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SOCIALISTS MOVE FOR ANTI-WAR UNITY

Scharrenberg Calls for War Against Marine Unions

SEEKS TO PUT COAST LOCALS OUT OF I.S.U.

Crew of 300 Strikes On S.S. Pennsylvania at San Francisco

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—All reactionary forces are gathering in an effort to destroy the maritime workers' organizations. Today the declaration of Paul Scharrenberg, calling on the International Seamen's Convention here Jan. 13, to expel its locals on the Pacific Coast and demanding an "open declaration of war" against these locals, against their leaders, and against the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, was made public.

Scharrenberg is secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and editor of the Seamen's Journal, official organ of the International Seamen's Union. He was expelled some eight months ago by unanimous vote of the Pacific Coast membership of his union for urging war with Japan, on the cynical plea that it would be the best way for the seamen to secure jobs, and for complicity in founding of a company union of longshoremen, and for gross violation of the constitution of his union. Thirteen thousand seamen voted for Scharrenberg's expulsion.

Scharrenberg Discredited
Although Scharrenberg is denied membership in the West Coast unions, he continues as mouthpiece of the international officials of the International Seamen's Union, and continues to edit the Seamen's Journal.

His declaration was published just when negotiations between seamen and shipowners on both coasts are at a deadlock. Scharrenberg's proposal to split the union threatens to come exactly when, as never before, not a split, but unity on a national scale is needed to resist the attacks of the shipowners, say the marine workers.

Scharrenberg's attack on the Pacific Coast seamen was made public in the office of Assistant Secretary of Labor McGrady, the international heads of the Seamen's union and of the International Longshoremen's Association met with shipowners, summoned there by McGrady, openly to devise ways and means to smash the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, to prevent the formation of the Maritime Federation of the Gulf Coast, and to force the East Coast seamen to continue working under the old agreement for another year. The old agreement is for a lower wage than that of the West Coast.

At this moment the crew of one big ship, the S.S. Pennsylvania, is on strike at San Francisco against the difference in the rates of pay, demanding the Pacific rate.

Follows Boss Attack
Scharrenberg's attack follows the declaration of the organized shipowners of the Pacific Coast that they will smash the Maritime Federation.

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Sunday Paper Drive Stirs Philadelphia

It's to Philadelphia you can go, if you want to know the kind of work that's needed to make the Sunday Worker a circulation success.

Down there they don't take "no" for an answer. The compilation of the first week's reports on the subscription drive—the first issue will be out Jan. 12—shows that Philadelphia is polling subscriptions off as no other district is up to date.

Seven hundred and ninety-eight subscriptions came in during the first week—and 225 of these came from Philadelphia—25 per cent of the total from one district alone. And there are 25 districts! Even if only the big districts sent in subscriptions at the rate of 200 a week, the drive would be a success long before its scheduled end.

The Sunday Worker subscription response from readers of the Daily Worker has been fruitful indeed. In fact, 10,000 subscriptions is a minor goal, now that they are coming in so fast.

Here is a chance for those who are subscribing to help build the Sunday Worker—and do their friends, neighbors and co-workers a favor. Why not approach your friends and acquaintances for a subscription? Tell them about the paper's features, names, broad entertainment value. Every subscriber to the Daily Worker should become a subscriber to the Sunday Worker—and get at least four or five friends to subscribe, as well!

Legion Officer 'Cooperates' In Relief Bureau Red Hunt

Red-Baiter and Hearst Informant Met With Director Carr

(See editorial on back page.)
By Harry Raymond and S. W. Gerson

ARTICLE III
Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard have vigorously denied the charges of the Daily Worker that anti-union, anti-red spying is going on in the Emergency Relief Bureau.

But the facts, as published by the Daily Worker, prove otherwise. The reports of stoolpigeons Frank E. Traficante and Samuel Goldberg indicate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the agents of the city administration are engaged in what in private industry is known bluntly as labor spying.

Here is a typical extract from the report of Traficante to Miss Dora Spira, head of the division of special investigation in the E.R.B., on the organization activity of some members of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies:

"Special Investigator has nothing further to report on supervisory aides, Marcus and Rosen. Special Investigator has been unable to glean anything indirectly from them. They are active in the A.W.P.R.A., indulge in discussions with the leaders. . . ."

Sales Tax Pays Spies
A copy of the Traficante report went to the office of Miss Spira to the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, where it was referred to Louis E. Yavner, an examiner and the man in charge of the E.R.B. investigation for Mr. Blanshard.

Commissioner Blanshard has made it abundantly clear that he is opposed to a red hunt and has stated that he has so informed the



Fiorella LaGuardia

investigators. But the stubborn fact remains that the Spira-Yavner bloodhounds—paid for out of receipts of the sales tax and other emergency relief taxes—turn in reports like the above.

Regardless of the intentions or instructions of Mr. Blanshard, the net effect of the whole investigation is to intimidate organized employees of the E.R.B. This, in turn, makes it much easier to carry through chiseling "economy" programs at the expense of the unemployed and the workers of the E.R.B.—an end desired by the bankers, Hearst, American Legion officials and various other reactionary groups.

Professional Patriots Busy
Professional red-baiters have helped to egg on the anti-union, anti-red drive in the E.R.B. Behind the scenes, aiding and abetting the official campaign against the legitimate organization of E.R.B. staff members is Joseph Piccirillo, Welfare Officer of the Kings County American Legion, with an office at Borough Hall,

Blanshard's Good Intentions Go Awry as Drive Continues

Brooklyn. A notorious red-baiter, he is reported as having helped stimulate the company union organization in the E.R.B., the so-called Emergency Workers Association, and has been in constant touch with Hearst's New York American in that paper's anti-relief campaign.

If Mayor LaGuardia is interested in exploitation of relief for sinister ends, it is suggested that he investigate the activities of Mr. Piccirillo, who uses his welfare work among Brooklyn veterans as a springboard for a venomous anti-union, anti-red campaign.

Met With E.R.B. Director

On Nov. 19 Piccirillo conferred with Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the Emergency Relief Bureau, and informed her that his committee was investigating "Communist activities in the E.R.B." and that a report on his findings would be given her. Miss Carr urged Piccirillo to present to her cases of "interference with the proper functioning of the administration of relief." (In many cases union organizational activities which aimed to improve the functioning of relief have been considered "interference" by relief officials.)

Whether or not the results of Piccirillo's investigation were sent Miss Carr could not be learned, but it is definitely established that Piccirillo had requested relief officials to discharge a white E.R.B. staff member on the ground that the worker was married to a Negro.

Mr. Piccirillo, under questioning

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Auto Union Leaders Meet

Dillon, Frankenstein and Smith Discuss Relief Action

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—One of the New Year surprises was an all-day conference on New Year day between Francis J. Dillon, president of the United Automobile Workers, Richard Frankenstein, president of the Automotive Industrial Workers Association and Matthew Smith, secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society.

Discussion was on the possibility of joint relief action in the Motor Products strike and achievement of amalgamation of all unions in the near future.

While no agreement was yet reached with regard to the Motor Products strike, further discussions are to take place, Dillon announced.

While several conferences had already been held between Dillon and Frankenstein, this is the first time that Smith was included. A personal struggle between Dillon and Smith was drawn so sharply during the strike that it was almost inconceivable that the two would get together in any discussion.

Dillon is still far from making a serious effort to agree to internal democracy in a united organization or at least agreeing to unite in a strike-relief drive, but increasing pressure in A. F. of L. locals is forcing him to talk unity.

The Chrysler local of the United Automobile Workers in Detroit, has gone on record for a merger with the independent unions and for full industrial unionism.

Mass Picketing Set For This Morning In Toledo Strike

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Plans for mass picketing of the Mather Spring Co. were made at a mass meeting here yesterday to stop the fifty-five scabs which the company will attempt to bring into its plant tomorrow morning.

The strike is led by the Toledo Branch of the Automobile and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Before the recent merger, it was a branch of the Mechanics Educational Society. The strike began two months ago.

The police have recently increased their activity against the pickets. Tents in which the pickets sought shelter were destroyed. The Toledo News-Bee, a journal which parades under a liberal policy, has editorially called for suppression of militant picketing.

New Deal to Face Test in Congress And Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Tomorrow will be an important day in the history of the New Deal, with President Roosevelt announcing his budget for the next fiscal year and the Supreme Court expected to issue one or more decisions on New Deal legislation.

The President's budget message will be delivered to Congress at noon, together with the annual report of the Treasury Department. It is expected that Roosevelt will seek a paring down of relief and social insurance expenditures.

Almost simultaneously the black-robed Justices of the Supreme Court will file into their chamber. Three major pieces of New Deal legislation are before them under fire of the American Liberty League and other groups on the right. The court may hand down decisions on any—or all.

They include the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, whose processing taxes are being attacked; the Bankhead Cotton Control Act; and the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has been accused by Big Business of using its power program to invade the fields of private business.

The Sunday Worker will be out Jan. 12.

Pravda Warns Of Nazi Plan

Soviet Press Says Hitler Seeks Accord in West for Attacks on USSR

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—"The strategy of the Third Reich remains the same. Through temporary agreements in the West, the Nazis hope to untie their hands for military action in the East in order to direct their full strength against the West afterwards."

In these words, Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, characterized the war strategy of the Hitler regime as it was reflected in programmatic articles published in the German fascist press on New Year's Day. These articles confirmed the widespread belief here that the Nazis are now negotiating an "understanding" with the imperialist powers of western Europe in order to safeguard Germany's western border when the Nazis unleash their attack against the Soviet Union.

Lavrenti, organ of the Soviet government, is equally outspoken in discussing the New Year's declarations printed in the German press. "These articles would give the impression at first glance that the whole German press is singing hymns to peace. A more careful analysis, however, shows that this apparent unanimity is nothing but window-dressing and the actual content of the New Year's articles boils down to rejecting the proposals for the earliest realization of German Fascism's robber plans."

Soviets Mark First Industrial Plan Anniversary

Lenin's Electrification Slogan Recalled by Soviet Press

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 5.—Today is the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption by the Eighth Congress of Soviets of the first of the national plans for reconstruction of industry, before the two five-year plans. That plan was the "Goelro," the plan for the development of the national economy of Russia on the basis of electrification.

The Soviet press today devotes much space to a review of the hopes and dangers of that period, and the great overfulfillment of the original plan, which at that time was ridiculed by capitalists abroad as chimerical and assailed by Trotsky and his followers within the country as impossible to fulfill. Instead, Trotsky proposed conscrip-

tion of labor into a labor army for the "regeneration of the country" and set forward his theory of the "impossibility of achieving socialism in one country" (a theory now abundantly proved to be wrong by the actual construction of socialism in the Soviet Union).

"Goelro" was a plan of such great proportions under the circumstances of the time: ruthless civil war and intervention by foreign powers, with consequent ruin, poverty and hunger and the output of industry reduced to one fifth of the pre-war level. Yet Lenin called it "the Second program of the Bolshevik Party" and said, "Communism is Soviet power plus electrification of the entire country, because without electrification it will be impossible to raise industry."

The press points out that "Goelro" was calculated to take from ten to fifteen years for fulfillment. It was expected that in the last year of the plan there would be a produc-

SOCIALISTS TAKE FIGHT TO THE N.E.C.

New York Group Asks National Recognition Over the 'Old Guard'

By A. B. Magil

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 5.—The two contending groups in the New York State Socialist Party locked horns here yesterday and today before a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Party to determine which group shall be recognized as the official Socialist Party of New York State.

The N. E. C. meeting, which is expected to continue tomorrow, is being held at the Philadelphia Labor Institute, 415 South Nineteenth Street.

Actually much more is at stake than the question of recognition, behind all the charges and counter-charges and the innumerable technical points raised. Behind even the issue of inner-party democracy, which on the surface appears to be uppermost, lies the fundamental question: Which road shall the Socialist Party travel? Shall it be the road of the "Old Guard" which has tried by hook or crook to retain its death-grip on the New York City and State organizations even at the cost of splitting the Party—the road of class collaboration with the capitalists, of secret dickering with Fusion and playing ball with the New Deal, of alliance with labor reactionaries and racketeers of Hearstian attacks on the Soviet Union, or shall it be the road of those who demand confusion and wavering, and the moving in the direction of struggle against capitalism.

Expulsion Threat Forced Issue
The factional fight came to a head when the New York "Old Guard" attempted to put through a reorganization which would have expelled or rendered politically impotent a large section of the Party membership who supported the "Millitary" group and the New York City and State organizations.

Capacity of the electric power system of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics now occupies first place in Europe.

The "Goelro" plan provided for doubling of the industrial production in comparison with the pre-war period.

Production Schedule Tripled
But in 1935 industry produced six times as much as the production of 1913.

An example of the results of mechanization of labor in the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party led by Lenin and Stalin, and the Stakhanovite

Congress To Get Social Bill Today

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The new Workers Social Insurance Bill will be dropped into the legislative hopper tomorrow in both the Senate and the House.

Senator Lynn Frazier (Rep., N. Dak.) and Representative Ernest Lundeen (Farmer-Labor, Minn.) will introduce identical drafts in their respective branches of Congress. This brings the measure formally before the National legislators for consideration.

Plans were announced today by the Washington chapter of the International Association. Mary Van Kleck, National Chairman of the organization which formulated the bill, was in the Capital to go over the final draft with Senator Frazier and Representative Lundeen.

Capacity of the electric power system of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics now occupies first place in Europe.

Goal Termed Impossible by Doubters 15 Years Ago Is Surpassed

movement of the rank and file of the working masses for complete utilization of the machinery, also the possibility of overtaking and surpassing the work of capitalist concerns, is seen in the Moscow city central heating and power plant here. This plant has been working for five years only. Yet last year it had already produced more than its first million megacalories of heat. (A megacalory is a million calories. A calory is the amount of heat necessary to raise two and two-tenths pounds of water one degree in temperature.)

The largest central heating plant in the world is in New York, but it took that plant forty years to achieve the record of the Moscow plant.

Tribute to Barbusse Is Paid by Browder

He Tells Congress of French Leader's Work for United Front in U. S. and His Road to Communism—Baldwin, Ward Speak

By Sandor Voros

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—Pausing in its deliberations Saturday night, the Third Congress of the American League Against War and Fascism paid impressive tribute to the memory of a great leader, Henri Barbusse, the writer, the revolutionary, the originator of the First World Congress Against War and Fascism.

Delegates stood in awed silence for one minute at the beginning of the Barbusse memorial meeting as Dr. Harry F. Ward, National Chairman of the League, spoke of Barbusse as a man "who went into the war as a middle-aged intellectual and came out a living flame to organize and lead his fellowmen."

Introduced by Ward as the only American who acted as Barbusse's palbearer and spoke at his graveside, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, was received with tremendous ovation, cheers and applause lasting for minutes before he was permitted to speak.

Browder Tells of War Record
Speaking of Barbusse as a man who volunteered for service, who had been three times wounded and three times decorated for bravery, Browder paid tribute to his contribution to the First U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism in 1933.

Barbusse contributed much to our first Congress, to the welding together into a single unbreakable entity all those that made the American League play a role in this country.

Henri Barbusse had been purified in the flame of war, his naive



Earl Browder

metal welded into steel to fight against destruction of the people, to fight war and all forces that contribute to it."

Describes Conversations
Browder described the innumerable discussions he had with Barbusse last summer in Moscow just

(Continued on Page 2)

Fascists Renew Aerial Attacks

Egyptian Red Cross Unit Bombed—Cairo Seethes With Protests

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A furious aerial bombardment was today seen as the Italian high command's last desperate attempt to avoid a long and expensive land warfare.

It is felt that a drawn-out campaign on land would sap the strength of the Mussolini regime before it could subdue the Ethiopian forces.

Ruthlessness was the order of the day as Italian aviators swooped over the East African terrain and dropped their deadly cargo.

Indicative of Italian determination to push this phase of the assault against Italy Selassie to the bitter end was the bombing yesterday of another Red Cross hospital unit which was in the line of fire of a general aerial offensive against the Ethiopians on both Northern and Southern fronts.

Red Cross Bombed
The hospital, an Egyptian Red Cross unit, a mile and a half from Daggah Bur, was attacked by five Italian planes. News of its bombardment reached here just as dead and wounded from the recent bombing of the Swedish Red Cross unit at Dolo arrived in the capital.

Two Red Cross planes arrived from Dolo, bringing the body of Gunnar Lundstrom, Swedish Red Cross worker, who died from wounds received in the bombardment. Dr.

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ASK BROAD FEDERATION OF FORCES

Browder and Porter Speak—Ovation Greet Zimmerman Plea

By Harry Gannes

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—A profound step towards greatly expanding the united front in the United States against war and Fascism was taken here today at the Third Congress of the American League Against War and Fascism. Declarations of the official observers of the Socialist Party here, the official spokesman of the Communist Party, and a spokesman for Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers, amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm, endorsed the League appointment of a joint committee empowered to do everything possible to "create a truly all-embracing federation for active, practical cooperation of all forces working against the threats of war and Fascism."

Supporting the resolution introduced by Professor Robert Morss Lovett, in the name of the National Executive Committee of the League, Paul Porter spoke for the Socialist Party; Earl Browder for the Communist Party; and Charles Zimmerman for Local 22 of the I.L.G.W.U.

Socialist Position Cheered
"The Socialist Party believes that an effective fight against war and fascism requires a broad federation of all peace-loving and anti-fascist forces," declared Paul Porter, "centered about the unions as the basic organizations. While all possible allies are needed in this fight it must be recognized that the organized workers, especially those in the war industries and transportation occupy the front line trenches of the peace army. Stopping war work means stopping war."

This significant pronouncement was met by cheering and shouting from the 2,000 delegates assembled from all parts of the United States.

Browder Gives C.P. Endorsement
When Earl Browder stepped to the microphone to state the Communist Party's endorsement of the resolution, the shouting and cheering broke out again with intense fervor.

"The Communist Party is glad to support the proposal that has been made," said Browder, "by the National Executive Committee on the basis of the approach of the Socialist Party committee. We have always exerted our efforts to bring the Socialist Party into the closest possible degree of cooperation in this great fight."

"This step should be the beginning toward a more complete unity in the not far distant future."

Unionist Gets Ovation
Charles Zimmerman received an ovation when he endorsed the National Executive Committee resolution. He especially stressed the necessity of the initiative on the part of the trade unions, emphasizing

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Marcantonio Drafts Clause For Bonus Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—A drive to enact a specific guarantee to prohibit the subtraction of bonus payments from relief allowances or work-relief wages of unemployed veterans was launched today by Representative Vito Marcantonio (Rep., N. Y.). It is expected that the numerous Patman bonus-plan advocates will support a Marcantonio amendment for this purpose.

"Anybody who is sincerely for the bonus has got to vote for my amendment," Marcantonio said, announcing his plans. "Otherwise, the bonus payment may turn out to be just another sucker to the unemployed veterans."

As the situation stands today, every recipient of relief must qualify by showing he is without any resources and if he gets on relief and the officials discover he has any means—even a knitted off. Hence it is perfectly obvious that, unless it is specifically declared otherwise, unemployed veterans will be thrown off relief or work-relief the moment they get their bonus payments. That would turn the bonus payment into a mere lump-sum payment. The New York representative also expects to press his own plan to cash the adjustment service certificates with money obtained from taxes on big incomes. He hopes to offer this as a substitute

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Progressives Elected to Head New Haven Trades Council

Vote Is Hailed As an Advance For the A.F.L.

New Leaders Pledged to 6-Point Program of Labor's Demands

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—Running on a six-point program of immediate demands of the working people, progressives were elected to all but one office in the Trades and Labor Council here.

Alexander Driessens, head of the Cigar makers Union, was elected president by a vote of 58 to 52. He defeated Henry J. Tierney, who had succeeded Mayor John W. Murphy to that post three years ago.

The progressives gained control of the executive committee and of the board of trustees of the Trades Council. John J. Casey, of the Typographical Union, who has been recording secretary for four years, was defeated by the nominee of the progressives, Solomon Alperowitz, president of the Trolleyman's Union, by a vote of 59 to 45. The only major candidate presented by the progressive group went down to defeat as William J. Scully, president of the Machinists Union, who was defeated for Vice-president by John J. McCurry, of the Electricians Union by a vote of 55 to 53.

Seen as Big Step for Labor

The victory was declared last night to mean that Mayor John W. Murphy, who is a vice-president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, will lose his influence over the Trades Council. Mr. McCurry, in a short address, told the delegates that Mayor Murphy and the Manufacturers Association have no control over my activities.

Mr. Driessens, in his address to the delegates, stated that he did not consider his victory as a personal victory, but "one of principle."

"There are deep-seated changes taking place in the labor movement throughout the country which in the past have not been recognized in New Haven. The measures which we have put forward as our program mean progress for labor."

Six-Point Program

The program on which the new slate went into office is as follows:

"1.—We pledge to enforce genuine trade union democracy and believe that at all times the membership and affiliated unions shall be the controlling factors in the business and activities of the Council.

"2.—We believe that those trade unions which favor industrial democracy should be permitted to carry on their work in accord with the resolutions adopted at the last State Federation of Labor Convention.

"3.—We believe with the growing sentiment for independent political action that the matter be entirely in the hands of the membership and that they be allowed to speak and act within labor unions and the New Haven Trades Council.

"4.—We endorse the action of the American Federation of Labor in opposing Fascism and war and propose that the N. E. Trades Council and its delegates encourage all agitation education against these two factors.

"5.—We pledge ourselves to carry on an active campaign in an effort to bring the unorganized into the ranks of the A. F. of L.

"6.—In the belief that large scale unemployment shall be with us for many years to come, we pledge ourselves to work for genuine unemployment insurance in the State.

New Board Members

The new members of the Executive Board were elected by the progressives. They are Mrs. Cross, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Fred Frankes, president of the Printing Pressmen Union and Edmund Webb, Food Clerks Union; William F. Barry, president of the Shipyard Hands Union, was also elected to the executive committee.

The new members of the Board of Trustees are Walter Davis, Machinists Union; W. Thomas, of the Photo-Engravers Union; Samuel Curry; John Meaney, and Hyman Fish.

Marcantonio Drafts Bonus Bill Clause

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whenever other bonus proposals are brought forward.

There is talk in the Capitol to the effect that Roosevelt's henchmen actually are urging the President to sign some bonus bill in view of the possibility that it would cost no more to provide for unemployed veterans through "bonus-payments" instead of relief.

Marcantonio estimates that about 45 per cent of the nation's former soldiers are unemployed. In his own district, the percentage of veterans now jobless is about 90 per cent. His amendment would write into any bonus payment plan adopted a specific section declaring that no money "payable in whole or in part from Federal funds for work relief or other type of unemployment relief" shall be reduced by the amount of the compensation certificate awards. It would also provide that if any State or government agency shall deduct from unemployment relief the sum of benefits payable under the bonus bill, it will be penalized by the withdrawal of Federal unemployment relief funds. The amendment would forbid the alteration of relief status in "any" manner in consideration of bonus payments.

Orders to get the first issue of the Sunday Worker all benefits orders must be in before Jan. 6.

Socialists Take Steps For Anti-War Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

the key position of labor in the fight against war and Fascism. This resolution adopted by the Congress for the execution of the united front efforts is as follows:

"Whereas the American League Against War and Fascism from its inception worked for the creation of an all inclusive movement, especially emphasizing the basic importance of trade unions and has been ready to work together with organizations which are not affiliated; and "Whereas the official representatives of the Socialist Party have indicated its readiness to participate in a joint committee for the purpose of exploring the possibilities of bringing together a broader and more inclusive federation of anti-fascist and anti-war forces, and

"Whereas, there are reasons to believe that many trade unions hitherto inactive are confining their activity to particular phases of their work are now more favorable to a general movement particularly if they should find a cooperative spirit meeting their own initiative in the matter, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Third Congress authorize the incoming National Executive Committee to name representatives to such a joint committee with the authority to do everything possible in the name of this Congress to secure that a joint effort shall be made to create a truly all-embracing federation for active, practical cooperation of all forces working against the threats of war and fascism."

Represents Socialist Party

In the course of his speech, Paul Porter, in the name of the Socialist Party, said:

"Paul Porter, official observer, representing the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. He is National Labor Secretary of the Socialist Party and editor of the Kenosha, Wis., Trades and Labor Council Journal. With him as an observer, Arthur G. McDowell of Chicago, state chairman of the Socialist Party of Illinois, delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from the Teachers Union, who teaches workers' education at the Chicago Labor College. A third official observer, Andrew J. Biemiller, editor of the Wisconsin Leader, official Socialist paper of the State of Wisconsin. Biemiller is unable to be present but will concur in the observers' report."

Stresses Trade Unions

His statement in full follows: "The Socialist Party believes that an effective fight against war and fascism requires a broad federation of all peace and anti-fascist forces, centered about the trade unions as the basic organizations. While all possible allies are need in this fight it must be recognized that the organized workers, especially those in the war industries and transportation occupy the front line trenches of the peace army. Stopping war work means stopping war.

"Today, as never before large numbers of unions and farm and unemployed organizations recognize the urgent need for a concerted fight against the growing menace of war and fascism. The American Federation of Labor at its Atlantic City convention spoke clearly and vigorously against these twin dangers. In so far as fascism in Europe is concerned the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions raised some thousands of dollars for the chest for the liberation of the workers of Europe. But also as many unions recognize fascism must be fought, at home—now, before it grows strong as Europe.

Olds Farmer-Labor Party

"Inasmuch as the primary basis for the fight against war and fascism depends upon the unions, the Socialist Party believes the initiative forming a broad federation should come from them. We have reason to believe that such a step is likely in the near future and shall give it our full support. We welcome the decision of the National Executive of the American League Against War and Fascism also to support a broad federation based on the unions.

"This sort of federation is as necessary to prevent war and to defeat fascism as is a Farmer-Labor Party in the political field. In both instances, we shall work for the strongest and most inclusive federation possible."

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—To embrace the widest forces in the country for united action against War and Fascism, the Third Congress of the American League Against War and Fascism today adopted a ten-point program. On only one point, the question of the inclusion of a reference to the Soviet Union's policy, was there any minority report made. The Congress, with its 2,185 delegates, however, overwhelmingly voted to retain the reference to the Soviet Union.

Roger Baldwin, reporting for the Executive Committee of the League and for the commission on war and Fascism, urged the adoption of all ten points, including point four which reads:

"To demand total and universal disarmament as proposed by the Soviet Union to the League of Nations and to support all measures that move clearly toward that goal."

Explains Minority Position

to sustain the majority report, which was approved by the majority of the delegates with enthusiasm. Roger Baldwin argued, "The Soviet Union is the only government in the world that has made the proposal for total disarmament, a proposal which the peace forces of the world must necessarily endorse."

William Weinstein, district organizer of the Party, will make the main report. All members of the Party have been urged to make every effort to be present.

Ten-Point Program

The ten-point program adopted unanimously, except for point four, deals with the following:

1.—To work for the stopping of shipment, transport or manufacture of munitions in time of peace and war, supporting strikes and other actions against transport of war material.

2.—To expose the extensive war preparations of the U.S. Government; to divert to relief funds utilized for war purposes, as well as to health and education of the people;

3.—To resist the increasing militarization of the youth in schools, C.O.C., O.M.T.C. Camps;

4.—To support the disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union to the League of Nations;

5.—To demand neutrality legislation effectively covering all war supplies, loans and credits, and permitting no discretion to the President; more particularly to support independent action to stop shipment of all war supplies;

6.—To join in international action against war, and to assist colonial and other people to resist exploitation and oppression;

7.—To demonstrate constantly the relationship between war and fascism, and to counteract, expose and fight fascism;

8.—To oppose all developments leading to fascism;

9.—To resist all attempts of the Americanists by gag legislation, American civil rights;

10.—To oppose all legislation denying soldiers right to receive literature in behalf of peace, freedom and justice.

Other Reports Adopted

A number of commission reports were unanimously accepted by the congress. Among them were the recommendations of the Youth Commission, Children's Commission, Trade Unionists Commission, etc. The Education Commission's report urged that "the League should work with teachers' groups and educational organizations to see that text books and syllabi are available for teachers who wish to teach from an objective fair point of view such subjects as history, economics, civics and government. The League should oppose the tendencies on the part of the school administrators to solve disciplinary problems by regimentation of students and in the formation of semi-fascist organizations with the school."

C. P. of Detroit To Hear Reports On Conventions

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—A special general membership meeting of the Communist Party will be held here Thursday night at 5,909 Fourteenth Street, to hear reports on the preparation for the district and national convention.

William Weinstein, district organizer of the Party, will make the main report. All members of the Party have been urged to make every effort to be present.

Tribute to Barbusse Is Paid by Browder

(Continued from Page 1)

before his death. He spoke of the intense interest Barbusse maintained until his dying day in the fight against war and Fascism. He described Barbusse's transition from a middle-class intellectual into a member of the French Communist Party in his last years, stating:

"Barbusse, the bourgeois had been transformed in the mud and filth of war. He became a human register of all the multiplied inhuman tortures of war. Humanity, suffering from imperialist hell, became conscious of a voice that spoke of universal suffering in war. He tested out experimentally every idea of struggle against war and only at the end of a long pilgrimage did he become a Communist, member of the Communist Party of France.

"It is characteristic that Barbusse's last literary work was a study of the life of Stalin, the architect of the socialist system of society."

Scores Poor Translation

Speaking of Barbusse's last work, Browder lashed out against the bad English translation of the book, which distorted not only the Communist position, but also Barbusse's ideas and conceptions. Barbusse's hatred and vituperation against the bourgeoisie, the finance capitalists and imperialists that were at the head of the American war effort against Wall Street was distorted by a translator to mean hatred against the middle class, misrepresenting Barbusse and the Communists as calling for the extinction of the middle class elements. As Browder stated:

"Nothing was further from Barbusse, the Communist, Barbusse was the originator of the broad people's front in France. I speak of Barbusse as a Communist because I am here representing the Communist Party.

"I read in the Cleveland papers that some people here suspect me as leaning towards Communism.

Cites United Front Character

"Just as the first Congress that started this great movement valued the contribution of this great man, this great artist, this Communist without worrying that Barbusse would establish a Communist conspiracy, so we do not have to hide any part of the character of Barbusse or the Communist Party at any point of this Congress. This Congress is a broad united front extending as far to the right as you can expect to find honest and courageous men who dare to stand up and fight against these two grave dangers of humanity, war and Fascism.

"We hope this small beginning shall rapidly draw masses of workers, farmers, professionals and all those in the united front movement in which we want to include the Socialist Party and all the trade unions."

Browder concluded by saying:

"Our role is to try to help to make this united front only a beginning, a movement that will reach out to include not only one or two but fifteen to twenty million people in America, who will make this country a decisive force for peace, taking its stand alongside that other great country, the Soviet Union."

Roger Baldwin, secretary of the Civil Liberties Union, who had been to Barbusse's funeral, spoke of the impressive sight of 300,000 people in the funeral procession taking over the streets of Paris and holding them ever since.

General Fang Chen Wu, leader of the Nineteenth Route Chinese Army defending Shanghai against Japanese invasion, paid tribute to Barbusse as man, who, if he were alive today, would organize the Orient League against imperialism. He called for a united effective fight against Italian and Japanese imperialism, for defense of Ethiopia and stopping of all war shipments to Japan and Italy.

Mass singing, choral numbers, dances by the Negro children's dance group of the Goodrich Settlement House and reading of Malra's "Private Hicks" rounded up the impressive memorial to a man, who, in the words of Baldwin, "became the symbol of united front when things were darkest."

Nat Ross Will Address St. Paul Lenin Meeting

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—Nat Ross, district organizer of the Communist Party, will be the principal speaker at the Lenin memorial meeting here Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, in the Odd Fellows Hall, 156 W. Ninth Street.

Workers Organize For Higher Wages On PWA Projects

KINGSTON, Minn., Jan. 5.—An organizing committee is working to mobilize P.W.A. and other relief workers in Meeker County for a fight for better conditions. The committee, elected at a mass meeting here last week, has set forth as the demands of the war relief workers' organization, free transportation to and from work, hot lunches, and a minimum wage of \$60 monthly.

The aid of an organizer from Minneapolis has been obtained. He declares that relief workers in the Twin Cities, who are organized, get \$60 for the same work that brings only \$44 monthly here. Workers on P.W.A. projects who labor in below zero weather after walking miles to the job, eating frozen lunches, and trying to support families on \$12 a week, have realized the necessity for an organized struggle, the only way to improve conditions.

A.F.L. Chief Asks War on Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

eration by vigilante terror if the government or the international unions do not crush it.

The shipowners gave the alleged "breaking contracts" by the local and by the Federation as their excuse for these threats and demands, including the threat of criminal proceedings or illegal violence against Harry Bridges and other leaders of the successful coastwise strike in 1934.

Scharrenberg unhesitatingly took the side of the employers in his statement today, and supported the argument on which they base their demand for the outlawing of the Pacific Coast marine workers' organizations. He declared:

"The Sailors Union of the Pacific (part of the I.S.U.) has deliberately and flagrantly violated every agreement signed with the shipowners since last year's strike. . . [Evidently the strike of 1934, won by the strikers.—Editor.]

"One or more charters must be revoked. One or more new district unions must be organized and those who have taken the lead in recent disruptive activities must be barred from membership in any district union of the I.S.U. I have weighed all objections and realize fully that the Bridges Maritime Federation will doubtless go to the bat for the union or unions that have had their charters revoked. And yet I am convinced that there is no alternative for a declaration of war."

Another point in Scharrenberg's statement is condemnation of the union for accepting the former members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, now liquidated in order to get unity.

Scharrenberg admits in his communication to the convention, that he has, himself, become the most unpopular man in the union, which I have weighed all objections and realize fully that the Bridges Maritime Federation will doubtless go to the bat for the union or unions that have had their charters revoked. And yet I am convinced that there is no alternative for a declaration of war."

300 Strike Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—All 300 men of the crew of the S. S. Pennsylvania of the Panama-Pacific line, subsidiary of the International Merchant Marine, the biggest shipping trust under the American flag, struck here yesterday for the demands which were refused by the East Coast shipowners.

The East Coast agreement expired on Dec. 31, and the shipowners have refused to grant any changes. The crew demands pay according to Pacific Coast rates and conditions and the right to sign for the whole route trip, ending in San Francisco.

Although no official report has been received of the signing of any agreement on the East Coast, it is known that the shipowners have insisted on its renewal, unchanged. The seamen here know that it is expected the matter of the contract will come before East Coast union membership meetings tonight.

The rank and file of the union demand the right to review the contract before it is signed. They demand that the East Coast pay and conditions be brought up to the standard of the West Coast. Under the old contract the East Coast seamen worked a 56-hour week for \$75.50 and got no overtime. The Pacific Coast contract, won largely through unity of the seamen, longshoremen, masters, mates and pilots and marine engineers, through the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, gives a wage of \$62.50 and 60 cents per hour overtime, as well as other advantages.

When the East Coast contract expired, officials of the International Seamen's Union presented a demand for 20 per cent increase in seamen's pay, and the employers rejected it. It was then reported that the old agreement was extended for thirty days.

At last accounts, the Pennsylvania was still tied up to the dock here, delaying sailing of several hundred passengers and thousands of tons of freight.

Legion Officer 'Assists' In ERB Red Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Daily Worker, was anything but talkative.

"You've been conducting your own investigation of relief, haven't you?" he was asked.

"Nope. Just been holding meetings."

"Have you cooperated with the office of the Commissioner of Accounts in any investigation?" "Not officially, personally, yes, but not officially."

"Did you meet with anyone in the Commissioner's office?" "With a couple of people."

"With a Mr. Yavner, perhaps?" "Yes."

"Have you ever met with Miss Spira of the E.R.B.?" "No."

"But you have met with Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the E.R.B.?" "Yes."

"You met with her on activity of the A. W. P. R. A. on Nov. 17 last, didn't you?" "Yes, about that time."

Denies Contact with Hearst

Picirillo denied that he had helped to form the company-unionized Emergency Workers Association. He denied having steady contact with the Hearst press.

"I've met a lot of reporters," he said. "They all call me 'Frank'."

But Mr. Picirillo wasn't quiffr frank. He meets more than occasionally with a man on the

Socialists Take Fight to N.E.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

national leader of the Socialist Party, thereupon set up a new City Central Committee and at a State convention in Utica last Saturday and Sunday elected a new State committee. The Utica convention revealed that the majority of locals and members in the State.

The battle before the N. E. C. opened yesterday afternoon with an attempt of the "Old Guard" to block all consideration of the New York situation. James Oneal, editor of the New Leader and sole "Old Guard" representative on the N. E. C., declared the whole procedure was illegal because the old State committee, which he insisted was still the legal committee, had had no charges brought against it or been requested to answer any of the charges.

Through the "Old Guard" did not deign to put in an official appearance, their representative, Marx Lewis, did appear and read a letter protesting the fact that the N. E. C. had sent official observers to the Utica convention, and reiterating that they had sole jurisdiction in New York State.

Case Presented

Following a report by Clarence Senior, National Secretary, as official observer at the Utica convention, the new State Committee presented its case through Max Delson, Chairman, and David P. Berenberg, member of the new State Committee.

Delson compared the methods of the "Old Guard" reactionaries to those of Hitler and pointed out that Oneal was unable successfully to refute—that at the so-called "secessionist" convention in Utica there were six more locals represented than at the regular State convention in 1934.

Berenberg read a lengthy document which detailed the history of the "Old Guard's" struggle against the national organization of the party and their attempt to split the party through an anti-red "purge."

It called on the N. E. C. to recognize the Utica convention and the State Committee elected there.

Others Testify

Other adherents of the new State Committee appeared to testify. Among them were Jack Altman, Secretary of the New York Central Committee of Local New York; Dr. Louis Sadoff, veteran socialist, and Harry Raitt, president of the Buffalo Carpenters' Union, who together with the whole Riverside Branch of the Buffalo Socialist Party, had been expelled for opposition to the policies of the "Old Guard." Throughout all this testimony, Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania Assemblyman and right-wing member of the N. E. C. from Reading, Pa., assumed the role of prosecuting attorney in behalf of the "Old Guard"—of course, with a pious air of super-legal, above-the-battle "impartiality"—trying to trip up the spokesmen of the new State Committee with all sorts of hair-splitting technicalities.

New York American, a special writer assigned by one of the executives of the Hearst organization to gather anti-red material for the Hearst drive to slash relief standards.

Such is the picture of some phases of the New York relief situation at the turn of the year.

Democrats and Republicans Join Slashing of "overhead"—that is social services to the clients—mass dismissals of relief workers and spying upon legitimate organizational activity of ERB employes—all this carried out by an alleged "progressive" Mayor, a man elected with the votes of labor and the unemployed of New York.

Slash relief costs! Hearst and the Liberty Leaguers send out the word—and Lyons, a Roosevelt-Lehman-Farley-Flynn Democrat, works together with La Guardia and Progressive Republican-Fusionist, to do the bidding of the financial overlords.

Slash relief costs—but maintain the spy system intact! Fire 5,000 staff members—but keep Dora Spira and her spy network.

Thus does Fiorello La Guardia keep his pre-election vows to the suffering unemployed of New York City.

(Readers who wish to obtain the first and second instalment of this first and second instalment of this Daily Worker Circulation Department, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City.)

where Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan, Samuel H. Friedman, Willard Danahy and Joseph Beak. The latter, a right-wing member of the Massachusetts State Committee, made an arrogant speech, demanding that the N. E. C. abdicate authority in the matter, and informing them that a conference of Eastern States, called by the right-wingers for Jan. 18-19 in New York City was determined to settle everything. He threatened a nation-wide split if the N. E. C. recognized the new state committee.

A telegram was read from Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, declaring that he had stayed away from the meeting of the N.E.C. of which he is a member, because he couldn't stand the dissension in the party. He proposed as a first step toward a solution of the difficulties that five leaders of each side refrain from all party activity for the next two years—a proposal which no one took seriously. It was clear that Hoan had remained away in order not to be compelled to take sides.

Basic Issues Evaded

It must be pointed out that Norman Thomas and all the other Left Socialists are continuing to evade the basic issues involved in the struggle with the "Old Guard" and continue to view the matter as nothing more than a question of inner-party democracy. They, in fact, declare their readiness to sleep in the same bed with all the allies of Hearst and flirts with Fusion and the New Deal, provided "democracy" is restored.

Throughout the whole discussion there has been no indication that tremendous problems are facing the masses of this country, that millions are unemployed, that relief is being cut, that clouds of war hang low, that Fascist tendencies are growing and that, on the other hand, the movement for an anti-Fascist Farmer-Labor Party is taking roots in various parts of the country.

Among the matters taken up by the N.E.C. before the New York situation was discussed was the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the coming National Negro Congress. Following consideration of a report from a committee of three: Franz Daniel, N.E.C. member, and two prominent Negro Socialists, Frank Crosswath and George Streator, it was decided to send observers to the Negro Congress. This is in line with the passive attitude of the Socialist Party toward the Congress Against War and Fascism.

Streator sent a letter to the N.E.C. which must have warmed the cockles of the Old Guardist heart of James Oneal. It consisted almost entirely of wisecracking innuendos and insinuations against the Communist Party despite the fact that Streator is a member of the Socialist group, the Revolutionary Policy Publishing Association, which is officially on record for the united front.

The N.E.C. voted to send greetings to the current convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. It was decided to postpone the National Convention of the Socialist Party one week. It will be held in Cleveland, May 23-26.

A report was presented by Clarence Senior, executive secretary, which showed that the average membership of the Socialist Party for the first eleven months of last year was 17,437. This was a drop of more than 3,000 from the average for 1934.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Market above 100. SECOND BIG WEEK The Soviet Miracle Film "The New GULLIVER" Five Years in the Making! Five Thousand Pupils in the Cast!

Fascists Renew Aerial Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Fride Hylander, Swedish commandant of the hospital, was wounded, and many Ethiopians wounded. Scores of Ethiopians were killed in the Dolo attack.

Meanwhile, reports from Daggah Bur said two Ethiopians were killed in the latest hospital bombardment. The unit's technical equipment was virtually destroyed. Patients who were able to walk escaped by screening themselves with bushes. Others were carried to shelter when 11 Duce's aviators blasted the encampment.

Gas Kills Four

The Government aviators earned today that four were killed and many injured at Ambalaju by gas bombs on Dec. 26. At the same time, Debra-Tabor, former capital of Ethiopia, was bombed, but with little damage.

A delayed dispatch from Dessye said the Egyptian Red Cross unit, which Dr. Hockman himself led, was one of a chain of such hospitals organized by the late Dr. Robert W. Hockman, American missionary. Dr. Hockman himself was killed several weeks ago while examining a "dud" bomb dropped by Italians in the bombardment of Dessye.

Meanwhile, Swedish and Egyptian anger against the Italian fascists rose sharply today after the people of both countries had time to digest eye-witness accounts of the Italian air raids on their Red Cross units.

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Cairo said that anti-Italian demonstrations were reported today in Fayum Province following receipt of reports about the bombing of the Egyptian Red Cross at Daggah Bur, Ethiopia.

Prince Omar Toussoun and the patriarch of the Coptic Church have protested to the League of Nations, the correspondent said, pointing out that four days previously an ambulance was bombed.

Swedish opinion crystallized that the Italians had deliberately attacked the Swedish Red Cross.

Archbishop Pretege

"Hylander's eyewitness narrative," bears all the signs of truth. . . . There no longer is room for the excuses which Italian newspapers have attempted. They have been totally invalidated. Not so much remains as is left of the field hospital which the 'flying heroes' chose for their target."

A militant note was contained in a statement by Archbishop Edem, as president of the Bishop's conference, which was read today in church in the mercantile country.

The Swedish people, the statement said, must not "love peace selfishly, nor cling like parasites to others for protective measures, but must earnestly consider its duty to international solidarity."

WHAT'S ON

Notes: Weekdays, 3c for 15 words; Fridays and Saturdays, 5c for 15 words. Additional charge of 5c per word over. Most news must accompany "What's On" notices.

2,000 Delegates Call for Broader Fight on War and Fascism

UNIONISTS, SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS JOIN IN PEOPLE'S FRONT CRY

Hathaway Tells Cleveland Congress of Relation of C. P. to Anti-War League—Unity Urged by Mrs. Berger—Ward Cites Fascist Growth

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—The common ground of all forces among the 2,000 delegates here at the Third Congress of the League Against War and Fascism, from Catholic pacifists to Communists, including every strata of the American Labor movement, was the cry for the extension of the united front to a broader people's front to draw millions into the battle to defeat the warmongers and the organizers of Fascism.

The call for the broadening out of the united front came with almost equal force from Communists, Socialists and the chairman of the Congress at yesterday's session, Dr. Harry F. Ward, of the Union Theological Seminary, who deplored the fact that the Socialist Party and the League for Industrial Democracy had restricted their representation to observers.

It was stressed by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who brought the greetings of the Communist Party to the Congress.

In view of the red-baiting barrage by the American Legion and other reactionary forces in Cleveland, the Communist Party declaration giving fully and clearly the relation of the Communists to the American League Against War and Fascism was of the greatest importance and had a profound effect upon the delegates, the overwhelming majority of whom are non-Communists.

Mrs. Berger for Unity
"I have been a member of the Socialist Party for 38 years," began Mrs. Victor Berger, wife of Victor Berger, deceased chairman of the Socialist Party.

"For 38 years I have stood for a change in our industrial system which would wipe war off the face of the earth. The Socialist Party at the moment is not in a position or does not feel in a position to join hands in a united front because at one time we threw snowballs at each other. I am going to look forward. I am not going to look backward any more! The time for recrimination is past. The time to join hands and to go forward and meet the common danger is here."

Urging an all-inclusive Labor Party for Wisconsin, Mrs. Berger outlined the role of a united labor party in the fight against war and fascism.

Concluding her speech, she said at first with a tone of regret in her voice: "I am not here as a representative of the Socialist Party, but as an old Socialist."

"Whoever is fighting against war, my place is beside him. Wherever I find someone fighting against fascism, my place is against fascism. For us now to look backward and to recount mistakes we have made in the past is just stalling. That is all it is. I am not for stalling."

"I am for going forward, marching forward, forward, forward!"

Hathaway Speaks

Bringing to the delegates the warmest greetings of the Communist Party, Clarence Hathaway detailed the history of the Communist Party's cooperation with the League Against War and Fascism from its inception three years ago. He declared that the Communists unconditionally support the League program as a minimum ground for unity of all forces against war and fascism. Yet the Communists advocate the program of revolutionary overthrow of capitalism as the only way of ultimately ending war.

A very important note was struck in Hathaway's speech when he stated: "At this Congress we have the job of consolidating the position of the American League, of laying the basis for further building of the League by securing many more affiliations than we have at the present time. We also have the further job of making new approaches to the international trade unions of the A. F. of L. and to all other groups that are not yet ready to directly affiliate themselves with the League."

"In every city, in every State, as well as on a national scale, we have to have that policy which will enable us to cooperate with those forces that are ready to participate in one single, immediate action against war, thereby hastening the process of drawing them into the anti-war movement."

Sees Broader Movement

"The American League must be ready, while striving now to build itself to enter at any time into a still broader movement that will include greater forces than we have in the present struggle."

Hathaway declared that the proposed 10-point minimum program can represent the collective will in the fight on war and fascism "without in any sense limiting the independent activity of the organizations to make up this broad people's movement against war."

A similar note was struck in the key-note speech of the Congress, by Dr. Harry F. Ward.

Ward Cites French People's Front

"There is going to form in this country a united people's movement which will be the counterpart of the Front Populaire in France; a combined anti-fascist movement that will unite all the forces in American

FLAYS FASCISM



Mrs. Meta Berger

economic and cultural as well as political. And when that front forms and takes the government of this country as a preliminary step to those social changes which have to be accomplished before war can be abolished, you will be sure of one thing: that that peoples' government will be an anti-war government."

Dr. Ward laid the greatest stress on the forces quickening Fascism in the United States.

"One after another," he stated, "the American Fascist economic factors pass across our stage in rapid succession. . . . The real Fascists are mobilizing. The conference of industry brings together the little manufacturers, the big industrialists, with the master financiers in the background; while Roper's Advisory Economic Council in the Department of Commerce looks after their interests in Congress and the White House; the Chamber of Commerce works for the most vicious gag laws in our history; the Liberty League preaches about the Constitution, while the Bill of Rights is being smashed; the Hearst press and its accompanying bunch of garbage-eating jackals stir up hate against the 'Reds' so that they can be ruled off the ballots, and clubbed into jail by corrupt deputies."

Warns of Fascist Program

"Here is plainly the forming pattern of American Fascism. It seeks a business precedent to do the will of Big Business; it desires the end of government expenditures for relief, the smashing of militant unions and the buying off of the rest, the abolition of our guaranteed civil rights, in order to suppress any effective opposition to the autocratic rule of big business."

In the afternoon session the 2,000 delegates distributed their forces into nine different commissions to take up in detail trade union problems, religious issues in the fight against war and fascism, the role of the farmers, national and racial minorities, the task of the veterans, work in the schools and among the students, and policies in the fight on war and fascism, the children's part in the struggle, and problems of "Right," official organ of the League and its general literature.

If your organization has not sent in its bundle order, send it in at once. Send orders by telegraph or air mail.

In order to get the first issue of the Sunday Worker, all bundle orders must be in before Jan. 6.

Hathaway Pledges C. P. Support to Tasks Of Congress in Fight on War and Fascism

Says Building United Front Is Urgent Job Facing Delegates

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, addressing the Third Congress Against War and Fascism here yesterday, in the name of the Communist delegation, pledged the support of the Communist Party in the tasks laid down at the sessions.

Hathaway's address, which was delivered at the Music Hall, follows: "I wish to bring the warmest greetings of the Communist Party of the United States. At the outset, I wish to state that the Communist Party on the occasion of the Third Congress of the American League Against War and Fascism renews its pledge of support to the American League, and toward the further building of the American League. The Communist Party from the outset, more than three years ago, cooperated with all the other forces represented here in bringing the American League into existence. We did that because the Communist Party was conscious of the fact of the growing danger of war and the advancing threat of fascism on a world scale."

Today, this Third Congress is meeting in the midst of a war situation. I think that every delegate in the discussions that take place at this Congress, and in the policies that we work out, must never lose sight of the fact that today the fascist hordes of Mussolini are invading Ethiopia; that the forces of imperialist Japan are invading China; that in Europe, Hitler, representing German Fascism, is preparing for an invasion of the Soviet Union. All over the world, in fact, every single imperialist nation is today arming to the teeth, and is preparing on the shortest notice to make the present war situation the beginning of a new world war."

Our Congress has not the task of discussing war in the abstract or in general. We have the job here of outlining an immediate program of action against Italian Fascism, on the one hand, and against Japanese imperialism, on the other. Unless the anti-war forces in the United States can quickly create a much broader mass movement against war than we have had until now, we will not be able to hold back the forces driving for a new imperialist war on a world scale. Our job is an immediate one. It requires immediate action and it requires immediate mass action with greater forces thrown into the work than has been the case up to now. When the American League was launched, we supported it. We co-

operated in building it because we believed that a united front of all anti-war forces was necessary, and we believed that it was possible to build it. We still believe that that is possible; and we believe that it is possible to build the American League into a much broader united front than exists at the present time. We believe it is possible to build a united front against war and fascism here in the United States and now that the shortest notice to make the present war situation the beginning of a new world war."

Must Build Anti-War Forces

"At this Congress we have the job of consolidating the position of the American League, of laying the basis for further building of the League by securing many more affiliations than we have at the present time. We also have the further job of making new approaches to the international trade unions of the A. F. of L. and to all other groups that are not yet ready to directly affiliate themselves with the League. In every city of the country, in every State, as well as on a national scale, we have to have that policy which will enable us to cooperate with those forces that are ready to participate in one single, immediate action against war, thereby hastening the process

Youth at Congress Unite on Anti-War Program

By Howard Rushmore

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

"We young Americans want peace," reads the first sentence of the proclamation drafted by the youth section of the American League Against War and Fascism, and the 500 young farmers, students, trade unionists, stenographers, religious, civic and political representatives gathered at the Third Congress Against War and Fascism here in Cleveland gave evidence that they not only wanted peace but were willing to fight for it.

Sentence by sentence the delegates worked out their ringing proclamation that "we do not wish our future blasted" and that they "would make use of their democratic rights." The complete unity prevailing among the many organizations and creeds represented itself in the unanimous adoption of the declaration and its broad appeal to the rest of America's youth to join in the fight against war and fascism.

Angelo Herndon, speaking at the opening session of the youth section, pointed out that "only through complete harmony and a broad united front could the youth keep fascism from coming to the country we love." And Al Hamilton, member of the Young People's Socialist League, not only seconded

and striving to perpetuate American ideals. Personally, I don't take my orders as to political principles from Washington, Rome, Moscow or Berlin. I expect to be at the mass meeting."

Hearst's Hand Seen

"William Green must have been taken in by Hearst. If Hearst is against the Congress, we are for it. Hearst is the man who drove Lindbergh out of America. He will stop at nothing to gain his Fascist ends. This business of 'Communism' will not scare anyone in Cleveland or elsewhere away from the Congress."

Bill Davy, national organizer for the American Newspaper Guild, said:

"Isn't it a coincidence that immediately after one of Mr. William Randolph Hearst's 'Agent provocateurs' from the New York American came to town, we get a statement about Communism being in charge of the Third U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism? Who's the sucker now?"

Auto Leader's Statement

Clarence Irwin, District 6, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, said:

"It's a laugh, and worth the best efforts of a Hearst stool-pigeon and a pretty crude effort to spike a worth-while project and discredit it by raising the old 'Red Scare.' A pretty threadbare device, I call it."

From David Pierce, chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the American Federation of Teachers, came this statement:

"Labor has one important fight on its hands today, and that is to combat the spread of Fascism in America. We must not permit a duplication of German Nazism or Italian Fascism in this country. Every friend of labor, every worker and intellectual, whether outside or inside of the trade union movement must do everything in his power to avoid Fascism. We must not be deluded by those who would inject the 'red herring.' We must protect the few gains which we have gained, or we are doomed for a generation at least."

Auto Leader's Statement

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"The American Federation of Labor at its last Convention in Atlantic City went on record against war and Fascism. Now, to come out and oppose any movement that is

AT CONGRESS IN CLEVELAND



CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY

of drawing them into the anti-war movement. The American League must be ready, while striving now to build itself, to enter at any time into a still broader movement that will include greater forces than we have in the present struggle.

We have to realize that it is the task of the moment, we believe that on the basis of the minimum program such as is represented in the program of the American League such a broad people's front against war and fascism can be built; we believe that the minimum program can represent the collective will of all forces in the struggle against war and fascism without in any sense limiting the independent activity of the organizations going to make up this broad people's movement against war.

Communist Support

As for the Communist Party, we support unconditionally the program that has been the League's until now. We support the ten-point program that has been proposed to this Congress by the executive committee of the League. But it is necessary to say that while the Communist Party supports this program of the League, the Communist Party has its own revolutionary anti-war program, an anti-war program that is based on the revolutionary struggle of the masses of the people for the overthrow of

War Cargo Ban Endorsed

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International Good-will was expressed in a resolution, calling upon the U. S. youth to give assistance to the Chinese student movement and extending greetings to the Chinese youth.

James Lerner closed Saturday's session by leading the delegation in the Oxford Peace Pledge oath.

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Outlines Work with the Trade Unions and Need of League's Growth

the capitalist system which causes war. We believe that only with the destruction of capitalism and the bringing in of socialism will it be possible finally to defeat all war that constantly threatens the world. We believe in the struggle against war that it is necessary for all sincere anti-war forces ultimately to come to the position that in our approach to war we must approach it from the viewpoint of the class struggle. We believe, that only with a clearly defined class outlook that approaches every war situation from the viewpoint of the struggle of the working class and its allies against capitalism will it be possible for us to ultimately win out in this struggle against war and fascism. We believe on the basis of such an outlook that it is necessary to utilize at every given moment every force that can serve to hold back the forces of war; that can serve to give greater opportunity to build up the anti-war and anti-fascist movement. But though we approach and carry on our work from the viewpoint of that broader revolutionary perspective, a perspective we know that many people at this Congress are not yet ready to accept, we still believe that it is possible for all of us, and for still greater masses of people to cooperate here unitedly in the American League Against War and Fascism for the minimum programs outlined.

C. P. Will Aid League

For that reason the Communist Party declares its readiness to work with you in the building of the League, and in the strengthening of the League. We are ready to work with the League with you for the further extension of the anti-war movement, building until such a powerful movement has been set up that will be able to defeat the forces of war and, in the first place, the forces of war right here in the United States, as represented by the capitalist class as a whole, and particularly by the big monopolies, by the army-leaguers, by the Hearsts, and others whom those people typify.

I hope that the American League Congress will take up all the problems before it in the Commission sessions that will be held. We hope for a most serious discussion of everything that will aid us in building the work.

The Communist Party delegation, headed by its General Secretary, Earl Browder, will participate in all of the sessions of the Congress, and we will do all we can working with you in hammering out a program that will give to all of us a more powerful movement.

Tells of Ship Strike

Speaking as the official delegate of the West Coast Maritime Federation, J. C. Morgan, described the walkout of the crew on the S. S. Oregon after discovery of war cargo destined for Italian Somaliland. "Out there on the Pacific Coast," he concluded, "we aren't talking about fighting fascism and war any more. We are doing it."

Measures calling for strengthening the League through intensified work with the unions to establish anti-war and anti-Fascist Councils in every trade union were adopted.

The 190 youth groups represented took part in the Youth Commission sessions.

Big Representation

Best attended was the Commission on War and Fascism, headed by Roger Baldwin. There were present delegates from 130 thirty-five church and religious organiza-

Discusses League Program

Discussion around the ten-point program proposed by the executive of the League to the Third Congress, centered around two questions: (1) That of support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and (2) that of winning support of the armed forces to support of the League program.

After a lively and at times heated discussion, the commission voted to adopt the recommendation of the executive committee with regard to the first point, which is to the effect that the League demanded total and universal disarmament as proposed by the Soviet Union to the League of Nations.

On the second point, a plank was adopted calling upon the League to oppose all legislation or ordinances denying citizens in the armed forces access to literature and information of any kind.

Langston Hughes, leading the discussion on Negro discrimination, declared a fight on lynching and all forms of oppression against the Negro was one of the prime requisites in the fight to ward off fascism.

National Groups Meet

Detailed plans for the struggle against discrimination of every kind aimed at national minorities, such as Negroes, foreign-born workers, Jews, and others were discussed and hammered out at the commission on National and Racial Minorities.

Representatives of at least twenty racial and national minorities took part in the discussion.

Discusses Political Parties

A lively discussion developed at the meeting of the Religious Commission, the Rev. Herman F. Jelskig of Kings Highway Congregational Church, Brooklyn, presiding.

The relation of the American League towards the various groups and political organizations supporting its program was the basis of the debate.

After much discussion it was unanimously agreed, that the American League while being a non-political body, was willing to accept support from Communist and all political organizations that are helping in the fight against the common enemy, war and fascism.

Other commissions reporting resolutions and plans of action to the final session of the Congress are: Farm, Religious, Veterans, Educational, Children, and Literature.

Large Union Delegation

It was reported by the executive secretary Paul Reid that the A. F. of L. trade union representation at the Third Congress far exceeded the number at the two previous national gatherings of the organizations. A partial list of the locals represented gave the following organizations: Federation of Flat Glass workers; International Association of Machinists; United Auto Workers; Brotherhood of Painters Decorators; Plumbers, Teachers, Carpenters; United Rubber Workers; Allied Printing Trades; Street Carmen, Locomotive Engineers; Silk Workers; Textile Workers; Bakery Drivers, Bakers; Blacksmiths; United Mine Workers; Fur Workers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; International Ladies Garment Workers; Cigar-makers; Longshoremen; International Association of Hod Carriers; Footlockers; Makers; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers; Letter Carriers; Millinery Workers; Machine Tool and Foundry Workers; Milk Drivers; Post Office Clerks; Office Workers; Paper Box Workers; Retail Dry Goods Clerks; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Stenographers; Test-tube Workers; Waiters; Musicians; Clockmakers; Electrical Workers.

PARLEY SESSIONS PLAN WORK OF YOUTH, UNIONS, WOMEN AGAINST WAR

Fight on Lynching and All Forms of Oppression of Negroes and Foreign-Born Is Mapped at Anti-War Congress Sub-Sessions

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—To get the huge body of delegates numbering more than 2,000 to work, the Third Congress of the American League Against War and Fascism, in session here, divided its forces into specialized commissions. Representatives from the 165 trade unions packed a fairly large hall, devoting themselves to discussion of the struggle against war and fascism by the mobilization of the trade unions. The especially large trade union

AT SESSIONS



Langston Hughes

representation was significant because of the conscious efforts of William Green several weeks before the opening date to discourage or thwart the growing move for greater trade union representation. More than 600 delegates representing A. F. of L. and independent unions in practically every industry participated in sessions of the Trade Union Commission, conducted by Clarence Irwin, chairman, and a program for strengthening the League among the unions.

The session opened with an address by Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, official organ of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, who greeted the union delegates and lauded the work of the Congress. He called for support of the League.

M. Correa, official delegate of 50,000 organized railroad workers in Mexico, brought greetings and appealed for international solidarity against war and fascism.

Prominent Unionists Speak

The list of speakers included: William Corrigan, attorney for the Cleveland Federation of Labor; Charles Zimmerman, Local 22 International Ladies Garment Workers Union; John Westmoreland, president Niles Lodge Amalgamated Association, head of Niles Post of the Veterans Foreign Wars; John Bartee, president of the South Central Labor Union; Homer Martin, vice president of the United Automobile Workers; J. Olsen of the Wisconsin Workers Alliance; Ben Gold of the Fur Workers; L. Vandenberg of the Chicago Painters Local 198; Louis Weinstein of Painters Local 848, New York, and numerous others.

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Cleveland Labor Spikes 'Red Scare' Attack on Anti-War Congress

CLEVELAND, Jan. 5.—Ridicule was the prevailing note of sentiment expressed by Cleveland labor leaders to the charges that the Third U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, Friday, yesterday and today at Public Auditorium, was a "Communist activity." The charges were made in a letter allegedly from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, published in local papers.

Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, the official organ of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, said: "The American Federation of Labor and practically all the independent unions have gone on record against war and fascism by the adoption of resolutions but they are not taking any active steps to rouse the people to the dangers of war and fascism. Now that the American League Against War and Fascism has become active in the matter of educating the people against dictatorships, they are stamping out the principles of democracy. It is with ill grace that any one should oppose this movement which is entirely non-partisan

and striving to perpetuate American ideals. Personally, I don't take my orders as to political principles from Washington, Rome, Moscow or Berlin. I expect to be at the mass meeting."

Hearst's Hand Seen

"William Green must have been taken in by Hearst. If Hearst is against the Congress, we are for it. Hearst is the man who drove Lindbergh out of America. He will stop at nothing to gain his Fascist ends. This business of 'Communism' will not scare anyone in Cleveland or elsewhere away from the Congress."

Bill Davy, national organizer for the American Newspaper Guild, said:

"Isn't it a coincidence that immediately after one of Mr. William Randolph Hearst's 'Agent provocateurs' from the New York American came to town, we get a statement about Communism being in charge of the Third U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism? Who's the sucker now?"

Farmers Join Detroit Women In Milk Fight

Charge Dairy Trusts Rob Both the Producer and Consumer

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 5.—A joint delegation of members of the Women's League Against the High Cost of Living and of the Michigan Farmers Union placed demands before the Common Council Friday for reduction of milk from the present 12 cents to 10 cents a quart and that the monopoly of the large dairy companies be broken.

The Council chamber was packed with at least 200 women under the leadership of Mary Zuk, fighting leader of the Women's League and at least 100 farmers of many farming communities under the leadership of Chester Graham, organizer of the Farmers Union. The women marched into the chamber carrying a huge banner upon which was inscribed "The Women's League Against the High Cost of Living requests a reduction in milk from 12 cents to 10 cents a quart."

The farmers came prepared with a stack of pay statements to show how they are skinned by the large dairy companies. In addition to presenting their case the women placed before the Council thousands of names on petitions demanding reduction of milk prices.

Charles A. Lockwood, attorney, pointed out how the Borden Company and the National Dairy Products came into Detroit several years ago and soon established a monopoly, so that now only large companies control the field in Metropolitan Detroit. Coinciding with the invasion by the large creameries came a bottle exchange which collected bottles for all companies. The bottle exchange soon became a club over such of the smaller companies as refused to keep up the price of milk. Such companies' bottles were destroyed or withheld.

Walter M. Nelson, attorney for the Farmers Union told the Council that while profits of the dairy companies have been from 25 to 30 per cent annually, the farmer was forced to sell his milk below cost.

"The farmer doesn't want the price of milk to the consumer raised, but lowered," Nelson said. "Every farmer knows that this makes his market more secure. Distribution costs could be substantially lowered by the abolition of the bottle exchange.

"Detroit pays a higher price for milk than almost every city in the United States, the Council was told. The two cent increase over most other large cities that Detroit people pay, brings about \$4,000,000 a year into the pockets of the large dairies.

One farmer from St. Clair demanded that representatives of the Milk Producers Association should explain published statements that the farmer gets \$2.48 a hundred-weight, and offered the pay statements of the farmers present as evidence that the rate is far lower. The representatives of the same creameries refused to make any statements. The Council on the other hand realized that an issue was tapped that has really placed the city administration on the spot. The hearing was quickly concluded and all that was said, it was promised, "will be taken under advisement."

The farmers left the city highly satisfied at the way the united front with the city workers is working out.

"We are going to follow this up," Chester Graham told the Daily Worker. "We will present the Council with the statements of farmers from all parts of the state and show that the large creameries are lying."

Figures Faked to Show Detroit Out of the Red

But Workers' Wages Remain Low—Relief, W.P.A. and C.C.C. Listings Reveal Unemployment at Same Level as During Past Year

By George Morris
(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
Detroit begins the new year definitely out of the depression.

If you don't believe it, read the New Year issue of the Detroit Times. Its front page editorial head read: "Depression Over as City Enters 1936."

"Then follows the startling information that 'That's the consensus of Board of Commerce, Detroit Clearing House, business leaders and economic specialists.'"

As proof that the depression is over are figures giving the advance made in branches of economy that ordinarily serve as a barometer of Detroit business. They show a rise in trade, bank clearings, bank deposits, employment, telephones, building permits, trolley riders, auto production, etc. There is a decrease on the welfare rolls.

Auto Season Advanced
But Hearst's editor omitted one detail in his jubilant editorial—The 1935 production season of automobiles was advanced ten weeks. The automobile production season which until 1935 models began after Christmas now began in the second half of October and will prolong the shutdown of plants in 1936.

In previous years, when a summary of the year was made it was at a moment when economy was at the lowest point. This year it was during full blast production. Car production in recent weeks totalled one hundred thousand and more per week—top production. Corresponding periods a year ago showed an average less than 15,000 cars a week as 1934 orders were still being cleaned up.

Because this year's economic graph includes ten extra weeks of full speed production of automobiles, a greatly exaggerated improvement is obtained. As most other branches of economy in Detroit depend upon the automobile industry, a corresponding exaggeration is obtained in all the others. In fact, the advancing of the auto production season has to some degree exaggerated figures for the entire country.

The seeming recovery in Detroit (and Michigan) is at present exploited by the most reactionary groups of big business—the Liberty Leaguers. Michigan has become the model of a "natural recovery." From all indications, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, who is among those groomed for the presidency by reactionaries, will take this "recovery" as the foundation for his campaign.

The very same figures which appeared in the Times, taken out of the hands of the editorial perverters, indicate that the advance in most cases is really small or far less than what it is cracked up to be. On the other hand wild record profits were chalked up for auto manufacturers, real wages of workers have even decreased.

Production of automobiles for eleven months ending Nov. 30, is given as 3,761,000 against 2,714,000 in 1934. But at least 700,000 of the increase is due to advance in the production season.

Employment stood at 261,292 in Detroit factories on Nov. 15, which the Times says is a 57.7 per cent increase compared with the same date in 1934. But on Nov. 15, 1934, most auto and auto parts plants were either closed or getting ready to begin production.

Similarly the Times arrives at the ridiculous figure of an 83.3 per cent increase in payrolls over the same date in 1934.

Using the same kind of book-keeping the Times discovers that fifteen million more street car rides were paid for in 1936 than 1934; that there was an eight per cent increase in retail trade and 11 per cent increase in wholesale trade over 1934 (barely enough to cover the increase in prices) freight loading increased by 18 per cent, etc.

But the crudest ballyhoo is in the welfare figures. In December, 1934, there were 49,077 families on relief in Detroit, while in December,

1935, there were 16,717. Quite a reduction. Only the Times omits a few additional details. Over 20,000 of those on relief rolls have been transferred to W. P. A. projects which, for many, is even a lower standard. Those on relief rolls who have been transferred to C. C. C. camps number 3,764. So, if there was no W. P. A., the relief rolls would be around 40,000 at a moment when automobile production is at its peak. In June, 1935, when production was at its height, the case load on relief rolls stood at 32,885 in Detroit, according to the figures of relief director John Ballenger.

Gallup Defense Parley Called In New Mexico

State-wide Conference Will Map Struggle for Civil Rights

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, Jan. 5.—Labor and progressive forces in this State will hurl a challenge to the suppression of free speech and workers' organizations and the control of the courts by the Gallup American Coal Company and its agents when the State Gallup Defense Conference opens here Jan. 19. Many trade unions, workers' clubs, churches and civic groups will be represented in the conference.

The conference will not only work out plans for the defense of three framed Gallup farmers, sentenced to 45 to 60 years imprisonment each, but will undertake the forging of a broad united front movement for the defense of civil rights in this State.

Realization that civil rights are menaced in this State is spreading to all sections of its totting population. In the town of Gallup and some other sections free speech has been completely stifled. Workers' organizations, including locals of the United Mine Workers of America, are not permitted to meet. Events in Gallup since April 1, 1934, are seen by many labor leaders and liberals as a grim warning of the advance of Fascism in this country. New Mexico labor is determined to beat back that advance and smash the terroristic rule of the coal barons. In this determination, labor is being joined by farmers and liberals throughout the State.

The first objective of this determination is necessarily the freeing of the Gallup defendants and the smashing of one of the most hideous frame-ups in the history of ruling class violence against American labor.

Ten miners were originally emmeshed in the net of the coal bosses seeking revenge on the leaders of a successful strike struggle of Gallup miners. All ten were charged with the "murder" of Sheriff Carmichael, killed last April 4 by the cross fire of his own deputies. Seven have been released as the result of nationwide protests against the coal baron frame-up. The three convicted are Juan Ochoa, Leandro Valarde, and Manuel Avitia. New Mexico labor, encouraged by nationwide support in the case, is determined to free them. This will be the main point on the agenda of the conference here on Jan. 19.

Other figures omitted by the Times is the boast by the automobile manufacturers that productivity of labor has increased during the year; that the speed-up of the belt and pulley to anything of the sort in the past; that lead poisoning and other occupational diseases are throwing on the scrap heap many more thousands than in the past; that General Motors, Chrysler, Packard and others have raked in their highest profits on record.

"Detroit's 'prosperity' is hollow. It is pure ballyhoo by the extreme reactionaries for whom the Times is a voice. They are joyous at their big profits and that determines everything for them. For the workers' misery has only been prolonged for another year.

Hearst Behind 2,000 Tickets Sold in Chicago For Big Debate

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—A last-minute attempt to disrupt the Third Congress Against War and Fascism met with failure when civic and trade union leaders united in their denunciation of a "red scare" apparently promulgated by Hearst's representatives.

Two special agents of Hearst arrived in Cleveland to cover the Congress in the usual Hearst manner. Shortly after Cloyd Gill, of the New York American and Lem Arnold representing United Front arrived in Cleveland, the papers blossomed forth with articles raising the "red scare." They quoted William Green's letter denouncing the Congress as "Communist-led and inspired" and asking the trade unions to withdraw their participation.

Trade union leaders were quick to see the connection between the arrival of the Hearst agents and the publicity given to Green's letter the same day. They pointed out that the letter quoted by the afternoon papers was sent to the trade union officials fully three weeks ago without receiving any publicity in the local press. Evidently Green's letter was not considered "news" until the Hearst men called attention to it.

The debate, which is a continuation of the discussion begun before 20,000 persons at New York's Madison Square Garden on the question "Which Way Out For the American Working Class—Communism or Socialism?" is attracting requests for tickets from towns in Wisconsin and surrounding counties.

Tickets ranging from 40 cents to a dollar can be still procured at the following places: Socialist Party Office, 548 Ran-

YOUR HEALTH

— By —
Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

There have been so many recent requests for an article on baldness that we are reprinting considerable data on this subject which first appeared about a year ago.

It is impossible to cause the return of dead hair. Once a hair root dies, it cannot be brought back to life. Baldness following dandruff or many other causes is incurable. The advertisements claiming to restore hair in such cases are all fakes. There are innumerable "Institutes," "Laboratories" and other organizations which claim to grow hair on bald heads. An honest and effective Drug Law would put them out of business as racketeers.

The most common cause of loss of hair is dandruff or Seborrheic eczema. By clearing up the dandruff you can save the hair you still have but you cannot restore the lost part.

Shampoo the scalp at least twice a week or oftener if the dandruff scales are abundant and greasy. Use a mild soap, castile or some of the green soap, and then wash the lather right out with plenty of water.

If the scalp is inflamed with thick crusts and very itchy it requires tender handling. Warm olive oil, rubbed into it with a brush, will be of help. After the shampoo, if the hair is too dry, a hair dressing of castor oil, one teaspoonful, and alcohol (50 per cent) to one half glass of water, will soften it and lend it gloss.

A lotion with antiseptic and stimulating qualities must be rubbed into the scalp after shampooing, in all cases of dandruff. The following can be made up by your druggist and is helpful for those with dark hair, but will discolor light colored hair (grey or blond):

Resorcin—2 and a half drams
Bichloride of mercury—3 grains
Olive oil—3 drams
Tincture Cartharides—2 drams
Alcohol—2 ounces
Water up to 6 ounces

(Shake well before using and rub into scalp thoroughly.)

Those with light hair can use the formula provided they substitute for the first ingredient, resorcin, written above, another drug called Acetyl Resorcinol. This, unfortunately, is an expensive substance.

A lotion must be rubbed into the scalp, not applied to the hair. Take five to ten minutes to do this, massaging the scalp with the finger tips. Massage the scalp in addition twice daily with the finger tips alone to stimulate the blood flow.

Wear loose-fitting hats or caps if exposed to dust or dirt. Where the air is clear, expose your scalp to sunlight and fresh air.

Pay particular care to general conditions such as constipation, excess weight and badly balanced diet. Reduction of starches and increase of green vegetables, milk and fresh fruit are helpful considerations.

You can see at once that giving advice about the care of the scalp means also advice about general health. A healthy scalp is not an easy thing to accomplish and it cannot be secured by throwing some well-advertised dandruff remedy on the hair or scalp.

dolph Street; League for Industrial Democracy, 20 West Jackson Boulevard; Spravednost, 2836 South Kedzie Avenue; Prosveta, 2687 South Lawrence Avenue; Proletariat, 2901 South Lawndale; Lithuanian Daily News, 1739 South Halsted Street; North Side Branch S. P., 4319 Lincoln Avenue; Workers Book Store, 2138 West Davidson Street; Downtown Book Store, 161 North Franklin Street; University Book Store, 1326 East 57th Street; Russian Cooperative Restaurant, 1628 West Division Street; International Workers Order, Room 708, 184 West Washington Street; Jewish Book Center, 3690 West Roosevelt Road; Ny Tid, 3901 North Clark Street; L'Udozy Dennik, 1510 West 18th Street.

The Ruling Claws

by Redfield



"I bet this is the first cut HE ever got."

New York and Boston Vie For I.W.O. Drive Honors; Youth Month Is Planned

The last week of the Fifth Anniversary Drive of the International Workers Order shows a very close contest between New York City and Boston for high honors with a first place prize of \$500 to the winning city. The week ending today will tell the tale since every application that comes in on Monday will count in the drive figures. The prizes will be awarded on the basis of combined recruitings, on general quota, English and youth recruiting.

In the contest among the language sections, the Croats are leading, closely followed by the Ukrainian Section.

The total recruiting for the week ending Monday, Dec. 30 was 1,438 adult and 195 junior applications for the Order as a whole, not including the Russians. The recruitment of the English branches in this week was 172, just a few short of the figure for the previous week.

The total recruitment thus far in the drive is 20,445 adults and 3,818 juniors, not counting the Russians. Complete drive figures will be given next week.

The amalgamation with the Russian National Mutual Aid Society having been completed, the office of the R. N. M. A. S. has moved from Philadelphia to the national offices of the I. W. O. at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York. The Russians brought into the I. W. O. 8,600 new members. Included in their membership are 600 youth who now become part of the Youth Section and 1,300 children who become part of the I. W. O. Juniors. The amalgamation has added another language section to the I. W. O. giving it a total of eleven national language groups.

The New York City Central Committee of the I. W. O. has taken the lead in the carrying through of the decisions of the Convention of the I. W. O. for the building of I. W. O. centers. In Brighton such a center has already been established. In Brownsville and in the Middle Bronx plans are being completed for the organization of such centers.

These I. W. O. homes will become the centers for the fraternal, social and cultural life not only of the many branches of the I. W. O. but of the workers in the neighborhood. Non-members of the I. W. O. will

be able to join these centers for a nominal fee and will have the privilege in the many activities that will be continuously going on in the centers. Non-members of the I. W. O. will have the special privilege of joining the medical department of the I. W. O. through these centers and get free medical service for the family.

The next meeting of the National Executive Committee of the I. W. O. is to be devoted in the main to a thorough discussion on the struggle for unemployment and social insurance. The N. E. C. will outline a plan of action for the cities and branches centering around the new Social Insurance Bill shortly to be introduced into Congress.

The completion of the membership campaign of the Order will pave the way for the fullest activation of the 95,000 members of the I. W. O.

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

A HUSBAND who doesn't believe in movies, entertainment, or celebrations of any kind. A husband who feels a real, class-conscious woman should be interested only in the Daily Worker and Karl Marx, who disapproves of reading even proletarian novels, or celebrating birthdays. A column readers asks us what we think of him.

FIRST of all I'd like to suggest to that column reader that he ask her husband a few questions. Ask him does he know that C. E. Ruthenberg, one of the first leaders of the Communist Party in the United States, was occasional evasions when he was tired and lusting from overwork, loved to spend an evening at a concert? Does he know that Earl Browder likes so human a thing as playing with his kids on infrequent evenings off? Ask that husband does he know the derivation of the word "sectarian"—from "sect," meaning a small group? Does he know that the acute need of fighting fascism and war demands that the Communist Party be a mass party, and not a small sect, isolated from the masses?

For this reason, throughout the Party, there have been discussions that our Party must be one in which the American masses can feel at home.

I DON'T know whether the husband described above is a member of the Communist Party. Evidently he is sympathetic to its aims. If he is a "real" sympathizer he himself should act in line with the aims of the Party. He should talk to workers in his shop, to his neighbors, building a strong united front against fascism and war for the immediate needs of workers in the shop and neighborhoods. He must talk to his shop-mates and neighbors showing them why a strong Communist Party is the best assurance of an effective fight for the workers' needs.

AND will masses of workers listen to him, feel he knows their needs, if he sets himself so far apart from them? In another day many "revolutionaries" held themselves precious. They talked revolution over glasses of tea and spoke feelingly of the necessary "sacrifices" the revolutionary movement entailed. Like as not they excused themselves from as much revolutionary work as they could. They had no contact with great masses of workers. They could not have had. They were a small isolated "sect."

Now times have changed. The Communist Party leads millions of workers, has deep mass contacts. To be at home in our Party the workers must regard us not as strange beings, but as one of them. If the husband described in the first paragraph of this column is falling here, his wife must tell him that it is he, not herself, who is at fault.

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Mexican Communists Again Call for Joint Action Against Calles

The following letter was recently sent by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Mexico to Emilio Portes Gil, president of the National Executive Committee of the National Revolutionary Party. The communication gives an excellent picture of the demands of the Mexican Communist Party at the present time, together with its relation to the Cardenas government. President Cardenas is a member of the National Revolutionary Party. Hon. Emilio Portes Gil, President of the National Executive Committee of the National Revolutionary Party.

On Dec. 4, we sent your Executive Committee a letter stating the position of the Communist Party of Mexico towards the government of General Cardenas and towards the National Revolutionary Party, and we proposed to this National Executive Committee joint coordinated action of both parties in order to attain the immediate objectives which are contained in the seven points that follow.

- 1.—Elimination from the government and from the P. N. R. (National Revolutionary Party) of all governors, senators, deputies, presidents, magistrates and functionaries who supported Calles, who are acting contrary to the interests of the people, and who are conspiring or fighting against the Federal government.
- 2.—Abolition of all the callista and foreign controlled monopolies.

When General Calles returned to Mexico recently, 100,000 workers rose in a tremendous demonstration against him. . . . Faced with the increased threats from the fascist and reactionary right, aided and abetted by United States imperialism, the progressive forces have been uniting their ranks. . . . Here is a recent letter from the Communist Party of Mexico to the National Revolutionary Party, of which President Lazaro Cardenas is a member. . . . It strikingly shows the power and influence of the Communist Party of Mexico. . . . The demands of the workers and peasants and the future course of events in Mexico are here charted. . . .

reduction of prices on all articles that are basic necessities.

3.—Effective defense of peasants and country school teachers against the cristeras (armed gangs organized by the landowner and clergy). Disarming of the White Guards and arming of the peasants and rural teachers for their own protection.

4.—Extension of the agrarian reform, according to the program formulated by President Cardenas in his report to the Congress of the Union in September. Division of the estates belonging to the large landowners among the peasants and peons.

leaders of the large capitalists and landowners who are tied to Yankee finance capital, and will not accept now, or ever, the progressive policies of General Cardenas and his orientation towards the left, made clear in his statements at Teneria.

Calles Stalls for Time
Callismo is fighting to gain time in order to reorganize its forces; by means of its subversive propaganda, and its present initial efforts, it hopes to undermine the stability of the government, and at the same time, demoralize the National Revolutionary Party—drawing away by deceitful means a part of its peasant, proletarian and so-called middle class support. Callismo expects to have the support of certain of the most reactionary sections of Yankee finance capital. Callismo hopes to win over to its side some leaders and officials of the Army, and to create the desirable conditions for a reactionary coup d'etat through the activities of cristera bands, the "Gold Shirts," and of criminals who have begun to spread fear everywhere because of their terrorist attacks.

It is because of all this that we support the proposals contained in our letter of Dec. 6, and that we ask your National Executive Committee to inform us of your decision without more delay.

Being ourselves on the seven points mentioned in our letter, we deem it necessary to bring forward now the struggle against the new Callista Party in order to prevent

Denver Unionists To Draft Program On Political Action

(Daily Worker Rocky Mountain Bureau)
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 5.—The Denver Committee for Progressive Trade Union Action appointed L. Q. Coffin, J. Austin Beasley, and William J. Tanner as a sub-committee to draw up a tentative program including redraft of the sales tax, formation of a Labor Party, advance of industrial unionism, repeal of the law prohibiting strikes without thirty days notice, action against war and fascism, and uniformity of work among the Building Trades. It will be presented at the next meeting.

Butler, Reissig to Talk At Civil Rights Meeting

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—General Smedley D. Butler and the Rev. Herman F. Reissig will be among the principal speakers at a rally for defense of civil rights, Wednesday, at the Laurel Garden Auditorium.

The purpose of the meeting will be to crystallize sentiment against pending gag legislation such as the Tydings-McCarran and the Kramer Sedition Bills now before Congress. Chairman J. Iestman, State chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, will be the chairman. Dr. Reissig will direct his fire against the Hague machine in Jersey City which is crushing free speech there.

Fragment from Magnitogorsk

By JACK SCOTT

"Gigant—we are building a giant." The wind roared across the unbroken steppes, and Misha beat numb fingers against the icy steel. The third blast furnace—nearly finished.

With hook and sledge and rigger's wrench, to the whine of electric hoists, and the hoarse shouts of workers perched high up in the whistling wind, ton after ton of steel, each piece finding its place in the intricate system, hoisted—bolted—riveted.

Ten hours. Then by foot home to a wooden barrack. To tea and black bread, and then school.

"Study, and study, and again study!" We are studying, Ilich, Only sometimes in the evening—a balalaika. But only sometimes.

In the morning three hours before daylight over the powdery snow we hurry, driving like the lean bitter wind. "Today we must finish the cold blast."

"We are building a giant." This morning high up in the bleeder pipe they found a riveter, hammer in his hands. He had worked two shifts and fallen asleep waiting for a heater who had already gone home. It was thirty-five below zero. There were ten to take his place.

"Daval! Let's go! Only give us bread and steel, and BUILD! AND BUILD!"

but expensively, and often blundering, by the sheer weight of the mass, of the millions of workers who understood, "—new heavy industry base — Socialism—in one country."

"Daval, let's go, it will soon be 1933. And we must make five years in four."

Ivan the brigadier whose voice was like a fog horn, whose face was the color of copper, who carried four wounds from Denikin's English bullets, Ivan, who is just learning to read. "We are catching up to America, Ivan." He picked the ice out of his shaggy moustache.

Three years have passed. Magnitogorsk is half built. It stands a defiance to the barren steppe. Our iron and steel make tractors and tanks, paying back for the great investment made.

We have built, and the scars of those days of building have almost healed. Life has changed. Misha rolls out rails and U beams. Misha pushes buttons and pulls levers commanding twelve hundred horse power. His strength has grown a thousand fold.

Misha eats a three-course dinner, takes a hot shower, and changes his clothes, and rides home in a street car to a warm three room apartment.

Misha still studies. And last night at the club the orchestra played Bizet and Beethoven. Life has assumed another rhythm—more human, less chaotic. And this is as it should be, for we are building socialism, and one cannot build indefinitely on heroism alone. We must have organization and high productivity of labor. We must make ourselves more productive than ever the capitalist system made anyone. Only then will we really justify our revolution.

Misha's mill was made by Germans. Everything was figured out, corrected, checked. 300 tons a shift—no more.

Misha's shift rolled 300 tons. But if we should cut fifteen minutes on calibration, an hour on changing rolls, an hour on sundry shut down? If everyone should do his job as if it meant his life?

Misha thought, Misha studied, Misha talked to other workers. Misha's shift rolled 340 tons.

And then others, organizing, working, striving cut two more hours, rolled 400 tons.

"We must work in a new way. We must follow Stakhanov."

Red strips of steel seething forward through the mill. Each roll making an impression, finished products cut and straightened piled and loaded. Never-ending fiery stream of metal.

Four hundred and fifty tons we'll roll for we must better others' records. Make our labor more productive. Beautifully worked the mill. In steady rhythm billets surging, Each man and each machine emerging As a separate vital part Of the harmonious throbbing process.

With the beauty and precision of a fugue, Voices rhythmically recurring, Blending, surging forward, stirring one another onward.

Organized and planned collective work Forced production up to seven hundred ton. Something heroism had not done.

Productivity, the most important, the most vital, the driving force of history. The productivity of each age negated the society which created it, laying the basis for a new age. The productivity which founded private property. The productivity which produced slavery. And the new productivity which made slavery obsolete.

The tremendous productivity produced by the bourgeoisie, which made possible machine technique, international cartels, symphony orchestras, and mechanized wars.

And now Misha, and Shevchug, and all of us, following the example of Stakhanov, are developing a new productivity which will take us to Communism.

Without this productivity, Misha, our October Revolution is a bubble, a rainbow.

We will make this new productivity. The stage is set. We have millions of willing heads and hands. We live well. It is a joy to live and work and study.

We are moving history forward. Magnitogorsk, Dec. 6, 1935.

LITTLE LEFTY



All Thirty-four Survived

A True Story of Communist Heroism in a Venezuelan Dungeon

VICENTE GOMEZ, of Venezuela, dictator for a quarter-century, died a few days ago. . . His death was the signal for an heroic struggle for freedom by the masses of Venezuela. . . They have not yet won. . . Gomez is dead, but the barbarous terrorism by which he maintained himself in power continues in many a prison of South America.

By David Bernstein

THEY were thirty-four men, shackled to ninety-pound irons, bent, sick, tortured, crowded together in a cell eighteen feet by twenty-four. For three and a half years they were to live here, to call this Venezuelan prison their home, to look at these dank adobe walls and know that within them was contained all they could know of life. They suffered, these men—dysentery, ulcers, the tortures of disease-wracked bodies and, worse, the tortures of sadistic humans. Nights of agony, days of slow horrible endlessness.

Yet the men in that cell, faced though they were by almost certain death, lived through three and a half years of such imprisonment. They lived because they organized, set up committees to govern their actions, protect their health, distribute their food, and even arrange for contact with the outside world.

The story of their life in prison was recalled by Mariano Fortoul, who was one of the thirty-four, on the occasion of the recent death of General Juan Vicente Gomez, for twenty-seven years the most powerful and most hated man in Venezuela.

It was in 1931 that the terrorized and bewildered people of the South American state began to turn to Communism in their struggle for freedom and happiness. Before then there had been little organized radical tendencies in the country. Venezuela might well have been the private estate of General Gomez, who ruled supreme, supported by a few landowners monopolizing the coffee and cocoa plantations as well as by outside imperialism in the form of Standard Oil and Royal Dutch-Shell. A sort of private estate it was or, rather, a country groaning under the yoke of feudal oppression, personified by a dictator who had been in power for a generation.

The time was ripe for the quickening of the seeds of revolt. Nineteenth of the people of Venezuela hated their dictator so much that, even though his puppet congress always elected him president, Gomez preferred to have some cronies act as figurehead while he himself ruled from a retreat many miles away from Caracas, the capital.

When Gomez saw the first symptoms of a growing class-consciousness among Venezuelan workers and lower middle class he promptly clapped every one he could get hold of into jail. Not leaders alone, but also those who may have attended meetings, read pamphlets, been friendly with or related to known radicals.

And so, in 1931, Gomez's secret police began a series of mass arrests. Mariano Fortoul, together with three others, was thrown into jail—into Caracas' famed and dreaded Rotunda. One of the charges against Fortoul was that he possessed such violently revolutionary literature as H. G. Wells' "Outline of History."

For the radicals the Government selected the very worst cells in the prisons. Hundreds of Communists were crammed into dark holes and left to rot their lives away.

Fortoul and his comrades were tortured and nearly killed in attempts to make them give spurious confessions that would incriminate themselves and cast suspicion on other innocent Venezuelans. Finally they were thrown into the cell that was to be their home for years and, from this nucleus of four or five, they saw their numbers grow until there were thirty-four of them cooped up in this single cell.

MEN have gone mad in ten enough in prisons. Men have been crushed to death, hideously often



MARIANO FORTOUL, photographed shortly before Dictator Gomez of Venezuela threw him, without trial, into prison in 1931.



MARIANO FORTOUL today. The ravages of three and a half years of living death are better portrayed above than any words could describe.

enough in the hands of sadistic governments. And these men, who had never been through the slightest imitation of a trial, they knew what prison would mean for them:—

The cell, dank and unventilated. The stale air. Their only furniture four gasoline tins, two filled with drinking water, the other two serving as latrines. The prisoners themselves, shackled to fetters so heavy they could not stand up straight, much less walk about, and incessantly subjected to ingenious tortures.

Their guards might cut a couple of little holes in the skin on your chest, for instance, and then run a wire under the flesh, connecting the holes. They would tie a few knots in the wire and then start pulling it back and forth, very rhythmically. Or else they might tie a cord around your head, at your temples, and start tightening

More than one skull has been cracked wide open that way. And throughout their entire stay in La Rotunda there were the shackles. After many weary months, the prisoners might be able to rig up a harness of rags which would throw the weight of the irons on their shoulders, permitting them at last to walk.

There was Rafael Pimentel, in prison from 1919 to 1927, and then again from August, 1929, right up to the general amnesty a few days ago, who has been hanged by the testicles eleven times. There were Florencio Maggy and Rafael Mendoza, who went through the dreaded zepo—a complicated method of torture which usually ends when the prisoner's thumbs are cracked and his ribs crushed in.

There were the two army officers, Captain Alvarado and Lieutenant Barrios, who also went through the zepo, and then were chained together until one attained release through death, in December, 1933. Fortoul himself, after spending

three and a half years in La Rotunda came out broken in health. He is thin now, but last year when he left Caracas he was forty pounds thinner, wasted and prematurely old-looking.

AMID the hell that was their life in prison, the thirty-four political prisoners organized. They knew it would take only a few months before they'd go mad or die of disease, unless they acted. So they acted, and with intelligence. "If our bodies can stand it, we'll win," they said.

They knew that the sanitary conditions alone were enough to kill them. So they formed a Sanitary Committee to see that the gasoline tins were kept in good order and the cell kept clean.

A dozen of the prisoners were sick. So they organized a Food Committee to take the slops handed them by the guards, select the best for the sick and the rest for the healthy. Fortoul describes it as "a Communist distribution for the sick,



The artist drew this picture from sketches and descriptions given by Fortoul. This is how the thirty-four lived. Riveted permanently on their ankles are these huge shackles, weighing up to ninety pounds. In the damp, airless, reeking cellar dungeon, these men did not even have clothes.

TUNING IN

7:00-WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy Sketch	WOR—Sports Talk—Stan Lomax	WJZ—Richard Leibert, Organ	WABC—Myrdal and Margz—Sketch	7:15-WEAF—Uncle Ezra—Sketch	WOR—Jeanine Macy, Songs	WJZ—Capt. Tim's Adventure Stories	WABC—Charlotiers Quartet: Ted Husing, Speaker	7:30-WEAF—Education in the News—Talk	WOR—The Lone Ranger—Sketch	WJZ—Lum and Abner—Sketch	WABC—Singer Sam	7:45-WEAF—Gould and Shelter, Piano	WJZ—Lola Ravel, Contralto	WABC—Bosque Carter, Commentator	8:00-WEAF—Hammerstein's Music Hall, Lucy Monroe, Soprano	WOR—Bela Rossa, Organ; Pauline Albert, Piano	WJZ—Fibber McGee and Molly	WABC—Lombardo Orchestra	8:15-WOR—Gabriel Hestler, Commentator	8:30-WEAF—Margaret Speaks	Soprano: Nelson Eddy, Baritone: Chorus	WOR—Mariani Orchestra	WJZ—Warner Orchestra, Odette Myrtle, Songs	Pickens Sisters, Songs; Milton Watson, Tenor	WABC—Romina Orchestra; Pick and Pat, Comedians	9:00-WEAF—Gypsys Orchestra; Tommy Price, Tenor; Remany Singers	WOR—Howard McLaughlin, Soprano	WJZ—Minstrel Show	WABC—Play—The Third Degree, with Sylvia Sidney	9:15-WOR—Philosophy—Andrew F. Kelley	9:30-WEAF—Grace Moore, Songs	WOR—King Orchestra	WJZ—Dramatic Sketch	10:00-WEAF—Eastman Orchestra; Lullaby Lady, Male Quartet; Gladys Swarthout, Soprano	WOR—Talk—Julius F. Seesch Jr.	WJZ—Ray Knight Cuckoo	WABC—Wayne King Orchestra	10:15-WOR—Concert Orchestra; Cesare Soderi, Conductor; Soloists	10:30-WEAF—A New Neutralist Law—Senator Gerald	P. Nye of North Dakota	WJZ—Rosa Morgan Orchestra	WABC—March of Time Drama	10:45-WABC—Talk—Representative Leroy T. Marshall of Ohio	11:00-WEAF—Guest Orchestra	WBC—News; Russian Ensemble	WJZ—News; Dorothy	WABC—Denny Orchestra	Lamour, Songs	11:15-WJZ—Negro Male Quartet	11:30-WEAF—News; Fisk Jubilee Choir	WOR—Dance Music (To 1:30 A. M.)	WJZ—Ray Noble Orchestra	12:00-WEAF—Goodman Orchestra	WJZ—Shandor, Violin; Lily Orchestra	WABC—Christmas Mass, St. Theodorus Russian Orthodox Church, Cleveland	12:30-WEAF—Zella Orchestra	WJZ—Bester Orchestra
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and a Socialist distribution for the others."

There was the danger of the prisoners going "stir-simple" from boredom. So they set up an Educational Committee to give lectures, teach reading, writing, mathematics—even astronomy and, of course, political economy, with a Marxist analysis of Venezuelan history.

It was a veritable miniature government they were creating. The thirty-four divided into four nuclei, each of which elected a representative to the Bureau, which was the chief governing body. This Bureau organized the very important Contacts Committee, to develop class-consciousness among other prisoners. The Contacts Committee even perfected a system whereby the prisoners could get news from and into the world outside. Fortoul received a letter from his wife, Maria Theresa, who was in New York; the message had passed through at least seventeen different hands before he got it, with the news of his children, Jose and Olga, whom he had not seen in years.

EVEN when the Communist prisoners were separated and thrust into different cells, they managed to keep in touch with one another. They published a newspaper each Sunday, on scratched slates, until one day someone smuggled in bits of wrapping paper for the purpose. The prisoners scratched holes through the adobe walls, and then rigged up a primitive telephone system by slipping rubber tubes through the holes for the mouth and ears. The tubing? They got that after begging enemies from the prison authorities—every man in La Rotunda has stomach trouble. One cell communicated with another in the age-old prisoners' methods: rapping on the walls, or signaling dots and dashes with light through the shutters on the doors.

But these men, cramped together for year after year, were not tin gods. They did not lead holy lives; they were human. At times, when the eternal sameness of their existence seemed about to craze them, two of them would brood over some minor difference, break suddenly into violent argument, and then come to blows. But even here the organization stepped in. It was futile to stop the fight, they knew, for that would mean shouts and clanking of chains, and would bring the guards pell-mell to rain blows heedlessly on all thirty-four of them. Instead, it was decided to let a fight between two men go on until one was knocked out, or both quit from exhaustion. Then a hearing would be held to determine the right and wrong of the quarrel, and to punish the offender. A rough sort of justice, but one based on a recognition of human failings and the necessities of the situation.

And so they lived for three and a half years, a veritable triumph of intelligence and Communism over oppression. And at last, just a little more than a year ago, these prisoners were freed, every one of them alive. Demonstrations in Colombia, Trinidad and New York City compelled Dictator Gomez to let them go—alive, but every one of them carrying indelibly marked on his body the ravages of those years of torture.

THE other artists on the program, the Hall Johnson Singers, Florence Cole-Talbot, soprano, and Clarence Cameron White, the venerable violinist and composer, maintained a steadily high artistic level, and were repeatedly recalled for encores.

Questions and Answers

Question: I read the Daily Worker every day, and find continuous praise for the Soviet Union. What would you write if another country would employ convicts to build a railway?—E. H.

Answer: All capitalist countries force their convicts to work, generally paying them nothing. The Communist Party is energetically opposed to this practice, and especially where forced labor of convicts keeps free workers out of jobs and destroys the wage standards for that work, as in the case of convict road-building which is common in many states of the United States.

There is a fundamental difference between convict labor in a capitalist society where all workers, free or convict, are exploited, and the labor of persons convicted of crimes in a country owned and ruled by the workers.

The kind of society which capitalists maintain by the use of so much violence and brutality is responsible for most of the crimes for which the capitalist state convicts men and women. Many convicts are guilty of no "crime" except to have violated some law which benefits only the small class of capitalists. In all cases, labor whether convict or free is for the benefit of the capitalists, not of the workers who at best get a mere chance to live in return for their life-time of toil.

In the Soviet Union there is no exploitation. The workers and farmers themselves own the productive forces with which they work. No one but themselves is enriched by their labors. Convicts in the Soviet Union are enemies of the workers, and it is entirely fitting that the workers' state should force them to make up somewhat for the injury they have caused.

This is the fundamental difference, which justifies the measures of the workers' state against its enemies. There are, however, other differences.

Capitalist society can offer its members neither security nor opportunity. Soviet society guarantees both to everyone. Convict labor under capitalism is degrading. Labor in a socialist society is a means of rehabilitating the person convicted by giving him a chance to take his part in the productive work of society. Virtually all Soviet convicts return to civil life having regained their self-respect, learned a trade or profession, and having become conscious builders of socialism. Many receive awards and special opportunities earned by the work while convicts. No stigma of any kind attaches to them. All this, of course, is impossible in a capitalist society.

Soviet convicts are paid wages not much below the standard wages for the type of work they do, live freely in communities which have nothing of the prison air about them, are generally permitted to have their families living with them, and have the same active, social life as other workers. The chief characteristic of their status as convicts is simply that they cannot decide where they shall work, that they receive somewhat lower wages, part of which must go to their dependents and another part of which they do not receive until they are released, and that they are under supervision.

In the Soviet Union persons convicted of crime are not even called "convicts," they are not looked upon in the same way as in capitalist countries. They are looked upon as persons needing discipline and training to make them socially useful citizens.

Workers in the Soviet Union do not have to compete for the right to work, there is no unemployment, and wages are not determined by competition between the workers, so that convict labor in the Soviet Union does not affect either the chance to work or the wage standards of free workers, as it does in any capitalist country.

CURRENT FILMS

By DAVID PLATT

FRONTIER . . . Dovzhenko's film was evidently too much for the capitalist movie reviewers. Sennwald of the Times dismissed it as violent anti-Japanese propaganda in half a column. The Socialist Call condemned the "bitter nationalistic feeling that dominates the picture which features Japanese as leering vicious beings who hate Russians because they are jealous of collectivist success." Watts of the Tribune passed it up altogether for "If You Could Only Cook" at the Roxby. Tazelaar of the Tribune's second string reviewers compared it unfavorably to "Covered Wagon." Delehanly of the Post passed it up for Frank Buck's "Fang and Claw." Irene Thirer thought the scenes in the air were breath-taking, liked the final reel of the picture and Tisse's photography but decided the story as a whole was confused and gave it a "fair" rating on the Post's movie-meter. Boehnel of the World-Telegram dismissed it in twenty lines as an unimportant film.

This is the reception accorded a film that dares to step off the beaten path into the future of the film, to tell a story of aggression on the Soviet Frontier in a new and startling way; a film that offers in the personages of the two Samurai provocateurs the deepest essence of the character of Japanese aggression; and an incomparable example of cinematic art. "Frontier" does this with an economy of film and with an intensity of idea that sets it apart from any film ever made.

The Socialist Call mistakenly refers to the Samurai scenes as exhibiting "bitter nationalistic feeling" but it is necessary to remind the Call that it was this same kind of "nationalistic feeling" that in 1919-21 drove the imperialists and the white guard traitors out of the Soviet Union and kept them out. In spite of all you have read in the capitalist press, I urge you to see "Frontier." It is a superb film.

NEW GULLIVER . . . In its ninth consecutive week in New York and still going strong at the Acme. Red Hynes and his squad tried to stop it in Hollywood a few weeks ago but without success. The "Hollywood Citizen" calls it a "triumph for Russian motion pictures in patience, puppets and propaganda." The "Illustrated Daily News" urges every Hollywood executive to see the film.

I DREAM TOO MUCH . . . Lily Pons is about as interesting a personality as the Metropolitan has offered to the movies. Too bad we can't say as much for the picture which is dull and boring even when Lily isn't there to live it up.

AH WILDERNESS . . . An amusing comedy, light, superficial, well acted by Eric Linden and Lionel Barrymore, that is if you can forget that Eugene O'Neill, once the great hope of the American Theatre, wrote it. It is hard to believe that "Ah Wilderness" which might have been written by Booth (Alice Adams) Tarlington, is from the same hand that authored "The Hairy Ape" years ago.

RECOMMENDED: Mary Burns, Fugitive; The Informer (on Broadway this week); Captain Blood; Tale of Two Cities (watch out for the last half of the film); Mutiny on the Bounty; Crime and Punishment (French and English versions for comparison); La Maternelle

MUSIC

Harlem Concert
By M. M.

The Second Annual Classic Concert of the 135th Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. took place at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, and brought a capacity audience of several thousand.

Far from the usual concert centers, an almost entirely Negro audience listened to composers from Mozart and George Telemann to Wagner and William Grant Still. With genuine enthusiasm it acclaimed The Little Symphony Orchestra, a mixed amateur string ensemble, which was sensitively conducted by Dean Dixon, a Negro musician.

Many sacrifices of the people whose lives are never any too easy, have gone into the training of the young musicians in this outstanding ensemble. The performance was a delight to hear.

The other artists on the program, the Hall Johnson Singers, Florence Cole-Talbot, soprano, and Clarence Cameron White, the venerable violinist and composer, maintained a steadily high artistic level, and were repeatedly recalled for encores.

Who Will Fight Autocracy? What Force Can Defeat Fascism?

ROOSEVELT'S ATTACK ON 'ENTRENCHED GREED' BELIED BY RELIEF CUTS AND FURTHER YIELDING TO TORIES—FARMER-LABOR PARTY IS HOPE OF AMERICAN PEOPLE

IN HIS message to Congress, President Roosevelt proclaimed that he would take up the fight against "entrenched greed" and the autocracy that "begets slavery at home and aggression abroad."

He admitted that these forces are girding for battle against the American people.

It is, indeed, upon the defeat of reaction, of the Hearsts and the American Liberty League, that the future of the American people depends.

But is Roosevelt the man that is leading the fight against reaction? Are he and his party the ones to bring about its defeat?

Roosevelt himself is the man whose consistent policy has been one of "breathing spells" for the same autocracy that he denounces so loudly and with each breathing spell reaction became more powerful than before.

By a slip of the pen, the most rabid of the pro-Roosevelt newspapers, the New York Post, utters a profound truth:

"For months Mr. Roosevelt has temporized, sought to compromise, tried every means to placate Tory opinion."

Yes, Mr. Roosevelt, you have temporized with your "security" wage of \$19 to \$94 a month—with your veto of the veterans' bonus.

You have compromised by cutting off direct federal relief, leaving from eight to eleven million unemployed at the mercy of local administrations at a time when the big corporations have increased their profits by 500 per cent.

You have tried to placate Tory opinion by limiting social insurance to a starvation minimum, dependent upon the whims of the state governments.

In fact, when you first took office, as you yourself admitted in your Atlanta speech, your every act had the benediction of the bankers and big industrialists. And it is now, when they criticize you, that you temporize, compromise and seek to placate them.

While you have been speaking eloquently about liberty and the rights of the people, company unions fastened their grasp upon the workers. Forty-nine workers were murdered during the past year alone in struggles for better wages and conditions. Twenty-three Negroes

and one white man were lynched at the hands of vigilantes and Klansmen.

You have not uttered one single word against a single one of these killings.

If autocratic institutions are waxing strong in America today, President Roosevelt, it is because you have provided no obstacles to their growth.

Roosevelt's record in the past has been no guarantee against reaction. Nor does his speech before Congress contain any reason to believe that he will now battle against autocracy.

"We can anticipate a reduction in our appropriations for relief." (What is this but further yielding to the program of the American Liberty League?)

"It is my belief that no new taxes, over and above the present taxes are advisable or necessary." (What is this but further yielding to the program of the American Liberty League? The present sales taxes and other taxes that hit the poor must be replaced with higher taxes on big incomes.)

This is no program against "entrenched greed." Nor can the people, disillusioned with Roosevelt, find

such a program in the Republican Party of Hoover, the party around which most of the reactionary groups are themselves swarming.

We can best fight autocracy by uniting the American masses into a people's front, into their own party, entirely disconnected from the two capitalist parties.

This means the building of a Farmer-Labor Party. Reaction has been allowed to increase during the past year just because there has been no Farmer-Labor Party that would rally the people to fight for their economic and democratic rights.

Roosevelt has been free to knuckle down before reaction, only because there has been no Farmer-Labor Party to bring the necessary pressure upon him.

To delay active steps in building such a party, to advise waiting "until after the 1936 elections" would be giving, with Roosevelt, more breathing and growing spells to the forces of fascism.

The struggle against autocracy calls for the building of local Farmer-Labor parties this very day in every city and state, developing them into a powerful movement for a national Farmer-Labor Party.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1936

Scottsboro Case Up Today

THE Alabama officials, after oiling their lynch machinery with every sort of legal trick, began their fourth attempt today to burn the Scottsboro boys.

Judge W. W. (Speed) Callahan is again trying to catch the powerful Scottsboro defense movement off guard, by bringing the boys before the Decatur Courts today to set trial dates. Judge "Speed" Callahan won his title by rushing through death verdicts against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris in the last Alabama trials.

There must be no delay in organizing the widest support and activity around the new united front Scottsboro Defense Committee. The magnificent Angelo Herndon victory has demonstrated that only a powerful united front can free the Scottsboro boys and deal another solid blow against the southern lynch system.

Rush protests to Governor Bibb Graves, Montgomery, Ala., demanding the immediate freedom of the nine Scottsboro boys!

Stop the murderous plans of the Alabama officials by building the broadest united front support for the Scottsboro Defense Committee!

Seamen: Take Action Tonight!

PAUL SCHARRENBERG who was unanimously expelled by the Pacific Coast membership of the International Seamen's Union, has openly joined forces with the shipowners who are "ganging up" with the government in a drive to smash the marine unions.

In calling on the convention of the I.S.U. to declare war on and expel the West Coast locals, he charges them with innumerable "crimes."

But seamen should ask Scharrenberg: "If the West Coast locals are so bad, if the Maritime Federation is so bad, if Harry Bridges and the militants who won the strike there are so bad, how is it that the shipowners in the East, where the policies of Scharrenberg, Olander, etc., have prevailed, have refused to consider any changes in the East coast agreement which has expired and are demanding its renewal as it is, with a lower rate of pay than on the West Coast?"

Scharrenberg's statement and the conference in McGrady's office today, come just when the shipowners have refused to negotiate with the West Coast seamen, have locked out crews of forty steam schooners, and have refused to grant any changes in the East Coast agreement, and have bills pending in Congress to re-establish government hiring halls and "fink" books.

At tonight's membership meetings of I.S.U. branches on the East Coast, the shipowners' proposal to renew the old agreement without change should be re-

jected, the original demands for 20 per cent increase in pay and 75 cents an hour overtime and union control of hiring should be endorsed, and the membership should order a referendum strike ballot providing for strike action Jan. 31 if no satisfactory agreement has been arrived at by this time.

Such decisive action upon the part of the East Coast unions now would enable the delegates at the Convention of the International Seamen's Union which convenes in Washington, Jan. 13, to work out a national program of action. If the forces of the seamen nationally, if every district union, are united behind one common program of action, the seamen will have sufficient strength to break the deadlock that exists on both coasts, checkmate the planned attacks of the shipowners and force them to conclude a National Uniform Agreement.

The Latest Nazi Dragnet

CHILDREN not yet in their teens are to be the latest forced recruits of the Nazi war machine.

It has just been announced that German boys and girls will be forced to join a new organization, the Nazi Youth League. Pre-military and "sport" drills together with official Nazi propaganda are the aims of the new Youth League.

Cannon fodder—this is the fate the Nazis have in store for 9,000,000 children from the ages of 10 to 18.

It is revealing to know why the Nazis had to trot out this new outfit. The New York Times correspondent states:

"This program [of the new Youth League] was entrusted to the Hitler Youth and the League of German Girls, which were to carry it out on a voluntary basis. But, despite all the pressure and discrimination, the two organizations embrace today less than half of the German youth and therefore the principle of voluntary membership is being gradually replaced by compulsion, and the Reich Youth League is expected to decree general youth conscription."

From voluntary hell for the youth to compulsory hell—this is the development of the Nazi war mongers.

But these desperate measures are merely designed to meet an increasingly desperate situation. The German working class youth will know how to meet the latest Nazi dragnet!

LaGuardia and Labor Spies

MAYOR LA GUARDIA is a shrewd little politician. He got where he is by posing as a friend of labor, as a champion of the people.

Today, however, his reputation as a friend of labor is in tatters. The latest exploit of his administration—labor spying against Emergency Relief Bureau employes—again exposes in all its nakedness the opportunist character of this one-time progressive.

Spying against unionized employes of the E.R.B.—proved up to the hilt by the Daily Worker in the last three days—fits in very well with the relief-slashing program of Roosevelt, the Liberty League and of Hearst.

No hysterical denials by the Mayor can refute this. Despite all his nice speeches in Washington and elsewhere away from New York, the Mayor has become the active agent of the reactionary cut-relief-expenses crowd.

In this there is a lesson for all New York labor, for the white collar workers and middle class people of New York who elected Fiorello LaGuardia in November, 1933, in the hope that he would be different than either Tammany or the Republicans.

The lesson is very clear: the people of New York must build a powerful, united Labor Party, based primarily on the 800,000 organized workers in the trade unions of the city, and work towards electing a Labor Administration and a

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

National Control Tasks

40,000 Dues Paying Members

100,000 Sunday Worker Circulation

By the Party Convention March 8 to 12, 1936

Tacoma Registration Shows Need for Organizational Changes

THE Tacoma Section finished the re-registration of its membership on time. We drafted a resolution on the results and findings and this was discussed at our recent organizational meeting.

The reasons that we were able to finish the registration without any difficulty, and that we have a fairly good check on the fluctuation are: (1) good co-operation between the Section Organizational Commission and the Unit Secretaries; (2) The Section Secretary maintains an accurate complete file of the entire Section membership.

Before the registration, an alarming situation had developed in the units in regard to attendance. While registering, we put the question to the comrades: "Why do you not attend unit meetings?" We discovered the principal reasons to be: (1) Small units without capable leadership; (2) No definite plans for activities prepared by the Bureaus; (3) Unit meetings principally consisting of detail and routine work making the meetings unbearably dreary and monotonous.

Our Bureaus are not able to give the comrades leadership and answer the many questions coming up in the organizations and about the work. The result is that we do not have nearly as much influence as our membership entitles us.

Another reason for the situation in the units is due to the overloading of a few comrades with work and too many inner meetings. This hampers the leading comrades in the units and prevents them from giving political leadership to the members.

About two months ago, we started holding Functionaries meetings once a week with a representative from the District present. This is stimulating the entire section and conditions are improving. Last week the attendance at unit meetings showed an increase of almost 100 per cent.

In the Section Org. Commission, we have discussed the possibility of consolidating some of the units. Through this method no doubt we will be able to get better unit leadership. Also the Section leadership could work closer with, and give more attention to, the fewer units.

However, another difficulty presents itself in this arrangement: The territory will be great and some comrades will have long distances to walk. Where the situation justifies it, we can propose the holding of only two unit meetings monthly and that squad-captains meet weekly with the members to check up on the assignments. We think this system will work out satisfactorily because of the experience we have already had with our biggest unit, which has 27 members.

Before the registration the average attendance in this unit was seven to eight. At the last meeting 18 were present. This is due to the squad system and the better arranged meetings.

By relieving comrades of the many duties in the units we find that they are able to carry on more effective work in the mass organizations.

We do not propose to make any of these changes before we have studied and investigated the various situations very carefully. The District Org. Commission last night elected a committee of three to assist us in this investigation.

J. N.—Tacoma, Wash. Section.

Join the Communist Party

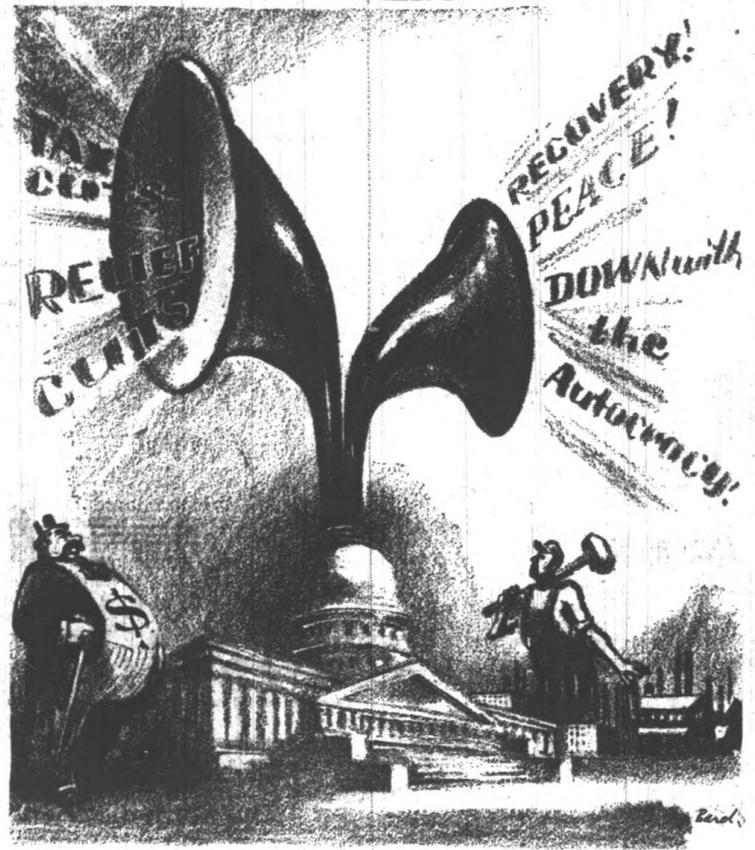
35 East 12th Street, New York
Please Send me more information on the Communist Party

NAME

ADDRESS

THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

The Task of Putting Communist Literature in the Libraries

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: Last week I dropped into my branch library (the Hunts Point Branch, Bronx) to look around and do some reading. I noticed on the magazine rack they had copies (with the library stamp on them) of the New Leader, the Socialist Call, and the Industrial Unionist. There was not one Communist magazine!

Then I walked over to the other side of the library, where they have a shelf stacked with pamphlets on various subjects. On it were such pamphlets as, "The Inevitability of Communism," by an anti-Leninist of some shade or other, a pamphlet called "We Can Take It," extolling the C. C. C., and all sorts of misleading, confusing literature on workers' and farmers' problems. And all of these are official library pamphlets.

With this array of propaganda, how any honest worker who wants to solve his problems can find the truth, is beyond me. Now here is the point. Isn't there some way that the Party can have its literature in the libraries just as the Socialists do? And if we cannot get literature into the libraries officially, why can't we leave our pamphlets around on the pamphlet shelves?

If the branch libraries refuse to carry our literature, we can expose the discrimination and force them to carry it. Here's a job for our street units!

H. L.
New Reader Thanks a 'Real Red Builder'

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: For a long time it has been pressing on my chest to express my thanks to a comrade, a grocery clerk by the name of Jack, a real red builder, who had for months kept feeding me with the Daily Worker.

To my own surprise I feel that his work is crowned with success, as I not only cannot do without our

instrument of the Courts and a Farmer-Labor Party

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: Recently the Supreme Court of the United States declared a certain income tax law of Vermont uncon-

stitutional because of an exemption clause for interest earned on money loaned with the state. The reason given for the decision was that the State went beyond its power. Not so very long ago the Supreme Court declared the N. R. A. unconstitutional for the very opposite reason, namely, that the federal government went beyond its power. The point I want to make is that the capitalist class is utilizing the courts for its own purposes and to meet its own needs even though that means that our ally court contradicts itself in the process.

Let nobody think that the court is deaf and oblivious to the demands of the public. The trouble in the past has been that those demands were not organized so that they could be effective. I am glad to see the growing movement for a Farmer-Labor Party. A strong pro-labor party will mean more favorable decisions for workers and farmers from the courts.

A LAWYER.

They Are Bolshevik Cadres of 'Tempered Steel'

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: It is with extreme pleasure that I find the workers' organ, the Daily Worker, constantly improving of late. This paper is reaching out toward a goal, that of making the workers' paper the best. To this end I would like to make a correction in your article, "Communists Expel Torgler," appearing in the Dec. 30th issue. With reference to the strength and perfection of the cadres under the leadership of Ernst Thaelmann are the words "tempered iron Bolshevik cadres." To a mechanic, one who understands metals, this faulty expression detracts the mind from the subject. It is as bad as saying "a sincere Hearst," for the reason that iron cannot be properly tempered. It is steel that is tempered.

A. B.

Build a Farmer-Labor Party Now

"The building of a Farmer-Labor Party at the present time is the most burning need of the working class of America, of the toiling farmers and of the middle classes. The building of such a party is the only way in which the working people of this country can seriously undertake to improve their intolerable conditions, to shift the burden of the crisis back to the shoulders of the rich, and to ward off the growing menace of capitalist reaction, fascism and war."—The Farmer-Labor Party and the Struggle Against Reaction. (Resolution Adopted at the November Plenum of the Central Committee, C. P., U. S. A.)

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Filipino Military Problems MacArthur's Report Pacific "Neutrality"

WHERE will the Philippines stand in the next war? That's a question that worries Wall Street very much. To make sure, under the Tydings-McDuffie act, that the Philippines do not deviate one jot from the military-naval policy of Washington, the Roosevelt government has sent to the islands no less a figure than Major General Douglas MacArthur, former Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army.

Just now the Philippines have begun a ten-year "transition" period that is supposed to end up in complete independence of the islands. In that time Wall Street expects many things may happen. China may, under a unified government, be at war with the Japanese invader, fighting for national liberation; Japanese and U. S. imperialism may be at war; Japan may be at war against the Soviet Union.

In each of these eventualities, the American trusts want to make sure that the Filipino bourgeoisie will say to them: "My will is thine."

ONE of the first acts of President Quezon of the Philippines, therefore, was to issue two executive orders, one appointing Major General MacArthur, chief military adviser to the Filipino commonwealth; the other provided for the creation of a council of national defense.

The report of MacArthur recommended, mind you, first of all "neutrality" for the Philippines. Does Wall Street want the Philippines, let us say, to be neutral in a war between America and Japan? Of course, not! But "neutrality" in the Philippines now is just another way of telling the Filipino people they have no right to say when they can defend themselves and when they may ally themselves with the Chinese or other colonial masses for joint defense against any imperialist aggressor. This MacArthur "neutrality" provides for just as much "neutrality" and "isolation" as Hearst's American brand.

QUEZON favors universal military training. But he relies mainly on the creation of a large officer staff, an active body of 19,000, with a reserve army of 500,000. That would be something like the Reichswehr before the Nazis came to power; a professional army that could then be used to lead a reserve force in an emergency.

The officer caste, also, would be under the tutelage of West Point graduates.

Unless the Filipino masses unite their forces into an anti-imperialist people's front, and unless the American toilers can help them, the ten-year period will not lead to Filipino independence but to a tighter military bond with Wall Street.

WE have hardly anywhere seen a more cringing and low-crawling approach to an imperialist master than in President Quezon's own paper, "The Herald Tribune," where recently a front-page editorial tells Wall Street that it can expect continued obedience from its native puppets, Tydings-McDuffie act or not.

"This Commonwealth," says the editorial entitled: "No Violent Changes," "is not the culmination of any discontent, but the fulfillment of a pledge, and the fulfillment of a hope. Two peoples paved the way to its attainment in the spirit of mutuality, one guiding and the other following. If there was sane guidance, so was there intelligent, dignified obedience."

In "dignified obedience" striking workers were shot down in Manila; the 90 Sakdal peasants fighting feudal slavery were murdered; the leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines exiled to the Philippines Siberia or buried in dungeons.

In all its military moves, Wall Street is promised "dignified obedience" in the future, the obedience dressed in dignified clothes of an imperialist-lackey promising to make the masses behave and produce super-profits.

But despite the admirable training and the great ability of the Quezon of the Philippine Islands will not be able to withstand the anti-imperialist typhoon blowing around Nanking that will soon be sweeping across the Yangtze valley, far out across the China Sea to Japan.