

ALL OUT MAY 1!
Demonstrate in Streets
Against War, Fascism!

Daily Worker

NEW YORK CITY
EDITION

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

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JOBLESS TO SWELL TRENTON RANKS

More Unions Join in Plan For United May Parade

Conference Maps Final Preparations for the Fifth Avenue Parade

Plans for the mightiest May 1 parade New York has ever seen were brought to virtual completion by an enthusiastic conference of more than 1,500 delegates from 1,000 organizations at the Hotel Delano, Saturday afternoon.

Additional new trade unions strengthened the ranks of the United Labor May Day Committee; it was announced by Amicus Most, executive secretary of the body, in his report to the conference. Among the unions which had announced their support in addition to the 110 already represented in the committee, were, Most said, the following: Bakers Union, Locals 217, 164 and 508; the Joint Council of Boot and Shoe Workers Unions; Locals 117 and 9 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; United Hatters, Local 8; the Floor Workers Union; the Cafeteria Workers Union and the Fish Workers Union.

Stressing the need for a united front of all labor forces in the city on May 1, Most pointed out that there would be no competing demonstrations for the first time in years. Workers desiring to attend the Polo Grounds meeting arranged by a group of unions in the garment trades would be able to do so.

The United Labor May Day Committee would have no counter-meeting, the conference decided. A proposal to have a counter-meeting at Union Square was overwhelmingly defeated after I. Amer, district organizer of the Communist Party, pointed out that such a meeting would play into the hands of those who seek to prevent the united front of all labor forces.

Carl Brovsky, secretary of the State committee of the Communist Party and an active figure in May First celebrations of former years, was given an ovation when he appeared on the platform to appeal for funds for the committee. Nearly \$300 was netted by the appeal.

People's Front Victory Is Seen As France Votes

Heavy Gains Are Registered By Communists and Socialists in Parliamentary Contests—Fascist Candidates Suffer Losses

PARIS, April 26. — A People's Front victory was strongly indicated as the early returns began to pour in from all parts of the country in the French parliament today. Crowds jammed all available public and private assembly halls to hear heavy gains. The 610 seats in the Chamber of Deputies are being contested by 4,807 candidates; but the main contest is between the anti-Fascist People's Front and the Rightist parties supporting the Fascist groups.

Only candidates obtaining a majority today will be declared elected. Where no majority is obtained, the high candidates will be put up in a run-off election next Sunday.

One of the surprises of the election was the fact that former Premier Herriot, veteran mayor of Lyons, failed to obtain a majority, and must participate in next Sunday's run-off election.

Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin was re-elected in his Avallon constituency on the first ballot.

Members of the government who are assured of their re-election were Georges Mandel, Minister of Communications; Georges Bonnet, Minister of Commerce; and Yvon Delbos, minister of Justice and vice president of the cabinet.

South Bend Unions Spur Labor Party

Conference Is Called As Auto Workers Open Convention

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 26.—On the eve of the opening of the international convention of the United Auto Workers Union here, local auto unions joined other labor organizations in announcing the convening of an official county-wide trade union conference to consider the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party for St. Joseph County.

John Barlee, chairman of the legislative committee of the Studebaker Local 5, of the automobile workers and chairman of the provisional American Federation of Labor committee for the Farmer-Labor Party in this county, made the announcement. The conference, to be held on May 16 at Studebaker Union Hall, is called "to further discuss, plan and if finally decided, to take concrete steps in the actual formation of a Farmer-Labor Party organization, an independent political voice for organized labor."

The convention of the United Automobile Workers International Union itself will open tomorrow morning with Francis Dillon, hand-picked president appointed by President William Green of the A. F. of L., in control of the convention apparatus. Thus far the personnel of the credentials and other committees has been appointed by Dillon.

Though aware of defeat in virtually every local of the international union, the Dillon group has not given up in their effort to hold control. They are attempting to drive a wedge among the progressive forces by raising the "red scare."

At the same time, Dillon announced that he will be in the chair throughout the convention claiming that according to the constitution the election of officers comes at the conclusion of the convention and that he is therefore entitled to the chair until that election comes off. Among those scheduled to address the convention on Tuesday is Charles Howard, secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

JERSEY JOBLESS DEMAND RELIEF LEGISLATION



Camped in the legislative halls of the New Jersey State House, unemployed workers, their wives and children have been reduced to rations of dry bread and coffee. Meanwhile, the legislators have deferred action on legislation affecting the State's 270,000 unemployed.

Klan Attorney Seeks Grand Jury Records

Secret Testimony of Poulnot and Rogers Is Sought By Whitaker In Flogging-Murder Trial of Tampa Klan Policeman

(Special to the Daily Worker)
BARTOW, Fla., April 26. — Pat Whitaker will enter court tomorrow morning at the head of the coterie of Klan defense counsel armed with a writ of mandamus from the State Supreme Court, ordering presiding Judge Robert T. Dewell to allow him possession of transcripts of secret testimony by Eugene F. Poulnot and Dr. Sam Rogers given before the Hillsborough County Grand Jury which indicted the seven police-Klanmen on trial here.

In obtaining the writ, Whitaker did exactly what State Attorney Rex Farris, prosecuting the Shoemaker flogging-murder case, said must and should be done before the defense can obtain the desired secret transcript. Arguing before Judge Dewell, Farris stated that not until the court lifts the rule of secrecy from testimony before Grand Juries can such an irregular procedure be followed.

Whitaker told Judge Dewell, however, he was not one to rely on "the fickle memory of Grand Jurors" to corroborate the information he had received that Poulnot and Rogers made vital statements before the Grand Jury that were wholly at variance with the testimony given by them on the witness stand.

10,000 Barbers Strike Today In Brooklyn

Ask 5-Day Week, \$25 Wage—Brownsville Meeting Today

Ten thousand union barbers, from 3,500 shops in Brooklyn, will come out into the streets on strike at 8 o'clock this morning. Such a move was enthusiastically decided upon at a mass meeting of the barbers held yesterday morning by Local 217 of the Journeymen Barbers International at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 849 Willoughby Street.

"We are fighting against the system under which many barbers work in this borough exclusively on the commission basis," declared John Tartamella, president of Local 217, who was in the chair at the mass meeting. "Our demands include the minimum wage of \$25 per week, plus a 50 per cent commission for all business over \$40 per day. We are also fighting for a 7 o'clock closing time, the five-day week, and for days off on New Year's, July 4th, Labor Day and Christmas."

The support of the operators in beauty parlors was voiced by Lillian Moskowitz, president of the Local 913-C, Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists Union of the Journeymen Barbers International. William Mahoney, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and Chas. Simegan, of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, also spoke, pledging support of the A. F. of L. and the central body to the strikers.

Soviet Peace Aims Stated To Japanese

Voroshilov Attends Embassy Reception In Moscow

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, April 26.—The Soviet press today published news of a reception given by A. Ota, Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, on April 22 on the occasion of the departure of Colonel Hata, former Military Attache to Japan, and the assumption of Hata's duties by Lieutenant-Colonel Kavemata Oota.

The reception was attended by K. Voroshilov; Marshals of the Soviet Union; Commanders Fudyonny and Yegorov and other commanders of the Red Army, as well as officials of the Japanese Embassy and Japanese officers.

In a speech and the conversation which followed, Ota stressed the fact that despite certain misunderstandings now existing between the U. S. S. R. and Japan, there is no question which could not be solved in a peaceful way. Therefore, he said, he welcomed the words of Voroshilov, that the U. S. S. R. does not fear war, but neither does it wish it.

Fascist Push In Ethiopia Is Delayed

Rome Revises Estimate of Quick March to Addis Ababa

LONDON, April 26.—Revising its estimates of a "quick march to Addis Ababa," the Rome War Office today issued a communique claiming a slight advance in the South of Ethiopia, cable reports state.

General Verme reported that the fascist troops had occupied Daga Medo, which is 30 miles to the west of Sesse Bahet. The Italians are 100 miles away from their objective, Jijiga. More than a week ago they had reported that they had taken not only Jijiga but also Harrar, 120 miles from their advance guard.

The latest Italian communique makes it clear that besides a series of skirmishes, the Italian advance to the south has definitely been held up, if not stopped. This delay is also putting a brake on the Northern march to Addis Ababa.

Further Hearing On Injunction Bill In Jersey Today

Pat Whitaker Will Enter Court Tomorrow

(Special to the Daily Worker)
TRENTON, N. J., April 26.—"Boss" Frank Hague's drive to defeat the anti-injunction bill for this State will bring it before the Senate Committee on Judiciary tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for a "further hearing."

The bill, backed by the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, the American Civil Liberties Union and other labor and liberal organizations, passed the Assembly of the State Legislature on March 9. In the Senate, it was referred to the Labor Committee, which reported it out favorably.

At that point, Frank Hague, Democratic boss, took a hand and ordered reconsideration and death for the measure. Through his alliance with the Republican Governor, Harold G. Hoffman, he was able to maneuver reference of the proposed measure to the Judiciary Committee, which is strongly controlled by the Republican-Democratic machine.

Beautyicians Support

Support of the Operators in Beauty Parlors

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The motion to declare a strike for this morning was made by a rank and file barber, Mario Arcanio, after Anthony Merlino, fifth vice-president of the international union, had placed the "full support of the Journeymen Barbers International Union behind this fight."

Circuit Judge Parks yesterday instructed Johnson, after Dewell's ruling, to turn over all transcripts to Assistant State Attorney Huntley who was associated with Farris in the prosecution in the Tampa trial, before Judge Dewell granted the defense a change of venue. Tuntj announced he had given them to Farris. But Whitaker went after his writ of mandamus and the Florida Supreme Court came to the aid of the Ku Klux Klan.

Fascists Kill 3 in Spanish Poll Fights

MADRID, April 26.—Three were killed and ten wounded, four seriously when Fascists shot into workers' meetings during the voting for presidential elections today.

The Fascist and rightist groups decided to boycott the elections, and instead turned their attention to provocative, murderous acts. The voting was for elections on May 9. A left victory was a foregone conclusion. Hence the reason for the desperate attempts of the Fascists to stir up bloodshed.

Bridge Firm Penalized

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (FP).—The American Bridge Co. has been ordered to pay California \$15,410 in penalties for failing to pay prevailing wages to 149 steel workers and painters working on steel for the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge.

The company has already paid the men \$5,000 in back pay, but the penalty was enforced "to discourage contractors from chipping on wages." The decision was made by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner. Night steel work on the bridge has been ordered stopped, owing to its danger. Several men have already been killed.

Pocketbook Union Plans Campaign

A campaign to organize the out-of-town centers of the handbag industry was a highlight in the decisions of the first convention of the International Pocketbook Workers Union, which met again yesterday at the Hotel Capitol, at Fifty-first Street and Eighth Avenue.

The need for a Farmer-Labor Party and the fight for unemployment and other social insurance also occupied the attention of the delegates, being brought to them vividly by Louis Weinstein, secretary-treasurer of District 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters.

Sinclair Lewis Sees Danger In Baby Pacifist Convictions

BARNARD, Vt., April 26.—Sinclair Lewis is the latest adherent to the cause of the "baby pacifists," who were expelled from school and sentenced to the reformatory because their religion bans a salute to the flag. Lewis, who wrote the anti-fascist novel "It Can't Happen Here" said in a copyrighted interview with United Press:

"In the Opielouski case, what we outsiders have considered the grand old State of Massachusetts is apparently apologizing for Concord and Lexington.

"Does it really regret that the embattled farmers of '76 did not salute the British banner which was then the lawful emblem of their government?"

Denounces Super-Patriots

"If the gangs behind this compulsory flag salute nonsense do not understand how they're advertising Massachusetts to the rest of the world, it is time the world told them.

"They are trying to turn that flag from the symbol of liberty into the symbol of tyranny, fascism and death.

"I still can't quite believe that the American flag and the swastika are one."

Milwaukee Twins Born in Automobile

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26 (UP).—Arnold De Ford started for Mount Sinai Hospital with his wife in the rear seat of his automobile last night and arrived with a sizable family. Twin daughters, weighing five pounds each were born en route.

Physicians reported mother and daughters doing nicely.

State House Mass Picket Line Is Plan Of Leaders

Support Is Growing Among Civic Groups In New Jersey

TRENTON, April 26.—Sixty Mercer County congregations, members of the Federation of Churches, today endorsed the Workers' Alliance activity to obtain immediate relief legislation, swelling the list of civic and social organizations which have pledged support of New Jersey's "army of unoccupation" as it entered its sixth day in the State House legislative chambers.

Picket lines were being formed throughout the state in front of assemblymen's and senator's homes. As reinforcements of Workers' Alliance units throughout the state began mobilizing today for the march to the State House when the Legislature reconvenes tomorrow, leaders of the Alliance discussed plans for organizing the demonstration most effectively to bring pressure on side-stepping lawmakers.

Formation of a mass picket line around the state house in order to spread the demonstrators, and call attention to the demands both outside and inside of the state house, was being organized today.

Two truckloads of Alliance members were scheduled to leave from Newark tonight, an equal number from Paterson and delegations of varying size from communities in South Jersey. Hardly any of the more than 500 municipalities will be unrepresented in the demonstration tomorrow night.

Because of the large number of unemployed who will be present, the chairman of various committees today discussed a program which would not put the Alliance in a position of interfering with legislation, and which would still make clear the intention of remaining in the State House until relief measures are passed.

Tuberculosis Rate Highest In Harlem

Death, which never takes a holiday in Harlem, was seen as still on the rampage there, according to a tuberculosis survey among Puerto Ricans on relief made public yesterday by Health Commissioner John L. Rice.

Of 3,900 individuals examined, 177 were found to have the dread T. B., making a percentage of 4.5. This figure, according to Dr. Rice's survey, is "the highest point in any point attained by any survey of a similar nature so far conducted in this city."

FURRIERS' COUNCIL WEIGHS ITS GAINS IN 7-MONTH PERIOD

Striking Record of Aggressive and Intelligent Trade Union Leadership Is Shown in Union's Activities Since Ben Gold Took Helm

The march forward of the Furriers Joint Council under its present progressive administration, which became an outstanding event in the local labor scene last week with the victories in the out-of-town centers, was indicated even more clearly in a report made public yesterday by the officers of the council on the work of that body during the seven months from August to March inclusive.

Gorman Speaks At Magazine's Meeting Tonight

One of the principal speakers on a program already distinguished by outstanding names is Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, who will speak at a mass meeting on the minimum wage issue tonight at eight o'clock, at the Hotel Delano.

Mother Bloor Will Preside at Meeting of "Woman Today"

The meeting is being held under the auspices of "The Woman Today," Gorman will speak not only against the recent ruling of the New York Court of Appeals on the voiding of minimum wage which is pauperizing the workers—but will make a plea for a Labor Party as the immediate answer to the growth of fascism, which is a threat to workers' trade unions and workers' rights.

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Abolition of Board of Aldermen Asked By City Charter Revision Committee

Abolition of the Board of Aldermen and the substitution of a Council of 20 members elected on the basis of State senatorial districts—with the alternative suggestion of election by proportional representation—was the chief recommendation of the Charter Revision Commission in its long-awaited preliminary report made public yesterday.

Method of Electing

According to the draft charter, elections to the Council will be on a borough-wide basis of one councilman for every 75,000 votes. Voting will be by preference, the voter indicating his first, second, third and further choices. The section of the alternative article dealing with the method of electing under proportional representation follows:

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HARLEM CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER SPLITTING OF POLITICAL DISTRICTS

Independent Political Action Group to Warn of Danger in Redistricting Plans at Sessions in Mt. Olivet Church Tonight

The necessity of a spirited and united fight to end the present gerrymandering of the Harlem political district will be placed before the All-Harlem Conference for Independent Political Action which it meets tonight at 8 o'clock in the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue.

This follows the action of the Sponsoring Committee of the Conference which passed a resolution calling upon the conference to endorse such a campaign.

Writers Speak May 8 At Workers Book Shops

Granville Hicks, the author of "John Reed—The Making of a Revolutionary," and the "Great Tradition," and Joseph Freeman, Corliss Lamont, Alexander Trachtenberg will speak in a literary symposium on John Reed Friday, May 8, at 8:15 p.m.

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CHOP SUEY INN

258 W. 46th St. (Bet. 8th Ave. and Broadway), L.O. 5-9628
CHINESE AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT
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COMPLETE LUNCH 25c
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Served from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Open from 11 A.M. to 3 A.M. (Also Sunday)

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Housing Bill Is Criticized By Technicians

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—The Wagner-Elzenbogen Housing Bill will not furnish housing within the means of "families of low income" nor fill any noticeable amount of the nation's needed ten million houses, declared the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, in a brief submitted April 24th, to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

The Federation declared the bill is loosely drawn, and inadequate, and that, even if present law prices held throughout the four period of the bill, it would only provide 75,000 houses. Senator Wagner, author of the bill, admits the need of ten million.

"There is no assurance that even the inadequate fund provided for will be expended," the brief went on to say. "The bill provides for appropriation for housing, but in no manner makes its use mandatory. The glaring defect of such legislation is illustrated by the failure to use for housing purposes the fund appropriated therefor to the Housing Division of the F.W.A."

Parts Approved

The Federation brief says that the houses built could not rent to families with incomes under \$1,500 a year, while 83 per cent of all non-farm families have incomes under that amount. "This great mass of our people would not be housed by any private construction stimulated by this bill," it concludes.

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McNeil Case Witness Firm in Testimony

A tall, well-dressed, brown-skinned Negro woman, testifying in the case of simple assault against Policeman Charles Brown Saturday, refused to be bullied by city corporation counsel, Brown's attorney, and stuck staunchly to her story that the policeman had brutally assaulted John McNeil, 26-year-old Negro worker, in Harlem on March 29.

The case was being heard in the Fifth District Court on East 121st Street from ten to twelve in the morning before Magistrate Overton Harris.

It will be continued in the Magistrate's court at 441 West 151st Street. Workers and sympathizers with McNeil are urged by the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights in Harlem in charge of the prosecution, to pack the court-room.

Testimony Unshakable

Her steadfast and unshakable evidence against Brown nettled Magistrate Harris, a Southern judge who reflects typical hatred against the Negro people. Once he exclaimed: "I want to get the facts only. If he [Brown] was guilty of assault, he should be in jail. If he didn't he should be free."

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YCL Denounces Fascist Raids On Churches

Fascist provocation is seen in the recent desecration of churches and synagogues on New York's East Side, where Polish, Italian, Ukrainian and Jewish fascist organizations carry on an active campaign of terrorism and violence against the working class.

Saint Stanislaw's Polish Catholic Church, on 7th Street between Avenues A and B, has been broken into three times recently. Images and other religious symbols have been smeared with a foul smelling substance. The caretaker was kidnapped the first time, the second, his lips were taped in typical gangster fashion. Synagogues in the district have been treated in the same fashion.

Immediately after the first attack on the Polish church, fascists started a whispering campaign, blaming Young Communist League members for the outrage.

YCL members in the district denounced these fascist provocations, declaring them to be "another Reichstag fire" or fascist provocation, and pointing out that the police are indifferent to the whole affair.

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CLASSIFIED

PERSONAL
BEN GONZALEZ, a driver. Notified Bakery Workers Local 10 at 728 Broadway ST. 9-8712. A very urgent message awaits him.

HELP WANTED
20 YOUNG MEN and 25 young women are wanted immediately to sell the Sunday Worker. Good places are open. Sell in 12th subway or on street corners. Good earnings guaranteed. Apply to Room 201, Daily Worker Office, 50 E. 12th St. between 10 A.M.-4 P.M.

YOUNG MEN for week-end work. Delivering Sunday Worker to homes. Apply Room 201, Daily Worker Office, 50 E. 12th St. (closed)

Did you miss yesterday's Sunday Worker?

Why not have it left at your door? Start any week and stop when you like. The price is 5 cents per week. Sunday's paper is delivered early Saturday evening.

SUNDAY WORKER
50 East 12th Street,
New York City.

Please deliver the SUNDAY WORKER to my home. I will pay the carrier the regular price of 5c per copy.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
APARTMENT.....
BOROUGH.....

Brooklyn

Baby Carriages SAUL'S, 21 Graham Ave., cor. Cool St. Juvenile Furniture, Discount.	Cut Rate Drugs RECOVERS I.W.O., 447 Stone Ave. 20% off prescriptions—mention ad.	Insurance HAROLD GREENSPAN, 137 Montague St. TR. 5-1221. Free estimate.	Optometrists J. BRUBAKER, optometrist, 535 Buxton Ave. Eyes Examined. I.W.O. member.
Children's Wear FROM infants to 16 years. Boxer's Baby Bazaar, 1622 Pitkin Ave., near Chester.	Haberdashery KEMFIELD'S MEN'S SHOP 1089 Rutland Road	Laundries VERMONT, Wet Wash for 2 1/2c a lb. Union Shop, 457 Vermont St., near Blake.	Shoes SAMUEL ROGOVIN, 1892 Kings Highway (Brierton Sub.). Eyes examined—glass fitted.
Chiropodist-Podiatrist FOOT-ALIGNMENT treated, low fees, 1136 Eastern Pk. cor. Utica, FR. 2-8895.	Jeweler YANKER HABERDASHERS, INC. 1975 Pitkin Ave., cor. Herald St.	Luncheonettes RITE LUNCHEONETTE 1718 Pitkin Ave., near Stone Ave.	Shoes IRVING'S shoes for the entire family, 50 Belmont St., cor. Coburn.

Bronx

Cafeteria WHERE YOU can meet your Company, Messengers Cafeteria, 705 Allerton Ave.	Dentists DR. J. KAGEL, Surgeon-Dentist, 1659 Boston Rd. (173rd St.) Bronx, IN. 3-3600.	Moving & Storage COOPERMAN, Moving & Storage, 859 Jennings St. IN. 9-0640. PINKERTON MOVING & STORAGE, 661 E. 173rd St. IN. 9-6611. EL 5-5624.	Optometrists EYES EXAMINATIONS, Glasses Fitted, Dr. H. A. Kadell, 931 E. 164th Street.
Chiropodist HENRY H. MEMERS, Pod. O., 510 Claremont Pkwy. Hrs. 10-5, Sunday 10-1, JE. 9-1411.	Dresses & Coats JANE COHEN, Sport Dresses & Coats, 625 E. Tremont Ave. THAMSON 3-8844.	Optometrists EYES EXAMINATIONS, Glasses Fitted, Dr. H. A. Kadell, 931 E. 164th Street.	Shoes H. RUBIN, 308 St. Ann's Ave., near 164th St. Fine Shoes for the Entire Family.
Cravats S. T. GRAYAT, Finest Hand Made Neckwear, regular \$1.00 value, special 60c, 828 Westchester Avenue, near 242nd St.	Drug Store MITCHELL'S CUT RATE STORE, 3465 Jerome Ave. at Mosholu Pkwy. OL. 2-4400.	Pharmacies SCHMIDT'S Pharmacy, at the foot of Allerton Ave. St. Clairville 2-2927.	Typewriters ALL MAKES, rented, repaired, sold. Papez, 270 E. Tremont Ave. 250 Bergen Ave. (149th St.) L.O. 4-4444.

Herndon Will Speak At Krumbein Dinner Of Marine Committee

Amter, Brodsky, Connolly, Ford and Olgin Will Speak at Banquet to Celebrate Communist Leader's Return Here

Angelo Herndon, whose twenty-year sentence to a Georgia chain gang was delayed and finally beaten by a determined United Front, will greet another victim of anti-working class laws when he appears at the speakers' table of the Welcome Home Banquet to be tendered to Charles Krumbein by the Marine Workers Committee on Sunday, May 3.

The speaker list includes many others who, likewise, have served prison sentences for their activities in behalf of the working class, including Israel Amter and Carl Brodsky. Eugene Connolly, leader of the Knickerbocker Democrats and active supporter of the striking East Coast Seamen, James Ford, Maurice Olgin, are likewise among those scheduled to express their welcome to Krumbein at his first public appearance since the night of his return from a four-month sentence in Lewisburg Penitentiary.

To accommodate individuals and organizations in securing reservations, the office of the Marine Workers Committee, Suite 1301, 505 Fifth Avenue, will be open from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. daily and from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturday. Reservations may be phoned to Murray Hill 2-2068.

Reservations are \$1.35 per plate. Tables seat eight or ten and may be reserved as units for participating unions, mass organizations and party branches.

The Marine Workers Committee was founded and guided in its work by Charles Krumbein, then District Organizer of the Communist Party, some three years ago to support organizational and anti-war work among the marine workers of the port of New York.

Skirtmakers Meet

All skirtmakers, members of local 23 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have been called to attend an important meeting today immediately after work. The meeting will be held at Christ Church, 344 West 36th Street.

Organize the resistance of the workers against wage cuts, for wage increases! Give maximum support to every strike of workers for better conditions!

New Deal Was Company Union Deal For Workers in Steel Industry

By JOHN STEUBEN

The Committee for Industrial Organization, under the leadership of John L. Lewis is now advocating the organization of the steel workers and at the same time is carrying on a vigorous campaign for the re-election of Roosevelt, under whose administration the steel workers were driven into company unions.

The enactment of the N.R.A. with its famous Section 7a brought new hopes and aspirations for the steel workers. The illusion that under the Roosevelt administration they had at last got the legal right to organize spread like wild-fire throughout the steel mills. It was only the class-conscious steel workers that saw in it an old trap under a new cloak.

For after all, Section 7a was nothing more than a mere promise that the steel workers had the right to organize. Yet, this mere vague promise was sufficient to arouse the steel workers for organization and action. So much so, that without any real organizing work over a hundred thousand steel workers joined the Amalgamated Association.

Strike Wave

In the Fall of 1933 a wave of strike sentiment spread among the steel workers and in some spots the strike already started. Thousands of steel workers in Clairton, Pa. and Weirton, W. Va. went out on strike. This could have marked the beginning of a general strike.

Very important also is the fact that a strike at that time would have for the first time in a long time caught the steel corporations unprepared. But instead, Tighe and Leonard declared these "out-law strikes."

It was from this time on that the growth of the union was checked, that many of the steel workers began to realize the serious mistake they made in believing that the Roosevelt administration was their friend.

Meanwhile the steel corporations were not asleep. Greatly alarmed by the growth of the union and the strike sentiment, they put their notorious union smashing and strike breaking machinery into action, with special concentration along three fronts: the building of company unions, actual military preparations for the strike and a barrage of anti-union propaganda.

The steel barons, realizing that the men in the mills were beginning to take Section 7a seriously, they, in cooperation with Washington, developed a new, or one should say the real interpretation of Section 7a, a strategy that was highly successful, at least for a time being. Steel, the official organ of the steel companies, formulated this strategy in a very clear manner:

Out of their Mouths
"As the bill now stands (meaning Section 7a) the President as its Administrator, could if he chose to do so, make it extremely difficult to maintain open shop principles. But the Administration spokesmen have given no indication of a desire to disturb industry where a satisfactory relation now exists between employer and employe. Word has been passed around that COMPANY UNIONS WILL SUFFICE IN MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 7a. . . . Under the circumstances, the industry's cue is to organize company unions."

It was not an easy task for the steel barons to drive the steel workers into the company unions. However, after two years of a most energetic drive, without any resistance on the part of the A.A. or the rest of the labor movement, the job was temporarily accomplished. The Iron and Steel Institute gives us the following partial figures on the result of the 1934 Company Union elections:

CAN HE STOP THEM AGAIN?



Old Mike Tighe as he looked at the 1934 convention of the steel workers' union of which he is president. Mike, with the help of William Green and President Roosevelt, was able to stall off strike action then. Things have changed now and it looks like Mike will get the gate at the convention next Tuesday where the steel workers are determined to start the greatest organizing drive in the history of the steel industry.

energetic drive, without any resistance on the part of the A.A. or the rest of the labor movement, the job was temporarily accomplished. The Iron and Steel Institute gives us the following partial figures on the result of the 1934 Company Union elections:

Company	No. of employees available to vote on date of election	Total Cast	Per Cent
U. S. Steel Corp.	122,005	115,908	95.1
Republic Steel Corp.	24,421	23,282	95.3
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	14,847	14,350	96.8
Inland Steel Co.	8,815	8,694	97.9
Pittsburgh Steel Corp.	3,783	3,475	91.0
Spang, Challant & Co.	3,941	2,421	61.2
McKeesport Tin Plate	2,990	2,743	91.5
J. A. Roebing's Sons	2,476	2,262	91.0
Sharon Steel Hoop	1,991	1,776	89.2
Interlake Iron Co.	1,948	935	48.0
Carpenter Steel Co.	953	912	95.3
Babcock & Wilcox Tube Co.	828	711	86.0
Pollack Bros. Co.	707	677	95.0
Harrisburg Steel Corp.	706	628	88.1
Page Steel & Wire Div.	697	638	91.3
Worth Steel Co.	550	500	90.8
Central Tube Co.	451	403	89.0
Fretz-Moon Tube Co.	187	187	100.0
Valley Mould & Iron	409	409	100.0
1934-TOTALS	213,908	192,698	90.0
1934-TOTALS	213,944	181,928	85.3

Thus we see how the N.R.A. and the Roosevelt administration has driven the steel workers into company unions even more than the Hoover administration had ever done.

Strike Issue

On April 16, 1934, the 59th annual convention of the A.A. took place in Pittsburgh. This was one of the most important conventions the union ever held. The A.A. was again at the cross roads. There were only two roads to travel, either a sharp offensive that would result in an immediate strike; or retreat and surrender.

The militant representatives from the newly organized lodges demanded immediate action. Tighe and his crew in their usual way insisted on surrender. But the militant delegates stood their ground and succeeded in placing

to determine the kind of a union the steel workers want.

The capitalist class, the agents of the Steel Trust and the misleaders of labor had the job of convincing the steel workers that this was a "victory" for them. In order to put the finishing touches and completely demoralize the entire strike movement, on June 14th Tighe reconvened the 59th convention of the union for the sole purpose of putting over the Roosevelt proposal and to call off the strike. There was great fear that Tighe himself would be unable to put it over and this infamous task was given to none other than William Green himself. He came to the reconvened convention with the proposal for the acceptance of an "impartial board of three members to be appointed by the President of the United States" and in the meantime the "threatened strike" was declared off with the understanding that all questions in controversy will be handled and adjusted in the manner and method prescribed herein. In this speech Green went out of his siltion, drafted by me, no one else helped in its preparation, it has been thought out during the last few nights." His conscience must have bothered him, for only a few weeks after it was exposed by some newspapers that this proposal was worked out by the Iron and Steel Institute with the approval of Roosevelt.

Magazine Steel in its own way summarized that period as follows:

"For the present, at least, organized labor in the steel industry has lost the offensive, and executives are no longer on the defensive. . . . Members of the N.R.A. industrial advisory board, it appears, went to certain steel leaders, pointed out that more flies are caught with molasses than vinegar, pointed out that some cooperation with labor was required, and won the industry's ready acceptance of a board—an acceptance that antedated Labor's. Then William Green went to Pittsburgh and did a similar job with the Amalgamated."

After the reconvened convention, the steel workers left the union as fast as they came in. Within a few short months the A. A. again remained a small and narrow organization. The steel towns again became dark and dormant, no more parades, great mass meetings and open defiance of the Steel Trust.

Confusion

Unfortunately, however, the Committee of Ten, the new and more progressive leaders of the steel workers, were themselves confused and not free from the strong illusions that the Roosevelt administration had created. Instead of proceeding to carry out the decisions of the convention to prepare for strike, they became the victims of the "National Union Around." Instead of concentrating on the steel workers and the steel towns, they turned to Washington, thinking that Roosevelt was their friend. Only their own experiences in Washington made them realize that it was all a mistake, but the recognition of this error came too late and therefore was too costly. The Committee of Ten, disillusioned and disappointed, then decided to leave Washington, but before leaving they left the following letter to the President:

"We understand you have left for a week-end cruise on the Sequoia. We wish we could join you, but we must return to our lodges to report that all we got out of your National Recovery Administration and Section 7a was an offer TO TIGHTEN THE COMPANY UNION CHAINS THAT BIND WORKERS. . . . The proposal by the Iron and Steel Institute and Gen. Johnson in this country. Millions of us reposed confidence in you and your Administration, despite the doubts that have plagued us as a result of N.R.A.'s refusal to enforce the very plain words of Section 7a, guaranteeing us the right to organize and to bargain collectively with our employers. We HAVE LOST THE FAITH WHICH WE HELD IN YOUR ADMINISTRATION, which promised justice and a new deal to the nation's workers."

"It is useless for us to waste any more time in Washington in the National Run Around, rejecting traps set for us. We are returning home today to prepare for action. We have done our best to abide by the law and to get it enforced. We have conferred a favor on the Administration by warning you of the consequences of non-enforcement of Section 7a. If the government will not help us, then we must use the only means left to us."

Meanwhile, while the Committee of Ten was fiddling around in Washington, a campaign of firing and discrimination took place in every steel mill. The most militant and loyal union members were fired out without any resistance against it. In order to still further demoralize the workers, the Steel and Iron Institute worked out a "solution" with the full approval of President Roosevelt. The proposal was that Roosevelt should set up a Steel Labor Relations Board that was to settle disputes and to supervise elections

New Police Scandal In Drukman Murder Seen In Hemedinger Death

Doubts Cast on Suicide Theory in Detective's Death—Bank Accounts Are Investigated—Sullivan Appears Before Grand Jury

With the second witness in the Drukman case dead, the latest a sergeant of detectives, the city was apparently on the verge of a new police scandal yesterday.

New light on the Drukman murder case is expected as a result of the investigation now under way on the circumstances surrounding the suicide last Friday of Charles Hemedinger, an acting sergeant of detectives, who was scheduled to appear before the extraordinary grand jury relative to the bribery charges in the case.

Parole Board Action Urged In Melvin Case

His bank accounts were under investigation over the week-end. The detective owned four pieces of real estate.

Kantor Also Dead

Earlier in the history of the case, Harry Kantor, a bookkeeper and material witness, was found dead outside of an insane asylum in Chicago. He had fallen or been thrown from a window.

Hemedinger was attached to the Fourteenth Detective Division which entered the garage in which Drukman's body was found. It is among police officials in this territory that some of the reported \$100,000 bribe to "fix" the Drukman case was said to have been spent.

The detective had been questioned previous to his death by aides of Special Prosecutor Hiram Todd, now conducting an inquiry into the bribery charges arising out of the Drukman case.

Suicide Is Doubtful

While the theory that Hemedinger was murdered was reported as being officially dropped, a number of facts seemed to cast doubt on the suicide explanation. Hemedinger's pearl-handled revolver was found at his home at 733 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, while the gun from which the fatal shot was fired was discovered near his body at Edgewater, Long Island.

Furthermore, investigators point out, the cottage furniture was not disarranged at all, despite the fact that it was so crowded that the overturning of a chair or table after suicide would have been almost inevitable.

Funeral services for Hemedinger, who was 56 and a widower, will be held today at 2 P. M. at the Kirschbaum Funeral Home, 345 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sullivan to Testify

Assistant District Attorney Harry Sullivan, who lives at 701 Putnam Avenue, near the Hemedinger home, will testify before the Grand Jury today.

The still warm body of Samuel Drukman, bookkeeper, was found in the garage of Meyer Luckman at 225 Moore Street, Brooklyn, on March 3, 1935, with Meyer, his nephew, Harry Luckman, and Fred Hull nearby. Glymer Street police discovered the body.

After an investigation by police and the April, 1935, Kings County Grand Jury, the Luckmans and Hull were released. It was only after a bitter election campaign last Fall that the charges were again aired and that Gov. Lehman appointed Todd to supersede Kings County District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan in the matter. The three original defendants were sentenced to twenty years to life for second degree murder.

Following the conviction Todd undertook the bribery inquiry.

Whiteman, Vallee To Aid Benefit For Nazi Victims

Fifty to sixty thousand dollars to aid Hitler's victims is expected from a huge demonstration and All-Star benefit being arranged for May 3, at Madison Square Garden, by the Committee for the Relief and Liberation of Victims of Persecution in Europe.

The American Federation of Labor is closely connected with the organization, and New York trade unions have supported the affair by buying boxes and blocks of seats. The committee announces that most of the \$1 and \$2 seats are already sold, and the more expensive ones are going fast.

A rich program is being planned for the meeting, with stage stars, and a symphony orchestra composed of almost the entire staff of the Philharmonic and fifty members of the New York City Symphony, as well as radio stars. Paul Whiteman, Rudy Vallee and Edwin Franko Goldman will also conduct their bands at the affair.

Support the Fraser-Lundeen Bill for unemployment and social insurance.

WHAT'S ON

RATE: For 18 words, 35 Mon. to Thurs. 50 Fri. to Sat. 11.00 Sun. 50 per additional word. DEADLINE 11:00 A.M. the day before appearance of notice.

Coming

"DON'T miss New Singers Spring Concert" featuring new music written for you to hear. New School. Tickets at Workers and Peoples Book Shops. Asst. The New Singers, May 3, at 8:30 P.M.

Anti-War Stand

NEWARK, N. J., April 26 (AP).—A strong anti-war stand was taken by the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which at its 69th annual meeting, voted to ask the coming general conference at Columbus, O., to declare "that in the event of war involving the United States, the Methodist Episcopal Church will neither sanction nor support war." An amendment to oppose only wars of aggression was voted down.

AMUSEMENTS

BITTER STREAM

Theatre Thrilling Anti-Fascist Drama
"A real play and a good show."
—Benchley, New YORKER
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 44 St. & 6 Ave. Even. 8:45. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Prices 25c to \$1.00. Sat. Evs. 35c to \$1.50.

CO-RESPONDENT UNKNOWN

Mat. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
Good seats at Box Office—50c, \$1, \$1.50
with Jas. Keane, Rita Chase, Peggy Conklin
RITZ THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30

BURY THE DEAD

The Anti-War Drama That Started the World
STREET BARRYMORE THEATRE, 47 St. W. of E. 7th
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

MADISON SQ. GARDEN TWICE NOW DAILY

Performances 2 & 8
Doors Open at 1 & 7
RINGLING BROS. and BARNUM & BAILEY
10,000 MARVELS including FAMILY OF AFRICAN PIGMY ELEPHANTS
Col. THE MCGOY and His Thrilling Congress of BOGIE BEATS & INDIANS
Tickets Admitting to Everything (incl. Seats) \$1.00 to \$3.50. Plus Tax. Children under 12 half price every afternoon except Saturday.
TICKETS at GARDEN, MACYS and AGENCIES

75th SENSATIONAL WEEK THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

"A stage offering of such superb quality that one can only wish the dramatic might bring her talent to the cause of the working class."
—A. A. Brown
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S W. 29th Street
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. 50c to \$2.00. Good Seats All Performances 50c-\$1-2.50.

AFRICAN PIGMY ELEPHANTS

Col. THE MCGOY and His Thrilling Congress of BOGIE BEATS & INDIANS
Tickets Admitting to Everything (incl. Seats) \$1.00 to \$3.50. Plus Tax. Children under 12 half price every afternoon except Saturday.
TICKETS at GARDEN, MACYS and AGENCIES

Today and Tomorrow "PEASANTS"

and "Le Dernier Milliardaire"
Wednesday & Thursday
"Youth of Maxim"
and "POIL DE CAROTTE"
CAMEO 42nd St. E. 25c to 1 P. M.

The Unforgettable Soviet Film "DIARY OF A REVOLUTIONIST"

(Narrated in English)
— and —
DOSTOEVSKY'S "Crime et Chatiment"
(Crime and Punishment)
ACME 14 Union Sq. 20c P. M.

May Day Pageant

to be presented
Evening of May First
at BRONX COLISEUM

Program Includes:
EARL BROWDER JAMES FORD
Gen. Sec'y Communist Party, U.S.A. Harlem Org. Communist Party

JAMES CASEY
Managing Editor, Daily Worker, flashing news events of May Day throughout the world
I. AMTER
District Organizer, Communist Party, Chairman

Auspices:
New York District, Communist Party
Reserved Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshops, 40c. General Adm. 25c.

Charles Krumbein Welcome Home BANQUET

Speakers and entertainers include:
Eugene Connolly
Angelo Herndon
Andre Cibulski
Israel Amter
Carl Brodsky
James Ford
Will Geer
Ben Gold

Sunday, May 3rd
HOTEL DELANO
108 W. 43rd St.

WARNING: This banquet was announced only a week ago. Hundreds of seats have been reserved, and more come in every mail. It is NOT YET a sell-out, but we advise prompt action. As the other ads say—ACT NOW . . . only we MEAN IT!
Subscription \$1.50
Mail, phone or bring reservations to
MARINE WORKERS COMM. Suite 1301 505 Fifth Ave. MU. 2-2065
Office Hours 1 to 6 P.M. Saturday, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Wages Drop; Steel Profits Are on Rise

Conditions in Industry Analyzed as Convention in Pittsburgh Opens

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 26.—Steel production at pre-crisis prosperity levels, but wages, conditions and employment at depression depths for the steel workers—this is the situation here on the eve of the national convention of the steel workers' union.

The great mills of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, stretched along the Monongahela River in the Pittsburgh district are increasing production and expanding operations weekly. The National Tube Works of McKeesport, Pa., has blown in its last idle blast furnace, unused since 1930. The mill now operates at 75 per cent capacity. It has reached the 1929 level of production.

The McKeesport Tin Plate Company is running on a seven-day week schedule. The Duquesne Steel Mill has now 18 open hearths in operation, the highest since 1930.

The pick-up is not accidental. It is based on substantial orders from the railroad industry, carning, automobile and government construction. The National Tube Works of McKeesport has a three and a half million dollar order for seamless pipe.

Men Don't Make Money

When one reads the news of the pick up in steel production as told by the daily newspapers, the impression is given that prosperity is back for the steel workers; that men are being put back to work and are making money. This is not the case. It is quite true that production and orders have practically reached and in some cases surpassed that of 1929. Yet as regards the question of wages and working conditions, the story is entirely different.

Wages and Speed Up

In the National Tube Works in McKeesport in 1929, pipe threaders, threaded 900 ends of casing pipe during a 60 hour week and received an average weekly wage of between \$40 and \$50. Today, threaders in the seamless, thread between 1,300 and 1,300 ends weekly, working a 40-hour week and receive a pay of only \$22.50. Two thirds of the men in the Lap-Finishing Department have been completely thrown out of work since 1929 and none have been re-hired during the present pick-up.

In McKeesport

In the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, the working in the White Pickle Department have been put on a 12-hour day. Some of them report that they can hardly make \$3 a day. The Saturday and Sunday work in the mills which was done away with through organized pressure of the workers during the 1934 steel campaign, has again been instituted.

An outstanding example of how this "recovery" works is illustrated by a molder who reports the following: "Prior to the depression I made \$12 and \$14 a day. Then they began cutting wages. We got four wage cuts, two of 20 per cent and two of 15 per cent, 70 per cent in all. During the N. R. A., they gave us back only 25 per cent, which still left a cut of 45 per cent. Now we're working nine and ten hours; overtime on Sundays, and hardly make an average of \$5 a day."

This is how the present pick-up in the steel mills works. It means a tremendous increase in the speed up system, with wages way below the 1929 level and further reduced by the great increase in output per person, due to the speed up.

Huge Profits

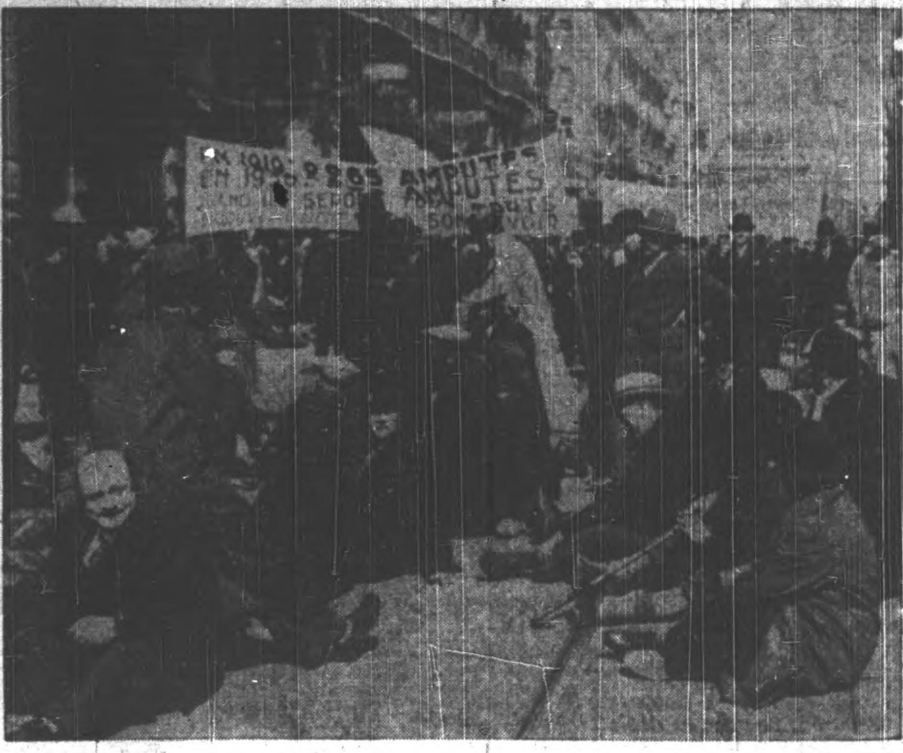
The Steel Companies are piling up huge profits as admitted by the latest reports of the various corporations and many of the steel workers are beginning to realize that now is the best opportunity to organize and fight for better conditions. There is tremendous dissatisfaction, especially with Sunday work. The hot weather will soon be here and hot mill men will know what a seven-day week means in the summer. . . . death to many on the job. As a result the union workers are discussing and using action.

In some mills, lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin have been organized lately, in spite of the indifference of the International officials of the A. A. The steel workers are learning and are struggling onward.

Lodges Ask Aid

Lodges are contacting locals of the United Mine Workers of America and are asking for help. The miners are responding generously. Last week the Versailles, Pa. local of the U. M. W. of A. donated \$100 to the A. A. Lodges in the neighborhood. Other local unions are being asked to be visited.

BELGIAN VETERANS ASSAIL CUTS IN PENSIONS



Federated Pictures.

In Belgium the government decided to "economize" for the bankers by announcing lower compensation payment for wounded veterans of the first World War. "Oh, yeah?" said disabled vets, many of them with hands or legs gone—and promptly squatted down in the street outside the capitol at Brussels to wait for the big boys to change their minds.

Hosiery Union Spurs Forming Labor Party

Federation Convention Reconfirms Move for a National Party

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, which met here Friday, unanimously re-confirmed its position for a national Farmer-Labor Party. It instructed the National Executive Board to use all means at their disposal to bring about the formation of such a party.

The resolution, expressing the convention's decision, stated that the proponents of the Farmer-Labor Party have observed with gratification the splendid efforts of Emil Rieve, president of the Hosiery Workers and Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, to build such a party.

A three per cent assessment was voted to organize the textile industry throughout the country with special attention to the South.

Emil Rieve was re-elected president of the Hosiery Workers, over two opposing candidates, Paul Vogel of New Jersey, and Ernest Parnell of Philadelphia.

Army Rules WPA Jobs

(By Federated Press)

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—Army officers were placed in charge of the Los Angeles WPA program "to keep politics out of relief." As a result, relief is inflicted with both politics and army officers.

At least that is what growing numbers of people are saying. And Harry Hopkins' affirmations notwithstanding, nobody can convince O. C. Heitman, recently-fired WPA labor coordinator, it isn't so. Heitman relates he was fired by Major Lee S. Dillon, WPA personnel director, and after much prodding was told:

"Cool. Connolly (Los Angeles county WPA administrator), before he left cast for a conference, instructed me to discharge you at the request of Hamilton H. Cotton." Cotton is a Democratic lieutenant in the McAdoo machine.

Accepted Treatment At Valley Hospital; Ordered Deported

(By Federated Press)

Because, while sick, she accepted treatment at the Harlem Valley State Hospital and thus became technically a "public charge," Mrs. Henrietta Vendemia, mother of three children, all naturalized American citizens, has been ordered taken from her husband and family and deported to Italy. Her family is able and willing to support her, and Marine Hospital physicians assert she is in good health.

Prizes Offered For Anti-War School Essays

CLEVELAND, O., April 26.—Three cash prizes, of \$25, \$12, and \$10, await children in the 11th and 12th grades of Cleveland schools for essays on "how Can the United States Avoid War and Fascism."

They have the added incentive that the winning essays will be printed in the Magazine "Fight," national publication of the American League Against War and Fascism, whose Cleveland organization is running the contest.

Volunteer Aid Needed By Chicago Committee For May Day Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill., April 26.—Making preparations for the greatest May Day in the history of the city, the United Front May Day Committee issued an urgent appeal today for volunteers who wish to help in the preparatory work.

Volunteers may report any time before May 1 at 184 West Washington at the office of the International Workers Order; the Socialist Party office, 549 West Randolph; the United Front Committee headquarters, 123 West Madison, or the office of the Communist Party, 208 North Wells, Room 201.

Fired by Kick-Back

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (FP).—William Schmidt, WPA worker, has testified under oath that he was fired from a United States engineers' supervised project because he refused to pay his foreman a \$5 weekly bribe for promotion.

Big Business Is in Control Of Universities

Report Shows Teachers Fired for Opinions Against Corporations

(By Federated Press)

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 26.—The nation's colleges and universities are firmly placed in the hands of the nation's biggest businessmen and financiers.

So reports Dr. Earl McGrath, University of Buffalo education department member, who has just completed a thorough study of the backgrounds of some 2,500 college trustees.

Almost three-quarters of the men who hold the nation's higher education strings are businessmen, bankers and lawyers who have corporation ties. Ministers, who, in 1880 formed 40 per cent of the trustees, now comprise only 7 per cent of the number, while educators make up only 10 per cent of the total.

South Bend Bakers' Strike Gains Support

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 26.—One of the shops of the Ward Baking Co. here is on strike because the company refused to negotiate with Local 207 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union.

The Trades and Labor Council and the organized workers in the Studebaker Automobile Factories here are supporting the bakers.

Ask Textile Bill

WASHINGTON, April 26 (FP).—Enactment of the \$876,000,000 Wagner-Ellenbogen housing bill was urged by the chairman of the Home Owners' Loan Corp. and mayors of 17 cities. Two of the mayors, S. Davis Wilson, Philadelphia, and Neville Miller, Louisville, Ky., appeared personally before a Senate subcommittee on education and labor, holding hearings on the bill. Other representatives of liberal and labor groups also appeared to urge passage of the bill.

Stetson Strike Ends

BROOKVILLE, Canada, April 26 (FP).—Striking employes have settled their differences with John B. Stetson Co., hat manufacturers.

Labor Boycott Cuts Deeply In Nazi Trade

Business with the U. S. Halved Since 1932, Reports Show

Although the Nazi government makes every effort to belittle the effect of world labor's boycott on her bloody policies, official utterances occasionally betray the facts in the case. The most recent contribution to this evidence of boycott effectiveness was contained in a report of the German Institute for Business Research.

"Under these circumstances the difficulties which stood in the way of balancing German trade were far greater on the export than on the import side," it said. It tried to explain this on the basis of prices of import goods, but official figures show that the boycott is having a deadly effect on Nazi industry.

U. S. Trade Drops

American workers are giving the Nazi boycott effective support. Official figures show that Germany's share of U. S. imports dropped from 5.6 per cent of the world total to 3.8 per cent, and that the absolute quantity of German goods imported to this country has decreased, in spite of the general increase in the import trade. The dollar value of German imports, to the United States is slightly higher for 1935 than for 1932 but the 40 per cent decrease in the value of the American dollar offsets this increase. In terms of 1932 dollars, 1935 imports from Germany amount to hardly more than one half the 1932 figure.

Official German figures on exports to the United States report a slump from 281,000,000 marks in 1932 to 169,000,000 in 1935, in spite of efforts to raise the total by reciprocal trading and blocked marks. Meantime, German imports of American goods increased almost in proportion to the world increase in U. S. exports.

War Business

Another factor making things bad for Germany is that so much of her energy has been turned into production of war materials and other non-productive channels, such as fascist propaganda. Her boasted "solution" of the unemployment problem, by driving the unemployed into wageless labor on roads and Junker farms, or simply throwing them off the unemployment roles, to starve. In spite of this "solution" the Nazis have now to confess an increase in unemployment, and have adopted the policy of expelling from industry the few "non-Aryans" who remain.

This unemployment crisis is expected to do much to break Hitler's political regime and destroy it.

Harlem Outburst

The spontaneous outburst of March 19th, 1935, against discrimination, unemployment, police brutality, wholesale oppression and misery; the revolt against presidential seeker, William E. Borah, for his opposition to anti-lynching legislation; the nation-wide condemnation of Roosevelt for his re-acted before reactionary attacks on federal anti-lynching bill; the militant and united National Negro Congress—these are a few of the factors which are causing no little concern among the Jim Farleys and Herbert Hoovers.

So the old-line political campaign whoopers have begun their last-minute drive to get the Negro vote "lined up."

All Landon, prize "strong and silent man" of William Randolph Hearst, America's No. 1 fascist, last week posed for a picture between two prominent Negro Kansans. His campaign slush-funders have already begun to let the shekels roll. Some of them rolled in the direction of the Associated Negro Press, largest Negro news distributing agency, which had a release in the April 25, Washington Tribune, leading Negro weekly. It stated in part:

"The eminent Kansan (Landon) has long been familiar with Negroes (so are the Harlem police thugs—B. D.) both because he has had colored servants in his home (so do the Alabama lynch lords—B. D.) and because his business relations in Oklahoma during his young days, as a business man, brought him in contact with them (what a great favor to the Negro people)—B. D."

And Then What?

From which the article draws the astounding conclusion that "Governor Landon leaves the decided impression that here is a man, willing to meet the Negro people halfway (and then what?—B. D.) on any problem, deal fairly and squarely and not look upon colored folk as a necessary American evil, to be tolerated." And this while Kansas is ridden with segregation, Jim-crowism and discrimination against Negroes!

Of all the disgusting Uncle Toms "bought and paid for" by the lily-white Democratic bosses, the Honorable Arthur W. Mitchell,

Independent Political Action Is Way Out For Negro People

Republicans Have Infamous Record of 5,000 Lynchings—New Deal Demagogy Hides Its Anti-Negro Fangs in Skillful Maneuverings

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Disillusioned by a trail of broken Republican promises and haunted by the nightmare of the jim-crow Roosevelt New Deal, America's most "forgotten men," the Negro people, are beginning to think in terms of independent political activity. Not that the promises of a Harding, Coolidge or Hoover ever meant anything.

(Wall Street saw to that), but since the days of Abe Lincoln, large sections of the Negro population have in the past looked to the Republican Party as "the ship and all else the sea."

A record of 5,000 lynchings, disfranchisement, terror, exploitation and super-oppression hasn't added any prestige to the Republican Party, which has been in power three fourths of the time since the Civil War. Negroes supported by the most progressive sections of the white workers and hundreds of liberals and middle class people, are fighting for a way out. And that way does not lead toward the Republican Party!

Neither does it lead toward the Democratic Party! The great majority of the Negro people have always regarded the Democratic Party with its Southern lynch section as the very stronghold of reaction. Behind New Deal demagogy, the Democratic Party is hiding its deadly anti-Negro fangs in the skillful maneuvering of the "smiling lieutenant" of capitalism, President Roosevelt.

White Chauvinism

The heaviest wallop was given against traces of white chauvinism ("white superiority"). Such traces manifest themselves in "insufficient attention to developing a corps of Negro leaders for leadership and for work among the Negro masses."

"The responsibility for the serious situation rests with the District Committee and it must take energetic measures to overcome this. The leading Negro Party members are expected on the basis of this resolution to become an active force, as part of the Party leadership in uniting the Party membership in the Scovill (Ohio) section."

"While our work among the Negro people has been extremely weak, there is an evident growth in the militant activities of the Negro people themselves which make it imperative for the Party to come forward with the greatest determination as the champion of Negro rights. (The United Front among the Scottsboro and Herndon cases, the response in Columbus in the struggle for Negro rights, initiated by our Party but not followed up, the development of the Future Outlook League in Cleveland with a program of militant struggle for jobs for Negro workers.)"

"The resolution cites Columbus, Cincinnati and the mining towns of East Ohio as almost being totally neglected. As a result of the failure of the Party to assist in rallying the broadest support for the National Negro Congress, these latter towns had the barest representation.

Proposals were made in the resolution to overcome the situation. First, there is to be a relentless fight against all expressions of white chauvinism. Second, to raise more boldly the question of the fight for Negro rights in such organizations as the unemployed Councils, the American League Against War and Fascism, the International Workers Order.

The Randolph resolution is to be introduced into all trade unions as a basis of struggle to wipe out discrimination against Negro workers and for their inclusion in all trade unions on a basis of equality.

State Board Assailed

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (FP).—California's State Industrial Accident Commissioner Timothy Reardon has severely censured the state personnel board for refusing to raise the pay of 36 state compensation insurance fund employes from \$70 to \$85 a month. He declares: "These people are getting less than even the subsistence WPA pay for the same type of labor."

Old Guard Leaders Worked Hard to Help Elect Lehman Governor

By A. B. MAGUI

(Article III)

The first two articles presented evidence from the columns of the New Leader and the Jewish Daily Forward to show that the resolution from the Socialist Party of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and his endorsement of Roosevelt were not merely acts of an individual, but the logical extension of the whole policy of the reactionary Socialist "Old Guard" leaders of supporting the New Deal.

It is true that it is only Roosevelt the individual, Roosevelt the "progressive," whom the Old Guard leaders with such affectionate eyes? Even Harry Rogoff, author of the pro-Roosevelt article in the Feb. 15 issue of the New Leader, admits that such things have happened before.

"There have been instances," he writes, "of unions under Socialist influence supporting unofficially for Democratic candidates, while the Old Guard leaders looked the other way. (Since the advent of Putin, which is an unusually friendly terms with the Democratic state and national administrations, the Old Guardists,

it has also been taken into the "Socialist" family.)

Rogoff might have told how a group of I. L. G. W. officials once paid a visit to Alfred E. Smith to congratulate him—unofficially—on his re-election as governor.

He might have told how Lehman Brothers, one of the leading banking firms in the country, thought so well of the Old Guard officials of the I. L. G. W. that in 1928 it lent them \$25,000 to help them rebuild the union which they had wrecked by their expulsion campaign against the rank and file.

A Trade with the Lehmans
When a Wall Street banking firm lends money to a trade union, it expects to get a return on its investment that is something more than financial. Only a few months after the loan, the Old Guard union leaders were hard at work—unofficially—in the campaign to elect Herbert Lehman, member of the firm of Lehman Brothers, as lieutenant-governor of New York State.

And give the Old Guard credit; they have supported Lehman more whitely than they have supported Roosevelt or LaGuardia. They backed the Byrne-Killgrew state unemployment insurance bill, just as they did the fraudulent Roosevelt Social Security Law, after which it is modeled. And they have backed the Lehman administration active support on many other occasions. The Forward, which always goes in heavily for Jewish chauvinism, has been particularly warm toward the Jewish banker-governor.

Of course, this sometimes involves some rather difficult somersaults, but Abe Cahane, its editor, is an old hand at that kind of thing and

generally manages to float through the air with the greatest of ease. One such bit of expert trapese work was executed recently in connection with a statement issued by Old Guard Generalissimo Louis Waldman, sharply criticizing a number of proposals in Governor Lehman's 60-point anti-crime program. A large part of this program was such an obvious attack on democratic and labor rights that even conservative union leaders opposed it.

"This shows that the power of public opinion is still strong enough to combat the harmful work of the politicians, who are more interested in the profession (lawyers) than in the welfare of the citizens of New York, who have been suffering so much lately as a result of the crime wave that has swept over New York."

It must be admitted that the enthusiasm of the Forward for Lehman's anti-crime program was surpassed only by that of the Hearst press.

As for LaGuardia
As for LaGuardia, the relations between him and the Old Guard are, if anything, even warmer. In fact, there is at times a real honeymoon quality in them. Isn't the Little Flower a former labor lawyer himself, who carries a card of honorary membership in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers? Didn't he receive the Socialist endorsement in 1924 when he ran for Congress on the LaFollette Progressive ticket?

And above all, hasn't he handed out jobs, some of them lucrative, to Old Guard comrades? Early in his administration La-

Guardia appointed S. John Block, Old Guard lawyer, to the Charter Revision Commission, and E. C. Viader, \$20,000 a year, business manager of the Forward, to the City Housing Authority. No money in either job, but lots of elbow-rubbing with people that count, and the ground floor to higher things perhaps.

Fanken and Solomon
But Fiorello didn't overlook the comrades in handing out the plums either. Two Old Guard luminaries came into the great reward when Jacob Fanken was appointed to a 10-year judgeship in the Domestic Relations Court (\$12,000 a year), and Charles Solomon, who ran against LaGuardia in the mayoralty elections in 1933 (big-hearted Fiorello) was placed on the magistrate's bench (10 years at \$10,000 per).

And no one can say the Old Guard is ungrateful. On Jan. 2, 1935, at the induction of Judge Fanken, Abe Cahane rose to the occasion. Speaking of Fanken, and addressing himself to the Mayor, Cahane said:

"Mayor LaGuardia—a splendid choice! You have never been a member of our party; and, though strictly speaking, we are not at our party, we may still only be a warm-hearted affection for the Chief Executive of our city.

"One of Us"
In fact, the Old Guard world is just full of Socialists—among capitalist office-holders. Mayor LaGuardia is "one of us," and President Roosevelt, Cahane told report-

ers on his (Cahane's) 75th birthday. "Is more of a Socialist than he thinks perhaps" (N. Y. Herald Tribune, July 7, 1935).

And so why not support Comrade Roosevelt and Comrade Lehman in either job, but lots of elbow-rubbing with people that count, and the ground floor to higher things perhaps.

The "Broader Outlook" in Practice
When LaGuardia deputizes city employes to act as strikebreakers in the building service strike, the Old Guard look the other way. (The Forward of March 3 ran a headline: "Mayor Tells Landlords to Settle with the Union." But there wasn't a word in its own news story that backed up this statement!)

When LaGuardia and the Board of Estimate cut relief appropriations for April, May and June, while 40,000 are being dropped from the rolls, the Old Guard play dead.

When LaGuardia's police commissioner, Valentine, smashes an unemployed demonstration and borrows a leaf from Hitler by taking its leaders into "protective custody," the Old Guard turn speechless.

For after all, what the Old Guard is after is "a broader outlook." And don't forget that Mayor LaGuardia is "one of us."

The concluding article tomorrow will deal with the attitude of the Old Guard toward a Farmer-Labor Party.

Negro Work In Ohio Is Criticized

Farmer-Labor Party, Trade Union Work Spurred at Meeting

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 26.—Sharp words were uttered by the convention of the Ohio Communist Party criticizing Party members for failing to adequately come forward "with the greatest determination as the champion of Negro rights." It denounced remnants of "race superiority" theories in the Party and made proposals for their immediate elimination.

The vigorous inner-Party criticism was contained in a resolution passed by the recent convention, on which the leading Negro Party members of the District collaborated. It also proposed the development of the Farmer-Labor Party movement among the Ohio Negro population.

Pointing out that the improvement in the Party work by its support to the National Negro Congress and the United Scottsboro Defense Committee is the "merest beginning," the resolution then launches into a searching criticism of specific failures.

Randolph Resolution

"No effort was made to introduce the Randolph resolution in a single trade union. There has been no development of Negro trade union leaders in steel or rubber. In connection with the American League Congress, we neglected the work among Negro organizations, while the mobilization in defense of Ethiopia, has been generally poor.

"And even in the unemployed work, no attempts were made to further extend this activity. Actually, our Party members remain an isolated group with little connection among the Negro masses, while entirely insufficient work is done among Negro WPA workers," declared the resolution.

White Chauvinism

The heaviest wallop was given against traces of white chauvinism ("white superiority"). Such traces manifest themselves in "insufficient attention to developing a corps of Negro leaders for leadership and for work among the Negro masses."

"The responsibility for the serious situation rests with the District Committee and it must take energetic measures to overcome this. The leading Negro Party members are expected on the basis of this resolution to become an active force, as part of the Party leadership in uniting the Party membership in the Scovill (Ohio) section."

"While our work among the Negro people has been extremely weak, there is an evident growth in the militant activities of the Negro people themselves which make it imperative for the Party to come forward with the greatest determination as the champion of Negro rights. (The United Front among the Scottsboro and Herndon cases, the response in Columbus in the struggle for Negro rights, initiated by our Party but not followed up, the development of the Future Outlook League in Cleveland with a program of militant struggle for jobs for Negro workers.)"

The resolution cites Columbus, Cincinnati and the mining towns of East Ohio as almost being totally neglected. As a result of the failure of the Party to assist in rallying the broadest support for the National Negro Congress, these latter towns had the barest representation.

Proposals were made in the resolution to overcome the situation. First, there is to be a relentless fight against all expressions of white chauvinism. Second, to raise more boldly the question of the fight for Negro rights in such organizations as the unemployed Councils, the American League Against War and Fascism, the International Workers Order.

The Randolph resolution is to be introduced into all trade unions as a basis of struggle to wipe out discrimination against Negro workers and for their inclusion in all trade unions on a basis of equality.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: For 18 words, 35c Mon. to Thurs. 50c Fri. to Sat.; 5c Sun. 5c per additional word. DEADLINE: 11:30 A. M. the day before appearance of notice. Money must be sent in advance.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dance of United Workers Organization postponed from Saturday, April 26, until Friday, May 1st, at the Hotel, 101 Pine St. Good orchestra, refreshments.
Roast Dinner in honor of District Committee, 2 P. M., May 1st, at the Hotel, 101 Pine St. beginning at 8 P. M., at 2014 N. 32nd St.

Chicago, Ill.

Symposium—"Is the United States Threatened by 'Fascism'?"
Knickerbocker Hotel, May 6. Speakers: Dr. Preston Bradley, Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Attorney Maurice Sugar. A. A. W.

BUFFALO, PA.

EUROPA MARKET STREET ABOVE 16th STREET 2nd BIG WEEK The First All-Star Soviet Festival

"THREE WOMEN"

CHICAGO, Ill.

After the Parade You are invited to a Joint Celebration Under the Auspices of the Communist and Socialist Parties

Friday, May First - 7:30 P. M. at ASHLAND AUDITORIUM Van Buren and Ashland

Speakers: CLARENCE HATHAWAY Editor of Daily Worker NORMAN THOMAS Chairman, Socialist Party

MASS PARTICIPANT @ ADMISSION 25c

Guild Demands Hoan Remove Picket Police

Hearst News Strikers Beaten in Milwaukee by Detectives

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—Newspaper Guild officers and striking reporters of the Hearst-owned Wisconsin News have met with Mayor Hoan and Chief of Police Jacob Laubenthal and demanded removal of all detectives and plain clothesmen during picketing hours at the strikehead plant.

The conference was called by guildsmen to protest against the police brutality of last Friday night when a guild officer and several union sympathizers were man-handled and clubbed. One man was so severely injured, he was sent to a hospital. Five were arrested.

The conference with Milwaukee's chief of police and his mayor resulted in the chief promising to handle the strike situation personally and to remove from strike duty at the guild's request a plainclothesman who has been the outstanding offender against the striking newsmen and their sympathizers.

Moral and financial support continues to pour into guild headquarters. Among the checks received today were \$15.00 from International Ladies' Garment Workers' Local 188, Street Car and Bus Men's Union, \$50, and Milwaukee Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 7, \$10.00.

"We are definitely convinced of your right to make the fine fight against the Wisconsin News and hope that you may be entirely successful in your present strike," wrote the Pressmen.

Noted Citizens to Help Strikers

(Federated Press)

Urging individuals and organizations to discontinue buying Hearst publications and refrain from buying products advertised therein while the Milwaukee strike continues, a distinguished national Citizens Committee in Support of the Hearst Wisconsin News Strike has been formed with Sidney Howard, dramatist, as chairman, and Jeanette Lowe, secretary. Headquarters are at Suite 702, 31 Union Square, New York City.

The committee declares that "the fundamental issue in this strike is the right of editorial workers to bargain collectively regarding their conditions of work" and believes that "democratic liberties are challenged by one of the largest employers in the country, a publisher with access to an immense audience and wide influence over employee relations generally."

The committee includes: Roger N. Baldwin, Bruce Bliven, LeRoy Bowman, Rev. Edmund E. Chafee, Dr. George S. Counts, John Dewey, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, William W. Hinckley, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Alvin Johnson, Rev. John Paul Jones, Rockwell Kent, W. H. Kilpatrick, E. C. Lindeman, Herbert Morris Lovett, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Jesse H. Newton, Evelyn Preston, Frederick L. Redifer, Rev. Mgr. John A. Ryan, Rev. W. B. Spofford, Norman Thomas, Mary van Kleeck, Oswald Garrison Villard, James Wechsler, Sidney Howard, Sinclair Lewis, Dorothy Thompson, Edna Ferber, Joseph Wood Krutch, Lincoln Steffens, Paul de Kruif, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Stuart Chase, Robert E. Sherwood and George S. Kaufman.

Hosiery Workers Vote Assessment For Union Drive

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 26.—An organization fund for the purpose of carrying through a nationwide unionization drive was voted yesterday by the convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, to be raised by a tax of 3 per cent of the annual wages of the members of the union. The fund is to be raised within six days.

The greatest part of the fund will be used in the South, officials of the union stated, but a portion of it will be expended in other non-union sections of the country. The Southern campaign has already got underway, particularly in Tennessee, with a strike on at present at the Rockwood Hosiery Mills in that state.

Endorsement was given to the action of Walter Bramley, organizer for out-of-town Pennsylvania centers, who led striking workers at the Ajax Hosiery Mill in this city to Oakes, Pa., on Thursday to reinforce the picket line there. Police had ordered the end of all picketing at Oakes, but the convention instructed Bramley to defy the police order.

Guild in Boston Opens New England Organizing Drive

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—The Boston Newspaper Guild reported aid to Milwaukee strikers, wage concessions won, and big gains in membership, in the course of an announcement yesterday of the beginning of a drive to enroll other New England newspaper staffs.

British I.L.P. Breakup Is Seen at Conference

War Program Is Chief Issue Upon Which Leaders Are Foundering as Rank and File Demands Real Action Against Plans of Imperialist Warmakers

LONDON, April 26.—The swift disintegration of the formerly influential Independent Labor Party, founded forty-four years ago by Keir Hardie and others, was further emphasized at the recent I.L.P. Conference at Keighley, at which its leaders found themselves hopelessly at odds with each other and with the labor movement in general.

The chief issue upon which the I.L.P. has foundered during the last year is its war program. The debate at the Keighley conference revealed an astounding degree of confusion among the leaders combined with much honest search for a way out among the rank and file.

In the last five months, it was shown that the I.L.P. leadership has traveled from the advocacy of independent labor sanctions without League sanctions to pure and simple pacifism.

Brookway Explains

Fenner Brookway, secretary of the I.L.P., gave an explanation of the shift in position which has astounded the whole British labor movement. He told the Keighley conference that the policy of "working class sanctions" was taken at the last conference in relation to the Italo-Ethiopian war. The I.L.P. at that time sharply opposed support of collective economic sanctions through the League of Nations. In their opposition to collective sanctions, the I.L.P. broke with almost the entire British labor movement.

The British Communist Party supported independent labor action but stated that collective League sanctions could be utilized as a subsidiary force against Italian fascism. The British Labor Party supported League sanctions but completely disregarded the need for independent action.

Consequently, Brookway wrote articles supporting independent labor action against Italian fascism and opposing collective League sanctions in the New Leader, I.L.P. newspaper.

Line Repudiated

A short time later, however, the Executive Committee of the I.L.P. met in Glasgow. This committee, consisting of James Maxton, John McGovern and Campbell Stephens, received a resolution from the National Administrative Council, highest body of the I.L.P., repudiating the whole line of labor action against the Italian government. This resolution declared that the I.L.P. was neutral in the Italo-Ethiopian war because both countries were ruled by dictators.

Brookway stated that he could hardly believe the resolution meant what it said, but James Maxton confirmed its accuracy and shortly afterwards it was endorsed by a majority vote of the N.A.C.

These were the facts of the strange turn-about face of the I.L.P. as Brookway put them to the conference expressing his strong disapproval of what had been done. He concluded by declaring that this was not only a matter of the Ethiopian war, but the I.L.P. line in all future wars was at stake. What, he asked, would be the I.L.P. line if Japan invaded the Mongolian People's Republic?

Utility Interests Block Iowa City Power Plant With New Injunction

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UP).—Utility interests, fighting to have the District Supreme Court declare the New Deal's \$200,000,000 municipal power program unconstitutional, shifted their attack to the Public Works Administration's \$915,000 allotment of Iowa City, Ia., for a publicly-owned electricity plant.

R. B. Macdonald, president of the Iowa City Light and Power Co., testified that "the government's plan to put a municipal plant in Iowa City, would injure our investment."

The company now holds a temporary injunction against the PWA allotment.

Tasks That Face Coming Convention of the Carpenter Brotherhood

Article I

At the 1935 quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, it was decided that the next general convention be held in Lakewood, Florida, beginning Monday, December 7, 1936. Under the general constitution, this also means that this coming June, the Carpenters' local unions will be called upon to elect delegates to this convention.

Portuguese Communists Are Tortured

Gonsalves and Sousa Held Since Nov. 11 by Fascist Police

Bento Gonsalves and Jose De Sousa, two outstanding leaders of the workers in Portugal are being held and tortured by the police, cable reports received here declare.

The only charges against them is their active participation in the struggles of the workers of Portugal. Gonsalves, a turner by trade, is the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal. On Nov. 11, after almost the entire police force had been mobilized, he was arrested, together with a number of other leaders of the Revolutionary Movement.

Jose De Sousa, a metal turner, has been active in the labor movement since 1919. He has a long and active record in the revolutionary movement in Portugal. Sousa began his work as a member of the Lisbon United Metal Workers Union. Later he organized the Young Communist League in Portugal. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Bento Gonsalves was the editor of the Communist Party paper, "Proletario." He was arrested and deported in 1930. Since his return he has been active in the movement and has been entrusted with the position of General Secretary of the Communist Party.

Both Gonsalves and Sousa are threatened with slow death by torture.

Allentown Acts On Labor Party

Delegates Representing 3,100 Workers Attended the Second Meeting of the Committee for the Promotion of a Farmer-Labor Party

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 26.—Delegates representing 3,100 workers attended the second meeting of the Committee for the Promotion of a Farmer-Labor Party.

Among the organizations represented were: the American Federation of Silk Workers, the American Federation of Teachers, the Central Trades and Labor Council, the Key-Notes Workers Association and others.

As a tentative program the Committee adopted that of the Cook County (Chicago) Labor Party, as presented in the pamphlet, "A Labor Party in the United States."

At the next meeting a definite program for the Ninth Congressional District, which includes Bucks and Lehigh counties, will be adopted.

Main Group Set Up

PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—An active campaign to launch a Farmer-Labor Party in Maine has been started here by Communist, Socialists and Liberals, who met and constituted themselves a fact-finding commission, to approach different unions in the city and try to draw them into the movement for independent political action by the workers and farmers.

Michigan WPA Workers March On Relief Office

FOUNTAIN, Mich., April 26.—One hundred and twenty-five ditch diggers, working on a W.P.A. project swarmed out of the excavations and marched to the relief office in Ludington when their checks were three days delayed.

Hasty phoning by the WPA director brought out that the checks are "all halted up all over the state" but that the relief office had authority to give relief if the regular checks did not arrive within a day. The men consider this a real victory.

Only a Farmer-Labor Party gives any hope of checking and defeating the Republican-Liberty League threat against our liberties.

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise.

All questions to this column are answered directly. Correspondents are asked to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Does Birth Control Cause Sterility?

J. R. Rochester, New York, writes: "There are a few questions that I would like to have you answer: Is it true that a female who has practiced birth control for a number of years will find it impossible, or at least very difficult, to conceive when she finally does decide to have a child? Is there any truth in the belief that if a pregnant woman gets frightened by anything, say, for instance, a rat, dog, fire, etc., and touches at that moment a certain part of her body, that a resemblance of that object of fright will be visible on that part of the child's body? If there is no truth in that, then how do you explain that children sometimes are born with certain definite marks that do give ground for just such beliefs?"

Birth control, if practiced correctly, should have no effect on the ability of a couple to have future offspring. This is true, irrespective of the length of time that contraception has been used. Nor do proper birth control methods cause harm to the health of those using them.

There is absolutely no truth to the idea that a pregnant woman can transmit mental impressions to her unborn child. The belief that, if a pregnant woman should see an ugly or terrifying object, it would be reproduced in the offspring is an absurd superstition. Many famous writers and men great in medicine in the past supported the view that this could happen, but modern science has disproved it.

All imperfections that occur in humans are found in lower animals, birds, fishes, even in plant life, and in much greater number, where we know definitely that mental impressions are not a factor. We also know that a child is already completely formed at the end of six weeks, a time that pregnancy is usually not recognized. In most cases, the supposed mental impressions occur much later in pregnancy.

With our present scientific knowledge, the belief in the effect of the mother's mind on the physical well-being of the child is unfounded.

Skin Sensitivity

R. B. Detroit, Michigan, writes: "My husband is an artist. For the past fourteen or fifteen years he has been troubled with a rash on his hands. The skin gets dry and cracks open. The condition is usually worse in the winter time. In view of the type of work he does, do you think that this is a form of lead poisoning?"

From your description, it is likely that your husband's skin eruption is due to something he uses in his work, possibly a paint. It is not a form of lead poisoning but is an inflammation of the skin from surface contact with an irritating chemical substance to which his skin is sensitive. Exactly which one can only be discovered by performance of "patch" tests (sensitivity tests). Greater difficulty in cold weather is probably due to the fact that his hands have a tendency to chapping and so are more easily affected by irritating substances.

The logical way to attack this problem is to find the cause and avoid future contacts with it. The patch tests should be done by a skin specialist or in a skin clinic.

Plan Relief Drive

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 26 (FP).—With the last of Pennsylvania's relief funds allotted and estimated sufficient to last only until May 8, unemployed organizations were laying statewide plans to impress the needs of their members on a special session of the Legislature, scheduled to convene May 4.

which hinder the democratic rights of the rank and file.

2. An adequate system of job and shop control and the enforcement of union standards.

3. The lowering of the initiation fee and an intensive drive to organize the unorganized carpenters 100 per cent.

4. For the 30-hour week without reduction in pay.

5. For joint action of all the crafts in the building trades, for uniform agreements in all the crafts to expire at the same period.

6. For the support of a public housing program publicly built, owned and financed. All work connected with said program to be done under union standards as to hours, wages, etc.

The Ruling Clawss



"Southern France is what you need, madam."

TUNING IN

- 12:30-WEAF-Gloutier Orch.
- 1:00-WEAF-News, Market Reports
- 1:15-WEAF-Dot and Will-Sketch
- 1:30-WEAF-Candell Orch. Soloists
- 1:45-WOR-Stuart Tracer, Baritone
- 2:00-WEAF-Security of Education Workers
- 2:15-WOR-Health Talk, Los Angeles
- 2:30-WEAF-Spitaryn Quartet
- 2:45-WOR-Happy Home-Sketch
- 3:00-WEAF-Forever Young-Sketch
- 3:15-WEAF-Molly of the Movies-Sketch
- 3:30-WEAF-String Ensemble
- 3:45-WEAF-Allie Perkins-Sketch
- 4:00-WEAF-Shary Rabkin, Songs
- 4:15-WEAF-Bea and Sade-Sketch
- 4:30-WEAF-Allie Perkins-Sketch
- 4:45-WEAF-Phillips Lord Calls
- 5:00-WEAF-Top Hatters Orch.
- 5:15-WEAF-Derby Week-Sketch
- 5:30-WEAF-Logan Orch.
- 5:45-WOR-Derby Week-Sketch
- 6:00-WEAF-Firing Time-Sketch

WOMEN OF 1936

Ann Rivington

NEXT time you go around to those magnificent department stores that are supposed to make New York a haven for women—

Next time you look at blouses for \$5, hats for \$5, shoes for \$8, suits for \$25, dresses for \$10, coats for \$22, gloves for \$2—all the fine, well-made, durable things you'd like to buy for spring and can't afford—

Take a look at the sales girl across the counter, call her Sister, shake her hand, and tell her you're with her for the UNION, so that some of the profits on those expensive things go into the wages—her wages—your wages. So that together you can fight for lower prices that will put those beautiful things within your reach. Because they haven't been made for her any more than they're made for the average working woman.

TAKE a look at the girl behind the counter. She works 45 hours a week. She earns an average of \$15 a week. What does a \$150 fur coat look like to her? It might as well be on a seal's back in Alaska.

Yet when she comes to apply for the job she's got to be well dressed, smart-looking. The personnel manager looks her over. He sends her down to the department manager to look her over. She walks around, she's got to have good posture. No hopeless sagging look around the shoulders, even if she didn't have breakfast that morning. Maybe he takes her on as an "extra."

If she's an extra, now she's on and now she's off. You can, it's true, have a life-time job as an extra. You can be an extra for years without ever being taken on as a regular.

ALL kinds of strange things happen in the life of a salesgirl. If she works at Macy's, she's got to look out for that creature called a spy. Macy's has a very good spy system.

Or if she was at May's, she'd very likely have been told to "go to the movies" on a slow day, and find only \$4 in her pay envelope at the end of the week. If she worked a full week, something like 60 hours, she'd have received a little more than the average \$7. Now those May's girls are on strike. They've been out for 32 weeks. Plucky, young American girls, not afraid of a good, militant fight, not afraid of arrest. Or if she's at Ohrbach's, she'll have slightly better conditions, a \$15 minimum wage, vacations with pay, rest periods and the 40-hour week. That is, if she's not out on the picket line, fired for union membership—fired because Mr. Ohrbach wants to bring back the good old days before the Ohrbach workers won their magnificent fight last year.

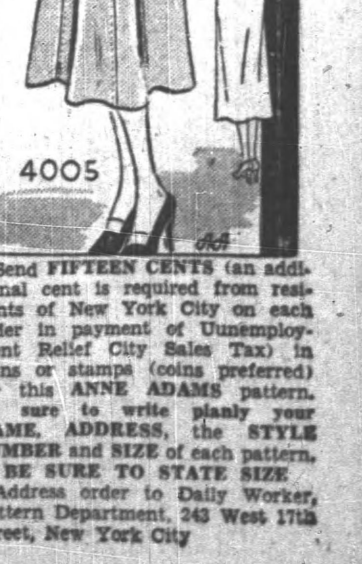
IF YOU'RE a worker-consumer, if you've got a big part to play in the Ohrbach clerks' fight to hold their gains and to reinstate the thirty locked-out clerks.

The Department Store Clerks' Union asks: Boycott. Protest. Write letters, telegrams. Get your club, society, fraternal organization behind you. Bring them down to the Saturday mass picket lines. Write Mr. Ohrbach a letter saying you and your friends won't buy until he settles his strike.

GET TOGETHER, WORKER-CONSUMERS!

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 4005 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 4 yards 39 inch fabric and 3/4 yard 36 inch lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (an additional cent is required from residents of New York City) on each order in payment of Unemployment Relief City Sales Tax in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this ANNE ADAMS pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, the STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE. Address order to Daily Worker, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City

A Letter from Ike O'Lapse

DEAR ED:
Just come from Sam Litt, who landed a seat in the Jersey Assembly without running for office. Just walked, with more unemployed. Ike, he says, we fellows can sit in the legislature as good as any of the politicians, and even better—day and night, which is 24 hours longer than most of them—and do ten million times more work (that's the total dollars we voted for relief), and now they want us to get out and let them do nothing Democrats and Do-everybody Republicans get back again.

Where the heck were they when we called. Remember, Ike, last week I stopped you with a wild look and asked did you see my assemblyman around? And I gave you his Who's-who: his name's Smythe, he loves his mother, the American home, babies, the constitution (his own), dogs, recovery, the workmen, the flag, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Eddie Cantor, he weighs 150 or 250 pounds, I don't know which as I never saw him either, same as you never saw yours—except his circulars around election time.

So when relief money in Jersey thins out to a nice round hole, I don't keep the host waiting and step around in my Easter suit, bright and shiny. "He's having his dinner," says the maid. "I feel that way myself, lady, so maybe me and him could get together."

"Catch him after dinner, when he's in the mood."

I'M BACK twenty minutes later to catch his mood, and the bird is gone, car, mood and all. Just left for the club. So do I, as fast as I can trot. "Mr. Smythe around?" I ask the nearest face. He says to see Freddie over there, he'll fix me. I finally get the ear of The Fixer and he says "Smythe? You mean Jimmie? Sure, he's in with the Chief. You a contractor?"

"I'm on relief, but not any more."

"This ain't a relief bureau. Who sent you?"

"My wife and kid—Mrs. Litt is the name, and what's left of her."

"Never heard of her. Is she paid up? Huh? Hell, why don't she write a letter? Next!"

It's time up and this way out. I back to the exit, which is no future at all, so I'm in again, snooping around to get the pass-word, which is a lodge secret, and you got to do lip-reading to catch it. After a strain I make it out and try the magic on The Fixer.

"It just came to me. It's a Mr. McCall who sent me."

"Zatso? Got a letter?"

End of Round Two, and I can't quit, as the ice-box at home is still empty. So I just hold on to my stomach and wait for my Dr. Smythe to come out. It's near eleven when his private door opens.

"JIMMY!" sings one of his pals, and that's how I know it's my man. The Assembly swishes past me in a tearing hurry and I go after him on the run.

"My Smythe!" I cough out. "I'm sorry I kept you waiting. I was..."

"Who are you?"

"The fellow you wrote to before election to please do not hesitate to call on you whenever necessary, and here I am without relief when it's very necessary, so I'll thank you and so will 270,000 of those in need, if you'll vote us some money."

"You bet, sure thing, next session."

"Next session? That'll be post-mortem."

"My good man, the legislature's in recess."

"But your salary ain't, your Honor. We can't live on recess."

"You bet, sure thing, I'm in touch with the situation."

"How's it the legislature stops legislating just when we need it most?"

"Righto. I'm in conference on that right now. I'm in favor of relief, and the preservation of the home, the indestructible, inalienable, inviolable (and some more bull). That's my platform and I stand on my record. My cards are on the table."

And he busts into the private office, like the vanishing American and slams the door in my face. But not before I get a peep of the "conference" with his cards on the table.

"MAE," I tell the missus, "I'm so sore, I'll write him a letter full of dynamite."

"What's the good," says she, "he'll only answer it."

"I'll tell him a legislator that don't legislate is unemployed and belongs on relief—if he can get it."

"Sam," says my rib, "now you're on the right train, but you're slow in getting on. Better hurry. The Workers Alliance is starting out on the Hitch-Hike Special, straight for the legislature, where there's nobody home."

And that's how I got to the legislature without running for office.

"HEY!" says the keeper, when we all trooped in.

"Who sent you?"

"Our appetites."

"This ain't a restaurant."

"It's where the Big Belles get their meal-tickets, ain't it? Now it's our turn."

The watch-dog runs yapping to his boss.

"Hey, Chief, it's an invasion. Foreigners from our own state busted into the Assembly without spots on. What'll I do with them?"

"What did you do the last time?"

"Never happened the last time. They just wrote letters and petitions that fitted just right into the waste basket. Got fifty disposals blanks?"

"Wait till I ask the District Attorney. . . Hey, D. A., what do we do with unemployed?"

"Don't bother with them."

"That's just why they're kicking."

"Humor them."

"They got no sense of humor when they're starved. Call the militia?"

"No street! You drive them out and they'll come around here. Wait till I ask the governor."

The governor says what you bothering him for, he ain't the superintendent of the building. "Did you try to move them?" he asks the Keeper.

"Sure, and they gave me a chorus—'We Shall Not Be Moved.'"

"Listen," says the Excellency—"If they don't clear out, get me? If they stick around any longer, see, let them, that's all."

So here we are, a full week now, the People's Legislature, in session day and night, voting money for relief, for sickness and old age insurance, for better housing and child welfare, but the runaway assemblymen and senators are crying for seats, so they can snore easy and sleep hard, and maybe between blinks they'll throw us a crumb a month from now. If we didn't die by then.

And the worst of it, we're gonna put these slots back again in the legislature—and let them skin us alive again. Don't it strike you a Labor Party is the only party for the people?

LITTLE LEFTY

LAST HALF 9TH INNING—
2 OUT AND PEANUTS ON
1ST BASE—WHAT TO DO?
C'MON, THINK OF
SOMEFIN—FAST!!



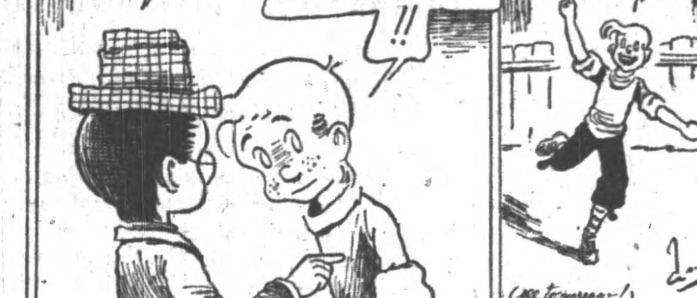
Hold Everything!

TAKE IT EASY,
TH' PROFESSOR'S
THINKING!



by del

—THERE/HOW DO YOU LIKE THAT IDEA?
SOUNDS AS FRUIT-CAKE!—BUT WE'RE DESPERATE
KAYO! WE'VE GOT A SPECIAL PINCH HITTER!



May Day in Japan

By HARU MATSUI

MAY First is again approaching. Despite the official prohibition, preparations for the May Day demonstration are rapidly being completed throughout Japan. Since the military coup of Feb. 26th political gatherings, mass rallies and demonstrations have been strictly prohibited in Tokyo under the martial law which will not be removed before May first. An intensified white terror is anticipated on this May Day.

Japanese workers have been celebrating May Day since 1920. The first celebration was held only in Tokyo, with 15,000 workers participating. The following year it was held in the three important cities of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. Since then it has spread throughout Japan, not only in industrial cities but in remote countryside. Last year even greater numbers joined the May Day demonstrations, although repression was sharper since the Manchurian invasion.



MAY DAY IN TOKYO, 1935

In spite of the police ban on May Day parade, the various trade unions in the Kansai industrial district have formed a labor committee for a united May Day demonstration with the slogans: "All trade unions, unite!" "Down with fascism!"

Notwithstanding the declaration of the leaders of the Shakai-Tai shuto, Social-Democratic Party, to submit to police orders, the rank and file workers are determined to carry through the sixteen-year old tradition of May First in Japan.

Here is a letter which I received from Japan right after the last May Day:

"THE early morning on May Day found the main streets of Tokyo thronged with people. It was a windy day. On the dusty, unpaved streets, papers, leaflets and letters were fanned by a violent wind. The crowd gathered from all directions, forming small groups, and rushed to the appointed Shiba Square. The streets were lined with police on foot and mounted on horseback. Spies in civilian clothes, mingled with the people, were alert. Near Shiba Square the crowd grew and police cars and police wagons rushed back and forth.

"When I arrived, the square was already filled with dense crowds of people, and new arrivals were welcomed with cheers and songs. The square bristled with long, waving red banners. A huge red streamer proclaimed, 'United May Day!' New arrivals were stopped at the outside of the square which was enclosed by a fence. The narrow entrance was guarded by strong police forces. Every one of us was thoroughly searched by the numerous police. They thrust their hands into our pockets, trying to find literature or leaflets which were strictly forbidden.

"A sudden burst of clapping greeted a speaker on the platform. At that moment, thousands of leaflets were thrown into the air and fell like snowflakes. The police became enraged and dashed into the packed crowd. There was a sudden clash of police and workers. More leaflets were scattered. Slogans were shouted: 'Unite, all labor, against fascism!' 'For the establishment of an eight-hour day!' The whole thing was done in such a quick and organized manner that the police could not crush the workers' forces. The fighting spirit was strengthened. A May Day song thundered against the dusky sky. The procession started to march. Thousands of faces pressed forward with determination and solidarity. I gripped our union banner and thrust it above the crowd.

"NEVER before had the Tokyo tramway workers mobilized on such scale!

ART

A.A.S. Exhibition

THE first annual spring exhibition of work by students of the American Artists' School opened Wednesday, April 22, to remain through the end of May. More than 100 students have contributed paintings, drawings and sculpture. In accordance with the policy of the school, it is left to the discretion of the students to select their representative work. The exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays and from 1 to 5 p.m. Sundays.

All of the instructors donate their services without compensation because of their interest in the school's progressive character. The faculty includes: Harry Gottlieb, Chuao Tamotou, Philip Reisman, Anton Refregier, H. Glintenkamp, Eugene Fitzch, Aaron Goodelman, Conetta Scaravaglione, Hilarie Hiller, Louis Schanker, Louis Ross, Raphael Soyer, Walter Quirt and Sol Wilson.

"A voice whispered in my ear, 'What a success! Do you know that all the street cars are stopped as if on strike. Our union men came out to the demonstration demanding increased wages.'

"I saw behind me, not only men, but girl conductors in uniforms, singing lustily. They left their shops despite the attempt of the officials to keep them from the parade.

"Columns of workers wound round the square. A volley of cheers burst forth when we met a few thousand Korean workers marching beyond the line. Both sides shouted together: 'Unite, the world's working class!' I waved the red banner with full force to send them our joyous greeting. Then the police rushed toward me and forbade me to wave the banner.

"The procession poured out into the street. The march continued for hours, filling the streets and blocking traffic. The police clashed with the workers, arresting many; yet thousands strong, we marched on.

"A REVOLUTIONARY song rolled and reverberated through the streets:

The revolution is near! The revolution is near!
Arise, ragged children of the slums!
Awake, ye poor of the streets!
Behold those who tramped your paradise of freedom!
Behold those who destroyed the open road of justice!
Our brothers of Russia cried: If we have no freedom, we choose the grave.
The glorious flowers of spring bloom only for the rich.
The luminous moon of autumn shines only for the glittering mansion and vermillion tower.
Our children have been murdered in imperialist wars.
And our aged parents have starved to death.
And we are freezing, we are starving.
But we still have the power to organize.
Arise, comrades! The revolution is near for us.
When we arm ourselves, the flag

will be stained with red.
And we will wave it higher and higher
To cry against the oppression of the bourgeoisie.
The revolution is near! The revolution is near!

"A GIRL was arrested before my eyes. Pushed into the police wagon, she kept singing with a clear, beautiful voice. As she was driven away the red banners of the marchers were vigorously waved for her. The police again rushed in and the workers surged against them. They attempted to seize the banner which I was carrying. After a fierce struggle, I too found myself in a patrol wagon, pressed against several others.

The cell into which we were thrown was damp and dark. We found ourselves in the famous Hibiya detention cell where many arrested comrades had been kept. On the dark wall was inscribed in small letters: 'Long live the Communist Party of Japan!' It had been carved out with fingernails. My memory of this May Day will never be forgotten."

THEATRE

Chicago Negro Theatre

CHICAGO—Langston Hughes's new play, "Soul Goin' Home," presented by the Lincoln Centre Players, won the first round of preliminary competition of a Drama Contest in which fifteen Negro theatre groups on the South Side are participating. This contest is sponsored by the Educational Committee of the South Parkway Y.W.C.A., for the purpose of stimulating interest in the development of a Negro People's Theatre in Chicago.

The first evening of preliminary competition was Monday, April 20, at which three groups presented plays covering a wide variety of subject matter. The Paul Robeson Players, directed by Mrs. Pearl Green Fachaco, gave "Overtones," a one-act play by Aloyce Gerstenberg; the All-Star Dramatic Group presented a scene from the full-length play "Mockery," and the Lincoln Centre Players, directed by Theodore Ward, carried off the honors with "Soul Goin' Home."

Outstanding points of the evening's program were the excellent direction revealed in "Overtones"; the brilliant, if somewhat uncontrolled, talent of the leading lady in "Mockery," and the well-balanced production work in the winning play. An interesting cross-section of social content was displayed in the choice of plays. "Overtones" is a standard little theatre classic, dealing superficially but competently with a psychological problem. "Mockery" is a tragic-romantic love story in the Romeo and Juliet tradition. "Soul Goin' Home" is a faintly satiric comment on religious superstition and an indirect condemnation of our present economic system. Judging was on the following basis: Acting, 25 per cent; Direction, 25 per cent; Costumes, 15 per cent; Casting, 15 per cent; Make-up, 10 per cent, and Choice of Play, 10 per cent. The committee of three judges, included Richard Wright, Negro poet, who represented the Fine Arts Committee of the National Negro Congress, Chicago Council.

DRELMINARY competitions, with three groups performing each night, will take place every Monday for the next month at M. O. G. Hall, 56th and Indiana, with admission only ten cents. On April 27th, the Silverettes, who are part of the Negro Drama League, will present "Crickets Sing at Sunset"; the Lincoln Centre Players No. 2 will give an original play by Theodore Ward, "Sick an' Tired," and the Y.W.C.A. Industrial Girls will participate with "Union Label."

On May 4th, the Curry Players will give "Ball and Chain," the Richard B. Harrison Players will present "The Valiant," and the Negro Drama League will offer "Honey Suckle Love." On May 11, last of the preliminaries, there will be four groups participating. The Chicago Repertory Gr-up will present Paul Green's new play, "Hymn to the Rising Sun," recently published in New Theatre magazine. The LaBaron Players will give "Women Men Hate"; the Priscillian Players of the Metropolitan Church, will present "The Challenge of the Cross," and the Y Players will enter "Uncle George Pops In." Each night a winner will be chosen, and the four winners in the preliminary series will compete in the finals at New Wendall Phillips High School on May 15.

This first contest of Negro Theatre ever to be held in Chicago is significant as a reflection of the strong and varied dramatic forces on the South Side, and a welcome awakening to the need for united action in building a Negro People's Theatre in Chicago.

The Moment of Peril

By JAN PETERSEN

(An episode from "My Street," a first novel on illegal anti-fascist work in Germany, to appear soon. The novel was written on the spot, in Germany.)

STRUBBEL is sitting in my room. "Did Rothacker tell you?"

"Yes."

(Strubbel was forced to escape from his shack settlement two weeks ago. Yesterday Rothacker made an attempt to re-establish connections with a comrade there. The attempt failed.)

A long pause. Strubbel plunges his head in his hands. His black, matted hair falls down over them, hangs over his forehead. Doesn't he ever comb it? . . . I wait. I can see that he wants to say something, and is fighting with himself.

"It's gettin' dark. I'm going to the settlement. We've got to have contact." Strubbel drops out the words with difficulty. "Edith and the boy need clothes, too. The typewriter and the hectograph are still there. . . Are you coming?"

The Storm Troopers have a "raiding squad" posted around the shack settlement. Two weeks ago he only escaped their bullets. And now he wants—why, it's madness!

"Give us the name of some other comrade. We'll try and get in touch with him. You can have clothes tomorrow, first thing. As for the typewriter and the machine, we'll fetch them later. We'll do it, Strubbel, not you!"

ONCE again I try to dissuade him. He was running counter to the most elementary rules of illegal work. I threaten him with a Party resolution on his lack of discipline. Strubbel rises.

"I'm off!" Strubbel cuts me short. Damn his obstinacy! I'm of two minds now. Can I let him go alone? What I've told him applies to me, too. I'm a Party functionary, mustn't let myself be dragged off on reckless enterprises. But then he'll think I'm a coward. . . I take down my hat from the peg.

. . . We are trudging along a field path across swampy land. Our feet stick fast at every step. A distance of ten yards separates us. Every now and then Strubbel halts, and listens. We are nearing the woods. I have my work cut out to keep him in view, among the trees and undergrowth. Suddenly Strubbel drops to the ground. I throw myself down behind a clump of black berry bushes. Two Storm Troopers are cycling past along the edge of the forest. Carabines are slung their backs.

. . . and then she suddenly tells me. . .

They are already pest us, only a coarse laugh reaches our ears.

Then we plunge into narrow passage-ways. Rusty, rickety fences. Squat, tumbledown shacks standing behind them. Strubbel glances round, takes a couple of big strides. A door-hinge squeaks. . .

"Still hanging around Schwenke's place. Twenty strong. The dirty bastard led them round from one shack to the next. They took Eber off with them, too. He was back two days later. Beaten black and blue. They let him out as a decoy, the comrades say."

"Anything else?"

"Didn't find anything. They asked about you everywhere."

The tramp of steps outside. The little window is half open. We listen. Nothing can be made out, except we can see it is three people. They pass by. The cripple fumbles for something in a corner, then comes back to the table.

"Managed to collect this for you here."

A twenty-mark note lies before Strubbel. He picks it up falteringly, is about to say something when—a glaring searchlight suddenly floods the room. . . and vanishes. A motorcycle clatters past outside.

"Nobody here has one!" says the cripple.

Storm Troopers, then!

"Can you keep contact with us for the time being?"

"Yes."

I name a place, tell him what time to come.

"All right, come along now!"

WE GROPE our way round the shack, find ourselves standing in the stable. Chickens are perched on long poles; they rattle their plumage. A goat starts up in terror at the glare of the pocket torch. She stares at us, bleats softly, her tight under shaking. The cripple opens a battered chest. It is half filled with yellow chicken food. He rummages in it, and pulls out two big packages. The typewriter and the hectograph machine! We cram them into our knapsacks, with the clothes on top.

"Round the back way now!" hisses the cripple, when we're outside again. Our way lies through raspberry bushes, past the outhouses, till we reach the fence. Before us—a broad dark ribbon—lies the forest. The cripple lifts the wire trellis to let us through.

"Cut it out specially. So long!" he whispers.

I shake his hand hard. Our comrade. The crippled "idiot" who was never "interested in politics."

(Translated from the German by H. G. SCOTT)

Questions and Answers

Many more questions are received by this department than can be answered in the column. Many have recently been answered here or in articles in the Daily Worker. Questions are asked to ensure self-addressed, stamped envelopes for a direct reply. Address all questions to Questions and Answers, care of Daily Worker.

Question: What is the attitude of Communists toward the emigration of Jews to Palestine?—Y. K.

Answer: The increased immigration into Palestine during 1935 has justified the increased interest of Jewish groups who look upon immigration as a solution to the Jewish problem, or as a solution, at least, to the Jews of Germany. While it should be emphatically denied that emigration is in any way a solution of the Jewish problem in the capitalist countries one must have a positive attitude towards those groups who can and will emigrate. They must be aided.

The Communists are not against the emigration of groups of Jews, from Germany or Poland, into Palestine or any other country. The Jewish Communists have declared on many occasions that they are for free immigration into Palestine on the basis of free labor, without discrimination of race or nationality, without infringing on the interests of the poor peasants. On this basis and on no other!

At present there is no free immigration into Palestine. Nobody can go to Palestine if he is not a capitalist, or if he is not a trusted Zionist deservng a certificate and able to pass the literacy test in Hebrew. At present there is selective immigration into Palestine, immigration under the slogans of "conquering" the soil and labor, an immigration and settlement under the spur of racialism and force.

The Communists are against such "immigration" because it runs counter to all principles of true Communism and to the solidarity of the toilers of all nations and races. The Communists are against it because it is bound to create an unhealthy Yishub and is inimical to the interests of the Jewish masses in the countries of the so-called Diaspora (which means almost all Jews). By creating a settlement with the aid of force and discriminations, by creating a new Ghetto, Zionist leadership gives aid and comfort to those who discriminate against Jews in the United States, Poland, Germany, etc.

The Jewish question is discussed at length in two recent pamphlets by Paul Novick: Palestine (five cents) and Zionism Today (ten cents), for sale at bookshops or direct from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York City.

Current Films

By DAVID PLATT

WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT—The premiere of this much heralded film takes place this Thursday evening at the Cameo Theatre. Alexander Talov, Director of the famous Moscow Kamerny Theatre, writes that "this tremendous, serious and remarkable work is a rich endowment for our cinema art." Other theatre and film critics have expressed similar opinions of the film. Amkino reports that the scenario of the film was "written from actual happenings, from letters from real Red Army men and Red Sailors, from participants of the battles of 1919, from diaries and notes, from old people's war songs," and that the film was photographed at the actual locales with the cooperation of the Commanders of the fleets of the Baltic and Black Seas. "We Are From Kronstadt" was three years in the making and was directed by E. Dalgan, an active participant in the Civil War of 1919. The story is by the famous Soviet playwright V. Vishnevsky. For their brilliant work in producing the film, Dalgan and Vishnevsky were awarded a three-months' trip to Europe by the Soviet film industry.

PEASANTS and Rene Clair's "Last Millionaire" are on view at the Cameo today and tomorrow only. Peasants won the Order of Lenin for its brilliant director, F. Ermier. Last Millionaire won an honorable mention at the Soviet Film Congress a year or so ago. Together they comprise the best double bill in town.

CRIME ET CHATIMENT—The finest French film since "Poil de Carotte" is playing at the Acme together with "Diary of a Revolutionist," all week.

MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN—Bob Meredit on page 6 of the April 26 Sunday Worker refers to Frank Capra's new picture as "piffle." I don't know what interpretation Meredit has for the word "piffle" but if it's what I think it is, then I say "piffle" has more value than "piffle" from Hollywood like "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town," at least until Capra is "free to direct a truly picture by any means, but I agree with Peter Ellis in New Masses that it is the most important film to come to town since "Informers" and "Modern Times" and I urge you not to miss it when it comes to town—downtown or uptown.

GREAT ZIEGFELD—Three more or less joyous hours of a real super-super extravaganza musical glorifying the master showman, Ziegfeld and his follies. This million-dollar MGM picture features Laine Rainer, Myrna Loy, Fannie Brice, William Powell, Ray Bolger, Frank Morgan, an astrophishing double of the late Will Rogers and other notables of the stage and screen. Barnum who never got such a break in the movies is probably restless in his grave—with envy.

THESE THREE—A surprisingly good adaptation of Lillian Hellman's Broadway success "The Children's Hour." There is no one in the film as good as Florence McGee, enfant terrible of the play, but young Maria Mae Jones of the film has a talent that bears watching.

THINGS TO COME—The first part of the film is a quite remarkable picture of war at its ghastliest. The second part is one of the worst let-downs ever witnessed on the screen. The only conclusion to be drawn is that H. G. Wells and everybody else who had anything to do with the film don't know much about how to proceed to protect the world from the destructive forces of war and fascism. But the sets are gorgeous. Go and see it anyway.

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Eyes of American Labor Movement on Steel, Auto Conventions

TRADITIONS OF HOMESTEAD DEMAND A DRIVE NOW TO END CONDITIONS OF SLAVERY IN THE GIANT STEEL MILLS OF AMERICA

In the shadow of the steel mills, at Cannonsburg, Pa., the delegates of the union steel workers meet tomorrow in what will prove to be a historic convention.

The question now squarely before the convention is: **Shall there be a great drive for unionization in steel in 1936?**

In other words, to put it frankly and bluntly: Shall the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers assert that leadership which it should take among the steel workers of the country?

Not many miles from the scene of the convention lies Homestead, Pa. There the members of the Amalgamated Association heroically battled the Pinkertons in one of the great early contests with the rising steel trust. The convention delegates certainly understand that they owe a debt of allegiance to the heroes of Homestead. A motion in the convention that the union steel workers must make a pledge anew that these heroes have not fought in vain, would be adopted without doubt.

There is one definite way to make this pledge a living thing: By deciding upon a drive, here and now, to defeat the slave system in the giant steel industry.

The delegates to the A. A. convention can see there is no excuse for further hesitation or delay. The hearings before the La Follette sub-committee have disclosed in part to the American people the vermin-ridden spy system that prevails in steel. That is a challenge to the manhood of the steel workers of the country. The Amalgamated Association must answer: Shall we sit idly by while stool-pigeoning and oppression rule in steel, or shall we strike out militantly and effectively against the menace?

Money and men are now available. The offer of the Committee for Industrial Organization affords an opportunity for a real nationwide campaign. Industrial unionism, the chief condition of the offer, is a proposi-

tion to which the A. A. is already dedicated. The need for aggressive leadership, another condition, should certainly be recognized for such a mammoth campaign.

For the future welfare of the American trade union movement and for the advancement of the steel workers, the C. I. O. offer must be accepted—and carried into action.

The C. I. O. has shown weaknesses, particularly in the link-up with the Roosevelt administration. This has betrayed them into a blunder, which was almost fatal, in the great Goodyear rubber strike at Akron. It is revealed again in the statement of President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers in expressing criticism of the activities of the Communists in steel.

We Communists plead "guilty" to an insistence that steel must be organized—AT ONCE. We plead "guilty" to wanting a united and powerful trade union movement.

The C. I. O. can avoid the weaknesses it has shown by the incorporation of progressive forces within the organizing committee directing the steel drive. The A. A. convention can also assure the success of the steel drive by moving for UNITED ACTION of all progressive elements in steel.

Closely connected with the steel convention is that of the United Auto Workers, opening this morning at South Bend, Ind. At this convention, the mistakes crammed down the throats of the auto workers by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor must be repaired. AN ORGANIZATION DRIVE ON AN INDUSTRIAL BASIS IS IMPERATIVE IN THE AUTO FIELD.

The eyes of the entire labor movement are on these two conventions. Out of them should come the ringing message: **LABOR WILL MARCH FORWARD AT ONCE TO THE UNIONIZATION OF THE BASIC INDUSTRIES.**

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MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1936

Profits—His Creed

IN A Jefferson Day speech ominous with its flagrant demagoguery, which promises everything to everybody, President Roosevelt declared what he called his "economic and social . . . political philosophy." He summed up his creed, or what for the purposes of the campaign will pass as his creed.

"We sought simultaneously to raise the farmers' cash income and to add to the workingman's pay envelope," said the President, and challenged comparison of the financial pages of 1932 and 1936 to prove it.

As a matter of fact, a real comparison will show this: The farmer has higher prices but far less to sell.

Between May and December, 1935, factory production increased 23.8 per cent; payrolls rose only 11.8 per cent, and employment rose only 5.5 per cent. The index of production per man hour was 239 last year, as compared with 194 in 1931 (year 1899 taken at 100).

Even Roosevelt's ardent supporter, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, puts unemployment at 15,000,000, and at the depth of the crisis no one ever claimed, by the highest estimate, it was over 4,000,000 more.

Those financial pages will show production up, payrolls and employment lagging far behind, and actual wages slashed.

Especially, and Roosevelt takes care not to remind of this, the dollar isn't what it used to be, it will buy only a little more than half of what it once bought.

The financial pages will show something more: enormous profits. Roosevelt, because the poor people have most votes, doesn't say anything about profits. He hints they will go on by an argument for continued high prices and low taxes.

But it's the rich that provide the campaign expenses, and what Roosevelt left out, for political reasons, Lehman, speaking at the same dinner, but not so officially, put in, for political reasons. He sang a song of "thousand-fold profits," of the cutting off of "profits of securities "up 134 per cent"; "Profits of 2,010 companies . . . showed an increase of 42 per cent over those of 1934, which in turn had been far better than 1933 and 1932."

That is what Roosevelt calls his philosophy, that will be the banner of the 1936 election. It will be smeared with phrases like that in the Jefferson Day speech about "building national income and distributing it more widely." There are already quaint economic theories about the crisis being the result of low prices. There are half admissions that "increasing employe efficiency," which the President says, "We are not against," still results in greater unemployment. But beneath all of it, are the facts: wage cuts, less relief, speed-up, unemployment—all to make those thousand-fold profits.

Against such a program we must fight. Green, Dubinsky and even Lewis call farmers and workers to support Roosevelt. But this demagoguery, which will increase as the campaign advances, should not blind farmers and workers to the need for a party of their own, a real Farmer-Labor Party, fighting for their own program, a program the opposite of that which Roosevelt really carries through.

Who Pays for Relief?

COWARDLY New Jersey legislators, their eyes glued to the calendar page of May 19—election day—will retreat again tonight into a smoke screen of fake legislation to evade a real solution of the state's relief problems.

The Hague-Hoffman anti-labor alliance will again train its barrage of legislative mouthpieces against any form of income tax, the only tax which puts the burden of relief where it belongs—on the boss class, the powerful corporations and New Jersey industrialists.

Jobless New Jersey today demands to be fed and the right to work at living wages. The \$3,000,000 monthly needed for a minimum relief program could easily be raised by a tax on the state's plutocratic families whose profit-suction apparatus extends throughout the country.

Disillusionment of the people in both Republican and Democratic factions of the Plutocratic Party has already laid the groundwork for a real people's party, a Farmer-Labor party, which will lead the fight of the working, the wealth-producing classes. In the meantime, the Workers Alliance and its affiliated groups, labor organizations, civic and social councils, must unite forces to insist on a thorough program of relief legislation—a tax on incomes, on profits, on corporate surplus, on the whole monopolized structure of wealth—tangible and intangible—accumulated at the expense of New Jersey's workers.

Such a program is before the nation—the Frazier-Lundeen Workers Social Insurance bill pending in Congress. While fighting for immediate relief in New Jersey to stave off starvation, strong pressure must be brought in Washington on behalf of the Frazier-Lundeen bill.

The Christ of San Simeon

TEXT on editorial page of Saturday's N. Y. American (Hearst):

"Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."—Matthew V, 44.

All Baltimore

BALTIMORE is the only East coast port the Nazi cruiser Emden is scheduled to touch. Baltimore is 26 miles from Annapolis, where future officers are trained for the U. S. Navy. The fascist Naval officers were entertained at the Naval Academy. Part of the "training" perhaps.

The Emden voyage is pro-Nazi propaganda. Indignant Americans rotten-egged her predecessor, the Karlsruhe, in a dozen parts. Three hundred Baltimore police saved the Emden a similar fate.

Most people of Baltimore opposed having the Nazi propaganda ship in the port. Matthew Woll protested officially for the American Federation of Labor. The Speaker and five other members of the State Legislature wired protests to Secretary of State Hull, after Mayor Jackson had put all responsibility for her visit on the National government. Unemployed, labor, religious, civic leaders headed the protest committee. The Baltimore Sun says the committee represents "all sections of Baltimore citizenry."

Roosevelt and Hull introduced the Nazi propagandists to future American Naval officers. Why? Piled on top of the Nazi Olympic begging letters, the Emden episode looks like more than international courtesy.

2 Plus 2 Equals 5

"PRESIDENT Roosevelt's Baltimore speech was notable for several reasons. Among these perhaps the most important was the indication, given so far as we know for the first time, that the President is beginning to recognize that unemployment is a permanent problem."—New Republic, April 29.

"Some people tell you that even with a completely restored prosperity there will be a vast permanent army of unemployed. I do not accept that."—President Roosevelt, Baltimore speech, April 13.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Comrade X Tells How He Fought His Way Into the Communist Party

HE ATTRACTED my attention the first time I met him at the unit meeting. In simple and clear language he explained how rationalization affected the workers in his industry. (He is employed at one of the most basic and strategic industries in New York City.)

His appearance, his self-confidence, and clarity evoked confidence and respect. He is about six feet tall, and a typical American type.

I was interested to learn how he happened to join the Party. Was it through concentration or through efforts of some individuals? But let Comrade "X" tell the story:

"In September, 1935, I clipped out the application blank in the Daily Worker and sent it to District headquarters. A week later I received a reply in which I was informed that someone would visit me shortly. I waited seven weeks and no one came. Towards the end of November, I met a man in the cafeteria where I eat, and with whom I often had conversations on social problems. He was reading the New York Times. I asked him, 'Why don't you read a real paper?' He asked me which one. I said, 'The Daily Worker.' He looked at me in amazement and said rather apologetically that he 'wanted to know both sides of the story.' After talking a while, he told me he was a Party member, and I was very glad to meet a Communist. I told him that I had applied for membership, but had had no response. Next morning he brought an application card. I filled it out and kept the receipt which states, 'If you do not hear within two weeks, report to 35 East Twelfth Street.' Four weeks passed and I heard nothing, so I went to this address and waited there for nearly two hours until I saw somebody. I spoke to Comrade Amter, the district organizer, who was much upset about the delay. I was sent to Section headquarters on Tremont Avenue. There they looked at a map and told me that I did not belong there but sent me to Prospect Avenue. This was in the middle of January and I was then considered a Lenin recruit, so I was taken care of without further delay."

NOW after six weeks in the Party, this comrade has recruited a worker from his plant who is in a key position. He is leading the work of building up a trade union group. He is determined to build up a Party nucleus which should serve as a spark-plug for the trade union organization in the plant.

"How did you happen to think about the Communist Party and how did you join?" I asked him.

"Well," he said, "I was hostile to the Party only about two years ago. I thought that the Communists were only a bunch of Russians or Jews. I had an idea that the few foreigners in the place where I was working should be replaced by Americans. In short, I had all the prejudices of the American worker which came from reading Hearst editorials attacking the Reds. But the plight of my friends, wage cuts and long hours of work, began to affect me. I began to doubt Hearst's editorials. I bought a Daily Worker. I found it not interesting, but not so dangerous and 'bomb-throwing' as I expected. Some stuff made good sense. So I kept on reading it and found some interesting articles. I discarded Hearst and decided to join the Communist Party."

The experience of this worker gives us valuable lessons:

- 1.—There are still remnants of bureaucratic methods of work which must be eradicated.
- 2.—It proves the radical trend of thought being born and matured in the minds of even the highly skilled American workers. This should give us more confidence in approaching these people and more confidence in the masses as a whole.
- 3.—It proves the importance of winning these native American workers in the basic industries who will serve as a rallying force in winning the decisive section of the American working class.

L. LEWIS, New York.

OUT OF THE SAME HAT!



By Phil Bard

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Cables to Ernst Thaelmann Swastika Over the D.A.R. Pan-American Conference

THE Western Union Company has created somewhat of a mystery about the fate of the cables sent to Ernst Thaelmann in Moabit prison from all over the world on his 50th birthday.

Aware that the Nazis would not want Thaelmann to read about the devotion and solidarity of millions of workers and other anti-fascists throughout the world, the German Workers Club of New York sent with their cable message request for an answer prepaid.

No answer was ever received from Thaelmann. After repeated inquiries to the Western Union Company, the German Workers Club however, received this reply:

"Your cable of the 15 to Ernst Thaelmann Moabit Gefangnis (prison) Berlin (Germany) was delivered at 9 a. m. April 16 to Mr. Thaelmann."

The fact of the matter is that previously the Daily Worker had received a cable from Zurich, Switzerland, stating that the Nazi authorities admitted that thousands of cables, wires, letters, cards, greetings Ernst Thaelmann on his birthday were not delivered.

DID Hitler make an exception to the German Workers Club in America? We think not. Is it possible that the Western Union Company is aiding Hitler in concealing the fact that Ernst Thaelmann is being held incommunicado and that not one single message sent to him has been delivered? Does the Western Union Company have in its file the signature of Ernst Thaelmann for the cable which, it says, "was delivered at 9 a. m. April 16 to Mr. Thaelmann?"

HONORED guest at the Daughters of the American Revolution recent convention was Mrs. J. H. Shollenberger, Nazi delegate from Germany. During Mrs. Shollenberger's speech a huge swastika flag was waved on the platform of the D.A.R. gathering, "Nazi Emblem Unfurled at D.A.R.," was the caption of the Washington Post over a photograph of the event.

The swastika and Fascism is much closer to the mental makeup of the D. A. R. than the ideals and program of their forefathers who took up arms against the Hitlers and tyrants of their day.

THE State Department is working fast to prepare the ground for the Pan-American Peace Conference this summer. The accent just now is on "liberation" of the American colonies in order to give the gathering a friendly atmosphere as an antidote to the ingrained Latin-American Imperialism. The scheme on the whole, is a bold one. In preparation for the next round of wars to redivide the world, Wall Street is following the policy of staking out for itself entire continents as exclusive markets. While other imperialist powers want to bite huge chunks of China and Latin America, the United States seeks to preserve them entire as full course dinners.

THE Pan-American conference is definitely a move against British imperialism. Whether London at this time will take up the challenge, or allow Roosevelt, at least on the surface, to go through with the idea in return for Far Eastern cooperation, has not been made altogether clear.

However, Britain's attitude is expressed by the fact that Canada was not invited to attend the conference, and that there is definite hostility among the pro-British faction of the Canadian bourgeoisie to the entire scheme.

The key to the "peace" nature of the conference is given in the idea of "neutrality." By this scheme Washington will try to tie the whole Latin American continent to its war strategy. If the U. S. is "neutral," Latin America is to be; if the U. S. "neutrality" is violated, then all Latin America is injured and, to "preserve peace," must assist its Yankee ally. At the same time, markets are to be kept open mainly for the United States; financial deals for Wall Street. And the countries threatened with revolt by the oppressed and impoverished people are to get the assistance of one another, under the guiding spirit of American imperialism.

Letters From Our Readers

Explains May Day Local 10 Action

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

An article appearing in the Daily Worker of Wednesday, April 22, concerning the participation of members of Local 10 in the United Labor May Day Parade and signed by Arnold Ames has caused some confusion. To clear up this confusion, I wish to make clear the following points:

The article was written without consultation with other members of the Group that is trying to get Local 10 to participate in the Parade.

An unfortunate typographical error occurred when the article referred to the Progressive League, the Rank and File League, and the Welfare League as having "formed a joint May Day Committee for the purpose of mobilizing the cutters for the United Labor May Day Parade." Actually, the Progressive Group was not involved; only the Socialist Party members of the group participated.

The Committee was formed for the purpose of getting official endorsement and participation in the parade by the Local. It should be clearly understood that the subhead placed by the Daily Worker, that "Progressive Members Defy Perlmutter," was not written by me.

ARNOLD AMES

Local Liberal Opinion Favors Browder's Appeal for Unity

Huntsburg, Ohio.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I think that more foreign news would make your paper more interesting. Perhaps you lack reporters in the proper locations. Some news about the Chinese Communist armies would be very enlightening; also French, Greek and Mexican political events deserve more attention than they receive in the Daily Worker I have read.

This doesn't mean the Daily Worker isn't the most truthful paper. I think Mr. Browder made a speech whose purpose was to form broad liberal opinion into a com-

mon front. He succeeded, as well as he could in fifteen minutes, in making a good impression upon many people not partial to radicals.

This is only one day after the Milwaukee election, but it is already plain that Mr. Hoan might have lost had it not been for the support of the Communists.

A Man Who Went a Long Way From a Child's Memory

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The pre-strike publicity in the press about the students' anti-war strike prompts me to tell you a story.

Way back about 1917, when I was a youngster in elementary school, I was transferred to P. S. 37, on 145th St. near Willis Ave., because my folks moved to new quarters. I didn't want to be transferred because I would break off connections with my chums. But my parents convinced me that I would be happy. "Why, the principal, Gabriel R. Mason, is a socialist. He's a fine man. He's liberal," they argued. They were class-conscious. I had received a working-class socialist education. I was convinced it was an honor and a pleasure to attend a school that was directed by Mr. Mason.

I was graduated in 1921. As far as my youthful understanding could determine, at that time, his social consciousness hinged greatly on the fact that he had invited a socialist to lecture in the assembly. Besides, he coached the soccer and baseball teams. Don't link he wasn't popular. We kids thought the world of him. Here was a hero!

Now isn't this the same Mason who became involved with the parents of his high school in a

scandal of corruption over the administration of lunch room funds?

At present he has shown himself to be a stool-pigeon by offering to record the names of peace strikers on the permanent records of his students. Could Hearst have thought up better ideas?

Rat and war monger! What a long way he has gone! The alumni of P. S. 37 ought to speak up. Exposure by those who know him will prevent him from doing any more damage.

AN ALUMNUS.

'On the Scrap Heap' at 50, Worker Chooses Suicide

New York, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

A headline in the press, from Summit, N. J., last week, told about one Max Schulz who killed himself by inhaling gas. He left a note explaining the motives of his suicide in which he said: "In 1930 I underwent a serious operation. I used up all our savings and left ourselves with debts. In the same year I lost my position due to the failure of Hoover prosperity to arrive. From 1932 to the spring of 1935, I was out of work, aside from a few months under the C.W.A. I had some support during 1934 from the ERA at \$3.50 a week. He finishes his letter with, "There is no hope I can get a position in the not too far future, and I have no wish to go again on relief. Our economic system, which places a man willing to work on the scrap heap after he passes the age of 50, is no inducement to go on. . . ."

This incident again shows the insecurity of workers under this system, when their usefulness for exploitation is over.

To kill himself was not a way out. Max Schulz should have joined the Unemployment Councils. He could have done his share for a Farmer-Labor Party, for workers' insurance legislation, and last and first, he could have used his remaining days to make of our country a Soviet America as in the U.S.S.R., where no worker is unemployed, and there is social insurance for men of 50.

J. N.

A DECISIVE STRUGGLE

Waging a decisive struggle against any reliance on spontaneity, we take account of the process of development of the revolution, not as passive observers, but as active participants in this process. By proceeding as the party of revolutionary action—fulfilling, at every stage of the movement the tasks that are in the interest of the revolution, the tasks that correspond to the specific conditions of the given stage, and soberly taking into consideration the political level of the wide toiling masses—we accelerate, more than in any other way, the creation of the subjective preconditions necessary for the victory of the proletarian revolution.—(From the closing speech of G. Dimitroff at the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International.)