LaGuardia administration by the right wing of the Socialist Party and the official leaders of the American Federation of Labor in New York.

It is common knowledge that LaGuardia has had the closest relations with the right wing crowd in the S.P. For years he was known as a "labor lawyer." He has even been picketed with workers during strikes. He has "fought" injunctions and spoken against the sales tax. Within the garment industry, and particularly among the Italian clothing workers, he was a power. Prior to his election LaGuardia got the support of the City Affairs Committee, dominated by Socialists and liberals. Paul Blanshard, "militant" Socialist and executive secretary of the City Affairs Committee, threw overboard his Socialist convictions, such as they were, and climbed aboard the LaGuardia bandwagon. He wanted to play "one of those" Blanshard explained. One of those who went into real politics with a vengeance, writing most of LaGuardia's nice, pro-labor speeches, it is said. Along with Blanshard came a number of lesser lights in the S.P.—Henry J. Rosner, Beatrice Mayer and others.

Within the Socialist Party, sharp differences between the fundamentally middle-class right wing and the left wing proletarian elements began to assert themselves. The right wing began to gravitate sharply towards LaGuardia, a more or less "natural" political affinity. The relations that had been illicit became open. Panken, Vladek and Block became parts of the municipal apparatus, appointed by the Mayor. LaGuardia, gushed Abraham Cahan, big gun of the Socialist right wing, "one of our own."

This rapprochement of the right wing of the S.P. and LaGuardia became more apparent after the Fusion candidate for City Controller, Joseph D. Goldrick, was defeated by the Tammany nominee, Frank J. Taylor, in the recent elections.

Acutely conscious of the strong third party developments in the country, the Mayor is grouping around himself, locally and nationally, a number of forces. His speeches in the West in support of the Progressives, the LaFollette brothers, his close relations with the pseudo-progressives like Senator Nye in Washington, all of these are intimately related and indicate the direction in which the Little Flower is travelling. He is widely and in a most circuitous fashion.

Unity Can Defeat Bankers, La Guardia For the workers of New York, this political development poses a number of tasks. In the space of this article it is impossible to go into this question more fully. However, this can be said: the growth of the united struggles of the workers and small tax-payers of the city will be the main factor in the political resistance to the LaGuardia-banker policies. Toward the creation of this united front the Communist Party is bending its energies.

Whether a united front of Socialists, Communists, trade unionists, members of unemployed and neighborhood organizations will be formed that will find its reflections in local Labor Party or Workers' Tickets in the Fall Aldermanic elections is as yet hard to say. The Communist Party would, however, welcome such a development. In a number of working class neighborhoods in the city—Brownsville, Ridgewood, the lower East Side—such a situation is entirely within the realms of possibility.

A united front—on the industrial and political fronts—built up on the basis of the workers' mass organizations will be a tremendous factor in the fight against the unholy, anti-labor alliance of the right wing of the Socialist Party and the banker-LaGuardia administration.

Leader Outlines New Steps In Fight for Workers' Bill

Pressure Beginning To Tell on Government Says Benjamin

By Herbert Benjamin
Executive Secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for the Workers' Bill

The 2,500 delegates who came to Washington from every part of the United States for the National Congress provided living proof that genuine unemployment and social insurance has become the pressing need and the consciously expressed demand of many millions.

Every section of the toiling population, the workers of all industries, the farmers and agricultural workers, the masses of the cities and rural communities, the workers of all professions and occupations, were represented by large groups of delegates. Even more important as indicating the representative character of the Congress is the analysis of the political composition of the delegates and the organizations they represented.

Six hundred sixty-one delegates from 306 locals and central bodies of the American Federation of Labor testified by their presence and through their spokesmen to the fact that the demand for insurance as called for in the Workers' Bill cannot be smothered by the opposition of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor. Similarly, delegates from every type of unemployed organization and directly from locals of the socialist and other political parties, proved that the masses are prepared to sweep aside all obstacles to united action for vital needs and issues.

Of great significance is the complete unity of purpose and program which this congress reflected. Although the call for the congress did not commit those to whom it was addressed to support any specific measure, the delegates unanimously approved the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827) as the basic and central item of their program. This proves that the Workers' Bill has become the expressed program of all who need and all who favor genuine social insurance as against the various schemes brought forward by the government and other sponsors of capitalist "relief" and reserve plans. The unity achieved at the congress is, therefore, a unity for struggle against the capitalist program which seeks to safeguard the profits of the few at the expense of the living standards of the masses. This means a unity of the working class supported by the farmers, the professionals and even large sections for the small-business masses for struggle against the program of the capitalist ruling class.

Not only in that it served to assemble the forces that seek enactment of genuine social insurance provisions, but in the effective use made of this great assembly, the Congress represents a tremendous achievement. The contributions made by the many delegates in their speeches and in the resolutions adopted by the various sessions provide material of the greatest value for the further work and struggle. The reports and speeches, especially those of Mary van Kleeck, T. Arnold Hill and others, served to arm the entire movement with valuable facts and arguments. The masterful address of Earl Browder served not only to dissipate the antagonism which enemies of the united front seek to develop by means of vicious anti-Communist propaganda but raised

THEY DEMAND INSURANCE



A demonstration of unemployed workers backing the demand for unemployment and social insurance.

before the delegates and through them before the working class of the United States a clear perspective for a further and broader united front of struggle. The great ovation which followed this address brought 133 Democrats, thirty-eight Republicans and fifty-three Socialists to their feet along with the unaffiliated and the Communist Party members in the great body of delegates. Finally, the Congress produced a program and plan of action which can serve to extend the united front and effectively advance the fight for the Workers' Bill and all other measures to defend and improve the standards of the masses.

Some Weaknesses
Undoubtedly there were some organizational weaknesses and shortcomings. It was impossible to crowd into the two days sessions all the many conferences and sub-sections which were planned and proposed. Difficulties connected with the housing and feeding of delegates caused loss of some valuable time. Many who might have made valuable contributions were unable to secure the opportunity to speak. Inadequate technical staff prevented prompt circulation of documents and made it possible for a few irresponsible and otherwise insignificant disrupters of the Lovestone clique to create some disorder. But the unity and determination which permeated the Congress and the enthusiasm generated by its political success created such a broad sweep and mighty power, that the technical shortcomings and the resultant inconveniences were hardly noticed. The primary and immediate aims of the congress were splendidly achieved. The preparations for the congress served to bring into the movement and struggle for social insurance many tens of thousands who heretofore were not reached. In the process of preparation and through the congress, the whole movement was stimulated, enlarged, enriched and consolidated. The power of this movement is therefore multiplied and increased.

This is felt and realized not only by the organizations and masses who are already part of this movement. It was and is felt by all enemies of the movement and all who have heretofore been indifferent to the demand for enactment of the Workers' Bill.

Press Suppressed News
Even the organized policy of suppression which was carried out by the general capitalist press in line with Roosevelt's system of press censorship could not conceal the import of this great congress. Practically every member of the United States Congress and every department of the Federal government felt the direct pressure of this great mass action. The scores of delegates that swept aside bureaucratic barriers, found their way into the offices of the President, the members of his Cabinet, his bureaus and departments. The lobbyists of Congress were crowded with groups of delegates who cornered the so-called representatives of the people and impressed upon them their vigorous protests and demands. Thus the temper and the determination to struggle which prompted the election of delegates, was effectively communicated to those who hope to escape the demands of the masses in the insulated isolation of Washington.

It is seldom that the effects of such actions become immediately

UMWA Locals Hear Reports On H. R. 2827

Birmingham Miners Hail Plea for Unity of White and Negro

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15.—A representative of the Arrangements Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance spoke in the Wyland and the Edge-water locals of the United Mine Workers last week. Both unions, with a membership of between 500 and 600 workers present, heartily agreed with the principles of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and would have sent delegates to Washington had they been able to raise funds.

These two unions are in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and are most important U. M. W. A. locals in the state. Both of these locals are keeping their membership together very well in spite of the shut down. This is because the leadership of the unions is militant.

The committee representative stressed the quest of the Negro and white workers sticking together in the unions. It was pointed out that the bosses are keeping the living standard of the Negro workers down and that this lowers the living standard of the white workers. As long as the white and Negro workers get equal pay for equal work and equal relief, the bosses will not have any way to discriminate and the united working class force can get a higher standard of living for themselves. The workers cheered this part of the talk, especially the white miners, who realize the necessity of unity.

The workers are preparing for struggles in the near future and they say that it will not be like the last strike. This time they are going to kick out the fakers and run the strike the way they think it should be run. They don't plan on letting the bosses get in to the mines at all and they are going to have a mass picket line that will stop the scabs before they get started.

Trades Council In Mobile Acts On Social Bill

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 15.—The Central Trades Council here unanimously endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827), at its last regular meeting.

The Workers' Bill was introduced to the Central Trades Council by its president, William Doyle, who pointed out that William Green, president of the A. F. of L., had issued orders to all A. F. of L. locals that this was a "Communist Bill" and was not endorsed by the top leadership of the A. F. of L.

Other delegates to the Council took the floor and pointed out the differences between the various measures which parade under the name of unemployment insurance and showed that the Workers' Bill was the only measure that could receive the support of the working class. After a thorough discussion, a motion was made for endorsement. The vote was unanimous for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Committees Must Meet
The local sponsoring committees together with the returned delegates must immediately constitute a permanent local "Joint Action Committee for the Workers' Bill." These committees will work under the direction of the National Joint Action Committee which was elected by the congress. They will co-ordinate the activities of the various organizations and groups in the various fields within their localities. They will be the laborers through which the plan of action adopted by the congress can be carried out.

The National Action Committee is already applying itself to the next phase of our work and struggle. Preparations are being made to issue in printed form the reports and proceedings of the National Congress. These can be effectively used to bring the work and decisions of the congress to the attention of the broadest masses. Steps to prepare for the hearings before the Committee on Labor; for wide distribution of millions of copies of H. R. 2827; for a broad endorsement campaign; for a campaign to secure the affiliation of every possible interested group and organization and for mass demonstrations and struggles in support of our program are now being taken by the National Committee. Details of all these plans will be communicated to local committees and to delegates.

The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance was a great achievement in the development of a united front of struggle for a greater measure of economic security. The entire movement and the organizations that worked to make this congress possible have been strengthened in the course of this. But the Congress was not an end in itself. It was a means to an end. We must now make clear to all concerned that the Congress is over but our fight for the Workers' Bill is now beginning in all earnestness.

War Department Ready To Use Auto Plants For War Equipment

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—Positive proof that the United States War Department has made arrangements to convert automobile factories into plants manufacturing war equipment is contained in the following passage from the Monthly Digest of November 1934 of the chief of the Air Corps:

"A conference was held with the Detroit Quartermaster Procurement Planning representative in regard to the utilization of the Briggs or Murray Body Corporation by the Air Corps for the production of airplanes. It was learned that schedules have been placed with both of these facilities which will require their entire productive capacity, and it is not believed possible for the quartermaster to relinquish either of these facilities in exchange for some other Air Corps facility."

A REFLECTION ON THE NEW YEAR



—EVERY YEAR THOSE STONES ARE SET HIGHER.—(From Pravda).

Hearst Drives Forward For a War of Plunder Against the Soviets

"Tremendous Power of Hearst Publications Seeks To Create Situation for War," Communist District Organizer Says

By Charles Krumbein
New York District Organizer, Communist Party

All the yellow newspaper magnates such as Hearst dot on brutal murders, filthy scandals and bloody war. Every murder, scandal and war means a tremendous increase in circulation for these gentlemen, and therewith a huge rise in profits. That is how Roosevelt's dearly-beloved profit system works in the newspaper field.

In this respect, the newspaper kings have the same interests as the munitions manufacturers. Between du Pont, who is arming for and provoking wars, spreading corruption and bribes in every continent, and Mr. Hearst (both of whose profits increase with war) there is no essential difference. Hearst, the producer of reactionary, dirty anti-workingclass campaigns, which he peddles as "public opinion" does not even wait for a "favorable" moment for war, but he strives with the tremendous might of his newspapers, magazines, radio stations, as best he can, to create the situation for war, to incite war.

Hearst's campaign against the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the United States, which he stated with the greatest ferocity after his return from Fascist Germany and which reached a high point after the assassination of Comrade Kirov, is a conscious preparation for a moral atmosphere for war against the Union of Socialist Workers Republics.

"Impossible! The United States which just such a short time ago recognized the Soviet Union is not now going to make a war against the Soviet Union," some people will answer. Some others will incredulously add: "In the present situation, with tremendous increase of imperialist contradictions between the United States and Japan, for example, is not the Soviet Union a sort of 'natural ally' of the United States?"

The question is quite different than pictured in the heads of these good people. It is true that the "well-intentioned" Roosevelt government, so highly lauded by the liberals of the "Nation" and "New Republic," is involved in a very aggressive imperialist policy against Japanese imperialism. This government has started a struggle with the equally aggressive Japanese imperialists on many diplomatic fields, a naval race, etc.—a policy that will inevitably lead to a war if not prevented by the toilers. The pre-war competition between England and Germany is being here repeated to a wider extent. And the "liberal" Roosevelt regime, the regime of the New Deal, is preparing consciously for the very old deal of a new imperialist war, for the domination of the Chinese markets. About these facts there are not the slightest doubts.

But from this it follows by no means that the Soviet Union is considered by the American capitalists as their "natural ally."

On the contrary. As the imperialist contradictions between Japanese and American imperialism mount, at the same time, the tendency increases among the American exploiters, or at least among certain important and decisive sections, to do everything to encourage and provoke an attack by Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union.

The American capitalists are not yet thoroughly prepared for a war against Japanese imperialism. They feel they must build more warships, naval bases, airplanes, that they must make further diplomatic preparations and clarify their relations toward the British imperialists. There's capitalists reason in this manner.

If in the meantime, Japanese imperialism were to attack the workers' fatherland, that would mean a tremendous weakening of the Japanese imperialists, which they hope could be used to advantage of the American robbers in China. If, at the same time, the Soviet Union were to be weakened, or perhaps as capitalist "optimists" hope, the Soviet Union would even be destroyed, then from their viewpoint, two birds could be killed with one stone. Then the American imperialists would not only have at their mercy the vast Chinese markets, but could

STEEL BOARD BALKS AS DUQUESNE MEN PUSH UNION VOTE

Refuses To Force Vote on Union Representation On Pretext That Outcome of Court Action By Carnegie Company Must Be Awaited

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 15.—Answering the query of the Duquesne Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.), whether an election would or would not be held in the Duquesne plant of Carnegie Steel Company, the National Steel Labor Board has clearly indicated its intention of making another Weirton case out of Duquesne.

A wire sent last Monday to the board demanded a yes or no answer. A reply received four days later stated that no further action will be taken by the board pending action by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals on the company union's petition for a review of the election order.

Charlton Ogburn, attorney for the Amalgamated Association, also gives his support and that of the international officers to the stalling of the Labor Board, having notified the Duquesne workers that, in effect, he and Mike Tighe, Amalgamated Association president, will hold hands and await a court decision while the steel workers continue to starve and suffer discrimination.

With the gracious cooperation of the Steel Labor Board, the United States Steel Corporation barons have used the recognized status of the company union, achieved through Messrs. Green's and Tighe's blocking of a strike last spring, to checkmate the election.

Meanwhile, in the Duquesne mill, the company goes merrily on its way, strengthening the company union's position. New workers are being hired to pad the payrolls in the highly improbable event of a government election.

Company rumors are flying to the effect that the mill will reach a ninety per cent production level in two months; that the only thing holding back the resumption of full production schedules is the Amalgamated.

Workers Not Fooled
Not fooled in the least by any of this, the workers of Duquesne are going about the business of gathering pay envelopes to be used in making up a list of qualified voters for an election. When this is completed, the Labor Board will be invited to supervise an honest election; if they refuse the workers intend to go through with the election themselves.

The Duquesne lodge has issued a leaflet in answer to a lynch-incentive editorial against all "reds" which appeared in the Duquesne Times, mouthpiece of Mayor Crawford, Carnegie Steel puppet. Above the reprint of a Hearst editorial calling for the imprisonment and deportation of all "native born and alien Reds," the Times editor, one Wm. J. Flicer, had run the following:

Editor's Note.—The following article should be published in every loyal newspaper in the United States and if results are not favorable communities should adopt the same method that for a time was in vogue in the early history of California. There are plenty of vacant trees and hemp these days can readily be produced.

"Who are these 'Communists,' says the union leaflet. 'They are the same honest workers who slave away year after year in the mills. As long as they submit to low wages, the speed-up, miserable working conditions—they are all right, according to the bosses. But as soon as they organize and pledge themselves to the struggle to better their conditions—then they are 'Reds,' 'Communists,' and the company wants them run out of town or hung from the nearest vacant tree.'"

The leaflet then quotes the demands of the workers, drawn up at the fifty-ninth convention: One dollar an hour, the six-hour day, the five-day week, no discrimination against Negro workers, abolition of all wage differentials, enforcement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827).

The National Steel Board rendered its "no-further-action" decision in Duquesne simultaneously with an official whitewashing of the terrorist tactics of Alquiappa workers by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation.

The company is absolved of any connection with the thugery of their roving deputies by the board's ruling:

"Certain acts of espionage occurred on the part of certain special police employed by the corporation as guards, against certain Amalgamated Association organizers and certain prospective or actual members of Beaver Lodge, but that this espionage ceased when called to the attention of the board."

Youth Mass Meeting Hails Memory of Lenin Liebknecht, Luxemburg

A tremendous ovation greeted C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, when he walked onto the platform in New Star Casino last Sunday night to address the largest and most enthusiastic Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg memorial meeting ever held in New York.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the New York District of the Young Communist League. Performers were the Junior Red Dancers, the Theatre of Action Shock Troop and the Young Liberator.

One of the highlights of the meeting was the pledge, read by John Little, the district organizer of the Young Communist League, and repeated by all at the meeting, pledging unswerving allegiance to the working class and the Communist Party.

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.
Richard B. Moore will speak at a meeting of all I.L.D. activists on Thursday, Jan. 17, 7:30 p.m. at 48 N. 8th St. All officers and active members must be present.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hillsboro Defense Committee presents
Hillsboro Victory Revue
• "Tombeau" of Grant
• Newbery
• Prizes of 1935
• Anti-Criminal Syndicalist Mural
• Tom Mooney Walks at Midnight
• Music
Hear Story of Trial from Defendants Speakers: Allan Taub, Jan Wittenber
FRIDAY, JAN. 18, at 8 P. M.
FORESTERS' HALL
1016 N. Dearborn St. Adm. 35c.

Limited! Autographed!

Orders Are Now Being Taken - Ready February 1

HUNGER and REVOLT: Cartoons by BURCK

\$5.00 Check or Money Order must accompany orders. Only 100 copies are available. Money will be returned to those too late to secure a copy.

DAILY WORKER - 50 E. 13th St., New York

*Note: All figures quoted are based upon the partial report of the credentials committee. A complete statement will be published in the forthcoming "Convention Proceedings."

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

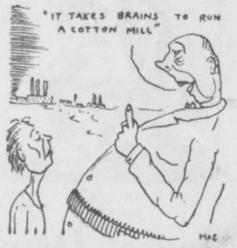
LODI DYE SHOP ATTENTS TO SHURE AT CONDITIONS

Vigilance Needed To Ensure Equal Division of Work

By a Dye Worker Correspondent
PASSAIC, N. J.—This is to let you know a little about conditions in the Lodi Dye Shop, the United Piece Dye Works.
Supposedly, everybody is to have a day off every week. Instead of closing down the mill for one day, they let a certain amount of men off every day.
Now, the majority of the workers do not like that at all. They are plenty mad about it because they know there will be exceptions. Many will have excuses to work every day in spite of the clause in the contract which says there will be an equal distribution of work.
The union officials do not want to fight that. Just yesterday I

L.W.O. Assists Worker In Time of Need Layoffs Hit Weavers At Lane Cotton Mill

By a Worker Correspondent
CHESTNUT HILL, Pa.—I do advise all workers to join the L. W. O. which has helped me in the time of need.
I joined the L. W. O. in January, 1934. In October 1934 I was told by my doctor that I had T. B. and had to go away soon.
I notified the secretary of the L. W. O. and without any trouble I received my benefits of \$20 per week. Now I am away and improving quickly and will be home to my wife and children soon.
In order to speed the organization, I contribute \$2 to the Daily Worker because of the help it has given the L. W. O.



Delegate Describes '3 Big Days'

By a Worker Correspondent
BOSTON, Mass.—The three days that will shake the world have gotten no notice in the capitalist press. In the Nation's Capital on Jan. 5, 6 and 7 gathered the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance.
Hundreds of delegates came from all corners of the nation. Weather-beaten cowboys from the great plains, Negroes from the South, newly New Yorkers and staid New Englanders, Doctors, lawyers, writers, men and women representing all the professions; laborers, factory workers, skilled workers, unemployed, smartly dressed delegates and ragged ones, but all animated with one purpose—to fight for social and unemployment insurance!
Workers and professionals clasped hands in a United Front. White Southerners and Negroes walked arm in arm forgetting the age old feud in the new found unity of purpose. The barriers which once kept apart workers and professionals were broken down by mutual interest.
The huge Washington Auditorium was jammed to the roof with delegates and visitors. Speaker after speaker was cheered, but when Earl Browder and Mother Bloor addressed the throng, pandemonium reigned.
Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, black and white, red Indian and brown Filipino sat side by side and partook of food in a comradely fashion. Here there was no race hatred—only workers united in the struggle for security.
Delegations visited the President and Vice-President, Senators and Congressmen, heads of departments and secretaries and proudly demanded the right to social security. No longer did workers cringe in front of representatives of the bosses; no longer could the suave, silver tongued "representatives of the people" stave off the stormy eyed workers from demanding their birthright. They were dealing with determined men and women.
In the dining hall, groups of enthusiastic workers sang songs—songs about hunger and privation, about picket lines and police clubs. No longer were the workers cowed. They were united—the workers and professionals—marching together to a new world, a world of security—a Soviet America!
A rap of the gavel and the convention was over. Tired but happy workers started for home—for the factories and farms—offices and clinics—government food houses, C.C.C. camps and bread lines; with the determination to carry on the struggle initiated on these three memorable days—three days that will go down in history as a landmark in the forging of the United Front and the march toward a Soviet America!

AFL Worker Relates Reasons For Discontent in His Union

By a Worker Correspondent
SPOKANE, Wash.—After six months membership in a craft union of the American Federation of Labor, I have some criticism to voice as to their policies and tactics.
1. I think that it is very unreasonable that officials and some organizers are paid \$400 to \$500 a month and their travelling expenses. Especially, when so many of us are working for \$11 to \$12 a week. Yet officers of the union seem to think that such salaries are not out of the way. It seems to me that when men are paid such salaries, they automatically become members of the capitalist class.
2. It seems that issues of vital importance to the welfare of the membership are either sidetracked or not even mentioned, and the time taken up with issues of a trivial nature. Some members who have not much to say seem to think that other members should not say anything. It is not the talking itself that should be considered, but what a person says when he or she talks. That's what counts.
3. In my estimation it is the lack of proper knowledge on the part of the membership that is responsible for the officials getting by with what they do. If the members were only somewhat class conscious and politically educated, then there wouldn't be any need for putting a one-dollar fine on members who fail to attend one meeting a month (we have four meetings a month). I don't think the officers and some of the top officials could get away with some of the stuff they do. The right kind of knowledge in the hands of the workers will be dangerous to those who make their living by misleading the very class they are supposed to lead and represent.
4. Then there is the refusal on the part of the officials to cooperate with any organizations except craft unions.
If a man's home were on fire, and the neighbors came to help put the fire out, I wonder if that man would ask each one if they belonged to a certain church or lodge before accepting their assistance. It is no wonder that enlightened workers have so much scorn for the tactics and policies of the A. F. of L. I say united we stand and divided we fall. An injury to one is an injury to all. I apply that not only locally, but nationally and internationally. Didn't the capitalist class throughout the entire world unite in an effort to keep the masses down so that they can further en-

New Machinery Means More Woolen Layoffs

By a Textile Worker Correspondent
NEWPORT, N. H.—I wish to explain how simple a matter it is for the big bosses to send more people into the ranks of the unemployed.
At present there are 19 spinning mules in the spinning room of the Gordon Woolen Co. Mill in this town. I was talking to a spinner last night and he said that the old mules are going to be replaced by new and bigger mules, and that it will bring the total number of spinning mules down to 16. He also thought it was a good idea, but he did not realize that three spinners were going to lose their jobs.
The spinners are running three shifts, and as we get it out, it will mean that nine spinners will have to look for another job.
What other results does the replacement of the old mules bring? It means that the company can cut off nine pay checks from its payroll which means more profits for the bosses. Also, because of the larger mule, the spinners will have to hurry more (speed-up). Nothing has been said about wages.

WORKERS' HEALTH

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

Is Epilepsy Inherited?

L. S. Galva, III.—In your letter you state that you suffer from epilepsy (fits) and you fear to have more children having one infant now. You are worried about the effect on yourself if you are sterilized.
If you were sterilized it would have no harmful physical or mental effects. Aside from preventing you from bearing children, sterilization would not otherwise affect the normal course of your sex functions nor of your sex reactions.
There are various types of sterilization, but by all means the best would be to have an operation in which the womb would be tied off so that the ovum (egg) cannot reach the womb. This operation would not interfere with the activity of the ovaries and it is this activity which controls the functions with which you are concerned.
Regarding the question of having more children, we would strongly advise you to have no more. It was formerly thought that about forty per cent of the cases of epilepsy were hereditary. This percentage is undoubtedly very much too high, but even if it were as low as five per cent the danger would still be great enough to warrant your being sterilized. Even if your children do not develop epilepsy they might develop other conditions which occur in such families, such as a very severe form of periodic headache (Migraine) or other constitutional disturbances.
There are other factors to be considered beside the question of whether your children would be epileptic. Do you want to assume the additional risk and burden of more children, and do you feel that you will be able to care for such children even if they are perfectly normal?
Sterilization is a valid method of dealing with certain health problems as long as the patient is permitted to choose or reject this step freely. It is true that just as fire may be used either to warm and comfort a man or to burn his house or even himself, just so sterilization may be used as a Fascist political weapon against the masses or may be used as a health measure.

Red Tape And Advice In Hospital

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—One day last week I fell and sprained my ankle. Being a worker and not quite able to afford private medical attention, I went to a city hospital, the Morris Hospital, at 168th St. and Walton Ave., Bronx. This is what happened:
With some aid I hobbled into the hospital dispensary. After waiting for about half an hour, I reached the application window. There I was notified that this particular day was for men only. (I wonder whether they think that women get hurt on "certain" days only).
After asking for any doctor or nurse to attempt to stop the pain, which was terrific, they referred me to the emergency department. There I also waited some time. Finally a doctor appeared but still did nothing to stop the pain. Here I was advised (it seems they have plenty of advice to give, but no action) to go to a private doctor or go home and try to do something for myself. I asked why, and this was the answer I got.
"We only treat people on relief." I would like to know if I as a citizen and a taxpayer am not entitled to what I pay for through taxes and other means? After all this red tape and questioning, I had to go to a private doctor, as little as I could afford it.
This is the service we workers get in this great city.

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON
On the Picket Line
THE NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY STRIKERS held a mass meeting last Friday night. For an hour and a half before the doors opened, they milled around St. Nicholas Arena in New York where the meeting was to be held.
A crowd of girls who were standing near me were asking one another, "Were you to the picket line this morning?"
"You'd better be there Monday!" "Mary, you son of a gun—if I don't see you on the picket line—I'll—"
There was much talk going the rounds between the girls to show how anxious they were to throw their energies into the strike.
THERE ARE MANY WAYS THE A. F. of L. leadership holds back the fighting energies of the working class. One of these is to hold down to the lowest minimum, women's activities in time of strike. The wives of striking street car workers were told last month in Los Angeles: "Stay away from the cars. Serve coffee to your men. Be lady-like!" The leaders of the National Biscuit Company strike take the same attitude to the women.
THERE WAS MUCH TALK ABOUT PICKETING inside the hall. "Sure," the doctor used to be: gloves, (American doctors have told me that Soviet doctors do not use rubber gloves). I have never had a better examination from a private doctor. I was not rushed through. When the doctor was for me with a very prominent Moscow doctor, who is on the staff of that hospital. The doctor treats her nurse as an equal. She did not command her to do anything, she asked her. In America, even a trained nurse is a menial.
I have one more incident to show the brutal interference of American medical and government authority. The wife of a jobless worker was in the agony of childbirth. It was useless to beg for an ambulance. He took her out on the street. He begged the policemen for help. No use. He stopped a taxi and begged the driver to take him and his wife to the nearest hospital. The driver asked if he had any money, and told him he could not carry them free. It would cost him his job. Touched by the agony of the woman, the chauffeur finally consented. As they drove off, a policeman, seeing the meter flag down, stopped them. The driver explained and pointed to the groaning woman. The policeman reported the case. The driver was right. He was fired that night.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2065 is available in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8. Size 4 takes 2 1/4 yards 36 inch fabric and 3/4 yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Shoe Strike Is Answer To Firing

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
LOWELL, Mass.—The crew of the Laganas Shoe Company of Lowell walked out on strike Monday, Jan. 14 because the owners of this sweatshop fired three lasters for "putting out bad work."
The real reason for firing these three workers is because they militantly opposed the fifteen per cent wage cut that Langas has been trying to put over. This shop is one of the worst to work in around this vicinity.
Besides asking for an increase in wages, rehiring of the fired workers and other minor concessions, the workers in this shop must demand the removal of the two rats, Brisko and Pappas, who are driving the workers to madness by their domineering methods.
Brisko, by the way, is the superintendent of the Laganas Shoe Company, and was recently hauled into court charged with assault and battery upon one of the business agents of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union.

Shoe Pay Cut Voted Down In Lowell

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
LOWELL, Mass.—The Lowell District of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, in a referendum vote held last Saturday, rejected the attempt of the manufacturers to impose a wage cut of seven and a half per cent upon the shoe workers. The vote was 461 to 58.
However, also, has rejected the same demands by a vote of approximately 863 to 810.
It was curious to note the action of some of the Joint Council members in Lowell when they were asked to give their opinion on the wage cut. Excepting two or three members who declared themselves opposed to a reduction of any kind, the other members showed their true colors by refusing to take a stand for or against reduction. Despite the Joint Council attitude, the workers in Lowell rejected the wage cut proposal by an overwhelming majority.
Thank goodness we have a couple of Joint Council members who are solid, fighting union men.

Poison of Prejudice Spread to Schoolboys

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—On my way back from lunch to the school where I teach I came upon a group of about 10 to 14 boys returning to their school. As I came upon them I heard the breaking of glass in a nearby Jewish synagogue.
I seized one of the boys from this group and brought him to my school. There I proceeded to question him as to why he had committed this act. He was at a loss to explain why, outside of the one fact that it was a Jewish "church" and he didn't like Jews.
I took him back to his own school and told the teacher there I wished to get as many of the boys in this group as possible and find out why they had done this, and enlighten them as much as possible on the question of racial and religious prejudice.
As I see it, the incident is symptomatic of heightening of social and political tension. It was an indication of how, during the sharpening of the class conflict, the ideological set-ups become overt, too, finally affecting, in an active way, particularly the youth. This was the first such incident that I have contacted. Such an instance should be a reminder to the Young Communist League to intensify its work among the youth.

Forced Labor In a Stable

By a Worker Correspondent
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—I am working in the S. E. R. A. sewing project in the Goodwill Industries at the corner of Fifth Ave. and J Street. Every day the regular workers of the Goodwill have to go pray a half hour.
Now the S. E. R. A. project is located in the same building, and we S. E. R. A. seamstresses have to join in the half-hour chapel.
The building in which we work used to be the old stable-garage of Charles Hardy who left a fortune he made selling bad meat to us San Diego folks. It's terribly cold and drafty. The Goodwill took it over because the real owner so cheap and all they did to it was whitewash the inside a little and tear out the old horse stalls, etc.
We have to sew under very unsanitary conditions. We lost one (Loreley), Mrs. Brooks, who died of pneumonia. Now one of our seamstresses is sick in a hospital with pneumonia, and the other forelady is very sick and ready to go to the hospital.
This morning the regular Goodwill men were scraping cement from the walls and making an awful lot of dust which we were forced to breathe. Our paymaster, Mr. Adams, promised he would try to get the American Legion hall in East San

22,500 on Relief In Jasper County, Mo.

By a Worker Correspondent
JOPLIN, Mo.—Just a line to let you know how things are progressing in Joplin.
We are facing relief cuts, layoffs and all the miseries forced on us by a dying and decaying capitalist system. There are 22,500 people on relief in Jasper County.
The A. F. of L. leaders, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Beebe, together with the local authorities and the police are raising the "red scare," trying to intimidate militant workers from taking action. These splitting tactics will be answered by the workers in due time.

Be sure to have a few special offer subscription blanks with you when you ask for a list of prospective readers of the Daily Worker.

Diego for our project and transfer us over if he could get a truck. This afternoon he called up he couldn't get a truck. We must protest to Mr. Adams to move us out of this unhealthy place or we will all catch pneumonia.

Jobless Block Move to Jail Their Leader

By a Transient Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Mass pressure organized with the aid of the International Labor Defense won a smashing victory for transient jobless here.
The transients have been putting up a swell battle against the New Deal "Prosperity" policy of rotten housing, stinking food, and the four cents an hour, four hours a day forced labor.
The transient officials with the aid of the "Red" (or rather Rat) Squad decided to jail one of the best leaders among the transients, Joseph Murray, on the phoney customary charge of disorderly conduct, hoping by this to stop the fight to better our conditions.
In response to a leaflet put out by the International Labor Defense about 10 transients, both Negro and white, jammed the court room. Six of us testified in behalf of Murray, and we could have had sixty to show our working class solidarity, but the prosecution decided enough was enough and let the case be dismissed. Sam Levine, attorney for the International Labor Defense did a good job, and showed the fellows how the workers should defend themselves in a capitalist court.
This victory has shown us what we can do, and we're going to keep right on organizing and struggling to better our conditions.
Sellers of the Daily Worker: What have your experiences been in siling the paper to workers before factories, on street corners, at meetings, and in the home? Write the Daily Worker. Letters will be published to stimulate participation in the circulation campaign.

Clinics in New York and Moscow Compared

By a Worker Correspondent
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—I once visited two New York clinics, the Eye and Ear Clinic and the Skin and Cancer Clinic. It was a nightmare.
I recently visited a clinic here in Moscow. It was a pleasant visit.
When I walked into the Eye and Ear Clinic in New York I saw several long lines. I asked, "Which line for the eye patients?" "Either one," the attendant said. I stood in line 30 minutes until my turn came. The girl at the desk said, without looking up, "Where's your receipt? Did you pay your \$6?" "No, I have not," I said. The attendant told me this is the line for the eye patients. "You're in the wrong line, it's over there." I walked over to the other line.
After waiting another 30 minutes my turn came. The questions they asked were as follows: Name, Address, Religion, Church, How many rooms in the apartment? How many people live in the apartment? Do you receive any relief? How much? Is there an income? How much is the income? From what source obtained?
After the clerk had it all down she said, "50c please. Go over to that line and pay." She handed me a card and a slip. If you can't pay, you are told to take it up with your relief agent. These clinics are supposed to be free.

I stood in line again, paid my 50c and got my receipt. I went back to the line I stood in first. I got a number there by which I would be called in to see the doctor.
A Long Wait
I went to the waiting room. I waited, and waited and waited. Nobody was called. I asked a young clerk, dressed in white, who was hovering in and out of the room when we were to be called in and why it was taking so long. He told me the doctors don't always come on time and sometimes don't come at all, but when and if they come we will be attended to very quickly.
I finally found myself in front of one of the doctors. "What do you think is the matter with you?" he asked in a very irritated voice. I didn't answer at once. "Hurry up, lady, I haven't got all day," he snapped. It took me a second to blurt out what I thought the matter with me was. He took a slip, put a circle around one of the numbers on it and told me to see the nurse sitting outside the door. He did not examine me.
There were 68 ahead of me, so I had another long wait. A woman behind me said, "Doctors are treated better than we are." I just nodded my head. The nurse told each of us as our turn came that the slip was for drops for the eyes. She told us how to use them and when to come again. "Go to the cashier

my history, I was given a thorough examination. The doctor used rubber gloves. (American doctors have told me that Soviet doctors do not use rubber gloves). I have never had a better examination from a private doctor. I was not rushed through. When the doctor was for me with a very prominent Moscow doctor, who is on the staff of that hospital. The doctor treats her nurse as an equal. She did not command her to do anything, she asked her. In America, even a trained nurse is a menial.
I have one more incident to show the brutal interference of American medical and government authority. The wife of a jobless worker was in the agony of childbirth. It was useless to beg for an ambulance. He took her out on the street. He begged the policemen for help. No use. He stopped a taxi and begged the driver to take him and his wife to the nearest hospital. The driver asked if he had any money, and told him he could not carry them free. It would cost him his job. Touched by the agony of the woman, the chauffeur finally consented. As they drove off, a policeman, seeing the meter flag down, stopped them. The driver explained and pointed to the groaning woman. The policeman reported the case. The driver was right. He was fired that night.

MAIL 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 orders, will be published in the Daily Worker.)

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent) plus your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.

Address orders to (Daily Worker) Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

WILLIAM GREEN and his fat boys sent out one of their notorious red-baiting letters recently to all the locals of the American Federation of Labor.

They warned America's workmen against the Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance held recently in Washington.

It was all a red, red Communist plot, this conference meant to gain the right to bread for the desperate nation. Only Moscow could have originated this red idea that America owed its workers a living, and that social insurance was the millions of men and women who put their lives into producing America's wealth, and received nothing in return but breadlines.

Let them eat cake, Bill Green evidently believes. The Workers' Bill for social insurance was as awful as any Communist Manifesto, he told the workers. It would ruin every American home, bring on a series of earthquakes, and inaugurate free love, the seven-year-itch and anarchy, he hinted. Besides, and this was equally important, the Bill was unconstitutional.

Well, this cunning old weasel Green had good cause to be alarmed. For months as he knew, throughout the usually apathetic locals of the American Federation of Labor, there had been raging a rank-and-file discussion on the Workers' Bill for Social Insurance.

Green's malicious boogymen letter couldn't stop it. His payroll patriots slugged and expelled rank-and-file members for daring to voice their opinions, but interest in the Bill mounted.

Hearst might well take a lesson from this. The American people are too close to starvation to worry about red scares. They are seriously interested in any movement, whatever the label, that promises them relief from the cruelty, indifference and organized greed of the industrial rulers of America.

Green's red-scare letter was tabled or thrown in the waste basket by hundreds of locals. They were loyal as ever to the A. F. of L., but anything was better than the starvation-system looming over them. Why didn't Bill Green grow so excited about wage-cuts as he did over a Congress for Unemployment Insurance, they reasoned?

The red-scare collapsed. Over 2,500 locals and central labor bodies approved of the Workers' Bill (rush, hist, Moscow!) and they sent some 307 delegates to the Workers' Congress in Washington.

Forging Common Bonds

WHAT happened to these delegates at this Congress? Each came from some remote corner of America, where perhaps he and his group had felt isolated. At the Congress they discovered their own strength. In every other corner of America, wherever workers were gathered, there were millions of men and women like themselves, suffering from the same troubles, and feeling their way to the same solutions.

A granite cutter from Vermont meets a Negro sharecropper from Alabama. They exchange impressions, and each is amazed to find that despite all the differences of geography, occupation, and race, each has the same fundamental interest that unites them. They discover that in their widely-removed communities the same intense debate has been going on, and the same forces lining up, for and against the Workers' Bill.

Multiply this education by a thousand; imagine seamen and farmers, school teachers and lumberjacks, miners and physicians speaking from the same platform, eating at the same table, comparing notes, learning to understand each other. The value of such human contacts is enormous. The Congress started as a body of strangers who had arrived from hundreds of cities and villages all over America. It ended in a spirit that made one think of nothing so much as a meeting of One Big Union.

Safeguards for Employed Workers

FOR years, Bill Green has warned the A. F. of L. men against the independent unions. These were supposed to be made up of some strange enemies who wanted nothing better than to destroy the A. F. of L. Old Bill and his fat boys never told their followers that these were workers, too, with the same interests and the same loyalty to trade unionism.

But the A. F. of L. delegates discovered this at the Congress. For there were also delegates from 142 independent unions, 217 T. U. U. L. unions, and 202 delegates from professional organizations. How could these people be enemies when they were as much in favor of the social insurance bill as the A. F. of L. men themselves?

And the unemployed. Bill Green never had told his followers that their jobs and wages were directly affected by the fate of the unemployed. At the Congress there were delegates from 384 Unemployment Councils; and it was they who showed themselves as good union men by pointing out that unless the workers still employed fought for insurance that would pay a living wage to unemployed, no union could survive, for it would be overwhelmed by the millions outside ready to work at any wages.

White Collars and Overalls

IT WAS the first Congress, also, where hundreds of delegates from the white-collar and professional groups joined hands with the men in overalls.

America has always been the leading white-collar nation of the world. We were told for years that you could never move the petit-bourgeois masses out of their rosy American dream, they were too individualistic. But at this Congress you found delegates from doctors and dentists' unions, from the Newspaper Guild, from the musicians' and scenic artists' unions, and from organizations of small home owners, office workers, students, social workers, actors and teachers.

The Stuff of Austrian Schutzbunders

THE United Front between Socialists and Communists made a great step forward at this Congress. Some 54 Socialists were present, some of them on the leading executive committee of their states.

To meet these men and women, talk to them, listen to their caucus, watch them in action, was to get a new picture of the thousands of fine working class people who still belong to the Socialist Party, and are at last waking up to the social realities, despite some of their William Greenish red-baiting leaders.

There were Socialists at the Congress, workers and white-collar both, who have the stuff of the Austrian Schutzbunders in them, and will never surrender to the red-baiters among their leaders.

This Congress will worry every fascist. We are years closer to the mighty United Front that alone can stop fascism.

Little Lefty



What's Wrong with This Picture?



by del

Tamiris and Group In Revolutionary Dance Recital

Reviewed by MIGNON VERNE

TAMIRIS, assisted by her group, gave her first recital of the season at the Civic Repertory Theatre on Sunday night and showed that she is shedding her bohemianism of an earlier era and continuing to create dances expressing American social life.

Years ago Tamiris commenced to compose revolutionary dances as a contribution to the American Dance. She has the distinction of being the only one of a group of concert dancers who have come to the front in the past five years, and who has progressed by infusing her dances with vital ideas. Her program on Sunday showed that there is nothing mystic, nothing sterile, nothing dead about her content, and this new content has given her work a new strength. Tamiris' direction of her group is also an achievement and a noteworthy contribution to the revolutionary dance movement.

One of the most effective numbers on the program was "The Mass and the Individual" from "Cycle of Unrest," presented for the first time. With interesting choreography and convincing gestures, Tamiris satirically depicted a character who superciliously disdain to become part of a proletarian group. This dance was an integrated composition expressing the sterility of individualism.

Another impressive revolutionary group dance was "Conflict." Here the antagonism was shown between three evening-gowned ladies and three proletarians—in sweaters and skirts. When this vanguard brought forward their forces and a mass of workers appeared on the stage defying the decadent finery and power of the bourgeoisie, the perfumed ladies sat down and rose up in ludicrous fashion only finally to wilt away before the strength and militancy of the masses.

"Well," said a needle trades worker sitting near me as she applauded this dance enthusiastically. "If it were this way in real life, it wouldn't be so bad. But the workers feel the struggle more, and the bourgeoisie are not so easy to defeat."

Aside from this, the grouping was good and the music highly appropriate with its fugal form of bourgeois waltzing and proletarian marching.

A CONVINCING solo dance by Tamiris was "Hypocisity," satirizing the treachery behind piety. There were other effective dances on the program; the audience was most appreciative of those numbers which sought to deal with vital ideas.

It must have been evident to Tamiris' audience Sunday night that she is slowly but definitely maturing as a revolutionary artist, although she is reluctant to leave behind her some of the inconsequential numbers of previous years. What Tamiris needs in order to become a genuinely effective revolutionary artist is an emotional intensity which can come only from an integrated absorption with the stirring class issues confronting millions today.

Genevieve Pitot ably assisted Tamiris with her own compositions and accompaniment.

New Issue of Partisan Review To Be Larger

The new issue of Partisan Review, which will be off the press in about a week, marks a new stage in the growth of this magazine and in the general development of revolutionary literature and criticism in America which it reflects. The new number will contain ninety-six pages and will have a larger format.

The increase in size of Partisan Review will permit the publication of novel and greater variety of stories, poems and articles. The enlargement was made necessary by the increased productivity of our revolutionary writers.

Among the features which Partisan Review No. 6 will contain are an article by Andre Malraux on "Literature in Two Worlds"; two long stories, "Benefits of American Life" by James Farrell, and "The New Housekeeper" by Ben Field; a long poem by Alfred Hayes entitled, "Post of New York"; a section from Edwin Seaver's forthcoming novel, "Between the Hammer and the Anvil."

In addition, there are militant stories by Nelson Algren and a new writer, Arkady Leokum. The other poems in the issue are contributions by Kenneth Fearing, Muriel Rukeyser, Harold Rosenberg and Richard Goodman. There is an article by Wallace Phelps entitled, "Forms and Content," and reviews by Philip Rahv, Edwin Berry Burgum, Alan Calmer, Samuel Putnam, William Pilling and Gertrude Diamant.

Partisan Review has its office at 430 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Single copies will sell at 25c, and a year's subscription is offered for \$1.25.

'I Have No Illusions' Mooney Tells Herndon

Reviewed by ANGELO HERNDON

"Working Class Protest Will Force Them To Free Me"

WHAT do you think the United States Supreme Court will do about your case, Tom? Do you think they will let you go?

As one political prisoner whose case is coming up before the court of last illusions to another, I asked that question of Tom Mooney. It was one of a whole series I asked in the hour I had with him, visiting him in San Quentin prison. His answer—much the same answer, allowing for different circumstances, that I would have given had anyone asked me. "What do you think the United States Supreme Court will do about your case, Angelo?"—was:

"I have no illusions about what they will do. For eighteen years they have refused to have anything to do with my case. In fact they have kicked and tossed me around so much, I can't expect anything from them unless the protests of the working class will force them to free me."

I asked another question along the same line: "I suppose you know that Professor Moley has asked Governor Merriam to pardon you so the workers will stop making such a noise about your frame-up?"

"Yes, I know about that," Tom said. "But you see there is Scottsboro, your case, and mine. One of the guards disappeared behind trick steel walls and we could hear him yelling: 'Mooney! Three-one-nine-two-one! Mooney! Three-one-nine-two-one!'"

Within a few minutes, Mooney came out, dressed in his white prison garb. He was smiling. He leaned over the wooden partition between us to shake hands. One of the comrades from the San Francisco International Labor Defense introduced us.

"I have heard all about the frame-up of the Scottsboro boys, and yourself," Tom said. "I am glad to see you out, and for you to pay me a visit is indeed a treat."

"I know, Georgia," he went on. "I remember away back before the ruling class of California framed me, how they used to treat Negroes. There was the 'Williams Farm' down there, where they used to work the Negroes until they were

TWO FAMOUS CLASS WAR VICTIMS



ANGELO HERNDON



TOM MOONEY

plantation owner, would make them almost dead. Then Williams, the dig their own graves, and kill them with an axe. I think he was put in prison, later.

"Tell me how they handle the prisoners here," I said. "What privileges do you have, as one who has spent 18 years here?"

"I have been here a long time now," Tom said, "and they are forced to treat me with some respect. But when my dear old mother died, and her dead body was brought to the gates of the prison so that I might see the last remains of a dear old soul who had fought and suffered for her son and her class, they would not even let me go as far as the first door leading to the outside."

There were tears in Tom's eyes. A Real Fighter "She was a real fighter," he said. "Who spent her last days on the battle field, always agitating and organizing her class brothers and sisters for the final upheaval that will not only set her innocent son free, but break the chains that are bound around the necks of all workers."

I told Tom about what I had seen and read of the workers fighting for their freedom all over the world, about the meetings of the I.L.D. where I spoke on the Scottsboro case, and how there was never a meeting where the question of his freedom was not raised, and how warmly the workers received it.

"I am grateful to all those who have been fighting for me all these long 18 years," he said. "I only want to say that if the fight is intensified the capitalists will be forced to accede to the demands of the workers."

It was at this point that the two questions I spoke of at the beginning with Tom Mooney were asked and answered. We talked about the life

of workers in the Soviet Union. "I don't think the time is very long now," Tom said, "before the workers of this country will do away with their exploiters and set up their own workers' and farmers' government, as the workers have done in the Soviet Union."

The guard jerked his thumb at Tom and said: "All right, Tom, your time is up."

We continued to talk for another minute or two. "What would you do if they let you go, Tom?" I asked. "Take some rest, or maybe pay the workers of the Soviet Union a visit?"

"I would like to go to the Soviet Union to thank the workers there for saving my life," he said. "But we have a big job on our hands in this country. If they do let me go, I will plunge right into work."

As I was leaving, he said: "Goodbye. I am glad you stopped by to see me. Give the workers of America my best revolutionary greetings and tell them that I have all confidence they will set me free in the near future."

The big steel gate swung behind us, and Tom was busy again at his usual routine of work. I was outside, on \$15,000 bail that the workers and sympathizers raised through the I.L.D. to get me out of Fulton Tower, and with another rich experience behind me to help me continue the fight for the freedom of Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, McNamara and all the other class-war prisoners.

Tom made a deep impression on me. It was especially inspiring to know from his own lips that in spite of the 18 years he has been forced to spend behind the walls of San Quentin, he is still determined to help carry on the struggle for the emancipation of the working class.

(Reprinted from January Labor Defender).

Life and Teachings of Lenin

By R. PALME DUTT

CHAPTER II. The Life of Lenin

XI.

THE successive conflicts and sharpening of the issues, consequent on the dual power, forced the development forward. In May the attempt of Milyukov, as Foreign Minister, to proclaim continuity of the old imperialist war aims led to such overwhelming mass demonstrations that Milyukov and Guchkov had to go, and a new Coalition Ministry was established with Kerensky as War Minister and with the direct participation of the right-wing Socialist leaders. But this in turn meant the further exposure of the right Socialist leaders and their alienation from the masses, since they could only pursue the same policy of submission to the bourgeoisie, and above all, to Anglo-French capital.

Under this pressure they were compelled to order the useless and sanguinary July offensive, in contradiction to all their peace speeches. The July offensive in turn roused the anger of the masses to fever heat, and resulted in the armed demonstration of July 17, which showed that the workers, soldiers and sailors of the Petrograd region were ready to advance to the conquest of power; only the Bolshevik leadership, which knew that the position was not yet ripe and that Petrograd would have run the danger of being isolated, was able to hold them in.

After the days of July the entire governmental forces, police, press and propaganda were turned against the Bolsheviks; many of the leaders were imprisoned; Lenin was charged by the Kerensky government with high treason as a "German agent," forged documents of the usual fantastic nature being

published in abundance to prove it; he was compelled to go underground and continue his leadership from conditions of illegality thenceforth until the victory of the revolution, or he would have met the fate of Liebknecht; many attempts were planned by the officer-cliques to kill him.

THE "Socialist" ministers were thus playing straight into the hands of counter-revolution; and in September inevitably followed the attempted coup of General Kornilov (appointed Commander-in-Chief by Kerensky), who marched with his Savage Division on Petrograd to suppress the revolution.

In the face of the Kornilov attack, the whole strength of the Soviets awoke to action: the Bolsheviks, and the armed workers, sailors and soldiers who followed the Bolsheviks, threw themselves in the front of the defense. The Kornilov putsch collapsed ignominiously. But the effect was enormously to raise the authority of the Bolsheviks as the true leaders and defenders of the revolution, and to discredit the Provisional Government and Kerensky, who was found to have been in very close relations with Kornilov up to the last moment. It now became more than ever clear that either the revolution must be com-

pleted by the establishment of the Soviet power, or must surrender to extreme counter-revolution: there was no middle course.

Through this succession of events and developments the Bolsheviks won more and more completely the overwhelming majority of the masses behind them, in Petrograd, Moscow, and the big centers, in the trade unions, in the northern armies, in the Baltic fleet. The Bolsheviks won the majority in the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets by the beginning of September.

At the "Democratic Conference" summoned by Kerensky in September, the trade union delegation, the Soviet delegation, and the national groups all voted overwhelmingly for the Bolshevik line of opposition to the Coalition Government. The Moscow municipal elections, which in July had shown 70 per cent of the votes for the Mensheviks and Social-Revolutionaries, in September gave these only 18 per cent, and 51 per cent to the Bolsheviks.

Finally, the Second All-Russian Soviet Congress, elected from all over Russia under the auspices of the old right-wing Central Executive Committee in October, and meeting under their auspices on November 7, showed: 390 Bolsheviks, 179 Left Socialist-Revolutionaries (joining with the Bolsheviks), 35 Internationalist Mensheviks, and only 31 Mensheviks and Right Socialist-Revolutionaries.

There was no question that by October, and even by September, the masses had declared overwhelmingly and, above all, in all the big centers, for the Bolsheviks. This was the basis of the Bolshevik Revolution, and of the completeness of its victory, on November 7. (To Be Continued.)

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 there any proof that there is anything higher than man, such as God? What is the Communist position on the question of religion?—B. R.

Answer: (1) All of scientific evidence points to the fact that there is no supernatural being in the universe. The belief in gods, spirits and miracles arose out of the struggles of primitive man with the forces of nature. With the development of science men discovered rational explanations for the mysteries that he formerly attributed to Divine Beings. The concept of God is an intellectual hangover that is fostered by the ruling class to help keep the workers in ignorance and subjugation.

(2) Communism is the irreconcilable foe of religion. It shows the workers that religion in Lenin's words "is one of the forms of spiritual oppression which everywhere weigh upon the masses who are crushed by continuous toil for others, by poverty and loneliness." Religion is sold to the masses as a spiritual dope, to drown their aspirations for a decent human existence. The oppressed worker is told that his troubles will be rewarded by eternal bliss in the next world.

Lenin explained that the social roots of modern religion are "imbedded in the social oppression of the working masses." It is against the oppressive forces of capitalism that the workers must be taught to fight. While Communists carry on an educational struggle against religion and all forms of superstition, they subordinate this to the more fundamental task of fighting capitalism in all its phases.

The emphasis is therefore upon the everyday economic and political struggles in which the workers are trained for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. The toilers must be drawn into the struggles against the exploiters where they will be educated in the spirit and meaning of the Communist program. The fight against superstition in all its forms must grow out of these struggles, and at all times it must be related to the interests of the workers. We cannot deliver the workers into the hands of the priests and the capitalists by letting them divert the struggle into religious channels. Whatever the religious beliefs of the worker, he must be shown in action that his fundamental interests are with the Communists, that he must join in the fight against the exploiters.

In the meantime the Communists carry on an educational campaign against the opium of religion and all other forms of superstition. They explain its use as an instrument of apology for capitalist exploitation. They fight against the perversion of modern science into a defense of religion and thus of capitalism. But the final emancipation of the toilers from spiritual slavery will only be achieved after the victorious proletarian revolution. (Read the valuable collection of essays on Religion by Lenin which is published by International Publishers for ten cents.)

Prosperity Notes

By HARRY KERMIT

BROOKLYN—A gaunt and emaciated looking middle-aged man walked into the Liberty Avenue station here and asked to be sent to a hospital. Questioned by the desk lieutenant he said his name was Louis Heinson, age 44, and that he had no job and no home. An ambulance doctor from the Unity Hospital examined him and said he was suffering from the effects of starvation. He was brought to the Kings County Hospital where he was reported seriously ill.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Pickens Sisters Trio
- WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—Anon 'n' Andy—Sketch
- WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:15-WEAF—The Key to Recovery—General Hugh S. Johnson
- WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
- WJZ—Plantation Echoes; Robison Orch.; Southernaires Quartet
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30-WEAF—Gould and Shelley—Piano
- WOR—Harry Stockwell, Bazilone
- WJZ—Red Davis—Sketch
- WABC—The O'Neills—Sketch
- 7:45-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch
- WOR—Levitt Orch.
- WJZ—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
- WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
- 8:00-WEAF—Play, Within the Law, with Mary Pickford, Actress
- WOR—Lone Ranger—Sketch
- WJZ—Penthouse Party; Mark Hellinger, Gladys Gland; Percy Flynn, Commentator
- WABC—Coleman Orchestra; Arthur Tracy, Songs
- WABC—Diane—Musical Comedy
- 8:15-WABC—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30-WEAF—Wayne King Orchestra
- WOR—Variety Musicals
- WJZ—Lanny Ross, Tenor; Sailer Orchestra
- WABC—Everett Marshall, Bassitone; Elizabeth Lennox, Contralto; Mixed Chorus; Arden Orchestra
- 9:00-WEAF—Fred Allen, Comedian; Hayton Orch.; Amateur Review
- WOR—Hubbly Music
- WJZ—20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch, with Warden Laws
- WABC—Kostelansky Orch.; Mixed Chorus
- 9:30-WEAF—Sandra Swenska, Soprano
- WJZ—John McCormack, Tenor; Concert Orch.
- WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedians
- 8:45-WOR—Vesey Orch.
- 10:00-WEAF—Lombards Orch.
- WOR—Literary Justice—Sketch
- WJZ—Broadway—Jimmy Fidler
- WABC—Hollywood To and From Byrd Expedition
- 10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30-Beauty—Mme. Sylvia; Ethel Barrymore Coll.
- 10:45-WEAF—One Man's Family—Sketch
- WOR—Variety Musicals
- WJZ—Denny Orch.; Harry Richman, Songs
- WABC—Free the People of America—Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana
- 11:00-WEAF—Berger Orch.
- WOR—New
- WABC—Belasco Orch.
- 11:15-WEAF—Robert Royce, Tenor
- WOR—Moonbeams Trio

A Great Marxist on Marxism

MARX-ENGELS MARXISM

by V. I. LENIN

The most instructive presentation of the theory of revolutionary Marxism that can be compressed into one volume.

A clear, concise exposition of "the living soul of Marxism"—dealing not only with basic theory, but with its application to pressing problems of today.

CLOTHBOUND, 226 pages—\$1.25
INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS
381 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

International Publishers
381 Fourth Ave., New York
Genlemen
I am interested in your publications. Please send me your catalogue and book news.
Name _____
Address _____

William Randolph Hearst Lies About the Communist Party

WHO IS THIS RED-BAITER, HEARST? DOES HE COME INTO COURT WITH CLEAN HANDS? DOES HE REMEMBER THE MAINE?

LIAR-IN-CHIEF for the American capitalist class, William Randolph Hearst, accuses the Communists of almost every crime in the calendar.

Through his newspapers, his magazines, his radio stations, his newsreels, this modern baron shrieks the vilest lies about the Communists.

Who is this sterling patriot, Hearst?

Does he come into court with clean hands?

He does not!

He is the man who coldly, calmly, deliberately planned to involve the United States into war.

He is the man who helped send thousands of American and Spanish workers to their deaths.

He is that most hateful of all hateful people—a war-monger.

To the older generation it is an old story; to the growing youth of this country, it may be something new. For that reason the Daily Worker feels it necessary to recount a little history.

It was the year 1898. Powerful sugar interests in this country, in alliance with other large capitalists, were anxious to seize Cuba. Hearst was in the van of these.

An excuse was needed. What matter if it cost the lives of American, Cuban and Spanish workers? Lives of workers were—and are—cheap to Hearst.

So that worthy gentleman set about working up a war spirit in this country—exactly as he is trying to build up an anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, anti-labor campaign today.

What happened is a matter of record. It was made

public by James Creelman, for years Hearst's London correspondent, in an article in the September, 1906, issue of Pearson's Weekly.

Hearst had sent the famous artist, Frederick Remington, to Cuba to get pictures that could be used in the Hearst press to help whip up an anti-Spanish campaign in this country.

Remington, arriving in Cuba, found that everything was quiet. He immediately sent Hearst the following cable:

**W. R. Hearst
New York Journal
New York**

Everything is quiet here. There is no trouble here. There will be no war. I wish to return.

REMINGTON.

This is the answer Remington got:

**Remington
Havana**

Please remain. You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war.

HEARST.

This, workers and farmers of the United States, is the man who dares to attack the Communist Party, which leads in the anti-war fight in the United States!

This is the man on whose hands is the blood of thousands of the sons of the American working class.

We will let the toilers of America judge as between Hearst and the Communist Party. We are confident of the choice that the American working people will make.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONALS)
"America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
FOUNDED 1924

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 56 E. 13th
Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.

Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Room 244, National Press Building,
14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Dearborn 3281.

Subscription Rates:
By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;
6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 67c. extra.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00;
6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.
Saturday Edition: By mail, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 months, 75 cents.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1935

Demand Favorable Action On the Workers' Bill!

THE House Labor Committee of Congress now has the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill in its hands.

In order to force it to act, every reader of the "Daily," every active and militant worker in the country has the immediate job of letting the members of this committee know where the American working class stands on this bill.

Telegrams and letters should pour in to the offices of this committee from every state in the country demanding three things:

1. Quick action on the bill.
2. Endorsement of the bill by each member.
3. Recommendation to Congress approving the bill.

For this purpose the Daily Worker prints the full list of the committee members to whom workers should immediately write or wire, in care of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The mass sentiment for the bill is growing so rapidly all over the country that several of the members have already publicly endorsed the bill, including the chairman of the committee, William P. Connery. The full list follows:

Democrats: Chairman William P. Connery, Jr., Massachusetts; Mary T. Norton, New Jersey; Robert Ramspeck, Georgia; Glenn Griswold, Indiana; Kent E. Keller, Illinois; Matthews A. Dunn, Pennsylvania; Reuben T. Wood, Missouri; Jennings Randolph, West Virginia; John Lesinski, Michigan; Joe H. Eagle, Texas; Charles V. Truax, Ohio; Murrell H. Evans, New York; James H. Gilda, Pennsylvania; Subert C. Dunn, Mississippi.

Republicans: Richard J. Welch, California; Fred A. Hartley, Jr., New Jersey; William P. Lambertson, Kansas; Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; Vito Marcantonio, New York City; Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor, Minnesota; George J. Snyder, Progressive, Wisconsin.

Demand favorable action on the Workers' Bill!

The Steel Situation

DESPITE all hypocritical talk of "truce" in the steel industry, the class struggle between the workers and the big steel trusts grows sharper every day.

The U. S. Steel Corporation is attempting to intimidate the steel workers into the trap of company unions.

But the steel workers are not standing idly by. The Amalgamated Association lodges are vigorously preparing for resistance and struggle, and the Feb. 3 conference in Pittsburgh of steel, mining and aluminum locals promises to be very successful.

As the steel employers plunder the workers, they are, at the same time, increasing their anti-Communist poison in the press.

In the Rankin plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, workers are forced to take company union cards. In Duquesne, the "Times" calls for lynching of Communists.

And the U. S. Steel Labor Board of the Roosevelt government aids in this offensive against the steel workers by refusing to hold the elections demanded by the workers in the Duquesne and other mills. It has white-washed the terrorism in the Jones and Laughlin mills.

The steel workers are learning that Roosevelt "truces" only hide new attacks in the interest of the employers.

The 'Puzzled' Man

THE Socialist Party organ, the New Leader, describes Roosevelt's message to Congress as the speech of a "puzzled" man.

Is it not clear that this kind of talk by the Socialist leaders actually helps Roosevelt to carry through the plans outlined in his message, plans to smash all Federal relief and drive millions of workers' families into the streets?

The New Leader, in this kind of political appraisal of Roosevelt, helps to spread the illusion that Roosevelt is a sincere man who is groping his way, torn by his sincere "social ideas" and the pressure of the Wall Street reactionary monopolies.

But Roosevelt is far from "puzzled." Roosevelt is the most conscious agent and tool of the reactionary Wall Street monopolies, especially placed in the White House because he knows how to mask his capitalist loyalty with smooth "radical" phrases.

Why is it that the New Leader and Norman Thomas will never brand Roosevelt openly as the deliberate and conscious agent of the most ruthless Wall Street capitalists? Why do they not brand him as the leading figure in the capitalist dictatorship?

We ask Socialist workers: Is it not clear that the New Leader is helping to hide from the workers the fact that Roosevelt is the main enemy of the American working class?

And does not this aid this capitalist servant to carry out his orders?

Destroying Potatoes

HAVING robbed the American masses of more than a billion dollars through the destruction of wheat, cotton and corn, Roosevelt's A.A.A. is now getting ready to curtail the production of potatoes in order to raise potato prices.

The A.A.A. will meet on Jan. 18 to lay down the plans for cutting potato acreage. Here is Roosevelt actually planning to destroy potatoes, a basic article of mass consumption, so that there will be rising prices and reduced supply!

This is the most blatant and merciless robbery of the poorest section of the population. It snatches food out of the mouths of workers' families to fatten profits.

Does not this system stand condemned as a criminal menace to the majority of the population?

Does one need better evidence that the working class must wipe capitalism off the face of the earth, and start to build Socialism in a Soviet America, where production will be expanded for mass welfare, not destroyed for private profit?

Seamen's Relief Cuts

THE Roosevelt government has just ruled that jobless seamen will be denied all ordinary civil rights and occupational status, and will be treated as homeless transients.

This ruling is aimed directly at slashing all the relief gains won by the jobless seamen on the decks under the leadership of the Waterfront Councils and the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

It was made clear to the seamen by the Roosevelt officials that jobless seamen will be herded into flop-houses, or regimented into concentration camps where they will be subjected to a regime of forced labor for lodgings, food, and ninety cents a week.

In New York this brutal regime goes into effect in a few days.

All seamen should prepare to resist this Roosevelt capitalist scheme.

Strikes on forced labor jobs for union wages, and mass demonstrations at the relief offices will win what the jobless seamen need most now—increased cash relief, an end to all discrimination against strikers, and the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827.

Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Party Life

Study Circles Needed
Hand Mimeograph
Is Easy to Use

A Study Circle in Every Unit
THE outstanding weakness in every unit I have worked in is an ignorance of theory.

An organizer has the greatest difficulty in persuading comrades what should be done in any situation, and often he feels that the comrades are carrying out his suggestions, not because he has been able to convince them of the correctness of doing so, but because he is the only one who does not appear confused on the issue.

If he is not very careful he will find that he is making all decisions, thinking out problems alone, and just insisting that the others follow him.

This they may do, but because they are not convinced that such or such is the correct course, they will follow half-heartedly and uncertainly. If he is in the right, and success is met, they will depend more and more upon his judgment. If he is wrong or else if they don't energetically carry out the decision they will place the blame for failure on his shoulders.

In either case they are not developing on their own. And, if they are fortunate enough to have an experienced organizer, they will be all the more unfortunate if he is ever removed to other fields and they must fend for themselves.

I have seen more units crippled because of no collective development, and more members drop out of the party for this same reason, than for any other.

Also, and as another evil of theoretical ignorance, there is the sharp division in some units of intellectual and workers. The intellectual has been schooled in studious habits, while most of the workers have not. Therefore the first named become the guides and the workers the followers. This is obviously very bad. We don't want thinkers on one hand and doers on the other; we want the two merged and collective.

The situation calls for more than urgent appeals to study and acquaint ourselves with the rich background and theory of the class struggle. It calls for a systematic building of study groups wherever units exist, and at once, if our members are to become developed Bolsheviks.

HANOVER, N. H. J. W.

Hand Mimeo. for Unit Use
I WANT to state the experience I have had in using the small hand mimeograph machine. This machine contains everything necessary to make it ideal for use by every unit.

First, it is cheap (it costs only \$1.50) which makes it possible for every unit to have at least one. When the comrades begin to use this machine they will see that it is possible to have three or four in each unit. Think what this would mean if it became necessary to print and material quickly. Secondly, it can be operated very cheaply. It uses only about one third the ink necessary in a regular mimeograph machine. It will use an ink pad indefinitely. Due to the fact that there is no pressure of a roller, there is almost no wear and tear on the stencil which means that it is possible to print at least 10,000 leaflets without the necessity of making a new stencil. It saves paper too because there are no double or bad sheets.

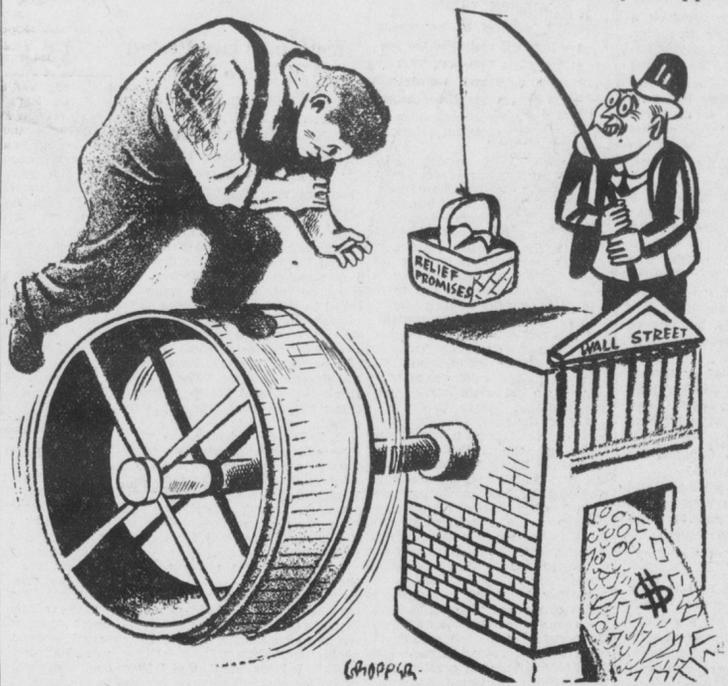
The advantage of simplicity can be seen readily. The machine can be set up anywhere and put to work in five minutes. All these things, in my opinion, does away with the necessity for dictographs or any other kind of duplicator. I don't mean by this that these type of duplicators should be done away with. Not at all. Comrades should and must become familiar with all methods of printing. I simply mean that the hand mimeo. does everything that all these other things do, does them more effectively, cheaply and simply. I'd like to conclude by saying that all these remarks are based on experience with all methods of printing. My unit bought one of these machines as soon as it appeared and we have been able to do some good work because of this machine, hence this letter. I'd like to impress on all unit bureaus, on all Party members that they take action immediately by getting one of these machines and organizing a small unit class in order to show the comrades how to use the machine. Such a unit class could also learn how to cut stencils, etc.

J. H., New York.

Editor's Note
These mimeo machines may be ordered through our District or directly from A. Benson, P. O. Box 87, Station D, New York, N. Y.

BAITING THE JOBLESS

by Gropper



Letters From Our Readers

Decisive Action of U.S.S.R. in Kirov Murder

NOTE: The following is an excerpt from a letter from Thomas Bunker, a political prisoner, a marine worker framed on a charge of felony, and sentenced to from 6 1/2 to 25 years in Attica State Prison.

Attica, N. Y.

Dear Comrade:

The World War wiped out any sanguinary ideas I may have previously held. I am not posing when I tell you that to me, even the maiming of birds and animals in the name of Sport is brutally stupid. Of course, I was charged, with the others, of feloniously placing, etc., "with intent to inflict bodily harm" on an inoffensive worker. Even the bourgeois gold was held as a sacred cow. The Italian workers insisted upon extreme gentleness, and how they were repaid! Of course, it was the leadership that fell down, but a really advanced proletariat is not easily betrayed.

The boss class has no mistaken ideas. That class believes in law and order as exemplified by the Austrian butcher in his attack against the Karl Marx Apartments, and those other dogs, Machado of Cuba, Hitler, the U. S. steel and coal bosses, etc. Now the U.S.S.R. owes a duty not only to the 170,000,000 within its borders, but also to the world proletariat, and in liquidating those cancer spots of counter-revolution by means of the firing squad, the U.S.S.R. not only performed a surgical operation that will give the workers' fatherland a measure of relief, but gave added assurance to the international proletariat that the victory of the October Revolution will not readily be relinquished. The Soviet Union must be as dispassionate as steel in these matters, and every worker throughout the world will easily recognize the over-tone of fear in the strident screech of the bosses' press.

Many thanks for your numerous kindnesses of the past year.

THOMAS BUNKER, 1674.

Answers to Hearst Are Effective

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

The new feature that has appeared on the top of the editorial page is excellent. Although the two I have seen are concerned with refuting Hearst's attacks on Leninist teachings, I believe that the form they have taken is extremely effective and should be valuable for use in many connections. The idea of taking up a single important point, bringing factual material in its support, and its position at the top of the page, are impressive. Let's have more of the same!

We'd also like to add our word of approbation of Little Lefty. Tell Grandpa Del about this.

A. L. S.
H. M. J.

They Are International Working Class Words

Newberry, Mich.

Comrade Editor:

Ever since I've heard some of your spools about "bug-o-see" and "pro-lee-tary" I've wondered, who be them fellers? I had to admit that I never met either one in this country.

If those two words had been deleted from the propaganda vocabulary for the last twenty years and the American "capitalist" and "worker" substituted, who knows, maybe the Daily Worker would be ticking off forty million instead of nearly forty thousand, and Washington would have a million house guests next Sunday.

J. V. K.

A Good Meeting Needs Good Audience

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I attended the anniversary of the Daily Worker. The program started too late, but what was even worse, there was too much disorder to enjoy it.

C. M.

Hails Improvement in Editorial Features

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I wish to congratulate you on the improvement in the arrangement of Page 7 of today's issue (I would suggest that the Laboratory and Shop feature be placed in the column with Questions and Answers); and particularly the marked improvement in the set-up of today's editorials (the larger print, emphasis by heavy italics and more white space). The set-up of Bill Dunne's article is especially good. The content of the editorials are beyond criticism; simple language, short, free of r-r-revolutionary phrases, with wide appeal to different sections of the masses.

I read these editorials right through. I usually read the first paragraph of the usual type and glance at the rest. Please stick to today's line!

I suggest a series of short statements on Hearst of today's length, exposing him; for instance on his role in the Spanish-American War; his pro-Kaiserism in the World War; description of his financial interests; how he treats his employees; his colossal political incompetence in failing to get elected though he ran for many offices; his morality; an essay on his yellow journalism.

Perhaps groups of liberals, intellectuals, socialists, etc. may be persuaded to make use of this series as a forum to express their viewpoint on Hearst.

R. S.

Unemployed Ex-Soldier Sends Donation

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

My wife and I are unemployed, have been for two years. I am an ex-soldier; have not been well since my return from France in 1918. Just returned home from the hospital after being treated for ulcers of the stomach.

Once in a great while I am able to do an odd job to earn a few pennies, so I am sending what we can spare, three times, and we wish it were three hundred dimes. With these dime we send revolutionary greetings to the Daily Worker, the organizer of the American working class, the leader in the fight for a Soviet America.

V. P.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Blood Speaks, Says Hitler
What Now in the Saar?
We Are in the Fight

"THE voice of blood spoke," it was Hitler's comment on the Saar as he prepared to shed the blood of those who did not speak in favor of return to fascist Germany.

Continuing the battle against Fascism in preparation for the new conditions, both the Socialists and Communists in the Saar called upon the workers throughout the world to come to their aid in the face of open savage threats of revenge from the Nazis.

Braving attack, the anti-fascist united front is calling for protest demonstrations against the crooked plebiscite and the terrorist threats which rolled up a 90 per cent vote—not for Fascism, not for Hitler—but for a return to Germany.

An example of the effectiveness of the threats of reprisals made against the Saarlanders if they should vote for the status quo is shown in the results by cities. In Voelkingen, the town owned and controlled by Hermann Roehling, the richest iron king in the Saar, chief Nazi treasurer and slated for high Nazi honors, the vote was 10 to 1 for return to Germany.

Roehling had planted his spies throughout the steel mills. He had financed the organization of Nazi troops. He had been able to threaten more effectively than in some other sections of the Saar. The vote in Saarbruecken for instance, was 7 to 1.

ROEHLING, after the voting and before the count was announced, was the first to threaten, in the most detailed way, what would happen to the anti-Fascists.

He is now followed by Nazi Minister of the Interior Frick. Frick declared that the Germans in the Saar who voted for return would now have a "free" choice to join the Nazis or—he did not go into details on the alternative. This is a clear indication that the Fascist butchers do not have too much confidence in the political beliefs of the 90 per cent who voted for return to Germany.

Even the French imperialists, who put no obstacles in Hitler's way in the matter of regaining the Saar, according to Associated Press, declared that the plebiscite voting was "unfair and conducted in an atmosphere of terror."

The "Arbeiterzeitung" "Workers' Times" Communist organ in the Saar, right after the announcement of the plebiscite result stated: "A new stage of our fight begins."

IN FACT, the end of the plebiscite will see the beginning of a wider and deeper struggle in the Saar against Fascism. It will be asked: Isn't there a fundamental contradiction here, a victory for return to the Germany of Hitler, and yet the perspective of a more embittered fight against Fascism? That contradiction is at the basis of the outcome of the Saar plebiscite. But the component elements of the contradiction which went towards pulling up a big vote for return to Germany, and yet contained within itself a mass hatred of fascism, will now shift with the solution of the future status of the Saar.

Crestpoweringly the desire of the Saar population to return to Germany for the moment became the dominant factor. But now that that issue has had its expression, the more fundamental factors of the class struggle of imperialist conflicts will work to the surface and become the determining issues.

For the moment, the Hitler government will make the most demagogic use of the Saar to bolster up its chauvinist campaign, and to speed its war plans. The tonic effect will be extremely transitory. The body of fascism, after the spree, will slump back into a worse state of dependency. Being within Germany that issue will be dead in the Saar, but the issue before all Saarlanders, will be the newly gained Nazi military, concentration camps and galleys.

FRENCH imperialism has blocked the frontier on the Saar border. The French bosses do not want the Saar enemies of capitalism to flock into their country. They prefer them to be finished off by Hitler.

The French capitalists, it will be remembered, turned back Spanish revolutionists who fled from certain death at the hands of the Spanish fascists. We must demand the right of asylum for those to whom it means certain death or mutilation to stay in the Saar. Our task in the United States against Fascism in the Saar begins now in real earnest with the new situation resulting from the Saar plebiscite.

Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. XXIV.