

Communist Party Sections: Over Your Sales Quotas of the Sunday Worker This Week-end!

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36

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1936

WEATHER TODAY: Slightly warmer. (Eight Pages)

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67,000 DRESSMAKERS STOP WORK TODAY

Miners Enraged as Lewis Is Voted \$25,000 Salary

RESENTMENT OF WORKERS IS FORECAST

Executive Board Also Receives Increases—Debate Is Hot

By Louis F. Budenz

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.— Amid the most tumultuous scenes in the current miners' convention, acting chairman Patrick T. Fagan, declared an official proposal to raise the salary of President John L. Lewis to \$25,000 a year had been carried.

From the press table, the vote appeared to be strongly against the increase, which covered the other international officers as well as Lewis.

Cries of "no" and demands for a roll-call greeted Fagan's announcement. Hundreds of delegates stood on their feet, asking for the floor, questions were hurled at the chair, inferring that his vote count was "thoroughly inaccurate."

Only the appearance of Representative Fred M. Vinson, with another Roosevelt appeal, gave a "breathing spell" to the hard-pressed administration forces. Three o'clock, the time set for the Vinson address came along just as the roll-call demand had reached a high mark in the way of protest.

Debate Heated

The debate which preceded the Fagan decision was the most heated and impatient in the course of the convention. Those who took the floor in opposition to the administration were greater in number than in any other discussion, except the debate on autonomy. The official spokesmen, favoring the increase, were more nettled in their attitude than on the autonomy question.

Van Bittner, secretary of the Committee on Constitution, which proposed the raise, pleaded for no discussion of the question. "Vote for this proposal or vote against it," he said, heatedly. "Let us not advertise to the world that the miners' convention is fighting over the payment of one-half of one cent per month by each member."

This plea to end discussion did not affect the opposition. One delegate arose and charged that Bittner, in his speech, had "made recidivists on the delegates to this convention." The reference was to Bittner's inference that the opposition delegates were cheap in their attitude.

"Miners Going Barreled"
"Our fellow miners are going barreled," declared J. W. Norrich of Indiana, in attacking the proposal. "They are badly in need. They are not making enough to live. It will cause a lot of resentment in our district if the officers are given such large salaries."

"It cannot be contended," Norrich added, "that our officers do not receive salaries that allow a decent living."

In addition to providing a jump in salary for Lewis from \$12,000 to \$25,000 per year, the official proposal raised Vice President Murray's salary to \$18,000 per year, which also became the salary of Secretary Treasurer Kennedy. At the same time the remuneration of Ellis Searles, editor of the U.M.W.A. Journal, was increased from \$4,000 to \$7,000 a year.

Board Members Get Raise
Members of the International executive board also were joined in the salary battle. Under the official resolution, they are to get from now on, \$500 a month.

"The international board members will get more than ten times as much as the miner," charged a delegate named Davis. "Men who get office under the appointive power, and cannot even handle our

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Senator Norris Takes Hit at Supreme Court While Arguing Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska delivered a pointed dig at the United States Supreme Court today in a discussion on the administration's new farm bill.

"I think it's constitutional," Norris said. "But I doubt if it meets the requirements of the Supreme Court. I want to make that distinction."

Earlier, Congress sent the measure repealing the three farm control acts to the White House for the President's signature.

U. S. Not to Act on Bruno
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—No evidence has been produced to convince the Justice Department it should re-enter the Hauptmann case. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings said today.

'HAD A FINE TIME'



J. P. Morgan chuckles loud as the Nye Committee weakens and tells the banker he can go home. "I have had a fine time," says J. P.; "I wouldn't have missed this investigation for the world."

Wilson Inquiry Italy May Shift Urged in House War Command

Nye Committee Scouts Possible Federal War Industries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UP)—Rep. George Holden Tinkham, R., Mass., asserted in the House today that Congress could "properly and profitably investigate the status and activity of Edward M. House" during the world war.

House was President Wilson's confidential advisor. In a blistering speech on the neutrality issue, Tinkham suggested that Congress also should ascertain "to what extent the State Department" was under "British Foreign Office domination" during the Wilson, Harding and Roosevelt administrations.

Scout Federal Plants
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Following J. P. Morgan's touching farewell of yesterday, the Nye committee today explored the possibility of government manufacture of arms and munitions to replace private interests.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reported to the munitions committee that for \$47,167,296 the government could provide its own facilities to build 17 warships a year and make most of the munitions now bought from private firms.

The commission study was made at the committee's request in an effort to obtain comparative costs on government manufacture of arms and munitions and continued manufacture by private interests.

Proposals have been voiced by committee members for nationalization of the munitions industry. The report opened a new phase of the committee's inquiry after the investigation of the activities of the House of Morgan petered out yesterday. The exposure of the role of Morgan in dragging the United States into the world war ended suddenly after a bitter attack against the committee.

"I have had a fine time," the banker said as he shook hands with the committee members. "I would not have missed this investigation for the world."

CORRECTION
By an unfortunate typographical error yesterday's Daily Worker stated erroneously that the new agreement reached in the fur industry was for a thirty-hour week. This is erroneous. The Fur Workers' Union has won the thirty-five-hour work week.

Ozie Powell Removed to Jail Though Condition Is Serious

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 6.—Ozie Powell, critically wounded in a lynch attempt on the Scottsboro boys Jan. 24, has been removed from the Jim-crow ward of the Hillman Hospital to the Jefferson County Jail here.

Powell, who is still in a serious condition, was removed by the authorities because he has "improved so much."

In a tedious operation Jan. 24, surgeons labored two hours on Powell to remove a bullet imbedded one and a half inches in his brain when he was shot by Sheriff J. Sandlin. The right side of his body is totally paralyzed.

Following the lynch attempt on young Powell, Sheriff Sandlin and Deputy Sheriff Edgar Black told conflicting stories of an alleged

"plot to escape" on the part of Powell, Clarence Norris and Roy Wright, two other Scottsboro boys handcuffed to Powell when the shooting occurred. Their stories collapsed when Ernest Merriwether, a Negro messenger boy, was released on charges of selling a knife to young Powell.

JAPAN WARY OVER RAIDS ON SOVIETS

Foreign Office Seeks to Curb Independent Army Actions

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
PEIPING, China, Feb. 6.—Fearing serious consequences with the Soviet Union over the continued provocations of the irresponsible leaders of the Japanese army on the Asian mainland, known as the Kwantung Army, the Foreign Office in Tokyo is exerting its efforts to halt the independent military moves of Gen. Minami.

The Japanese press declares that following a conference of the staff of the Kwantung Army at Changchung, capital of Manchukuo, on Feb. 1, it was decided to call a temporary stop to provocative and aggressive actions towards the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Changchung correspondent of the Japanese news agency, Dempo Tsusin reports that the leaders of the Kwantung Army resolved "not to undertake any measures that might be liable to complicate the situation along the frontier of Manchukuo with the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia."

The Dempo correspondent, in the same dispatch, recalls a recent declaration by the Kwantung Army that it would not permit a continuation of "misunderstandings" along the frontier of Outer Mongolia, and that it was ready "to take decisive steps" in order to put a stop to this.

The change of attitude of the Kwantung Army, says the semi-official news spokesman, is "dictated by apprehension that in the event of a determined action the entire situation in the Far East might take a turn for the worse."

Of special interest in the report of the semi-official Japanese news agency is the following admission of the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union: "Leaders of the Kwantung Army are of the opinion that the Soviet Union will hardly take a more aggressive attitude towards Manchuria on account of its internal situation which, as the result of war with Japan and Manchukuo, would by no means improve."

Japan Admits Border Incident
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
TIENTSIN, China, Feb. 6.—The staff of the Japanese Kwantung Army today admitted that Japanese-Manchurian troops crossed the Soviet border on Jan. 30, but insists that they were justified in pursuing mutinying Manchurian soldiers.

The admission is contained in a report of Gen. Minami, commander of the Kwantung Army (Japanese forces of occupation on the Asian mainland) to the Japanese Foreign Office which was made public today by the Japanese semi-official news agency Dempo Tsusin.

"Investigation proved," declares Gen. Minami, "that Japanese advance against mutineers across the frontier was adequate in pursuance of the right of self-defense, corresponding to the precedent of the crossing of the frontier by British troops in 1838 during the Canadian

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SAILORS WIN COURT FIGHT OVER FUNDS

San Francisco Court Upholds I. S. U. Rank and File

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Attempts by the reactionaries at the International Seamen's Union headquarters to seize the halls and funds of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific failed yesterday in Federal Court here.

The grounds on which the I. S. U. officials have ordered expulsion of its 13,000 strong Western section failed to convince Judge Michael J. Roche that he could legally impound strike funds and other property of the Sailors' Union. The judge dismissed the first, temporary restraining order granted.

The I. S. U. international office attorneys then made an attempt to transfer the case to the state courts, and sued to compel the sailors to "quit title" to \$30,000.

With complete support of the basic centers of organized labor on the Pacific Coast, the approval of the Seattle and San Francisco central labor unions, the Sailors' Union maintains that it is not legally expelled. To further emphasize this point, Harry Lundberg, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors, made formal request on the I. S. U. international officials yesterday by wire that they rescind their illegal order of expulsion.

Boston Dockers Act
BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Longshoremen here have been refusing to work during meal times all this week. Action is said to be very effective, and several ships, which were to have sailed by the shifting of longshoremen's meal times, without extra compensation to the workers, were delayed.

Steam Schooner Offer Made
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (UP).—F. J. O'Connor, President of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, announced today the Association had decided to accept the offer of its striking seamen and permit them to return to work on some 64 steam schooners tied up along the Coast.

Court Rules Favorably For Company on Decree Which Will Affect Labor
(By United Press)
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—The Struwerk Knitting Company was granted an interlocutory decree in Federal Court today restraining Governor Floyd Olson, Mayor Thomas E. Laitner and Adjutant General Ellard A. Walsh from closing its plant or interfering with its operation.

The decision was regarded as having far-reaching importance in settlement of labor battles.

Chrysler Profits Soar
(By United Press)
NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Chrysler Corporation today declared a dividend of \$1 per share, against a 75 cent payment on Dec. 31, and reported earnings for 1935 of \$34,975,818 or \$3.07 a share, compared with \$9,534,838 or \$2.19 a share in 1934.

U.S. Team Snubbed, Wins Over Nazis

GERMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Feb. 6.—The Nazi Olympics opened today with a fanfare of Hitlerist propaganda led by the fascist chieftain himself.

Hitler opened the 11-day carnival of international competition in skiing, speed skating, figure skating, bob-sledding and hockey with honeyed words of welcome behind which lay the pogrom drive which is being worked up against the Jews in retaliation for the slaying of Wilhelm Gustloff, Nazi agent in Switzerland.

The American Olympic team, greeted with silence as contrasted to applause for European and Oriental squads, today defeated Germany in the opening ice hockey game of the competitions. The score was 1-0.

As each national delegation filed past the reviewing stand, Hitler gave the Nazi salute. The American delegation ignored it as they filed by, indicating the effect of the anti-Olympic drive in the United States prior to the sailing of the present contestants.

As Hitler proclaimed the games opened, a signal division of the German Navy fired a salvo of cannon shots. A war-like atmosphere prevailed throughout the ceremony. At the end, the Nazi anthem was played.

As each delegation marched by

Pekin General Strike Ends as Parley Opens

Distillery Concedes to Recognition of Union—Fight Continues There Full Force—Ouster of Police Chief Demanded

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
PEKIN, Ill., Feb. 6.—The general strike was called off this afternoon at 1:10 o'clock by representatives of thirty-one local unions meeting in closed session after a speech made to them by William Schoenberg, A. F. of L. representative from Chicago, who arrived here late last night.

The strike was called off when the spirit of victory was running high, only a few hours after the Big Corn Products Refining Company was shut down by a walkout of company union employees and trade union "flying squadrons" were making sure that not a wheel would turn in this fighting town of factory employes and miners.

But the demand for the elimination of Police Chief Henry Donahue, who aroused the wave of anger that set the general strike going, still stands out as a fighting slogan of organized labor here.

Distillery Strike Continues
The strike in the American Dis-

illery Company continues in full force and it is a definite concession to the fighting spirit of the people that the company has had to agree to deal with the A. F. of L. union. The signed union statement definitely declares that organized labor will continue to fight for the removal of the tear-gas bomb-throwing police chief.

It is a curious fact that several hours before the call-off announcement was made that Adjutant Carlos E. Black of Springfield National

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Relief Slash Rubber Union Is Scouted Fights Pit Cut

Roosevelt Discusses Plan for Spending With Department Heads
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—While rumors floated around that President Roosevelt was considering a reduction of his original estimate of \$2,000,000,000 for relief in the coming fiscal year, the President explored the revenues and tax plans in a series of White House conferences today.

At the same time it was said in Congressional sources that legal authorities had expressed belief the \$200,000,000 in taxes returned to processors by Supreme Court order could be legally recovered by retroactive legislation.

Revenue needs and taxes were discussed by the President at an hour's luncheon table talk with Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Representative William Bankhead, Democrat, Alabama.

"We hope to surprise the country by not having a staggering tax measure," Doughton said afterward.

The President then turned to a conference of heads of spending departments to check over that side of the federal financial situation. Present at this conference were Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Resettlement Administrator Tugwell, Budget Director Bell, Acting Emergency Council Chairman Alverson, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and Assistant Works Progress Administrator Williams.

The Roosevelt strategy seems to be to avoid both inflation and new taxes—except substitute levies to replace those of the invalidated AAA—but to raise funds for the bonus and other requirements by paring the appropriations for various relief agencies.

Woman from Town Once Illiterate Is Engineer

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—The first woman of Tadzhikistan, whose inhabitants under Czarism were forbidden to enter any university, today passed the examination for engineer in the Building Faculty of the Technical High School at Tashkent.

The young Tadzhik engineer, Tairova, is 23 years old.

Farm Group Leaders Outline Plan for Immediate Relief

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 6.—Opposing the proposed new farm legislation of the Roosevelt administration, nine leaders of farm organizations today issued a statement outlining a program for real immediate relief to the millions of impoverished farmers of the country.

The statement was signed by Lem Harris, secretary of the Farmers National Committee for Action; Charles D. Esley, manager of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission, South St. St. Paul, Minn.; and Pargo, N. D.; A. W. Ricker, editor of the Farmers Union Herald; John Bosch, president of the Minnesota Farmers Association; George Nelson, member of the National Board of the Farmers Union and president of the Wisconsin Holiday Association; J. Edward Anderson, secretary

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UNION SPEEDS PREPARATION FOR WALKOUT

Will Meet at Madison Square Garden—Left Wing Issues Call

New York will get a forecast of general strike in the dress industry today when 67,000 workers in the garment area cease work promptly at 2:30 P.M. and march in shop formations to Madison Square Garden for a strike vote.

All signs point to a stupendous trade union demonstration, one of the largest the city has seen in years.

Palm Garden, a hall near the Garden, will accommodate the expected overflow crowd.

Chief demands for which the workers will strike are the limitation of contractors and settlements on jobbers' premises.

With no new conferences scheduled, union preparations for strike went on full speed yesterday. Thirty strike halls have been obtained, it was announced, and a broadcasting system will keep all strikers informed from headquarters.

A daily newspaper will be published by the union to counteract rumors inspired by employers.

On Station WEVD
The meeting today will be broadcast between 4 and 5 P.M. over Station WEVD, 1300 Kloop.

Among the leaders of the union to address the meeting are David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Julius Hochman, manager of the Joint Board of Dressmakers Unions; Samuel Perlmutter, manager of Local 10; Chas. S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22; Max Cohen of Local 60 and Frank Crosswath, Negro organizer of the union. Luigi Antonini, union vice-president and head of Local 88, will preside.

Left Wing Issues Call
Left wing headquarters yesterday issued a statement calling upon all dressmakers to turn out in full force at the mass demonstrations. "Forward to general strike and victory," was the slogan.

With the industry organized 100 per cent leaders predict that work will stop abruptly in 3,000 plants in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and other states producing for the city market. Of the 105,000 dressmakers in the affected area, 67,000 are employed in the garment center, America's capital of fashion, the downtown square blocks south of Times Square. Nine out of ten dresses worn in the United States are produced in the New York market.

Displays of spring finery would be delayed by thus virtually forcing the employers to come to speedy terms union spokesmen point out.

Hochman, in a last minute appeal to the dressmakers, issued the following statement:

"We will meet in Madison Square Garden. We will vote on the question of a general strike for the demands of the Union. We will decide on the only course left to us—the only weapon that ever gave us conditions in the shops, and lifted us out of the sweatshops in August, 1933.

We will decide upon action to introduce effective control in the industry, and eliminate the chaos that deprives us of the conditions written in the agreement.

We will decide upon a course of action that will make the jobber assume his responsibility as the real employer of the workers in this industry."

Sunday Paper Subscription Drive Pushed

One hundred and twenty subscriptions was Wednesday's total in the Sunday Worker subscription drive.

This was the second time this week that more than a hundred subscriptions came in on one day. One hundred and five came in on Monday.

While a hundred subscriptions a day is still below the average needed to make the drive a success on time, Monday's and Wednesday's returns are a good sign, in view of the slow progress that was made in the past two weeks. They seem to show that the districts—particularly the big ones—are realizing the necessity of finishing their quotas before the Communist Party Convention next month. They show, as well, that activity produces results.

Philadelphia, Chicago and Wisconsin are chiefly to be credited for Wednesday's showing. Forty subscriptions came in from Philadelphia, 39 from Chicago and 23 from Wisconsin. The day before Cleveland had been represented by 34 subscriptions.

Farm Leaders Outline Plan For Relief

AAA Commitments and Benefit Payments Are Demanded

Bill and the Frasier-Lundeen Workers Social Insurance Bill are urged. In regard to the Frasier-Lundeen Bill, the statement proposed that the necessary funds be raised "by a tax on profits, income and capital."

Farmers' Program The statement follows in full: With the AAA knocked out by the Supreme Court, the Roosevelt Administration is preparing new farm legislation which continues the principles of the old AAA. The recommended policy is to continue reducing farm production in spite of President Roosevelt's own statement that "the average of our citizenship lives today on what would be called by the medical fraternity a third class diet."

Now, while the laws are being written, it is the time to make Congress and the Administration feel the pressure of the organized good sense of the bulk of the American farmers. In contrast to the Administration's policy of secrecy, we believe that the following main points represent what the farmers must have in order to live decently and at the same time protect the interests of the other sections of the working population. It is not a new program. Rather it is the blending of the basic proposals of the most important farm organizations of the country. All the proposals can pass in the present session of Congress.

1. Past commitments for benefit payments under the old AAA must be paid in full. 2. Crop failures and low prices have made wide sections of farmers absolutely dependent on government cash payments. Therefore it is basic for farmers' welfare that whatever farm legislation may be passed shall include cash payments to working farmers AT LEAST EQUAL to the benefit payments under the old AAA, until farmers are receiving cost of production prices.

3. In cases where benefit payments are inadequate for any farm family to maintain a decent American standard of living, supplementary cash relief shall be provided.

Security of the Home The Frasier-Lundeen Refinancing bill must be passed, with the necessary funds raised primarily by a tax on profits, income and capital. Figures for the last half of 1935 show a sharp increase in foreclosures throughout the country. Therefore, it is all the more urgent that support for this bill be redoubled, so that its enactment can be won during this session of Congress.

Higher Prices for Larger Crops 1. Every farmer has a right of production in order to maintain a decent level of living. By cost of production we mean a price far higher than today, whereby the average farmer can at least pay his bills, operating costs and his family's living expenses.

2. Increased production at cost of production is needed by the nation today. The United States Department of Agriculture reports: "To feed 125,000,000 people according to the best standards, nearly 40 million acres would have to be added to the land now using food and feed crops. Milk cows would have to increase from 25.1 million head to 40.8 million head. Chickens would go from 41.5 million to 62.3 million. Swine would increase from 29.5 million to 45 million. In beef cattle, hogs, and sheep in order to supply the meat necessary for a healthful diet."

Therefore we oppose the policy of reduction. We do not oppose soil conservation except when it is used as a means of giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to force farmers to reduce production on good land. In fact, we endorse true soil conservation because we need fertile soil for big crops.

Back Frasier-Lundeen Bill Congress should take two steps: First, encourage the scientific increase of production to the level which the health of the people requires. Second, Congress must guarantee buying power to the whole population by the passage of the Frasier-Lundeen Unemployment, Old Age Pension and Social Insurance Bill, now before Congress, known as S. 3478.

There are adequate resources available to meet the financial obligations which will be incurred by carrying out of the above program. Such sources include: the diversion to farm raise of a large part of the immense war preparations; diversion of funds now going to the federal bureaucracy; increasing the taxation on the wealth and income of the great financial and industrial interests of this country; with special emphasis on the giant companies which handle food products.

We point out that the United States Supreme Court is a menace against all legislation which interferes with the profits of the monopolies. It is necessary for Congress to curb the power of the Supreme Court in order to safeguard the social legislation which is the good of the nation requires. This power is expressly granted to the Congress in Article III, Section 1 and 2, of the Constitution which read:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States. . . . (etc.) In all the cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States. . . . (etc.) In all the cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

New Jersey Communists Take Steuben Challenge

Hudson County Leadership to Recruit Fifty Into C. P.—Methods of Work Criticized in Raising Problems Facing Party

By the Section Executive Committee, Hudson County, New Jersey The Section Executive Committee of Hudson County, in reply to the Party recruiting challenge of John Steuben has pledged to recruit fifty new members into the Party by the time of the National Convention.

We pledge to organize two new units of the Party, one in Hoboken, another a shop nucleus in the C. steel shop.

In answering this challenge the Section Executive Committee wishes to state its opinion that the approach of Steuben, in his original statement to the question of building the Party, is an incorrect approach. He correctly raises the question of recruiting by leading Party members. But he answers none of the problems of Party building, and Party growth.

The question of winning workers to our Party cannot be taken in the same way as the Townsends propose their plan of saving the capitalist system automatically by giving \$200 a month to all those over 60. Our Party will not be built "automatically" by demanding only of Section Organizers that they recruit. Comrade Steuben's "Townsend Plan" therefore, of building the Party by the same old fire-brigade method of work which has in the past only served as an excuse for not solving the real problems of Party growth. We would like to enumerate some of these problems.

- 1.—Recruiting must become a regular SYSTEM in the work of our Party. It goes without saying that the Section Organizers as well as all other leading comrades in section and unit must be the examples in this work, as in all other phases of Party work. A section organizer who sends out instructions and does nothing himself is a demerit of the worst type. But the development of recruiting as a system in our work can only be accomplished by developing the initiative of our unit and section leaders.
- 2.—The development of our units as real organs of leadership and struggle. It is far from sufficient that one comrade shall have contact with important mass work. If the unit itself does not act as an

Lewis Is Voted \$25,000 Salary

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cases properly, are to get \$500 a month, when their work could be taken care of better by a common committee-man.

"Many of our men are getting less than \$2 a day," Davis said. The salary increases are unfair, under the circumstances, he contended.

Iowa District Opposed The voice of District 13 of Iowa was also heard in strong opposition to the salary increase measure. The fact that this was expressed by an officer of that district apparently irritated Fagan.

"You are out of order," stated Fagan, at one point, "as a District Officer you should have enough sense to know that."

"How has taken two wage cuts since 1931, continued the Representative of District 13. "We are still below the 1933 level. There will be serious trouble in our district if we go back and tell them the International Officers have been raised 100 per cent. They took no cuts during the years when the rank and file miners had to starve and suffer."

Bittner "Coldblooded" "We approach this question cold-bloodedly," Bittner said in reply, speaking as Secretary of the Committee on Constitution. "We want the resolution to be passed without quibbling. I have made demands on coal operators for wage increases and have received the same answer and attitude as some delegates are showing here."

It was this statement which aroused a storm of protest in which the heckling methods of certain Administration supporters were completely drowned out.

Prior to this stormy debate, the constitution amended the Union Constitution in only one other respect. This change (in Article II) extended the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers to plant workers in "Coal Processing Plants." Whether this will mean the final organization of Natural Gas Workers under the United Mine Workers' banner could not be learned today. Secretary Bittner of the committee referred the representative of The Daily Worker to President Lewis for an answer, but Lewis was not present in the convention until the time of the Vinson address.

Congressman Vinson's interruption of the session, to give his plea for "the children's President," was followed by Henry Warrum of Indianapolis, Counsel for the union. Lewis and the other International Officers were lauded highly by both the Congressman and the Counsel. At the conclusion of these addresses, a number of delegates sought to get the floor to renew the call for another vote on the salary question. President Lewis (then in the chair) ruled that he had recognized the Committee and that it alone had the floor.

Another demand for a roll-call on the salary question came from the floor a short time later, but the delegate was ruled out of order.

Hundreds of resolutions for the amendment of the union constitution were rapidly rejected, on recommendation of the committee.

John P. Sloan, District 13, and Carl Cloos, District 4, expressed the opinion that local delegates and representatives should be elected to Sloan making an extensive plea for democracy in this matter. The convention however, upheld the recommendation of the committee that the appointive power be continued.

Past Enemies Pledge to Aid Soviet Union

Four Former Wreckers Are Granted Full Amnesties

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—Direct-current boilers are not all they can do for the Soviet Union.

In a spirit of fervent thankfulness for recent amnesty of four of the former wreckers convicted of counter-revolutionary activity in 1930, pledged their loyal service in the cause of socialist construction in a letter published today in Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The amnesty was granted by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. in view of the complete repentance of the former wreckers as shown by their construction of certain direct-current boilers. This feat places the Soviet Union on a technical par with the achievements of the foremost capitalist countries in boiler construction.

The letter to Pravda is signed by Leonid K. Ramzin, Victor A. Laritchev, Vladimir I. Oshkin and S. Usenko. They declared that the successes which they achieved in designing and constructing direct-current boilers are by no means their only contributions to the Land of Socialism. They assured the leaders of the Soviet government and the Communist Party that they intend to place their entire experience and their very lives in the service of socialist construction.

The bureau under which they worked issued the following statement: "Professor Ramzin's system of direct-current boilers, designed by the Bureau of Direct-Current Construction and partially constructed and operating, represents vast technical progress in the sphere of boiler construction in the Soviet Union. The construction, erection and favorable results of this first industrial direct-current boiler at high pressure now places the Soviet Union on a par with the technical achievements of the foremost countries in boiler construction.

"The first industrial direct-current boiler of Professor Ramzin's system has been erected in Moscow at the Thermo-Electric Central Station and in steam pressure and productivity is the most powerful boiler in the world. "Ramzin and the others amnestied, together with all other workers in the Bureau of Direct-Current Construction, did the basic work in designing, assembling and operating the direct-current boilers."

Five similar boilers will be produced this year.

Italy May Shift War Command

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ed when General De Bono was given the book, heated denials of General Badoglio's withdrawal may be expected.

Defenders Win in South ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 6.—Another southern victory for Ethiopian forces was chalked up today as it was reported here that defense warriors repulsed an attack by 1,500 Italian Somali troops northward toward Wadara.

The Ethiopian forces attacked near Wadir, mid-way between Neghelli and Wadara and forced the Somalis to retreat to Neghelli after a fierce struggle.

Seamen Dodge Service WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Italian seamen are deserting here wholesale in order to avoid service in their native land, reports the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.

According to L. F. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, there were 1,212 deserters from foreign ships into the United States in 1935 compared with 972 in 1934. "Italian desertions exceeded those of other nations," he stated.

Deserters from Italian ships reported their presence in the fascist invasion of Ethiopia go into its full stride. Many of the seamen who were caught by immigration authorities openly stated that they did not want to be drafted for service in Ethiopia.

Unit in a mighty People's Front against a new world slaughter! Build the United Front and the Farmer Labor Party against Fascism and War—for decent living conditions and democratic rights!

Miners Act for Rights of Negro and Foreign-Born

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—"The United Mine Workers' organization has always been opposed to discrimination against Negro workers and has a provision in its constitution which provides that there shall be no discrimination on account of race, color or nationality."

These words of the Resolutions Committee of the current miners' convention sum up the viewpoint of the United Mine Workers toward the Negro, which is reflected in many resolutions presented to this convention. A number of these have already been acted on favorably.

Outstanding among the decisions of the thirty-fourth constitutional convention for the welfare of the Negro workers is the stand against discrimination taken in the adoption of resolution R-23, introduced by Local Union 935, of Cassandria, Pa.

Asks Full Equality "Millions of Negro workers, who are the most oppressed and underpaid section of American labor, are unorganized," this convention declared. "These workers, who are asked to 'integrate' all unions, to follow the employers' policy of divide and rule, have been compelled to work for less pay than white workers, have been barred from many

Workers' Enemies Exposed

Waldimir Isaacs (Charles Bronson), of Canandaigua, N. Y., has been expelled from the Communist Party as a traitor to the working class, a rotten self-seeker, who openly campaigned for the Republican Party in the 1935 elections.

He came out with statements in the local press of Canandaigua, as well as with leaflets calling upon the workers to vote the "entire Republican ticket to express your desire for efficiency, economy and sanity in government."

Isaacs openly advocated the cutting down of the already miserable standards of relief, though he tried to cloak it with demagogical phrases about this meaning "bread, butter and life for the unemployed."

The amnesty was granted by the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. in view of the complete repentance of the former wreckers as shown by their construction of certain direct-current boilers.

Isaacs signed these leaflets and statements in the name of the Continuations Committee of the Ontario County Unemployed Council, attempting in this underhanded manner to obtain the support of the unemployed workers for the Republican Party and the Liberty League.

All this very clearly proves that Isaacs has gone to the camp of the Liberty League to the camp of the enemies of the workers and farmers, to the camp of the bosses, in order to help them put over more wage-cuts, more relief cuts and further lowering of the living standards of the toiling masses.

Under the name of Charles Bronson, Isaacs came to Buffalo District from Seattle in the Summer of 1931. He worked in the Young Communist League in Rochester and in Niagara Falls, N. Y., where he engaged in extreme tactics resulting in beatings and imprisonment of several comrades.

In the latter part of 1931 he came to Buffalo and held a leading post in the Young Communist League. In 1932 he was expelled from suddenly disappearing from this post. Later, upon re-admission into the party, he worked in Utica, N. Y., where again he was guilty of wrong individualistic tactics. In 1933 he became the District Secretary of the International Labor Defense in Buffalo.

During the Spring of 1935, however, it became apparent that Isaacs was again following his old line. He ignored Party directives and began building himself a clique and to carry on disruptive work. Through correct and timely steps the Party tried to stop him, but it is clear now, that already then he was harboring sell-out ideas and planning to use the workers of Canandaigua as a stepping stone by which he would advance to the position of a boot-licker for the Liberty League Republican Party clique of Ontario County.

Japan Wary Over Raids On Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers and farmers everywhere, and all working class organizations should beware of this traitor and scoundrel.

Description. Waldimir Isaacs (Chas. Bronson) is about 23 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, about 120 pounds in weight; he has a dark complexion, dark brown, rather long hair, and a prominent chin. He is suffering from pulmonary ailment and is of the loud, boastful, know-all type.

ports an agreement between the Japanese Kokusan, Ltd., and the German Chemical trust, I. G. Farben, concerning arrangements for the production of automobile and airplane motors by a united Japanese-German industrial organization.

To Debate Fact PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Franco-Soviet Pact of Mutual Assistance, after more than a year's delay at the hands of former Premier Laval, will finally be debated in the Chamber of Deputies next Tuesday, it was announced today.

Laval exerted every pressure to sabotage the pact which he himself signed during a trip to Moscow. Most of the maneuvers of the German Nazis with the British and French governments have revolved around this pact.

The Berlin correspondent of Hoehi, a Japanese newspaper, reports that negotiations are going on in the details of Nazi-Japanese military agreements. The latest has to do with the metal and chemical industries, both vital to the Japanese war plans in the Far East.

In this strong review of the Negro workers' plight, the United Mine Workers acted in the campaign for Negro equality in other unions in the American labor movement.

Along with the Negro, the defense of the foreign-born was also decided upon by the convention. The international officers were instructed "to protest to the Department of Labor against the deportation of foreign people, who are taking an active interest in organized labor."

In these measures, and in the fight against lynching, the convention is seeking to arm the United Mine Workers with weapons against Fascism in America. They are in line with the condemnations of Hitler voted by the convention.

Leaders Get Hearst Resolution It is unfortunate in this connection that the report to Monday's Daily Worker represented the action of the convention against the Hearst newspapers as more definite than it actually was. This was due to the fact that the report to the convention on Monday, due to the anticipation by delegates and committees of the coming appearance

NEWS IN BRIEF

House Committee Recommends Impeachment of Judge WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House Judiciary Committee, by an 11 to 7 vote today recommended impeachment of Federal Judge Halsted Ritter, of the Southern District of Florida, for alleged misconduct in office.

Sixty Japanese Miners Buried in Snowslide TOKYO, Feb. 6 (UP)—Sixty miners were buried in their dormitories at Kihatsu Hot Springs, at the foot of Mt. Shirane, by a snowslide yesterday, a Nippon Tempo News Agency dispatch said. It added that thirty were rescued and the remainder were being sought.

The newspaper Asahi said forty were killed and Nishi-Nishi estimated thirty. The landslide was caused by the severe blizzard which has caused widespread damage and many casualties in Japan.

Crempa Murder Trial Set for Feb. 24 ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 6.—Trial of four deputy sheriffs of Union County, charged with the fatal shooting of Mrs. Sophia Crempa last September, will start here February 24, Prosecutor Abe J. David announced today.

The defendants are Charles Remley and Vincent, Richard and Edward Garolan.

Two Killed in Factory Blast NORTH BERGEN, N. J., Feb. 6 (UP)—An explosion in an embroidery factory here killed two women and severely injured three other persons today. Fire followed the blast.

The dead were Mrs. Albina Vittori, 45, and her daughter, Ada, 24. Severely burned were Italo Vittori, 45, husband of Mrs. Vittori, their daughter Dolores, 16, and a woman identified as "Mrs. Colotta."

Several Killed in Munich Plane Crash MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 6 (UP)—Several persons were killed today when an airplane crashed into the center of the city.

Hitting the roof of a tall building, the airplane fell into busy and crowded Neuhauser Street on top of a street car. It caught fire and was destroyed.

Influenza Epidemic Sweeping Northern California SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6 (UP)—Health authorities today reported a serious epidemic of influenza in Northern California. More than 500 were reported stricken in Contra Costa County. Many schools were closed.

Ice Shuts Off Supplies from Wisconsin Industries MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6 (UP)—Ice-bound Wisconsin industry faced a virtual shutdown today. Coal supplies were reported exhausted by many firms and movements of fresh supplies were at a standstill. Temperatures of 41 degrees below zero in some sections hampered clearing of drifted highways.

Hoffman Stripped of Republican Party Leadership TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—His zealousness in behalf of Bruno Richard Hauptmann resulted today in Governor Harold G. Hoffman being stripped of his leadership in the Republican Party and being threatened with action by the legislature to deprive him of part of his gubernatorial powers.

Teacher on Trial for Taping Mouths of Pupils KENILWORTH, N. J., Feb. 6.—Eight members of the Board of Education had their mouths sealed with adhesive tape here today in order to determine whether such treatment constituted corporal punishment.

The board had the problem of determining if Mrs. Ethel Prince, fourth grade teacher in Harding School, had violated a New Jersey statute against corporal punishment by taping the mouths of two students who persisted in whispering in class.

General Strike in Peking Is Ended; Distillery Concedes Union Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

assured newspapermen that settlement would come in few hours. Negotiations by distillery workers representatives continue with the following as main points: workers fired for union activity be rehired, overtime work be equitably distributed to A. F. of L. members as well as company union members, that speed-up be stopped, and that seniority rights be respected.

In an interview, the regional representative of the Department of Labor admitted "three or four workers were definitely laid off when they had two and three years of seniority." The reason for this was made clear enough by Christine Crittenden, one of the leaders of the distillery workers, who was fired. "They said it was for inefficiency," she said, "but I was the best bottle maker on the line for the past two years. It was only when I began to fight for the union that they discovered I was inefficient."

Mrs. Crittenden was kept out of the conference with the mediators and the A. F. of L. The full statement of the trade union strike committee follows.

"In a special meeting of the Peking Trades and Labor Assembly after due consideration and after being informed through Mr. Marvin Durkin, Director for Labor for Illinois, that the American Distillery Company has agreed to keep the plant closed and meet with representatives of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. with the intention of reaching a satisfactory agreement, we have decided to terminate the labor holiday immediately.

"The Trades and Labor Assembly further decided to put forth every possible effort to continue demands of organized labor to have Chief of Police Harry Donahue eliminated from any official capacity on account of his biased and unlawful acts against organized labor."

The statement was signed by Frank Mahoney, Victor S. Darcho, and Harry D. De Ber for the unions. Mahoney as chairman of the strike committee said yesterday the general strike would not be called off until Donahue was removed from his post as chief of the strikers three days ago.

Organized Labor Ready The strike showed that organized labor of Peking stands ready to defend its right against all reactionary attack. What is now felt necessary for the trade union here is to stand right behind the distillery workers in their fight by maintaining closest contact with the Distillery Union and standing ready to back it up whenever necessary.

The pressure for the removal of Donahue will in all probability be increased, not slackened. Unions urge that resolutions be passed in every trade union meeting in Peking and Peoria for Donahue's dismissal as an enemy of organized labor and the people.

As soon as the settlement was announced, the strike general staff withdrew its pickets halting trucks and commerce resumed its flow.

While state officials are taking credit for the settlement, union leaders point out that it was only the winning of the concessions of the distillery management that caused them to end the strike. L. E. Bjork, of the National Labor Relations Board is reported to have urged the strikers in strong terms to call off the strike but his advice went unheeded until the plant directors met the demands.

Threats by the Chamber of Commerce to effect a general re-opening of stores were made early in the day. However, few shopkeepers followed the suggestions of John Patterson, the Association's secretary.

At secret meeting of the Association earlier had adopted a strong "law and order" resolution supporting Donahue.

Most Hated Man in Peking An ex-prizefighter and probably the most hated man in Peking, Chief Donahue from the safety of his office apologized for his inability to club or gas the strikers.

Doctor Says Millions Lack Proper Care

Medieval, Modern Methods Compared in Article by Mendenhall

Millions of people in this country get inadequate medical attention, according to a research study on "Health" made public today by Dr. James E. Mendenhall of Lincoln School, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Appearing in the current issue of "Building America," a pictorial magazine sponsored by the Society for Curriculum Study, the survey through dramatic photographs, pictures and charts, compares medieval and modern methods of caring for the sick and describes America's private and public resources for health care.

Basing his conclusion mainly upon the findings of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, Dr. Mendenhall, who is editor of "Building America," maintains that plans should be made for a better method of health care in this country.

At the present time, many communities suffer because of a shortage of doctors and dentists, while in other sections physicians cannot make a living.

He declares that the majority of people below the \$1,500 a year level get inadequate medical service. This, the doctor says, is especially unfortunate for the children of low-income families, as they may contract diseases that will cripple them throughout adult life, he points out.

"The health work now done by private physicians, dentists, hospitals and factories should be organized with the work carried on by public health departments and public schools," the study states. "If this is done, larger and larger groups of the American people will be given the medical care they want and need."

"Doctors, dentists and nurses will get a good income for their services. They will have better hospitals in which to treat patients and better laboratories in which to get more knowledge to fight sickness. If the American people succeed in using to the fullest their resources for health care, if they raise their standard of living to a decent and comfortable level, then nearly all of us will have the things that make for good health and a long life span."

I.W.O. Annual Ball Tomorrow Night To Enroll Members

More than 1,000 new members are expected to join the International Workers Order at the annual ball of the organization tomorrow night, at the 1st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, officials said yesterday.

Many letters requesting information about the organization have come into the headquarters in the last few days. Arrangements have been made to give free medical examinations to all joining the I.W.O. on Saturday night.

Among the interesting features arranged for the evening will be costume march with prizes offered for the best and most original dress. Will Geer of "Let Freedom Ring," and the Adlers of the "Paradise Lost" cast will appear.

The way of the Party of Lenin-Stalin is the way for the American workers and farmers out of misery into plenty, out of crisis into security, out of evils of capitalism into socialism!

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A GROUP OF I.L.G.W.U. LEADERS



Standing (left to right): Samuel Perlmutter of Local 10; Max Cohen of Local 60; Luigi Antonini of Local 89; Charles S. Zimmerman of Local 22; seated: Julius Hochman, general manager, and David Dubinsky, president of the union.

Bronx Women Youth Must Become Backbone of the Unions In the Dress Trades

Conference to Be Held on Sunday - Sales Taxes Opposed

By Dora Zucker

Bronx women's organizations, unions and organizations of the unemployed prepared yesterday to launch a drive against increase in the cost of living.

The campaign against the high prices will begin following a conference on Sunday afternoon at Washington Palace, 1379 Washington Avenue.

Sponsors of the conference include: Bakers Union Local 165, A. F. of L. Women's Label Club, Parents Association of the Bronx House, Parents Association of Public School 42, the United Council of Working Class Women and the Unemployment Councils.

"The constant rise in prices of the prime necessities of life is causing great indignation among the housewives," said Mrs. Clara Edison, secretary of the committee which is sponsoring the conference.

"Retail food prices are now 41 per cent above April 1933. While the consuming power of the people has greatly decreased, the Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy packing companies are making enormous profits."

Mrs. Edison said that the conference would also plan a campaign against any further sales taxes after the present one expires in June 1936.

Nassau WPA Men Discuss Walkout For Lost Time Pay

Strike action to force Nassau County WPA officials to pay wages for days lost on account of cold weather was being discussed yesterday by members of the Project Workers' Union.

The union reports that during the cold weather the men are sent home, but receive no wages for time lost.

Recently 150 WPA workers walked out of a Hempstead project when their pay checks were delayed. They got their pay.

Sharpen the struggle against the government's colossal war expenditures! Smash through the fascist and war mongering camp of the Morgan - duPont - Hearst set-up!

L. J. MORRIS, Inc. GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS For International Workers Order, 326 SUTTER AVE., BROOKLYN Phone: Dickens 2-1273-4-5 Night Phone: Dickens 8-5369

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Bricklayers Must Elect By Feb. 24

Bronx Justice Decides for Militant Against Executive Board

Justice John L. Walsh, of the Bronx Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision ordering the local Bricklayers Union to proceed by Feb. 24 with the election of a chairman of the union executive board.

The elections were halted by the executive committee twice in an attempt to keep Angelo Severino, militant, from running for office. Severino was ordered suspended from the union by International officers Jan. 13 on the grounds that he was a Communist. Louis Boudin and Harry Secher, attorneys for Severino, took the case before the Supreme Court and demanded that the election take place. An agreement was made with attorneys for the executive board that the election would be held Feb. 1. When the case again came before the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Walsh said the "election must be held."

Radical Hunt Bill Protest To McNaboe

League Organizes Broad Delegation to Senator's Home Tomorrow

Delegates representing widely divergent groups will present protests to State Senator McNaboe tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock at his home, 242 East Nineteenth Street, against the resolution introduced by him calling for an appropriation of \$150,000 with which to conduct a heresy hunt for radicals in schools.

Among the organizations which have elected delegates to participate in the protest are the American Student League, Knickerbocker Democrats, Anti-Fascist Association of City College, the City Projects Council and many other organizations. They have responded to an invitation from the American League Against War and Fascism to protest this investigation.

Such an investigation as the groups call for, representatives of the group said, "would subject pupils and teachers to an inquisition challenging their right to private opinions on subjects of a controversial nature." It would, they said, curtail the right of these persons to "join organizations for the purpose of studying social problems and meeting the problems with which they are confronted today."

Textile Workers Freed of Framed Charge in Trial

The frame-up against four officials and organizers of the Textile Finishing Workers' Union was smashed in Special Sessions Court, Part 6, yesterday.

Isadore Tuman, chairman of the executive board of the union, which is Local 2440 of the United Textile Workers, David Rosen, chairman of the local, and organizers Sam Stember and Jack Zilberg were arrested during the week of Jan. 10 and charged with assault and coercion. They were held on \$2,500 bail each, and brought before New York's unique special sessions, where it is possible to get three years in jail without a jury trial.

Scabs provided most of the testimony against them. It was an unskillful job. The court freed them. Rosen was immediately rearrested and charged with felonious assault along with Irving Hasher, a young rank and file who has earned the employers' hatred by appearing often on the picket line.

The released workers stated yesterday that they were going directly back to the picket line. The strike has lasted ten weeks. About 300 workers are involved. The employers broke the agreement.

Civil Service Commission Displays Hearst Editorial

By Ben Davis, Jr.

One way of "getting rid of" all enemies of war and fascism is to expose them as "Communist-minded" people responsible for every mishap from earthquake to rainy weather.

This method is used by Hearst and the Liberty League with such sincere imitators as the Civil Service Commission of New York City. For some time the Civil Service Commission has displayed on its official bulletin board on the 14th floor of the Municipal Building, a New York American editorial of Jan. 22, savagely attacking almost every organization—except, of course, the Liberty League and the Hearst newspapers.

List is Long

It "exposes" as "Communist-minded" the following anti-fascist anti-war individuals and organizations: The Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America; the National Council for Prevention of War and Fascism; the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; the American Civil Liberties Union; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett of Chicago University; Clarence Darrow; the late Jane Addams; Frederick J. Libby; William Kilpatrick of Teachers' College and others.

Communist Party Pledges To Support Dressmakers In Fight for Demands

Statement by New York District Committee of the Communist Party

Today tens of thousands of dressmakers are gathering in Madison Square Garden and in numerous other halls throughout the city to give their final answer to the employers in the dress industry and to mobilize their ranks for a general strike to enforce their demands through their organized power.

The dressmakers have played an historic role in the struggles of organized labor in New York City and throughout the country. In 1909 they were the first to go out on strike, sounding the signal for the organization of the workers in the other needle trades. In 1933 the dressmakers again revolted against the miserable conditions and carried through a strike of tens of thousands, which will remain an outstanding page in the annals of organized labor.

Since the 1933 strike the employers through various tricks and maneuvers have attempted to and have been partially successful in robbing the workers of many of their important gains. The statement of the Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union shows that tricks and subterfuge, the jobs, manufacturers and contractors have resorted to in order to enrich themselves at the expense of the workers.

Workers Determined Today the workers are determined to enforce their demands for limitation of contractors, settlement of prices on the jobs' premises, higher minimum scales, the thirty-week week without reduction in pay, week work for finishers, no discrimination against Negro workers, the establishment of a Labor Bureau, employment insurance and guarantees for the enforcement of conditions in the trade that will prevent the employers from evading the terms of the union agreement. The dressmakers are ready to answer the challenge of the employers. The dressmakers today are stronger than ever before, united into one

Cutters Ready to Strike To Win 11 Demands

By Charles Nemeroff

Should a strike in the dress industry be declared, close to 5,000 cutters will be affected. The cutters are suffering from many evils, such as chiseling, contractors doing their own cutting, resulting in great unemployment. Cutters also suffer from the evils of three scales of wages. Before the 1935 strike, there was only one scale

existing for the cutters in the industry, but during the years of 1929-1933, the bosses have brought into the industry many young boys, trained them as stretchers, choppers, and cutters, exploiting these boys inhumanly, making them work for \$12, \$15 or \$18 a week.

The union, during those years, was not in a position to do much for them. This resulted in a complete breakdown of conditions. After the 1933 strike, the whole industry was organized and our union, Local 10, was in a position to improve the lot of the cutters but could not, however, raise up the cutters' standard at once, to the level existing before 1929.

The union was forced to accept three scales of wages, \$45 a week, \$37 a week, and \$27 a week.

Lower Scales Forced During the past two years the bosses have done everything in their power to break down union conditions.

Our union in some instances did help to increase the wages of some cutters. But in the industry as a whole the three scales are prevailing and with the increase of the cost of living, and the great unemployment prevailing, the cutters are suffering.

Our executive board after receiving proposals from the various groups existing in our union, among whom the militant united rank and file cutters play an important role, has worked out a series of additional important demands which are of vital importance to the lives of all the cutters. Some of these demands are as equally important as the demand for abolishing the three scales of wages.

Ten Additional Demands

- The additional demands are as follows: 1. That all cutters receiving above the minimum are to receive a 20 per cent increase. 2. The 30-hour week. 3. No worker shall be fired without notice served on the union. 4. Pay for loss of time during period of discharge. 5. Employers to be fined for violation of the agreement. 6. No boss to do cutting. 7. Recognition of the pattern makers. 8. Restoration of the ten legal holidays. 9. Jobbers employing cutters are to do all their cutting; on the premises. 10. Representative of the union to be permitted to enter the cutting department without the clerk of the association for the purpose of investigating union conditions.

Brother Cutters! Our union is now preparing to face the bosses on the battle field. The bosses are stubbornly refusing to grant the demands required for a decent livelihood. There is one way left for us and that is to answer our bosses that we are ready to defend our union that is leading us in this struggle for better living conditions.

Let us stand united in the face of the combined forces against us. Only through united ranks will we win our demands. Cutters! Let us stand behind our union in its struggle against the enemies who are trying to smash it and wipe out all our hard won conditions and bring back the sweat

Lincoln Day Rally Called On Scottsboro

Many Organizations to Join in City-Wide Protest Next Week

The New York District of the Communist Party will hold a city-wide demonstration for the Scottsboro boys Wednesday, Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, at 3 p.m. in Harlem in Dorrence Square, at West 137th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

The demonstration will start with a parade, weather permitting, which will assemble on West 133rd Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Following the parade will be a mass meeting.

A number of organizations have been invited to take part, including the Pullman Porters, the Universal Negro Improvement Association and Father Devine's group.

The demonstration is being called on Lincoln's birthday because of the part he played in abolishing chattel slavery. A protest will be made of the recent shooting of Ozie Powell and of the death of twenty changing Negroes burned in a truck in which they were being transported.

Speakers for the meeting will be announced later.

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Reinstatement Of Social Aide Is Demanded

ERB Hearings Board in Unanimous Decision on Lyons Case

The Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies insisted yesterday that Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the Emergency Relief Bureau, take immediate steps to reinstate Miss Anna Lyons, relief bureau employe who was discharged from her job because of organizational activities.

The Hearings Board of the ERB at a hearing on Wednesday recommended that Miss Lyons be reinstated on her job.

Miss Lyons was dismissed on Nov. 25 for (according to the administration) "remarks directed at the personal integrity of the administrator" and for attempts to "disrupt the official operation of the district office." The association charged the administration with discrimination against Miss Lyons and attempted to suppress the free expression of opinion on matters relating to the staff.

Opinion Unanimous

The Hearings Board, consisting of Osmond K. Fraenkel, Walter Gellhorn and John D. Moore, after reviewing the case, commented as follows in their unanimous opinion:

"The Personnel Policy of the ERB contemplates freedom on the part of the employe to organize for protection of their interests and for presentation of their views to the administration. This carries with it, by implication, the freedom to entertain and to express opinions which are at variance with established policies of the administration. . . . no restriction of opinion as such is governable by the policy now governing the relations of administration and staff."

"In our opinion," the statement reads further, "no disciplinary action may properly be taken against an employe for the expression of an opinion." The board recommended to the director of the ERB, Miss Charlotte Carr, that the decision to dismiss Miss Lyons be rescinded and that Miss Lyons be reinstated to service without loss of rank."

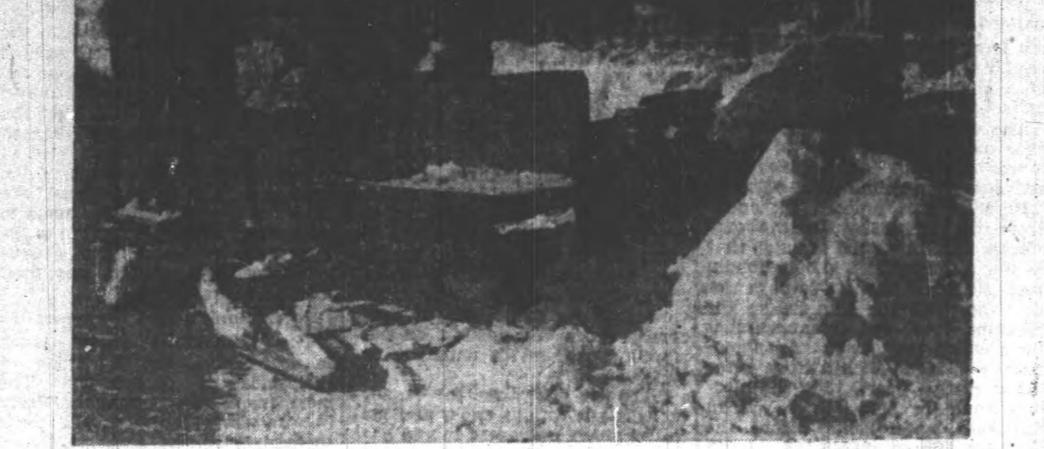
Hailed as Victory

Officers of the association hailed the decision as an important victory in the fight for the right to organize and bargain collectively.

"The Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies has won an important victory in the case," said Bernard Ribick, executive secretary of the association. Through this decision, we have made another step forward in the fight for the right of government employes to organize of speech and the right to organize.

"We feel that we have dealt a telling blow to the reactionary influences in the ERB which have progressively attempted to carry into effect an anti-labor, union-busting policy. This victory gives them something to think about. The board's decision affirms the stand of the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies."

FARMERS FIGHT HEAVY SNOWS



Heavy snows, piled into drifts fifteen feet high in many places, hindered milk farmers near Schenectady, N. Y., as they sought to bring their wares to market. Sleigh trips across fields and over unplowed roads permitted these dairymen to get to a local collection depot.

Labor Groups Unite Against Film Showing

Delegates From 30 Trade Unions Ask City-Wide Boycott of 'Riff-Raff'—Coney Island Theatre to Be Picketed Next Friday

East side, West side and all around the town preparations are being made to greet the anti-labor film "Riff-Raff" with a storm of protests and miles of picket lines.

After condemning the film as a "vicious anti-labor picture containing fascist propaganda," representatives of the American League Against War and Fascism and delegates from more than thirty trade unions yesterday called for a city-wide boycott of the movie.

Harlem Youth Delegates Are Found Guilty

Fourteen Get Suspended Sentences in Relief Station Arrest

Fourteen young Harlem workers arrested Tuesday night at the Transient and Unattached Bureau, West 116th Street, when they declared their intention of remaining in the bureau until their demands for warm clothing were granted, were found guilty of disorderly conduct in the East 123d Magistrate's Court and given suspended sentences.

The defendants, thirteen of them colored, were locked up Tuesday night in the West 53rd Street jail court. Among them were several in dire need of food and shelter, as well as clothing.

Typical of the callous treatment accorded the unemployed youths by relief officials is the case of Joe Walls, amateur flyweight champion of New York state. He was told to sell his fight medals to buy food.

Lacking overcoats, the workers were offered checks of \$2, \$3 and \$4 each "for clothing." When they rejected this miserable pittance, relief officials had them arrested for "disorderly conduct."

The workers went to the bureau to present the demands of thousands more young Harlem workers. The delegation was led by James White, Harlem Unemployment Council, and Ulman Sear, Albert Sasson and James Monroe of the Young People's Protective League.

Greenpoint's Families Picket In Coke Strike

One of the largest and most militant picket lines ever seen in Brooklyn marched yesterday in front of the Greenpoint Coke and Gas plant at Maspeth and Varick Streets.

It was led by the wives and families of employes of the plant who are on strike for union recognition. The Greenpoint plant is owned by the Brooklyn Gas Company.

There were over 200 consumers and workers from organizations in such surrounding neighborhoods as Williamsburg and Greenpoint. The movement in support of the strikers is increasing among the consumers. Numerous organizations are collecting food and supplies for the picket lines.

Another mass picket line and demonstration will be held Saturday noon in front of the plant.

The Communist Party of Williamsburg issued a statement yesterday urging all workers and consumers, particularly Communists, to assemble at 413 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, to march to the demonstration Saturday noon in front of the Greenpoint plant.

See that your organization discusses the Sunday Worker and sends in an order.

Building Union Contract Goes To Employers

The contract between 22,000 elevator boys, charwomen, janitors, superintendents and engineers and the really boards on the west Side was sent yesterday to Walter Gordon Merritt, employers' attorney, by Edward McGuire, the lawyer for the Building Service Employees Union.

Union officials said that it was understood between the two parties that any obscurity in terminology or minor corrections would be discussed in the afternoon, and the contract is signed this morning.

The new contract gives flat pay raises of from \$2 to \$5 a week and guarantees a closed shop.

The union will now seek to close an agreement with owners of several thousand buildings, some of whom already have contracts which expire March 1.

100 Furniture Workers Strike at Brooklyn Parlor Frame Company

The workers of the Newport Parlor Frame Company in Brooklyn are on strike led by the Upholsters International. Demands include better working conditions and union recognition.

More than 100 furniture workers took part in mass picketing of the firm. This shop is considered an important one in the industry and the union declares its determination to win. Local 76, 140 and 140-B of the Upholsters International are cooperating.

30 Groups Act

Representatives of the following organizations participated in a meeting which adopted the boycott resolution:

Combined Women's Councils of Coney Island; American League Against War and Fascism; Coney Island Workers Club; Unemployed Council of Coney Island; International Labor Defense; Friends of the Soviet Union; John Reed and Jewish Branch, International Workers Order; United Social Clubs of Coney Island; Negro Federation of Coney Island; Young Communist League; Communist Party; The "Group" Culture Society.

In Newark, N. J., where the picture is being shown at the present time, many organizations have sent their protests to the Loew's State Theatre. One of these, the Newark Photo League, has sent a copy of a resolution passed by the organization condemning the film, and all such anti-labor movies. The organization will work for the boycott of "Riff-Raff" and against the showing of all "anti-labor propaganda films," the resolution states.

Rally Tonight Will Protest Deportation

Agalos Is Ordered to Surrender at Ellis Island on Feb. 19

Dan Agalos, Greek worker framed by a government stool pigeon, has been scheduled for deportation on the S. S. Roosevelt on Feb. 19. He has been in this country for 25 years. He was always active in the trade union movement.

A meeting protesting his deportation will be held tonight in Christ Church, Thirty-sixth Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, under the auspices of Section 3, of the Communist Party.

While lecturing to railroad workers in Spokane, Washington, in 1933, Agalos was framed by a stool pigeon of the Federal immigration officials, and charged with "advocating the overthrow of the United States government." As a matter of fact, he was on a nation-wide tour organizing railroad workers into the American Federation of Labor.

Agalos is to be deported to Greece where political persecution and exile mean almost certain death. Already, more than 3,000 Greek political prisoners and anti-fascists have been exiled to islands near Greece.

The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign-Born is in charge of the Agalos case. Dozens of Central Labor Councils, A. F. of L. trade unions, and fraternal organizations are supporting the Committee.

For twenty-five years Agalos has been active in the American Federation of Labor. He is a member of mine, railroad and food workers locals.

For the last six months he has been free on \$1,500 bail.

Resolutions and telegrams protesting the deportation of Agalos should be sent by trade unions, other organizations and individuals to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Green-Tyler Debate To Clarify Unity Issues

Communist Youth Leader Says Meeting Will Show Methods of Fight Against War and Mark Step Toward United Action

The debate between Gus Tyler of the Young Peoples' Socialist League and Gil Green should mark another step in the direction of establishing unity of action against war, said Gil Green, national secretary of the Young Communist League, yesterday. The two youth leaders, spokesmen for their organizations, are scheduled to meet next Friday evening at the St. Nicholas Palace to discuss the question, "Which Way for Youth in the Struggle Against War?"

Green was asked to comment on Tyler's recent statement that the possibility of joint actions against the united working class action against the danger of war.

"This debate will have its value," Tyler had stated, "in determining to what degree our programs are parallel so that we can judge concretely when and when not we can work together."

"I look forward to my debate with Comrade Gus Tyler," said Green. "Aside from clarifying the programmatic questions involved, I feel that the debate will go a long way in the direction of acquainting the youth of New York with the real reasons for the failure to organize united action of the youth against war, and who is responsible for this failure."

"The leadership of the Young Peoples' Socialist League will be unable to avoid giving an explanation to its membership for its continued resistance to the organization of united working class action against the danger of war."

"The debate will prove conclusively who it is that is carrying on the fight against war in deed and who is carrying on the fight against war and who is using ultra-revolutionary phrases to cover up complete passivity."

"I feel confident that the debate will mark another step in the direction of establishing unity of action between the two organizations, which, after all, is the most important thing at the present time."

Plan Drive For Social Insurance

"Flying squads" to visit lodges and fraternal organizations throughout the city in a campaign for support of the Frazier-Lundeen Social Insurance Bill, now before Congress, will be organized in the near future, according to Joseph Landy, secretary of the Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance.

Landy will address representatives of the International Workers Order on the question of the Frazier-Lundeen Bill Saturday afternoon at the city office of the I.W.O., 80 Fifth Avenue.

The "Fraternal flying squads," Landy said, will visit the Workmen's Circle, Knights of Pythias, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Woodman of the World and other lodges and fraternal organizations to urge their support of the Frazier-Lundeen Bill.

The meeting at the I.W.O. headquarters on Saturday will also discuss the question of sending a strong fraternal delegation from New York to the Washington Congress for Social Insurance to be held on April 3-4-5.

Women Picket As Court Bans Union Members

Allerton Theatre Offer To Compromise Is Met with Rebuff

When motion picture operators at the Allerton Theatre found themselves meshed in legal red tape that forbade their picketing, their wives and families formed a "Women's Auxiliary" and did their picketing for them.

The struggle began over the firing, first of extra men and then of some eleven regular men, by Springer Circuit and other employers several days ago. The dismissals were a retaliation of the employers for attempts of the Empire State Motion Picture Operators' Association to unite with those of the regular American Federation of Labor union in the field.

The circuit manager called in the strikers' officials Wednesday and offered to compromise if the picketing was called off. The union rejected the compromise. It asks the support of the public.

Open wide the doors of the Party to the workers!

STAGE AND SCREEN

'Mister Hobo' at the Roxy Theatre

George Arliss in his newest starring picture, "Mister Hobo," is the screen attraction at the Roxy Theatre this week. Also in the film are Gene Gerrard, Frank Cellier, Patricia Knowlton, Keesie Keas, Henrietta Watson and Mary Clare.

"Rose Marie," co-starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald, will be held over for a second week at the Capitol.

Miscellaneous Items of the Stage

"Theatre Night" of unusual interest will take place Sunday evening, February 16, when the first Theatre Union Benefit will be given at the Civic Repertory Theatre. On the program will be well-known actors and groups in new plays, skits, songs and other material by John Wesley, George Sklar, Paul Peters and Jerome Moross.

Mary Helms and Queens Belotti have joined the cast of "The Postman Always Rings Twice." Miss Castle has been added to the company of "Among Those Calling." Nicholas Yellenti will design the settings for "Love on a Dole" and "Courtin' White" will be in "The Day of Re-Living."

"Danger—Men Working" by Elmer Queen and Lowell Brentano, with Hal N. Dawson, Broderick Crawford and Fred Stewart, is scheduled to open on Broadway during the week of Feb. 24.

"Hallowe'en," a mystery by Henry Myers, opens in New York. In the east are Mary Hone, Ian MacLaren and Edith King.

The New Theatre League will present the Composers' Collective in the first of their "Lectures on Music," Feb. 22, 8:30 at the New School for Social Research.

AMUSEMENTS

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HAUNCH PAUNCH THEATRE and JOWL ARTEF VARIETY SHOWS

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SNIPER and Kameradschaft Directed by the great entitled German Jewish Director, G. W. Pabst

ACME 14 St. and 20c P.M.

The Great Document of Soviet Progress

'BUILDERS OF SOCIALISM'

A vivid chronicle of the International Workers' Delegation's visit to the Soviet Union.

Cameo 42nd St. E. of 4th 25c P.M.

The One and Only **CHARLIE CHAPLIN** "MODERN TIMES" Cont. from 9 A.M. Shows every night

UNION RIVOLI 48th St.

'Let Freedom Ring'

"A moving play that brings tears to the eyes of anyone who has retained his human feeling." —MICHAEL GOLD

THEATRE UNION PRESENTS

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Time: Mean money. Your affair may not be a success if you do not appear. Our deadline is 11 A. M.

WHAT'S ON

Rates: Weekdays, 35c for 18 words; Fridays 50c and Saturdays, 75c for 18 words. Additional charge of 50c per word over 18 words. Money must accompany "What's On" notices.

Friday

SEX Problems are very common. Who is without one? Yet sound information on this subject is scarce. Sex problems are discussed frankly, honestly, and authoritatively, 8:40 P.M. at lecture by Dr. Emanuel Olin, Workers School, Room 24, Adm. 25.

DRESSMAKERS Theatre Party, 8:30 P.M., Brownsville Labor League, 113 W. 37th St., 8:30 P.M. sharp. Subs. 50c. Dancing after concert, Ausp. New Singers' Union.

SYMPHONY: "The Educational Needs of American Youth," Savoy Mansion, 3225 29th Ave., Friday, 8 P.M. Auspices: West End Cultural Committee, Adm. 20c. Doors open 7:30 P.M.

LECTURE—Music, entertainment, lecture—"United Youth League," Colonial Mansion, Bath Ave. and Bay 22nd St. 8 P.M.

PLASER, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, will lecture on "Science in the Service of Union and in Nazi Germany," Brighton Club, 61 Corbin Place, Brighton Beach.

ROSE PATER STORKS' Previews require cooperation for action committee forming Feb. 7, 8:30 P.M., I.W.O., 30 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C. Speakers: Joseph Brodsky, A. Mackay, Alexander Tshumberg, Anna Strunsky Walling, Jeannette D. Pearl, presiding.

LECTURE by J. Gilbert on Cleveland Congress Against War and Fascism, 8 P.M., United Center, 204 E. 140th St., Bronx, Adm. Br. 4th I.W.O. Adm. Free.

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1936. Lecture by E. Kaunitz, 9 P.M. at Carter, 204 W. 125th St., N.Y.C. Adm. Free.

Saturday

DANCE to Harlem Rhythm Boss, Dance Marathon, New Youth Theatre, Teddy Rogers, winner Daily News Contest, Will Geer, Evening, Feb. 7 at 8:30. Adm. Free. Tickets at Workers Bookshops, 80 E. 13th St., adv. 40c, at door 45c. Benefit Young Worker.

CONCERT-Dance, Benefit Nat'l Training School, 4 P.M., Cooperative Aud.atorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, Adm. 30c. Ausp. Nat'l. Sec. 14, Bronx.

BRAND N.Y.C. Cong. Melvyn, Joseph Freeman in New Masses Forum Symposium. Are the Bankers Preparing a War? Meets Temple, Sunday, Feb. 9th, 8:30 P.M.

C. A. HATHAWAY, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on the "Main Questions Facing the Ninth Convention of the Communist Party" at the Workers School Forum, Feb. 8, Sunday, 8:30 p.m. at 25 E. 13th St. Second floor.

Sunday

TEA PARTY, Dance, Games, 29 St. Marks Place, 6 P.M. Lower Manhattan Local of Project Workers Union, Adm. free.

BRAND N.Y.C. Cong. Melvyn, Joseph Freeman in New Masses Forum Symposium. Are the Bankers Preparing a War? Meets Temple, Sunday, Feb. 9th, 8:30 P.M.

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Ministers in Harlem Will Discuss Congress

"The National Negro Congress as a Minister Sees It" will be the topic of discussion at a mass meeting in Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th Street and 7th Avenue, tonight at 8 o'clock.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the churches division of the Greater New York Sponsoring Committee for the Congress. It will feature Harlem's outstanding ministers, among whom are: the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.; the Rev. William Lloyd Hansberry; the Rev. L. H. King; and the Rev. J. C. Hill.

CONCERT-Dance, Benefit Nat'l Training School, 4 P.M., Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, Adm. 30c.

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BENEFIT DANCE for Ethiopian Wounded and Scottsboro Defense

Tickets 85c - New on sale at Dr. Cyril Dally, Chairman of Dance Committee, 139 W. 116th St.; Daily's Beauty Salon, 200 Lenox Ave.; Harlem People's Book Shop, 115 West 124th St.

STUDIOS PARTY SAM NESIN

Saturday Evening, February 8th at Dance Studio, 53 E. 11th Street Orchestra: Unusual Features SUBSCRIPTION 25c

Repeat Performance for Those Hundreds Who Could Not Gain Admission to the February 1st

'Farewell to Hanns Eisler' CONCERT

THE NEW SINGERS LAN ADOMIAN, Conductor

Tonight—8:30 Sharp

Studio 503—Steinway Hall 113 West 57th Street

The Concert Version of "Mother" by Bert Brecht and Hanns Eisler will be repeated together with Polyphonic Choruses by Eisler

Dancing After Concert SUBSCRIPTION 50c

Tickets at Workers Bookshop Paid tickets not used Feb. 1 will be honored tonight

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 8th

8:30 P. M.

UNION HALL 915 Eighth Ave. Near 54th Street

AUSP.: ASSOCIATED YOUTH CLUBS

TICKETS ON SALE at: Workers Bookshop, 90 E. 13th St. Film and Photo Leagues, 31 E. 21st St. In Advance 40c At Door 75c Benefit Young Worker

ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE

Harlem Rhythm Boys Band

Will Geer

Teddy Rogers

SAT. FEB. 8th 8:30 P. M.

FOOD WORKERS UNION HALL 915 Eighth Avenue

Ausp.: Associated Youth Clubs of the West Side. Tickets on sale at: Workers Bookshop, 90 E. 13th St.; Film and Photo Leagues, 31 E. 21st St. In advance 40c; at the Door 45c

BENEFIT YOUNG WORKER

HELP REPLACE HOSPITAL UNITS IN ETHIOPIA BOMBED BY MUSSOLINI

Tickets 85c - New on sale at Dr. Cyril Dally, Chairman of Dance Committee, 139 W. 116th St.; Daily's Beauty Salon, 200 Lenox Ave.; Harlem People's Book Shop, 115 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKERS THEATRE PARTY

"LET FREEDOM RING" Friday, February 7th at 8:30 P.M. Tickets at 140 W. 30th St. 40c to \$1.50

Ausp.: Left Wing Group Local 23

DANCING with Black and White Dance Orchestras

COSTUME PARADE PRIZES!

I. W. O. NATIONAL COSTUME BALL

71st Regiment Armory, 34th and Park

HALF OF COLORADO CHILDREN LACK SUFFICIENT FOOD

WPA Survey Finds South Dakota Farmers Without Aid After Federal Aid Ended

Many Driven from Homes By Hopkins Edict to Stop All Funds

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 6.—Two hundred and fourteen impoverished farm families, removed from the relief rolls and facing a sub-zero winter on the wind-swept western plains without enough fuel, warm clothes and blankets, were found in a rural area here by W.P.A. investigators.

The W.P.A. was conducting another one of its well-known surveys to find out what happened to the farmers after they were inoculated with F.E.R.A., A.A.A., F.C.A., R.R.A. and W.P.A.

Relief Drive on Wages

They were cut off for "administrative reasons," says the W.P.A. report, which is entitled "Survey of Rural Relief Cases Closed for Administrative Reasons in South Dakota."

"Administrative Reason" Number One took effect June 30, 1935, when all families that had not reapplied for relief in the month since May 20 were automatically removed. If they did reapply they ran into a new mess of red tape set up by the W.P.A. "Social Service" Division, new investigations and statements which they had to sign.

In spite of all this, some families still were on relief in South Dakota on July 22. So "Administrative Reason" Number Two went into effect.

All relief was suspended throughout the State. The excuse was that there was a shortage of harvest labor and workers on relief were refusing to take the jobs offered. This was a cooked-up excuse.

According to this report and another one published recently on Sioux Falls, S. D., there was no shortage of harvest labor. Few jobs were offered and farmers who did want laborers refused to pay more than \$1 a day or nothing at all until the end of the season. When workers refused to accept such conditions, it is known (although this report does not say so), that the big farmers of South Dakota complained to Relief Administrators Hopkins, S. D., that that great humanitarian, personally but secretly issued the order suspending all relief.

Families Driven from Homes

Four South Dakota counties—Custer, Corson, Hand and Hutchinson—were covered in the W.P.A. survey. Here is what the W.P.A. investigators found:

Not one of the 214 families "received aid from any public or private agency after removal from the E.R.A. rolls." (Yet Roosevelt and Hopkins said that States and localities would take care of needy families after Federal relief was cut off.)

Five out of every six families were in immediate need of one or more necessities of life. Clothes and bedding were the most frequent needs, but there were many families requiring medical care as well as dental and optical work. Lack of fuel was a serious problem for some cases in the eastern counties.

Although eight out of every ten of these families lived on farms, 26 out of the 214 families said they needed food when interviewed, and two out of every three families reported that they had less food than when they were on relief.

Ruled by Drought and A.A.A.

The meagre average monthly income of \$12.25 came from the sale of dairy and poultry products, a few odd jobs, and help from relatives and friends.

The A.A.A. had made payments to only one-tenth of these farmers during the month surveyed. "In almost all instances," says the report, "most of the receipts from A.A.A. payments were immediately turned over to creditors."

Only twenty-three of the 124 families had been able to get work in the harvest fields during the summer. This was the "shortage of labor" in South Dakota!

The farmers had not been able to leave their land to look for jobs. Most of them had planted more than 100 acres last spring, which is small as farms go in South Dakota, but big enough to require the full attention of the farmer. Much depended on how they cared for their crop.

Three-fourths of the farmers mortgaged on their property averaging \$4,000 cash. Practically all owed short-term debts, averaging \$1,000.

The report adds: "Savings are almost entirely gone. Most of the families have borrowed to the limit on their life insurance policies."

Half of the families said they would need help to exist this winter. A third of the farmers said they could not do their Spring planting without help.

Help from where? The great W.P.A. which was set up to take care of the unemployed, does not know.

"Whether these cases are to be aided by Federal or by State agencies is not clear," says the report. "The State and local authorities are burdened with the care of dependent unemployable cases. With the increasing load of property tax delinquencies they will find it difficult to carry any additional relief cases. Less than 10 per cent of the cases had been certified for the Works Program by Dec. 1, and since so many of them are farm operators, Works Projects may not be a constructive means of giving assistance to these families. The Resettlement Administration may take some of them but the eligibility of those who had not had relief since June or July is uncertain."

'WE WANT LAND'



These Mexican peasant women, for years promised division of huge landed estates by one-time President Plutarco Calles, took matters into their own hands and seized his big Santa Barbara estate. Calles screamed "Reds," called police and had them evicted.

Ludington WPA Strike Enters Second Week

LUDINGTON, Mich., Feb. 6.—The Ludington WPA strike, involving 900 workers, is now entering its second week of a bitter struggle. James Carey, arbitrator from WPA offices in Lansing, was forced to grant a hearing in the city commission chambers to the strike committee of fifty-five. His ultimatum to go back to work before considering the demands was rejected.

The hearing brought out the fact that \$44 per month scale was too little and that after seven weeks of petitioning and writing letters to responsible State and Federal WPA officials, the last resort was the strike to win free transportation and \$60 a month. Carey was forced to grant concessions of free transportation and recognition of grievance committee on all projects. On the wage question he advised returning to work and leaving this matter to Pierson's, state WPA administrator's attention.

The success of the hearing was attributed to the militancy of the workers. They forced withdrawal of police protection for scabs, the city commission to endorse the strike, and sent copies of its resolution to State and Federal WPA authorities.

The committee was instructed to lead the strike into the second week at a mass meeting of over 300 workers in the Ludington Court House. The workers voted to strike until the wage dispute is settled. Action will be taken to force the commissioners-at-large to close all projects where scabs are working.

Mobilization for food and money to help strikers in need has been initiated.

See that your organization discusses the Sunday Worker and sends in an order. Spread the Party agitation against fascism and imperialism!

Unions Back Negro Congress Despite Opposing Groups

The National Negro Congress which convenes in Chicago on Feb. 14, has placed as one of its foremost tasks the unionization of Negro labor. A Philip Randolph, the outstanding Negro labor leader in the country, has rendered great service to the Negro people by sponsoring this Congress.

With clear foresight Randolph sees, as expressed in a recent statement, the need of bringing together the widest possible forces to meet growing reaction and violence against both the Negro people and organized labor as a whole. One has only to remember the murder of the white Socialist leader Shoemaker in Florida, the attempted murder of Ozie Powell, one of the Scottsboro boys, the "accidental" murder of Negro prisoners near Scottsboro, Ala., and the growing reaction represented in the American Liberty League to be alarmed at budding fascism in the country.

The Negro people stand at the crossroads, and organized labor needs to make solid its ranks to fight reaction and for its right to live. By his brilliant fight at the 54th Convention of the American Federation of Labor to get action on a resolution before that body for the organization of Negro workers, Randolph has shown his great value and interest in the organization of Negroes into trade unions, which will lay a firm labor base for the movement of the Negro people as a whole.

It is an excellent beginning that the Negro Congress places the following point as first and most important to be discussed at the Congress, where there will be broad representation of the Negro people: "The right of Negroes to jobs at decent living wages and for the right to join all trade unions. For the right to equal wages and equal labor conditions with other workers. For the organization of Negro workers with their fellow white workers into democratically controlled trade unions."

Crosswaith's Position In the light of these facts and in view of certain developments that are now taking place in connection with the final drive for the National Negro Congress, it is necessary to raise a few questions for the consideration of trade unions that are interested in the organization of Negro workers and those labor leaders that call themselves friends of Negro labor.

"I have been forced to advise a number of trade unions not to participate in the Negro Congress movement, not that I am against the Congress in principle." The speaker was Frank R. Crosswaith, Chairman of the Harlem Labor Committee, a leading Negro Socialist and recently elected chairman of the Greater New York Sponsoring Committee for the National Negro Congress. Crosswaith, however, later declined to accept the chairmanship of the Committee, under the plea that he would be too much occupied with the pending strike of the Garment workers.

The occasion of the above statement was a Conference of Communist, Socialist, and sponsors of the National Negro Congress to effect an agreement on broadening the trade union representation in the Congress movement. This meeting was held at the Harlem Labor Center. Those present were: Frank R. Crosswaith, George Sireator, Murray Gross, and Jack Altman of the Socialist Party; Ed Welsh and

Drive Against Detroit WPA Union Mapped By Relief Chiefs

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 6.—Fifty percent of all children attending school in the State of Colorado are undernourished and half of these are dangerously undernourished, according to an official report of the Works Progress Administration. "Rural children are suffering from inadequate diet the same as city children," the report says. It fails, however, to mention the percentage of undernourished children, the thousands near starvation, who are unable to attend school.

This report, which was sent to all newspapers here, was not published in either the Democratic or Republican press.

Hopkins Orders 10,000 Fired (Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—Under the pretense of a drive against "loafers" on projects, the WPA administration, jointly with the local newspapers, opened a campaign to stifle the growing union on the projects.

The Detroit News yesterday featured prominently a report by its Washington correspondent that the office of Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, authorized the firing of 10,000 "insubordinates" or "loafers" if necessary to obtain a high degree of production on the projects.

A mass meeting called by Local 830, WPA Union of the International Laborers at Cass Technical High School, Friday night, will be an answer to this obvious anti-union and speed-up drive. Among the speakers will be Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor; Maurice Sugar, prominent labor attorney, and Richard Harrington, business agent of the WPA Union.

Demand Work in Cold

Main objection by WPA administrators is over workers walking off jobs when it is too cold to work, or staying at fires too long. Also in a number of cases, drunken foremen, who abused workers, were beaten up. The Detroit News headlined a report that during January seven foremen and timekeepers were beaten up by workers. Relief and WPA officials are now demanding that in place of being transferred, so-called "loafers" or "insubordinates" should be fired. Then, as suggested by Welfare Director John F. Ballenger, they should be jailed for non-support of their families, or examined as "psychopathic cases."

The so-called efficiency drive by WPA officials started as projects went off a four-day basis. While this was a concession to the demands of Local 830, officials are only now revealing several jokers in their new plan. There is to be no pay for time lost on account of rain or cold weather. Foremen are given more authority to fire men than they are given for their own dismissal if they do not get sufficient production out of the workers.

The wholesale firing threat is apparently aimed at the most active union workers who will be dubbed "loafers."

Detrouers of "Lower Type"

The attitude of the Washington administration was expressed by an unnamed member of the National Emergency Council and quoted in the News as follows:

"There are many conscientious and worthy men on WPA jobs in Detroit, but it is obvious there is a

Scharrenberg Helped Frame Office Worker

Expelled Sailors' Union Leader Faces Charge in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Charges that Paul Scharrenberg, expelled from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, fled to the Office Employees' Union, Local 13188, and given refuge, participated in a frame-up to expel office workers' officials, are contained in an appeal by Bissell Magee, former vice-president of Local 13188, to the A. F. of L. executive council.

Magee's appeal, made public yesterday, states that he was expelled without a chance to address the membership on an unproven charge that he gave news of union affairs to the Western Worker, Communist Party newspaper.

The real reason was, says Magee, that he spoke against Scharrenberg's attempt to prevent the Office Employees from supporting the Pacific Coast Sailors and donating money to the Modesto defense.

larger proportion of a lower type there than elsewhere.

"In Detroit, and to almost the same degree in Cleveland, reviving plants have absorbed the best men and have left unemployed many laborers who were 'imported' from other sections, notably the South, during the boom years when the demand for labor in the automobile plants was great.

"Not all but many of these laborers never were any good in an automobile plant, were thrown out of work first when the depression came and have been on relief ever since.

"There is no question about the fact that public support for these men has so coddled them, they feel the world owes them a living, and they are free to rebel when conscientious foremen try to make them work for their security wage. Well, from now they are going to work or get no wages."

WPA Workers Join Alliance

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 6.—WPA workers in this city are rapidly joining the Workers' Alliance, national organization of the unemployed.

In face of local vigilantes, the Alliance has already won many important concessions from the relief officials.

Recently the Alliance grievance committee went to the local relief director with a large number of grievances. The director flatly refused to meet the group, saying it was composed of Communists. Police were then called and the committee left and proceeded to place demands of the workers before the State WPA director and the State director of relief.

Since that time several grievances that needed attention were taken care of at once. The local relief director was threatened with dismissal if they do not get sufficient production out of the workers.

The wholesale firing threat is apparently aimed at the most active union workers who will be dubbed "loafers."

Support the Soviet Peace Policy — the main bulwark of world peace! Spread the Party agitation against fascism and imperialism!

Martel Will Address National Negro Congress

Detroit Labor Leader to Speak as Official Representative of Lewis—Chicago A. F. of L. Donates Radio Time—Funds Needed

By Milton Howard (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Powerful and influential trade union leaders of Detroit and Chicago yesterday joined in support of the National Negro Congress which will open its historic three-day sessions here on Feb. 14 at the Eighth Regiment Armory, 34 South Giles Street.

Frank X. Martel, president of the Wayne County (Detroit) Central Labor Council, wired to John P. Davis, executive secretary, his acceptance of an invitation to address the opening sessions, and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, pledged to send an official speaker from the Federation.

The acceptance by Martel is given added importance by the fact that he will come to the National Negro Congress as the official representative of the Committee for Industrial Organization of the American Federation of Labor, the group of powerful trade unions fighting for industrial unionism, and also as the personal representative of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Preparations for the Congress, which will bring together more than 1,000 Negro delegates and sympathetic observers from all parts of the country, are proceeding rapidly. The committee announced today the following schedule: Sessions on Saturday, Feb. 15, 10:30 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.; on Sunday, Feb. 16, 2:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.; Monday, Feb. 17, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

A dance and ball has been arranged for Saturday evening, Feb. 15, at 10:30 P. M. at the Armory with Tiny Parham's Cotton Club orchestra providing the music.

John P. Davis and Charles W. Burton were given radio time over the Chicago Federation of Labor Station WCFL.

Many local unions have already pledged to send delegates.

Funds Needed Mr. Davis emphasized today the urgent need for funds. "We have the responsibility and the honor of having to pay for the scores of poverty-stricken sharecroppers who will come to Chicago from the plantations and the Cotton Belt," he said. "These brave people are practically penniless. They are facing all kinds of obstacles in their efforts to come with their message from the deep South. In addition, we have large expenses for rent, office help, printing, etc. I appeal to every friend of the Negro people to come to our aid with contributions right now. Every dollar will help some sharecropper to reach this great national congress of his people, a congress that affects the welfare also of the entire country. Please send your contribution to the Negro National Congress, 4401 South Park, Chicago, Ill. care of John P. Davis."

Oregon Auto Strike Target Of Employers

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6.—Auto mechanics have been singled out for the first onslaught of the newly-organized Oregon Industrial Relations Association, anti-union business group, it is charged by the Portland Labor Council.

The auto mechanics are on strike for union recognition, wage increases and shorter hours. Employers have taken a high-handed attitude of ignoring union representatives, and decided to reopen their plants under police guard.

Only three workers out of the 180 on strike returned to work in the nine motor truck repair and assembly plants affected by the strike despite the presence of a score of police at each plant. The strikers include 90 auto mechanics, 80 sheet metal workers and 10 automobile painters.

Employers have flaunted efforts of the National Labor Relations Board to bring about a settlement. Backed by the new anti-union outfit, they circulated letters to each of their employees in which an attorney denounced the Wagner act.

The labor council took up the challenge of the employers, and is asking all affiliated unions to contribute to a fund to support the strikers and their families. It is believed that the Industrial Relations Association hopes to defeat labor by uniting the automobile industry and then to attack other unions.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALL READERS and SUBSCRIBERS of the SUNDAY WORKER are invited to attend a special meeting with JOSEPH NORTH Editor of Sunday Worker FRIDAY, FEB. 14th, at 8:00 P.M. at Betsy Ross Room of Benjamin Franklin Hotel Ninth and Chestnut Streets Come and express your opinions on the Sunday Worker Admission Free

GORDON SQUARE THEA. Detroit Avenue and W. 65th Street Cleveland, Ohio FEBRUARY 9, 10, and 11 Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Sun. at 2 P.M. Mon. & Tues. 6:30 P.M. Soviet Russia's Newest and Greatest Triumph! "PEASANTS" ADMISSION 30c and 10c

Chicago, Ill. Feb. 6.—Rec. 1 is giving a dance and entertainment to greet the new organizer and give the outgoing organizer a send-off! Come out and have a good time to the music of the South Side Jazz Mixers. Comrade Childs will speak. Affair held at 1808 So. Racine Ave.

SAVE THIS COUPON A numbered coupon will appear in each issue of the Daily and Sunday Worker. When you have 15 consecutive coupons, bring them to our City Office, 35 E. 12th St. (closed) with one dollar if mailed, add 15c for postage.

Special Premium Offer The Ruling Claws By REDFIELD

Now you can secure a copy of "The Ruling Claws" for only one dollar! Simply clip 15 consecutive coupons from the Daily and Sunday Worker and bring them to our City Office, 35 East 12th Street (store). START saving your 15 coupons TODAY!

Daily Worker 35 E. 12th St., New York

Labor Party Asked to Fight Rail Mergers

Section Hands Union in Dakota Lists Proposal at Huron Meeting

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 6.—The railroad Maintenance of Way Employees' Lodge here instructed its two delegates to the State Farmer-Labor Party Convention in Huron yesterday to demand that the party oppose railroad mergers that throw workers out of their jobs.

The section hands' union particularly asked the Farmer-Labor Party to fight against permanent legislation proposed to replace Section 7-B of the Emergency Transportation Act. This is the section that allows for mergers, even compulsory mergers ordered by the government, but also provides limits on the number of men who can be fired because of consolidation of systems or facilities. The bills now before Congress retain some of the features of Section 7-B but omit those guaranteeing jobs.

The Mitchell lodge of the Maintenance of Way Employees is on record for government ownership of the railroads, "with democratic management." The union appeals to farmers and others likely to be affected by the proposed abolition of trackage by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad to make united front with it in an educational and political campaign.

WHAT'S ON Boston, Mass. Workers' Forum, Harry Gannett, Editor, Daily Worker, on "The Italo-Ethiopian War," Sun., Feb. 9, 8 P.M. 6 Byron St. Chairman: Rev. Theodore de Lozier. You are cordially invited to a Social and Dance, Saturday, Feb. 8, 8 P.M. at the Armenian Workers' Club, 3rd floor, Good music, free entry. Subs. 25c. Ausp.: Back Bay C. C. T. Cambridge, Mass. Saturday Nite Social, Feb. 8, at 949 Cambridge St. 2nd floor. Motley of May Day march. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment. Subs. 25c. Ausp.: Cambridge Unit C.P.P. Philadelphia, Pa. On or about Feb. 8 the Philadelphia Workers Bookshop and Daily Worker Office will be located at 164 S. 9th St. Entertainment and Refreshments, Sun., Feb. 9, 8 P.M. at 2014 N. 32nd St. 8 P.M. Ausp.: Philadelphia People's Forum, 1628 Arch St. Subs. 25c, unemployed 10c. German Freedom Festival, Sat. Feb. 8, 8 P.M. at 1177 N. 41st St. Adm. free. Ausp.: German Workers' Club. Joe Jones, famous middle-western proletarian artist, speaks on "Culture for the Masses," Sun. night, Feb. 9, 8 P.M. Ausp.: Philadelphia People's Forum, 1628 Arch St. Subs. 25c, unemployed 10c. German Freedom Festival, Sat. Feb. 8, 8 P.M. at 1177 N. 41st St. Adm. free. Ausp.: German Workers' Club. Social frolic to send delegate to National Negro Congress elected by youth in the neighborhood, Park Manor Hall, 31st & Ridge Ave., Friday, Feb. 7, 8 P.M. Negro orchestra, good program. Adm. 20c.

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League Opens Fight Against McSwain Bill H.R. 10662 Provides for Air Reserve Corps—Possibly in CCC

A further attempt towards militarizing the youth of America is seen in a bill introduced in Congress by Rep. McSwain, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, creating under the War Department an Air Reserve Training Corps.

Teachers in the South Assail 'Loyalty' Oaths Associations in Alabama and Georgia Condemn Fascist Encroachments—Further Wage Cuts Are Threatened in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—School teachers in Alabama and Georgia are beginning to speak out. Since 1929 they have seen their inadequate wage scale driven lower and lower. Cut after cut came to them during these years.

Soviet System Of Education Is Acclaimed Former Bishop Recounts Gains at Church Council Meeting

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—"The greatest educational system in the world," is the way Dr. Frederick B. Fisher, former bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke of the Soviet Union's achievements at the convention of the Ohio Council of Churches just ended here.

YOUR HEALTH — By — Medical Advisory Board

Tuberculosis of the Skin E. W., New York City, writes: "Since the age of seven I am now twenty I have been afflicted with a disease of the right hand known as Scrofuloderma."

The Ruling Clawes by Redfield



"They're all talking in their sleep." "What are they saying?" "Take a cut—take a cut—!"

HOME LIFE — By — Ann Barton

"BOOM, boom, boom," seven-year-old Henry said, pointing a toy Tommy Gun at me. "Boom, boom, boom—you're killed!"

Thirty Firemen Fired for Forming Union in Memphis

(Special to the Daily Worker) MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Fifteen firemen, each averaging more than ten years of service, were summarily discharged this week because they organized a union in an effort to improve their working conditions and restore the civil service to the Fire Department.

Sharecropper Defense Wins Parole and Job

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—The appeal of Jess Bradford, unemployed worker recently sentenced to sixty days for "vagrancy" after he had picketed the relief office, will come up for trial in the First Division Circuit Court here on Feb. 19.

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TUNING IN

- 5:45-WEAF-Tarri La Francini, Tenor WOR-Sid Gary, Baritone WJZ-Little Orphan Annie-Sketch WABC-The Goldbergs-Sketch

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Ford Massacre Memorial Planned By Detroit Labor

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—A meeting in commemoration of five who were killed in the Ford Massacre of 1932, will take place on Sunday, March 8, 2 P.M., at Finnish Hall, 5969 14th Street.

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Washington U. Faculty Signs and Circulates Ward Meeting Petition SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 6.—Every new effort made by the reactionary forces here to prevent the Harry E. Ward meeting in the Civic Auditorium is being met by an ever-widening wave of protest from progressive forces.

Through the Units the Party Can Be Made an Efficient Organization By ALFRED TIALA (Waterville, Minn.)

The complete text of Earl Browder's report to the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the basic Party document around which pre-convention discussion can be built, is now available in pamphlet form.

shop units function fairly well. The contracts of the shop units are in daily contact with a mass of workers. They know intimately that this mass can be moved into action in their own behalf.

Units Can Be Schools District and section leadership must take a part in the preparation of the unit meetings. That is precisely the manner in which our leading forces can be training new cadres.



Send for OUR SPRING PATTERN BOOK! It's a thrifty guide to clothes with the new 1936 look.

A Letter from Virginia

By JAMES TAYLOR ADAMS

The Company Nailed Up the Road

A FEW weeks ago there was published in The Daily Worker under the title: "A Letter from Virginia," by Don West, the story of The James Taylor Adams Library, and its work in distributing literature by truck to the mining camps and isolated farm houses.

Hundreds of books, pamphlets and magazines were received by the Library in response, and still they come in every mail. Far more than one rickety old truck can distribute.

But what I started to tell is this: As soon as the first labor pamphlets and magazines went out, The Virginia Coal and Iron Company, which owns practically all the land here, sent its agents and strung a barbed wire fence across the road to Big Laurel. A road that was opened up by the first settler, Old Raft Kilgore, in 1874.

The fence was cut down. They put it up again. Down again; up again, and this time they came like an army, loaded with high explosives, and dynamited the road in two places, so that it will require ten men a week to repair.

Bear in mind, this road was laid out 62 years ago. It has never before been closed; it has been kept in repair by the public; and the "Company" only thought about it being "private land" (as they are pleased to call it) after it was rumored around that a labor school might be started here, and that I was an advocate of a central government to control and operate industries.

The "Company" Takes Over

OUR ancestors came to this section of Virginia about 1800 and felled the trees and conquered the wilderness. In the 1870's Capital, represented by "mineral agents," invaded the country and with slick-tongued and honeyed words, wheedled our people into giving options on all their coal lands at about fifty cents an acre.

Then came the boom. The Wentzes came down from Pennsylvania and organized the "Company" (Virginia Coal & Iron Company). They imported "blueblood adventurers" from the Blue Grass of Kentucky, and set up the "Police Guard" whose actual duty was to parade with arms and instill fear into the hearts of our people; bring them under control and submission—bring "law and order and civilization" into the hills. And, I am sorry to have to confess, they succeeded.

As neighbors I have five families who are so cowed at a gesture on the part of a "Company" agent, that they refused to answer a court summons to appear as witnesses in behalf of the Commonwealth against the dynamiters. Two of them are tenants of the "Company" (most everybody here is) and the others are simply "scared." To them the "Company" is God-like; an all-powerful, invisible something.

But We Carry On

WE are carrying on. We carry the books and pamphlets through a laurel thicket, half a mile to reach the road beyond the "hole." The books are in circulation.

What we need is a new truck and our road opened. I am fighting a lone hand down here, but the others are awakening, slowly, but awakening. Each pamphlet or book is to them like a stimulant to a sick man. And they are sick; my neighbors are. They need medicine. Not pills, drops or powders, but true-to-life literature, that will rouse them from their stupor and help them to throw off the chains with which "the Company" has had them bound for fifty years or more.

Yes, we need a truck. We need more books. I am here to direct the distribution of the literature, but I am too poor to buy trucks and hire drivers for them. I give my time and all I can spare of my meager income from my wife and six children, but this is not enough to carry on the work as I would like to carry it on.

Any one who desires to help in this fight for reclaiming a "once proud people" from the slavery they have been forced into by circumstance; over which they had no control, may do so by sending contributions direct to James Taylor Adams Library, Big Laurel, Va.

FLOWERS

By MARTIN VOLNY

- Morgan's flowers . . .
- First prize at the flower show.
- Dahlias, Zenias, and Orchids:
- Beauty, fragility, and fragrance.
- Germanias, Ethiopias,
- Cubas, Chinas,
- And Italias:
- Robbery, exploitation,
- Murder, fascism,
- And wars.
- Sugar cane's khaki flower:
- Cuba loaded into a grey battleship.
- White canon-blossoms,
- with red stalks,
- Poisoning air that China breathes.
- Black toad stools,
- Manured by workers' flesh
- under an Italian sky,
- Sprinkled with Negro blood,
- on an Ethiopian hill.
- Brown Terror weed,
- Blowing over German ground.
- Bodies heaped up high,
- burn and spread
- Their tortured stench.
- The Hitlers of the earth
- garden the flowers
- That Morgans exhibit
- On the Wall Streets of the World!

LITTLE LEFTY

The Musical Mauler!

by del



ALABAMA SHOP PAPER

By Elizabeth Lawson

EVEN on dark, cold nights like this, when the miners are home from the tipples and the streets of Bessemer are empty, you can know the Negro neighborhoods from the white. On the Negro streets is only the bare red clay underfoot, and the windows of the shacks glow dull bright yellow with electricity.

Janet walks up the slope a little ahead of me, the clear golden ellipse from her flash spotlighting the dark red ruts, the gray stones and the twisted cream-colored roots of bushes and vines. Jim's tall figure is a black smudge, his hands a white blur, a constant thirty yards further on.

The house is set well apart from the others. A one-story "shot-gun" house, with corridor running straight from front-door to back-door. We follow Jim up the board planks to the sagging porch. On the hearth inside an open coal-fire burns; we are drawn to its bright warmth as to a magnet.

Sam gets up from his rocker, stilling its motion with a hand dropped on the arm. He is a black, hard-muscle giant of a man, but his face is astonishingly sweet and tender. He smiles, and says he is glad to see us, and we'd better be going.

On the mantelpiece, between two stiffly-posed family photographs, is an oil lamp; Sam pulls off the curved glass chimney, turns up the wick, strikes a match sharply against the sole of his shoe. The orange flame of the lamp has a hard blue core. Sam slips the chimney into place again. Our shadows leap out on the newspaper-covered walls, grotesque and huge.

THE shade on the one small window has been drawn down and tacked at bottom and sides. We are in the kingdom of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; its spies are everywhere. Here in Bessemer, Birmingham's industrial suburb, its captive coal and ore mines scar the stripped and muddy hills; in Birmingham its blast furnaces and sheet mills, its coke plants, its wire and bar and rail mills, flame and roar. The shadow of the T. C. I. falls on judges' benches and teachers' desks and preachers' pulpits;

MOVIES

Flashes and Closeups

By DAVID FLATT

MANY people were agreeably surprised to hear that Gregory La Cava, director of "Gabriel Over the White House," a film that caused quite a lot of excitement a few years ago because of its Fascist tendencies, had gone and joined the newly formed Film Directors' Guild of which King Vidor is president, Lewis Milestone, vice-president. La Cava, like many of the fellows who are now members of the Guild, for years adopted a "lone wolf" attitude towards anything remotely resembling a social or political problem. Some of them even went so far in the wrong direction that they were suspected and rightly so, of harboring definite feelings for Fascism. But the pressure of capitalist society is such that sooner or later men have to reveal their true intentions. It took a long time for La Cava to come around, but he has done it and is now on the Board of Directors of the Guild, his first experience with any kind of a union.

Last summer La Cava was vacationing in Europe. In the course of his journey he happened to visit Budapest. When he left Budapest for Paris he was accompanied by a European film executive, a man of some prominence in the European film industry, a Jew. When the train crossed the border into Germany it was boarded by Nazi officers who, on seeing that Gregory's traveling companion was apparently Jewish, proceeded to be extremely rude, pretended to find something wrong with their passport visas, etc., and became very threatening.

Finally the train attendant emerged from his end of the car, pale, perspiring and with a voice trembling with fear assured the officers that the two men were film producers and that Mr. La Cava was the director who had made "Gabriel Over the White House."

When the officials confirmed this by referring to the name on La Cava's passport, their manner changed immediately. They became most obsequious, apologized for their former behavior, assured Mr. La Cava that their threats had not been meant to include him, offered him the hospitality of their cities. La Cava was at a complete loss to account for this sudden change in their behavior. When the officials had finally left the compartment his companion explained that the film, "Gabriel Over the White House," was one which the Nazi government had ordered to be shown in every film theater in Germany; all the Nazi storm troopers had been commanded to see it, and it was highly recommended to all the citizens of Germany. "In fact," the man said, "it's one of Germany's official films."



BIRMINGHAM STEEL WORKERS' HOMES

it holds Alabama in the hollow of its hand.

The bed, with the white sheet that serves as apron pulled taut and unwrinkled, is pushed against the wall. We check supplies, smuggled in in small quantities during a week's time. On a plain board table, covered with heavy towels to muffle sound, Sam has assembled the mimeograph machine. The linked cylinder is a curved blackness in the center of the room; the nickel attachments catch lamplight and firelight.

EACH night of the past two weeks, in a bare, stiff "front parlor" or a crowded bedroom or a smoky kitchen three, four or five men—coal miners or ore miners, or workers in blast furnace or rail—have read aloud, slowly, from scrawled sheets, blue-lined, torn from children's school tablets. Some have not brought any "pieces" for the night. They say: "Here's a pencil. Now put it down just like I'm going to tell it." The group questions, argues, approves or rejects. Each word must be gospel truth.

Sam's right arm turns the handle of the machine while his left feeds the rough, absorbent sheets. His strong black fingers, used to the heavy work of mucking and of toiling ties, are amazingly skilful and delicate. Jim spells him. I begin to count the copiers. We talk in low tones.

"By a Wire Mill Worker—In the wiremill we are pressed to death by the superintendent, he always saying, 'let's go, boys, let's go!' And there's a mechanic here

who comes to fix the machines, name of Ralph More. If you want your machine fixed, you'll have to pay him a quarter, maybe fifty cents, or maybe take him out for a drink of whiskey."

The mimeograph is ancient, dilapidated. Hand-turn and hand-feed. Janet and I talk with longing of the latest gadgets for mines. Electrical attachments, closed cylinders, automatic feeds and automatic counters.

"HAD a scare with this thing last week," Sam says, straightening up and rubbing his hand over the small of his back. "Sheriff Kyle was hanging around Emma's, so the next day we got the machine out of there. We took it apart and put the pieces in a big wash basket, and covered each piece with newspaper, and then piled clean laundry on top. Jane and Emma toted it over her. Emma always washes for me, so I reckon no one took it amiss. But it was a powerful lot of washing for a single man. Or else I'd gone dirty a long time."

That reminds me of something, and I tell about the time I was vagued in the Tennessee mountains, and a stool-pigeon at the trial said that we'd kept the mimeo in Peter's old barn, and the sheriff said, gosh all fishhooks, was that a mimeograph, he knew something was going on in Peter's barn, but he thought it was only a still.

THE cylinder turns, with a soft rolling sound. "By a Bessemer Ore Miner's Wife.— Jack Brown, the high sheriff, and Will Jones, the TCI's

first-class stool-pigeon, are trying to get the men to join the puppet union, which is the company union. Will Jones goes around over the camps, watching the families of the bona fide union men who are out of work and on welfare. If they have two or three chickens, he reports back to Jack Brown, and a few days later the union man gets a card from the welfare, telling him he's been cut off."

Two hours later Janet and I sit before a trunk in the corner, using its worn top as a table, dutifully turning the pages a little as we put them together, wetting our fingers on a cloth dipped in water. The stapling machine bites into the sheets with a sharp, snapping sound.

"A Joke.—We dreamt that Foreman Brice of the rail mill died and was buried. As the six pallbearers were carrying him to the cemetery, he stuck his head out of the coffin and said: 'Hey, what's coming off here? Put wheels under this coffin and lay off four men!'"

We sort and fasten; our backs ache, and our shoulders and wrists are sore from the monotonous, repeated motions. We are tired, with a wracking weariness. We have had twenty-four wakeful hours; there is a humming in our ears; familiar things become unreal. There are long silences. Now and then a coal drops softly in the fireplace.

"By a Wylam No. 8 Coal Miner.—If you are a Negro, and are getting an order at the commissary, and a white man comes in,

the clerk stops getting your order and gets him up first. Then he has a long talk with the white man, and they drink Coca-Cola together, and all that time you are waiting."

TONIGHT a Ford car will take the "TCI Blast" away. Within forty-eight hours after that, almost every worker in the plants will have it. There will be small piles in the toilets. Turner, who is messenger-boy in the sheet mill, will drop them at key points, his face betraying nothing. At the commissaries there will be copies in the paper sacks with the bacon and meal. The "night mail" will visit the company patches of the mines, and the miner, stepping on the porch on his way to the mantrip, will pick up the "Blast," and finger it, and fold it deep and small into his overall pocket.

At night, in a hundred homes, men will read the "Blast" aloud, slowly and soberly, and they will pound their knees and roar suddenly into tremendous, joyous laughter.

Our comrades will pass each other in the mines and mills of the TCI, pretending, because of foremen and stool-pigeons, that today is like any other day; will look straight ahead, will draw their mouths into firm, hard lines, and hope that pride and power are not too bright in their eyes.

THE fire in Sam's room flares again as we throw on it every scrap of waste, every rejected copy. Jim dismantles the machine. Sam brings a tin basin and a bucket and dipper, and a bar of strong yellow soap, and we wash, but our nails will be rimmed with black for many days.

Janet and Jim and I slip out before daylight. In the white settlement, Jim leaves us. Janet and I lean against the post that marks a car-stop. The sky is being drained of color, taking on the look of faded blue cloth.

On the way home, we want to sing, but of course we don't.

MUSIC

The "Mother" Cantata

By M. M.

A FIRST performance of "The Life of Felages, Vlasova of Tyersky," a Cantata based on the play "Mother" by Bert Brecht and Hannu Eisler, in the English adaptation of Paul Peters, was given last Saturday night by the New Singers, Lan Adomian, conductor. Other participants were Mordcael Baumann, baritone soloist; Hester Sondergaard, narrator; Ruth Kaufman and Irwin Freundlich, pianists.

The Cantata consists of an Overture and eleven sections, each introduced by the narrator. Short, hortatory, and explicitly purposeful, the sections are entitled: "In Praise of Vlasova," "The Song of the Question," "The Song of the Answer," "The Whole Loaf," "In Praise of Socialism," "In Praise of Learning," "A Song for Prison," "The Third Thing," "Death of a Comrade," "The Party is in Danger," "In Praise of Dialectics."

The music is direct, spare and severe, tense with emotion and energy. The total work is a first American experience of the galvanic, effective "instruction piece" for which Eisler and Brecht are widely renowned in Europe.

An effect which depends indispensably upon the utmost simplicity and directness is not enhanced by an English version which cries "Translation!" at us. There is room for improvement in the English version, at least in respect to the logical requirements of the music. Some prominently awkward phrases are inexcusable, as are the falling of the musical stress upon tail-end syllables and unimportant words.

The present performance marks the latest of the steadily mounting successes of the New Singers. It brought a huge overflow audience, and for the benefit of those who missed the performance, it will be repeated tonight again at the Chorus's Steinway Hall headquarters. The performances are in the nature of a farewell to Hanna Eisler, who is soon to leave for Europe.

Questions and Answers

Question: Would the Communist Party favor a war by one capitalist nation against another capitalist nation if the latter were of a fascist character, or one that is more hostile to the working class than the former?—S. L.

Answer: The Communist Party is always against imperialist war. Its chief slogan today is the fight for peace.

When, however, an imperialist power has begun a war, there is no way for the working class to remain "neutral." "Peace is indivisible," as Livinoff said, and imperialist war anywhere endangers the peace of the whole world.

In such a circumstance, the fight for peace, if it is to be a genuine, practical fight, requires the working class to decide what position it is to take in such a war in order to bring about a real peace as quickly as possible.

This decision can only be made by an analysis of the actual circumstances. For instance, in the present Italian war against Ethiopia, vigorous collective action by all other nations against war-making Italy would be the quickest and most effective way of restoring peace.

This means real economic sanctions, compelled and supplemented by independent working class action. No county could afford to resist genuine collective sanctions by all other powers.

If Nazi Germany attacks one of the small neighboring countries, like the Baltic countries, or Czechoslovakia, peace will not be aided by letting Germany win a victory. Such a victory would merely be a license for the war-makers to continue their campaign of aggression.

In such a war, the duty of the working class of both countries would be to fight for the defeat of Germany, and this would certainly include fighting in the defending army of the small attacked country.

The situation is even more clear in the case of an attack on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, France and Czechoslovakia are bound by a pact of mutual assistance against an aggressor to come to the defense of the attacked nation. Here a war by France or Czechoslovakia against Germany, coming as a result of an attack by Germany, would be a war in defense of the Soviet Union, even though France, Czechoslovakia and Germany are all capitalist countries.

The Communist Party would vigorously support such a war because here, too, once Germany has begun the war, the defense of the Soviet Union and the defeat of Nazi Germany are the only possible road to peace. The Soviet Union is incomparably the greatest force for peace in the world today, both in its international actions as a government, and by its example, since by abolishing capitalism it has abolished the cause of war-making, and is giving an ever more compelling example to the world of the only way in which peace, prosperity and progress can be guaranteed forever.

Short Wave Radio

WE think of the radio tube as a very recent invention, yet the basic principle upon which it operates was known two hundred years ago. In 1733 DuFay in his "Memoires De L'Academie" mentioned the fact that when a mental body was heated it caused an electrical charge upon other nearby bodies.

The radio tubes we use today make use of the same phenomenon. When a metal wire is heated it gives off free electrons. Some of these electrons reach a metal plate surrounding the heated wire or filament. If we enclose this filament and its associated plate in a glass or metal bulb and pump out all of the air we find that many more of these free electrons reach the plate, because we have eliminated the retarding effect of the air.

Now if we apply a positive potential from a battery or other source to the plate it attracts almost all of the negative electrons that are given off by the filament and a large current will flow from the hot filament to the plate. If we apply a negative charge to the plate we find that the negative electrons are repelled by the negative charge on the plate and no current flows since without electron flow there can be no current flow. This makes it easy to see that a two-element vacuum tube or "diode" will pass current in but one direction, from the filament to the plate. If we apply an alternating current to such a tube we find that current will flow only when the plate is positive. This action is called rectification, and the tubes used to change alternating current to direct current are called rectifying tubes.

In order to use a vacuum tube as a rectifier we connect one side of the A. C. line to the plate and the other to the filament. The current that is used to heat the filament does not enter into the action since its sole function is to heat the filament till it is hot enough to emit electrons. We could use a blow torch or a bonfire to heat the filament and the action would be just the same. In fact some of the first vacuum tubes were heated by means of a tiny gas flame.

Some of the rare earths and metallic oxides are even better emitters of electrons than the tungsten wire that was first used, and modern tubes are usually constructed with the filament inside a small cylinder which is coated with one of those oxides. This type of construction is called a cathode tube and the filament is completely insulated from the rest of the circuits.

When De Forest first placed a third element called a grid between the plate and the cathode he laid the basis of modern radio as we know it today. The grid is a metal screen or mesh that is so placed that all of the electrons that leave the cathode must pass through it before they can reach the plate. This gives us a means of controlling the flow of the electrons by changing the charge upon the grid. When the grid is charged positively it has little effect upon the electrons, but when it is made negative it repels the negative electrons and thus cuts down the plate current, since it cuts down the number of electrons that reach the plate.

We can vary the plate current of a tube over wide limits by this method and the grid consumes only a tiny bit of power, since its action is like that of a valve. We control a large plate current by the variations in a very small grid voltage applied to the grid. There are two separate circuits in a three-element tube or "triode," the input or grid circuit and the output or plate circuit. Since a greater amount of power is handled in the output or plate circuit than in the grid circuit, we say that the tube amplifies or increases the energy applied to it. We can increase the amount of this amplification by feeding part of the output energy back into the input or grid circuit. This is called regeneration, and is often used to increase the effectiveness of small receivers. If the energy fed back into the input circuit is great enough, the tube can be made to produce sustained oscillations, and this is the method that is used to set up a radio wave for the purpose of transmitting.

Dress Strike Vote Ends the Employers' Era of Bluffing

LEADERSHIP SHOULD CONSULT MEMBERSHIP AT ALL STAGES OF BATTLE—FUR WORKERS' EXAMPLE POINTS WAY—DEMANDS ARE CLEAR

ONE hundred and five thousand dressmakers will take a strike vote today. They will vote to strike, and an era of bluffing, buck-passing and hysteria and deliberate muddying of the waters by the employers will come to an end in a clear clash of organized strength.

The strike demands themselves are directed towards clearing the issue. There are minor demands for hours, wages and conditions. But the union won such terms in the past, and found itself cheated out of them by the slippery tactics of the employers.

Jobbers re-established the sweatshop in effect, by contracting out their work, refusing to take responsibility for the working conditions in contract shops, refusing even to say where the work is sent.

A mass of half-bankrupt contractors struggled with each other for their contracts, and hired workers from the masses of unemployed, often with no regard to union scales or even to union membership. Furthermore, whatever the workers were hired for, and on whatever terms, many of the contractors had no money and no assets that could be collected upon if they collapsed and left the workers unpaid and jobless.

Every needle trades worker will rally back of the two main demands of the dressmakers: (1) limitation

of contractors, and (2) price settlement on the jobbers' premises, for all his contractors.

This strike is not the beginning of struggle, because three major stoppages and 681 shop strikes, have gone on throughout the life of the last contract in the attempt to fulfill it.

But now the dressmakers go at it all together, throughout the industry, instead of shop by shop. Never before were they so united. With tremendous spirit they have rallied back of the demands of the union, they have given the leaders full support.

And now the leaders of the union should do their part, take an example from the victorious struggle of the fur workers just ended, and maintain the confidence of the rank and file by showing them confidence. The membership of the dressmakers union should be kept aware and consulted at all stages of the battle, just as the membership of the Fur Workers Union was informed and consulted.

That is the road to victory for the dressmakers, in what will probably be one of their greatest and most decisive battles, into which they march with advantages and prospects such as they never had before.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1936

What's Needed

"What this town needs is a vigilante committee of about 100 tough citizens."
—Police Chief Harry Donahue, Pekin, Ill.

SUCH statements show why Pekin needed a General Strike! Moreover it proves the soundness of the workers' demand for the ousting of the police chief, and those other city officials who have allied themselves with the employers.

Such statements show how rapidly fascist policies are sweeping the country—reaching even into the smallest towns.

The General Strike has been called off. But that should not cause the Pekin workers to let up in their struggle. Through the strengthening of their unions and the building of a strong local Farmer-Labor Party they should continue the battle against these reactionary forces.

Put Party on Ballot

WHEN the November elections come around, will the Communist Party be on the ballot in every one of the 48 states? It wasn't in 1932.

And unless work is started immediately in all states, there will be some that will be left out of the picture this year.

Some may think that because of the campaign to build a Farmer-Labor Party, the question of putting the Communist Party on the ballot is not so important this year.

The contrary is true. In the first place, Farmer-Labor Parties may develop in some states too late to conform to the legal technicalities required to be placed on the ballot. In such cases, unless the Communist Party is on the ballot, supporters of the Farmer-Labor Party will not be able to vote for their candidates.

Secondly, the work of securing the necessary signatures, involving, as it does, contacts with workers, farmers and middle-class people, offers splendid opportunities for furthering the movement for a Farmer-Labor Party.

All of which means that the Communists in every state, if they haven't done so already, must start the ball rolling to put the Party on the ballot.

Let's make it 100 per cent this year.

They Deserve Support

DO you know that 6,000 pistol permits have been issued in California to potential members of vigilante committees? President Roosevelt was asked at a press conference. He did not answer.

The shipowners have answered loudly enough. They have made no secret of the mobilization of vigilantes to smash maritime organizations on the Pacific Coast. They delay, as their spokesmen now declare, only to allow the Olanders and others to set up a new Sailors' Union in place of the one they expelled, and drive a wedge between the maritime crafts.

"The hitherto victorious maritime unions of the Pacific Coast got a staggering blow as a result of the action of the International Seamen's Union . . . in reworking the charter of the Sailors' Union and tying up its funds," says the N. Y. Times special correspondent.

Olander must not have any excuse for forming a dual "reorganized" sailors' union. The present 13,000 strong Sailors' Union must have help to maintain itself in the recognized labor movement. So far the two big city central labor councils, Seattle and San Francisco, have refused to recognize the legality of the expulsion of the Sailors' Union. All labor unions and all labor central bodies should follow their lead.

From Their Mouths

SOMETIMES when the Daily Worker makes a statement, some people say, "Oh, they're prejudiced."

May we present a few witnesses to confirm our statements on the support given by President Roosevelt to the big capitalists?

Postmaster General Farley, speaking Wednesday night at Miami—"They [the Liberty Leaguers] know it is absurd to charge the Roosevelt administration with being the enemy of business. Its whole successful effort has been to save and restore business and it has accomplished that very thing."

That Roosevelt-rooter, the N. Y. Post—"If the Liberty Leaguers had any sense they would be rooting for Roosevelt too."

That magazine of big business, Fortune—"Roosevelt's program . . . has had the preservation of capitalism at all times in view."

And to cap it, the Wall Street Journal chides the administration for calling the Liberty Leaguers "bloated bondholders," and points out that the "President spends his vacations on Vincent Astor's yacht" and that "the duPonts, the Raskobs, the Mrs. Sabins, the Smiths and others of the Liberty League helped put him in the White House."

Think it over.

Plain Speaking

SCORE one for bluntness and frankness for the British Merchants of Death

"I have no objection at all to selling arms to both sides—I am not a purist in these things."

That's what Sir Harry Duncan McGowan, chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., mainstay of the Black International of the Arms Trusts, declared Wednesday to a Royal Commission investigation, patterned somewhat after the Nye investigation here.

After all, as Karl Marx said long ago, a capitalist would sell his grandmother if there was a profit of 33 1-3 in it.

What Sir Harry further revealed to us of extreme importance is the alliance between the duPonts, the Morgans and the Black International of the Imperial Chemical Industries.

Surely Mr. Hearst who is so hot and bothered about "foreign entanglements and alliances" will have something to say on this. Or are we to conclude that when Wall Street Merchants of Death get tangled up in Europe to make profits wherever blood flows that he is not concerned?

The warmakers, we believe, will be wiped off the earth only when all foes of war and fascism mass their forces unitedly on a world scale to combat bloodsoaked capitalism.

The Wrong Method

ACTS of desperation may be understood even when they are not defended.

The assassination of Wilhelm Gustloff, Nazi agent in Switzerland, by a Jewish medical student, has its causes deep in the plight of the Jewish people in Germany today. The Nazi plague is pitiless in its tortures of the Jews. From terror to degradation, the Jew finds himself beset by fascist beasts who try to shift upon him their own crimes.

Under these circumstances, the spirit of fighting back, fighting back against cruelty and indignities, sometimes takes desperate forms. Acts of individual violence are symptoms of desperation which have found the wrong channels of expression.

The Nazis have already started to exploit the assassination of Gustloff to intensify the pogrom against the German Jews. Unemployment mounts, discontent leaps forward, trade stagnates—the Nazis feel themselves fortunate that they have a new pretext for blaming it all on the Jews.

The struggle against Hitlerism must now be intensified but it cannot be done by picking the fascist chiefs off one by one. This is the method of the anarchist with which real revolutionists have nothing in common.

The resistance of the Jewish people against Hitler terror must be waged in common struggle with all the oppressed, and, in the first place, in united front with the working class and with its leading fighters, the Communists and Socialists. It must be a mass struggle through which the whole Nazi regime will be wiped out.

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

The 'Harvester Worker'—
More Guidance from Center
On Political Issues

THE "Harvester Worker" (September and November, 1935) published by the Communist Party at the Chicago Harvester plant, is, on the whole, an excellent little paper.

One reaches the conclusion that those who edit the "Harvester Worker" have intimate knowledge of plant conditions. The make-up is good, and the articles are concise and well written. But here and there mistakes have crept in that could well have been avoided with a little guidance from the Center.

In the article "Where Workers Rule" the following statement is made: "The Soviet Union has applied economic and financial sanctions against Italy." The comrades should have said that the Soviet Union applied sanctions, in line with the decisions of the League of Nations, and is the only country that is really willing to enforce these sanctions; furthermore, that the Soviet Union consistently fought within the League of Nations for an embargo on shipments of oil and other materials to Italy.

In the article "Think It Over, Buddy," addressed to the American Legion members in the plant, the comrades raise a number of good points that Communist fight against wage cuts, for unemployment insurance, etc., but forget to point out that precisely because the Communists are the best fighters against wage cuts, for the bonus, for unemployed relief, the Legion officials and bosses attack and vilify the Communists and militant workers, hoping thereby to split the ranks of the working class.

The Workers' Council (company manner, and thoroughly exposed in both the September and November issues, suggesting concrete demands for which their representatives can fight. Although it is correct to call upon the workers to organize their own independent union, we must not neglect to point out that work must also be carried on within the company-controlled organizations.

Very little mention has been made anywhere in the paper of the A. F. of L., except calling upon the workers to join the independent union that functions in the plant. It is probably true that many Harvester workers are prejudiced against the A. F. of L., but, for this very reason, we must insist on pointing out the changes taking place within the A. F. of L., calling to the attention of the Harvester workers the lessons of the last A. F. of L. convention, the drive for industrial unionism now taking place within the ranks of the A. F. of L., and not forgetting to mention the growing revolt of the rank and file against bureaucracy and for trade union democracy.

The article dealing with the 4 per cent increase in the plant is excellent. In this article, the comrades utilized the figures issued by the U. S. Department of Labor, showing an average increase in the cost of living of 27 per cent in twenty common staples listed. This, as against the claim of the Works Council that only a 4 per cent increase in the cost of living has taken place, and therefore the workers were not entitled to a bigger increase in wages.

One shortcoming in the paper was the omission in both the September and November issues of the question of unemployment and relief. This question should have been one of the major issues in the paper, and should have been linked up closely with the major campaign of the Party—the Farmer-Labor Party. Although the Farmer-Labor Party was mentioned here and there, it should be dealt with in a much more concrete manner, linking it up with the everyday problems that confront the workers employed by the Harvester Company. P. M.

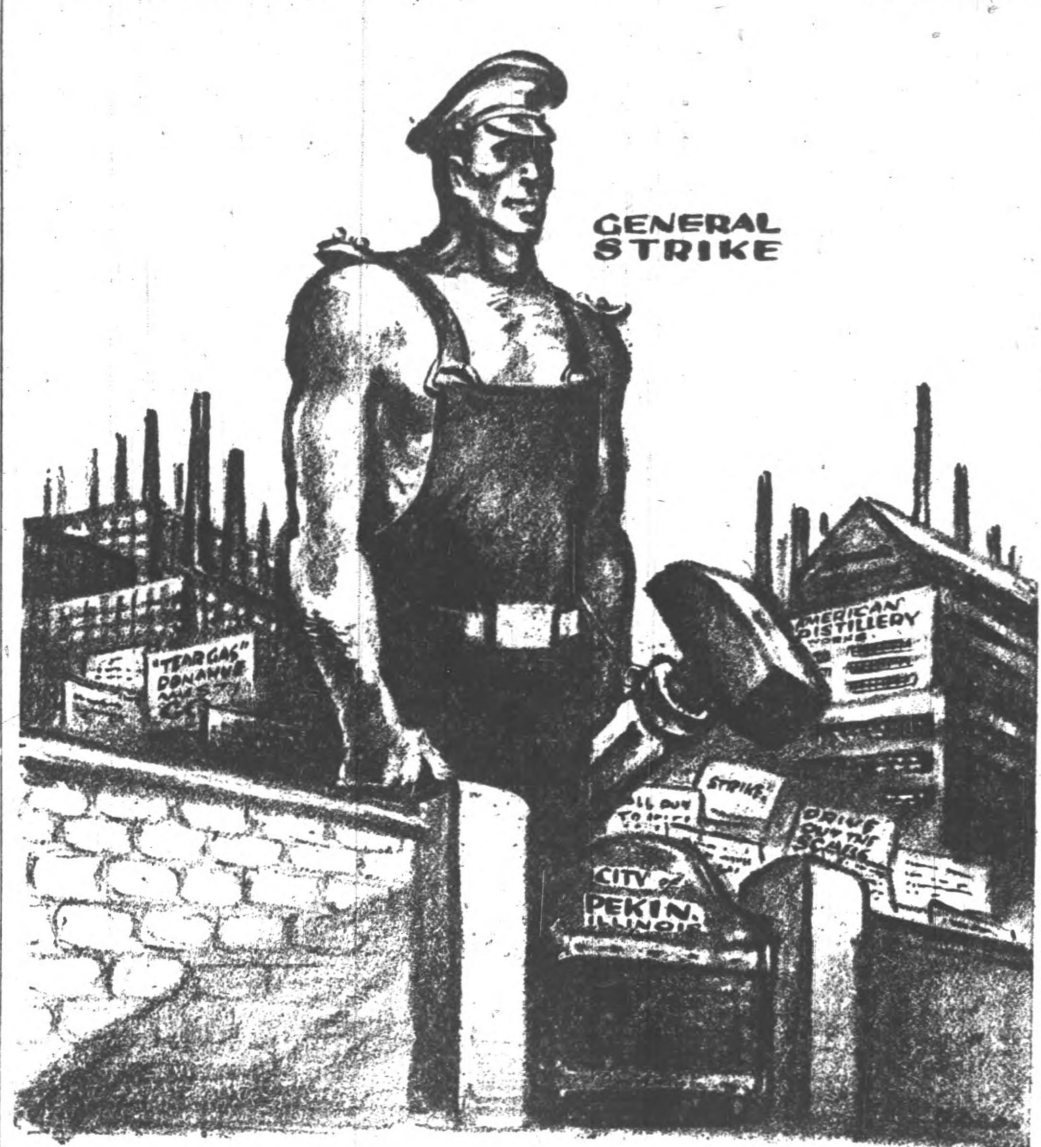
Join the Communist Party

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

NAME

ADDRESS

IN FULL COMMAND!



Letters From Our Readers

The Story of 'X' Who Didn't Marry the Boss's Daughter

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:
The following is a true account of the manner in which the capitalist system uses its workers:

About 25 years ago, "X" got a job with the New York Central Railroad. He was employed as a laborer in the power house of the road. "X" loved his work and with the passing of the years, applied himself so well that he managed to advance through the ranks to the position of a fairly well-paid engineer earning about \$60 per week. Had "X" not had the "breaks," as the workers in the power station say, he probably would still be a laborer. Capitalism rarely rewards the good worker.

Last year "X" was in line for a superintendency. He had slaved away for the N. Y. C. R. R. for 25 years, and at last he began to see his dream coming true. After the superintendency would come a pension and old age spent in ease and comfort. But the powers that be in the N. Y. C. R. R. had entirely different ideas on the subject. This man had climbed too high as it was.

On December 15, 1934, "X" received a slip stating that "his services were no longer required." Fired! after 25 years of faithful service. The pretext was "economy." "X" knew better. He knew that they were getting rid of him to avoid handing him his superintendency and the accompanying rise in salary and pension. His lawyer, finally, after weeks of debate, forced the company to rehire him at a 40 per cent reduction in wages. His salary was cut from \$60 to \$35 a week. By this clever maneuver of firing "X," they had so completely put him on the defensive that he was glad to get his job back on a reduced salary, let alone promotion and pension!

This year "X" by his wits and skill, in a threatened explosion, saved the lives of sixteen men and a quarter of a million dollars in property for the N. Y. C. R. R. He was acclaimed a hero by his fellow-workers. Did the company reward him? Did he marry the boss's daughter, like they do in the movies? Like h - - -! As yet he has only received a perfunctory word of thanks from his super.

What a contrast to the Soviet Union, where a Stakhanoff is raised to the position of Master of Labor and sent to the university for his service to society; where his name becomes known far and wide; where

Worker, Wife, New Born Babe, Outcasts of Capitalism

Roswell, N. M.

Comrade Editor:
In the final indictment of capitalism and Fascism, it will have to answer the case of Frank Johnson and his wife and family who barely got into Roswell ahead of the big blizzard of last week. Penniless and without food or a place to go, this young worker is no bum, he is simply one of the many unfortunates whom capitalism has doomed to poverty.

He tried frantically to get help from his former home in Oklahoma, but to no avail, as his folks were in the same condition as he was in. Mrs. Johnson was about to become a mother, and after seeking assistance from the local doctors, could not get even one to come to their help. Finally a kind-hearted family of workers took the woman in and saved her from dying along the roadside. The baby was born by the administrations of three working women and no doctor. The inhumanity of the present system is fully illustrated by these every day cases right here in our midst, where Arizona and California are turning back all workers without money and forcing them back into New Mexico to starve.

We can see no betterment of conditions in this locality under the present set-up. The work relief has resolved itself into a slow form of starvation.

Lakewood, N. J.

"Ed Benard, Danby, Vt.

"We are a group of workers gathered at the Hotel Royale in Lakewood. Our good fortune in being able to rest here—though for a short period, and in many cases forced by reasons of health—contrasts could do was to mail our contribution, and so enclosed you will find a check for \$15. With it goes our heartfelt wishes for success in your courageous struggle.

"E. B."

New York, N. Y.

"Dear Brothers:

"We read in the Daily Worker the story of your strike. We want to express our admiration for the courageous fight you are putting up against the forces of idleness of the quarry workers in Vermont, and the fearful conditions surrounding them. We felt that the least we which is in the best traditions of the Vermonters of '76.

"Enclosed find a money order for \$5 to help carry on.

"With best wishes for a 100 per cent victory, and for the building and strengthening of your union, we are,

Fraternally yours,
COMMUNIST PARTY UNIT.

Daytona Beach, Fla.

Comrade Editor:

This small resort city of about 20,000 is a miniature Hitler-land. On every side I am learning about its corrupt city politics. The mayor here, Edward C. Armstrong (called "10 per cent Ed"), forces a 10 per cent deduction from all workers on city jobs, for a so-called "campaign fund."

The terror against the Negroes is shocking. In the elections two years ago, they were forced through a National Guard line-up to prevent them from voting. Two were kidnapped and beaten. They are greatly terrorized here, but the indignation on latest Scottsboro developments is very strong, even though they are given very garbled versions.

C. L.

Respond to Urgent Needs of Danby Quarry Strikers

Lakewood, N. J.

The following are copies of letters, in response to appeals in the Daily Worker for aid to quarry workers of Danby, Vermont, now in the fourth month of their heroic strike:

Lakewood, N. J.

"Ed Benard, Danby, Vt.

"We are a group of workers gathered at the Hotel Royale in Lakewood. Our good fortune in being able to rest here—though for a short period, and in many cases forced by reasons of health—contrasts could do was to mail our contribution, and so enclosed you will find a check for \$15. With it goes our heartfelt wishes for success in your courageous struggle.

"E. B."

New York, N. Y.

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C. L.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

War and Finances in Italy Starbomberg Wants a King "Nazi National Suicide"

ITALIAN Fascism's real Waterloo faces it on the gold front. There are daily reports on what happens at the Ethiopian battle front. But the Mussolini government has completely shut up every avenue of official information about the Fascist finances.

However, we note that at the last Fascist Grand Council, held a few days ago, finance ministers and not war ministers, predominated. Why were Count Paolo Thaon Revel, present finance minister; wealthy count Giuseppe Volpi, ex-finance minister, and Alberto de Stefani, another ex-finance minister, all present at one time?

A few figures will give the answer. The Fascists themselves now reckon that the total Italian war cost in Ethiopia is \$905,000,000. That is more than two and one-half times the gold supply when last reported (\$316,000,000), and one-half of all the money in circulation, when figures were last issued on the matter three months ago.

In other words, six more months of war, if you accept the Fascist figures, empties the treasury of all its gold, or forces a 40 per cent decrease in the value of the existing currency by inflation that, much later on.

Then the Italian masses will have to pay through the nose. No financial jugglery can save Italian Fascism from these facts or their consequences. One can state quite positively that Italian economy cannot bear a war of the length required (if past performances are guides to the future) to conquer Ethiopia.

AUSTRIA'S Fascist No. 1, Ernst Rüdiger von Starbomberg, is playing high politics these days, trying to utilize the switch of the French government from Mussolini to a pro-British position.

Von Starbomberg wants to ride on such a Franco-British bandwagon; but he also insists on pulling his own ambitious cart behind him. In return for switching Austria from Italian Fascism to France, von Starbomberg requests that his pal Archduke Otto be put back on the Hapsburg throne in Vienna. That, he said, is the only way of saving Austria from the threat of a Nazi Anschluss (merging with Germany).

French Foreign Minister Flandin sees the idea as quite reasonable, but there are complications. Kings are coming into style these days for all sorts of purposes—for installing Fascism, for keeping it out, when the needs of certain powers require a delay in reaction for the time being, for the formation of new blocs, etc., etc. But the French cabinet finds that the crowning of Archduke Otto will alienate Jugoslavia, France's kingly in an anti-Nazi Balkan alliance. The British game, however, seems to be to install kings wherever possible. And it is likely that von Starbomberg, in return for his taking a walk away from Mussolini, has been promised London's support for the House of Hapsburg.

PRIVATELY the American capitalists, especially those keenly interested in foreign affairs are excitedly discussing the trend towards new European alignments confronting the Fascist countries. Confidentially the Whaley-Eaton Service, Foreign Letter No. 877 informs its well-to-do clients:

"One effect of Mussolini's African adventure has been to make Italy an unwilling passenger on the German boat. Both countries are uneasy at the continued organization of the small Powers into collective leagues. Austria and Hungary are definitely leaning toward the Little Entente (that is, towards France—H. G.), Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan have completed a Near Eastern Entente (of benefit to the U. S. S. R.—H. G.). German-Polish relations have become strained, due to Germany's refusal to release Polish credits and failure to liquidate debts incurred by the railroads on traffic through the Corridor."

Whaley-Eaton estimate that this will help peace, perhaps for a year. But then they are afraid of the mad Nazi, concluding: "There is no assurance that a situation will not arise which would induce Germany to commit national suicide if she could drag France down into ruins with her." Outside of the fact that there is no such thing as "national suicide" so often hysterically threatened by the Nazis, the Italian Fascists and the Japanese military cast, it does mean that the Fascists ringed-in may try to blast their way through, whatever the consequences.

Jefferson on Supreme Court

"You seem to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions, and a very dangerous doctrine indeed and one that would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy."—Thomas Jefferson.