

FASCISTS DESPERATE AS OIL BAN NEARS

Roosevelt Admits Effects of Coolie Pay as Aid Is Cut

PEAK PASSED IN SPENDING, HE PLEDGES

50,000 at Atlanta Hear Speech That Is Hailed By Reactionaries

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—Tackling once more to the "left," President Roosevelt today presented the American people with a post-Thanksgiving dinner of noble humanitarian phrases, while the administration sharpened the ax that is to cut off the last of federal direct relief on Dec. 1.

Roosevelt's speech before 50,000 persons in the Georgia Tech football stadium was heralded as a reply to his critics from the Right. Made in the home state of Governor Talmadge, who is a bitter opponent of the New Deal and has presidential aspirations of his own, it was viewed as a shrewd piece of political strategy.

Significantly enough, though Roosevelt talked much about starvation and the poor diet of the masses of the people, his only concrete promise was to be unemployed, but to Big Business.

Pledge to Big Business

"As things stand today," he said, "and in the light of a definite and continuing economic improvement, we have passed the peak of appropriations; revenues without the imposition of new taxes are increasing and we can look forward with assurance to a decreasing deficit."

He did not mention the fact that the deficit is to be decreased by slashing relief expenditures in the coming fiscal year to about one-fifth of the appropriations for 1935-36. Chairman Buchanan of the House Appropriations Committee, following his conference with the President at Warm Springs, Ga., revealed Wednesday that instead of the \$4,860,000,000 appropriated for 1935-36, the relief budget is to be reduced to no more than \$1,000,000,000 for 1935-37.

Admits Coolie Wage Levels

In his play for mass support Roosevelt made admissions which are a damning indictment of the wage scales and relief cuts instituted by the New Deal.

"In this connection it is, I think, of interest to point out," he said, "that national surveys prove that the average of our citizenship lives today of what would be called by the medical fraternity a third class diet. If the country lived on a second class diet, we would need to buy many more acres than we use today back into the production of foodstuffs for domestic consumption. If the nation lived on a first class diet, we would have to put more acres than we have ever cultivated into the production of an additional supply of things for Americans to eat."

"Why, speaking in broad terms in following up this particular illustration are we living on a third class diet? For the very simple reason that the masses of the American people have not got

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L. L. A. Chief Accepts Plan To Mediate

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Nov. 29.—Indicating that previous betrayals of strikes by federal "arbitration" boards had made no impression on him, Elmer Bruce, president of the International Longshoremen's Union here, yesterday indicated his complete willingness to accept the mediation board recently appointed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to settle the issue of "hot cargo" from the Gulf Ports. The Gulf shippers refuse to appear before the board if the I.L.A. is also to be there.

But, backed by the I.L.A. organizer A. H. "Pedro Pete" Peterson, Bruce went a step further to issue that capitalist newspapers called "straight challenge to the shipowners" by declaring "there will be no strike if the employers recognize the new federal commission."

The rank-and-file sentiment on the waterfront here is strong against handling scab cargo at the expense of their striking brothers of the Gulf ports.

Four "hot cargo" ships are now tied up here in the harbor, as the result of a spontaneous solidarity move by the rank-and-file longshoremen.

Eugene A. Mills, chairman of the executive committee of the Marine Service Bureau in Los Angeles, a "rank" outfit, branded Miss Perkins' statement as "a frank admission of

Daily Worker Will Issue Sunday Edition; First 28-Page Paper Will Be Out Jan. 12

STATEMENT BY DAILY WORKER EDITORIAL BOARD AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Get ready to celebrate Jan. 12. That day will see the birth of THE SUNDAY WORKER.

Long ago we promised it to you, and now it's almost here—a special Sunday paper, with a magazine section, features of all kinds, a rotogravure section—28 pages in all.

Appropriately, the Sunday Worker will make its bow on the twelfth anniversary of the Daily Worker. It will be a new kind of labor paper, crisp and sparkling, full of the life of the America that we live in and the spirit of the America that we want to make it.

The Sunday Worker will be a paper for the broad masses of the American people, speaking their language and

dealing with the burning problems that face them. It will be on its toes all the time and hit hard in the fight against fascism and war without being lumbering and flat.

Among its contributors will be outstanding writers and labor leaders. The Sunday Worker will have special features for the womenfolk and the children: home problems, patterns, medical advice, lessons in English and history, crossword puzzles, comics and so forth.

A book column, reviews of the theatre and movies.

Short stories by leading writers. National and international news. Yes, and that sports page. At

last a full page of sports in the Sunday Worker.

And a great deal also that we'll tell you about later on.

This will give you an inkling of the kind of paper that we plan. Now will YOU do something?

Sit down and write us immediately about the kind of paper you want it to be. Let's get a flood of suggestions. Out of your ideas and ours we hope to create a paper that will appeal to hundreds of thousands of the workers, farmers and middle-class people of America.

LOSE NO TIME IN WRITING US WHAT KIND OF PAPER YOU WANT THE SUNDAY WORKER TO BE.

Soviet Press Scores Hitler

"Izvestia" Repeats Warning of Stalin to War Incitement

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—Soviet public opinion, basing itself on its unswerving desire for peace and on the power of the Red Army and the enormous sympathy of the friends of peace abroad, is intensifying following the usual outburst of imperialist passions of German fascism."

The editorial was a comment on Hitler's recent anti-Soviet declarations in an interview given to the president of the United Press news service. Izvestia says:

"No Sanctions

"The statement of the German Reichskanzler to the president of the American United Press Agency is not a sensation for us. We are only surprised that when choosing such an instrument as the United Press for conversations with an audience of many millions, the German Chancellor uses such an unsophisticated method as that of shouting in an excited voice, 'Thief! Thief!'

"Hitler displays sufficient 'boldness' in speaking of his readiness to use violence and terror against the U. S. S. R., allegedly in reply to 'Boleshevik violence and terror.' All the world knows that the U.S.S.R. doesn't use violence or terror against Germany and that Hitler is grossly trying to deceive the American public.

"But Hitler's statement regarding his own terrorist and violent intentions towards the U. S. S. R. remains in force. These terrorist statements comprise a new nuance of political philosophy: Herr Reichskanzler!

War Seen As Aim

"In this new interview, Hitler vainly tries to mask the real aims of German fascism—to swallow up the states lying in the path of German expansion towards the East with the aim of then invading the Soviet Union and thus beginning the first stage of the struggle for

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Direct Federal Aid Ends; Pittsburgh Faces Crisis

All States Required to Finance Own Relief After Tomorrow—Pennsylvania Cuts Off Steel City As Mayor Blocks W.P.A. Jobs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Directors of the work relief program today announced that all federal appropriations for direct relief will be shut off after tomorrow, abolishing relief rolls that listed more than 20,000,000 persons last winter.

The government has curtailed direct relief grants in twenty-six states, leaving twenty-two yet to be cut off before the New Deal program of relief slashing will be considered completed. Officials said the twenty-two states not yet officially cut off relief for caring for their jobs would receive no direct relief grant after Dec. 1.

According to Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief director, all forty-eight states will be required to use their own money with no federal help in caring for the so-called unemployables.

State Ends Pittsburgh Aid

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—Approximately 35,000 Pittsburgh families faced a direct threat of starvation today as the State Emergency Relief Board ended relief to the city.

During the week end that number of needy families, who have been eking out an existence on the borderline of starvation on the miserable "dole" will receive their last relief checks. After that, Governor Earle and the State Board have decreed that the city, either by assuming the direct relief burden itself or by inaugurating W. P. A. projects, must care for its masses of needy.

Earle had threatened in a telegram on Nov. 18 that direct relief would be ended Dec. 1 if Mayor

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Aid Is Pledged Lewis Cites Anti-Fascists Union Issues

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A cable of greetings from six United States Senators and Congressmen has been received by the anti-fascist conference meeting here now with 170 members of various European parliaments in attendance.

The American legislators who signed the cable in which they went on record for the liberation of all imprisoned deputies in Germany, included United States Senators Edward P. Costigan (Col.), James P. Pope (Utah), Eibert D. Thomas (Idaho), and Representatives Marion Zioncheck (Wash.), Maury Maverick (Texas) and Vito Marcantonio (New York).

The text of the cable follows:

"Undersigned members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives extend heartiest greetings and wishes for the complete success of your conference. We are in favor of the objectives of your meeting and stand for the preservation of all rights of democracy, including the freedom of speech, of organiza-

tion today as the State Emergency Relief Board ended relief to the city.

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Czech Socialist Slain in Prague

MURDER OF ROSENZWEIG SUSPECTED AS BEING NAZI-INSPIRED

PRAGUE, Nov. 29.—One of the leading Socialists in Czechoslovakia, Rosenzweig, was assassinated today at Kunov in what is suspected of being the latest of the series of Nazi terror crimes and part of a wide-spread plot to wipe out anti-fascists.

CHINA FILES 2 PROTESTS WITH TOKYO

Demands That Troops Evacuate Fengtai Railway Station

NANKING, Nov. 29.—Coincident with a direct refusal by the Japanese government to accept "responsibility" for the so-called autonomy movements in North China in a reply to Great Britain, the Central Chinese Government here filed a protest against Japanese incursion of the autonomy campaign.

This protest was preceded by another note protesting the occupation of the important railway station of Fengtai, located east of Peiping.

Observers here interpreted the action of the Nanking Government as reflecting the tremendous sentiment against the new Japanese invasion.

Both notes were handed to Torikichi Suma, counselor of the Japanese Embassy here to be forwarded to Tokyo.

The first note demanded immediate evacuation of Fengtai by all Japanese troops while the second stated that the Nanking Government was willing to negotiate the North China question through diplomatic channels providing Japan made no military threats.

J. Livermore, Jr. Shot By His Mother In Drunken Brawl

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 29.—Jesse Livermore, Jr., sixteen-year old son of the New York stock speculator who plunged thousands of people to ruin last year, was seriously shot by his mother today as the result of a drunken brawl.

Physicians at Cottage Hospital, where young Livermore was taken, pronounced both mother and son thoroughly intoxicated. Undersheriff Jacob Ross, declared:

The son was shot while he held a whiskey bottle to his lips, with a rifle which he had handed to his mother, challenging her to shoot him. His condition was reported as serious.

Mrs. Dorothea Livermore, divorced wife of the stock gambler, was found on the floor beside her son, screaming hysterically: "I've shot my boy, I've shot my boy." She was given opiates and placed under guard.

The senior Livermore, who gained the name of "the boy wonder of Wall Street" was active in stock gambling during the past twenty years in the Chicago and New York stock markets. During that period, he amassed millions from "the suckers" on the market, and in 1934 went into a bankruptcy which was denounced as "a national scandal."

Guffey Bill Test Will Go Before Supreme Court

(By United Press)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Direct recourse to the U. S. Supreme Court was planned today by attorneys appealing from the District of Columbia Supreme Court ruling upholding constitutionality of the price-fixing provision of the Guffey Coal Act.

The decision, announced by Justice Jesse Adkins at midnight Wednesday, held also that the wage and hour provisions of the act were invalid under the Schechter decision in the N.R.A. case last spring.

12 Are Discharged By CCC As Leaders In Protest of 200

(By United Press)

YORK, Pa., Nov. 29.—Dishonorable discharges were handed to twelve C.C.C. workers today by a court-martial at Glen Rock Camp, near here, following a disturbance in which 200 youths protested against conditions.

The twelve were the alleged leaders of a group which defied Lieut. T. J. Dunn and other officers to break up their protest meeting.

Minneapolis Police Fire On Picket

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 29.—Police fired on a lone picket here today. The police, in thirteen squad cars, were guarding a truck of a Winona, Minn., trucking concern which was hauling hosiery from the Strutwear Plant where a strike is in progress.

A deputy United States marshal and four scab drivers clashed with striking pickets at nine o'clock in the morning. The scabs and the marshal were injured.

ETHIOPIANS RETAKE 3 CITIES IN SOUTH; PLANES BOMB TOWN

Defenders Push Onward As Italians Evacuate Whole Sectors

ROME, Nov. 29 (U.P.).—Non-commissioned officers and men of five classes of the Royal Carabinieri were recalled to the colors today.

Those recalled include both foot and mounted carabinieri—military police—of the classes of 1907-08-09-10-12.

It is understood that 50,000 men are subject to the recall, although no official estimate was given.

Defenders Retake Wal Wal

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Ethiopian forces are continuing their smashing march in the south, recapturing Wal Wal from the Italian forces today, an official announcement from defense headquarters in Harar stated.

Earlier Ethiopian reports stated that a column was moving toward Wal Wal after having retaken Goral and Geriogubi. These reports indicate virtual evacuation of the whole southern war front by the Italian forces.

Wal Wal is a water hole close to the border of Italian Somaliland, which became famous last year as the scene of one of the incidents which Italy has used as a pretext for attacking Ethiopia.

Nine Italian planes literally rained bombs on Dagah Bur in the south throughout the greater part of yesterday, an Ethiopian communiqué issued at Addis Ababa stated today.

More than 1,500 bombs were dropped by the air raiders, including many incendiary bombs, which set fire to homes and a building recently converted into a church to replace a house of worship destroyed by an earlier bombing attack.

Four invalids who could not be moved were killed. Several women, who refused to leave the invalids, died in the flames praying.

Troops stationed in Dagah Bur were unhurt. Following their usual strategy, they fled with most of the inhabitants to the brush outside the town as soon as the bombers appeared.

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Harlem Case Is Adjourned To Monday

Magistrate Bernard Mogliensky ordered the Seventh District Court cleared yesterday when spectators and many of the seventy defendants, arrested Thursday morning in a police raid on a dance in the Harlem Workers Center, burst into gales of laughter at Patrolman Sharp, seven years in Harlem, who blindly testified that he did not know that the International Labor Defense had been active in Harlem for the freedom of the Scottboro Boys.

Negro and white workers who crowded the court room and many of the defendants were ordered out by the magistrate.

Shortly after the incident, the court was adjourned until 10 o'clock Sunday morning, in the same courtroom, 447 West 131st Street.

The arrests were made at 10 o'clock Thursday morning when police surrounded the Harlem Workers Club, 415 Lenox Avenue. When the Negro and white workers who were holding a dance there refused to disperse, police proceeded to make wholesale arrests.

Two I. L. D. attorneys were among those arrested. They are Edward Kunin and Alexander Baccin. With them were Reginald Thomas, district organizer of the I. L. D., and James Green, organizational secretary of the I. L. D., who was also charged with "operating a dance hall without a permit."

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OIL AND THE PEACE POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION

AN EDITORIAL

THE most burning question today in the Ethiopian situation, is not calming the troubled waters of the war in East Africa. The question of an embargo against all oil for Italian Fascism has become the dominant one today in the struggle against Mussolini's war in Ethiopia, and against the danger of this bloody slaughter being transformed into a world war.

Norman Thomas in both his debate at Madison Square Garden and in his latest article in the Socialist Call has not contributed to a clarification of this all-important issue by leveling his chief attack against the Soviet Union.

The stopping of the shipment of all oil to Mussolini would indeed be the most effective means of stopping the Fascist war against Ethiopia. It is because of this very fact that Mussolini threatens the world with war if a general oil embargo

is put into effect. Without the slightest doubt, Mussolini would go to war against any one nation who declared and carried out such an embargo ALONE. But the threat of the braggart, Mussolini, to throw Italy into war against the 52 countries in the League of Nations will not be taken seriously, least of all in Rome itself.

The threat is made for effect; to scare those who dread a new imperialist world slaughter, but do not see that precisely by such a collective oil embargo can the danger be seriously lessened. A war of Italian Fascism against 52 nations acting in union to stop oil, would be an impossibility. That is why Mussolini rants so wildly against the threat of an oil embargo by the League.

Those who wondered why the Soviet Union did not ALONE break off all oil shipments to Italy will perhaps now see the situation in its clearer light.

It is his fear of collective action which has driven Mussolini to such desperate frenzy—not the individual, unilateral action of the Soviet Union which Norman Thomas would want. Had the Soviet Union acted ALONE on this burning issue, not only would Mussolini have gotten sufficient oil from the other nations to render the Soviet Union's action harmless, but he would have been able to carry through, with greater ease, his threat of plunging the world into a new slaughter—and particularly one desired most by the workers' enemies throughout the world—a war against the Soviet Union.

Mussolini would make the best use of such individual action for provocation against the Soviet Union. He would be ably supported by Hitler and the Japanese military bendits who avidly await just such an opportunity to switch the emphasis on war to one against the U.S.S.R.

Would Messrs. Baldwin and Laval have much objection to this turn in the situation? They wouldn't mind leading the Soviet Union into such a trap. These gentlemen are striving now to come to some agreement with Mussolini over the question of slicing up Ethiopia, a matter made difficult by the Soviet Union and its policy of collective sanctions and for peace in the League of Nations.

In this situation, therefore, the policy of the Soviet Union assumes an entirely different character than that which Thomas superficially tries to give it. Fighting for collective action, as it has done all along in the Ethiopian situation, the Soviet Union is striving to make the oil embargo really effective, really collective, really a measure to stop

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# Rail Companies Fail in Fake Union Scheme

## Vote Is Overwhelmingly Cast in Favor of the A. F. of L.

(By Associated Press)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Despite vigorous campaigns by company unions on the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroads, recent elections have shown majority votes for the standard railroad labor organizations, the National Mediation Board reports.

Following the board's decision on a number of disputed votes, the results of the election of clerical employees on the Santa Fe are 2,854 for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, as against 2,793 for the company union, the Association of Clerical Employees. The Brotherhood is therefore certified as representative of this group of workers for collective bargaining.

On the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the so-called Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts represented the company union forces and contested the elections when the vote went against it.

This organization was created in July, 1934, to enable company unions to get around the amended Railway Labor Act by forming a national body. It was publicized by the publicity representative of the Pennsylvania railroad and its constitution was written by an attorney for the same company. The Wall Street Journal reported at the time of its birth that railroad management had "cooperated" in creating it.

Despite such cooperation, however, the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts could muster only 544 votes out of 1,381 shopmen eligible to vote on the N. C. & St. L. The shop crafts unions of the American Federation of Labor totaled 685 votes, according to the board's final certification.

The voting was done by crafts and shows a majority for the A. F. of L. unions in all cases except the Carmen. The vote of the machinists was nearly two to one for genuine unionism.

# Soviet Press Scores Hitler

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the widening of all borders of the Third Empire.

"But these aims show themselves in literally every word of the new interview, while phrases about violence and terror completely expose their author.

"The German Reichskanzler points to the Soviet Union and frightens the West with the 'Bolshevik danger.' But this argument will not convince or deceive anybody because the things about which German imperialism thinks when not asleep have received the clearest and plainest expression in the words of the Fuehrer. We can only thank him for the fact that the real aims of the Third Empire are set forth by such an authoritative person and in such a self-exposing form.

Goebbels Cited

"Goebbels, the German Minister of Propaganda, recently comforted his fellow citizens who were compelled to stand for hours in lines hoping to receive a quarter of a pound of butter by valiantly announcing that Germany is not making butter but history." Evidently the Minister of Propaganda had in view not history but shrapnel, which he regards as the only product for the making of history. Soviet public opinion has always clearly realized which causes are compelling the really long suffering German people to starve, compelling them to refrain from butter and produce shrapnel. But if anyone in the West still cherishes hopes that the exceptionally difficult economic situation and the hungry winter facing the Third Empire will compel its rulers to show common sense, these doubts are once more convinced that insanity raised into a system has no limits.

"The Fascist diplomats with brainless stubbornness and really colossal agility are once more offering the old, many times transformed proposal for peace in the West and demanding in return free hands in the East."

Following this, Trestia makes the statement about the watchfulness of Soviet public opinion and the rebuff awaiting the fascists if they try to "push pigs' snouts into our Soviet garden."

# Aid Is Pledged Anti-Fascists

(Continued from Page 1)

tion and of assembly. We oppose fascism and its terror against the people and their elected representatives. We demand the liberation of all imprisoned deputies in Germany and in other fascist countries and pledge support for your great cause to attain freedom and basic liberties for all.

Those present at the conference, members of parliaments of sixteen European countries, have reviewed the almost endless list of assassinated and imprisoned legislators in the fascist countries and have called upon all present to start vigorous action for the liberation of those who lie behind bars.

The cases of Dr. Mierendorff, Brandes and other former Reichstag members have been discussed in detail. Great indignation has been expressed over the case of Ernst Thaelmann who faces a death sentence any day at the hands of the Nazi "People's Court."

# ITALIAN ARMY RETREATS ON TWO FRONTS



In the north, where the bulk of the Italian army is centered, Makale is reported evacuated by all Italian white troops, who have been moved back to Adigrat. In the south, where at one time the Italian forces were reported occupying Sasa Bench and farther, the Italian army is now reported at Gedei, almost where they were at the beginning of hostilities on Oct. 2.

# Oil and the Peace Policy of the Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

Mussolini's war against Ethiopia. At the same time the Soviet Union has worked to make a European war impossible through an embargo by 52 nations—a virtual iron wall.

Individual action would not do that. It would transform the situation into the danger of a world war, and most certainly a war against the Soviet Union. No friend of the Soviet Union, no fighter for Socialism, no enemy of Fascism and War would want that.

Collective action on oil, which would make impossible, or certainly lessen the probability of transforming the Ethiopian war into a new world slaughter, and especially war against the Soviet Union—this is what the Soviet Union is striving for. That cannot be achieved by individual action. It must be supported by collective action of the 52 members of the League of Nations, plus those outside powers who control the world's oil supplies.

As a Workers' State, the Soviet Union pursues its own independent policy. Comrade Litvinov, in his speech at the League of Nations, condemned

# Roosevelt Admits Lewis Cites Of Coolie Wages Union Issues

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the purchasing power to eat more and better food."

Defends Aid Program

Replying to the budget-balancing clamor from the Right, Roosevelt revealed that in March, 1933, during the banking crisis, bankers assured him that the country could stand a national debt of \$55,000,000,000 to \$70,000,000,000. In contrast to this, the total debt now is \$29,500,000,000, he said.

Roosevelt immediately gave assurances, however, that expenditures would be cut in accordance with the wishes of those very reactionaries whom he was criticizing.

Defending the work relief program, the President declared that on Wednesday there were 3,125,000 persons on work relief, and the full quota would be reached by Dec. 1.

Bouquet to Chain Gang State

Roosevelt tossed a verbal bouquet to his audience at the beginning of his speech with the statement that "I see signs on every hand that the overwhelming majority of the people of this State are keeping pace with the millions of others throughout the nation who believe in progress, are willing to work for progress and are going to get progress."

He somehow managed not to see such signs of "progress" as the barbarous Georgia chain gang, the inhuman law under which Angelo Herndon has been condemned to slow death on this chain gang, and the appalling conditions revealed by a recent confidential F. E. R. A. survey among unemployed Georgia families that have been cut off relief.

# Toledo Election Victories Point Way to Farmer-Labor Party

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The labor movement of Toledo, the majority of the people of Toledo as a matter of fact, have won a very important victory in the recent elections. This is the firm and profound belief of the Toledo Section of the Communist Party.

The vote of some 24,000 for the labor candidates to the Board of Education, the election of John C. Taylor and Theodore Zbinden to the Board of Education and the election of Edward DeAngelo and Philip Murphy to the City Council, represent a signal achievement for truly progressive ideals.

It is important to note that the votes for the candidates of the Lucas County Labor Congress for Political Action have come not only from the ranks of labor. In the city of Toledo the vote for the labor candidate for the Board of Education came also from those progressive moving intellectual, professional and middle class people who are disgusted with the attempts of the incumbent Board of Education in stifling academic freedom for

teachers in public schools and who used dictatorial means in order to suppress freedom of expression and thought. Furthermore, the farm section of Lucas County also expressed itself to some degree for the labor candidates running for members of the Board of Education.

The Lucas County Labor Congress for Political Action, therefore, stands at a new turn in its development. The effectiveness of the labor platform and campaign has been recognized by the entire population of Lucas County. For this reason the idea of building ward and precinct organizations of the Lucas County Labor Congress for Political Action is an important step in the right direction. The formation of these ward and precinct organizations should offer an opportunity for developing the forces of labor in conducting political campaigns and in strengthening the Labor Congress.

Tasks in City Council

In addition to this decision there are other fundamental organiza-

# ILD Organizer Seen as Target Of Kidnap Plot

## Private Detectives in Alabama Start Hunt For Robert Wood

TARRANT, Ala., Nov. 29.—Fears that professional strikebreakers and company thugs are planning new kidnaping attempts against Robert Wood, Southern secretary of the International Labor Defense, were expressed here today following inquiries as to Wood's whereabouts by operatives of Milton McDuff's National Detective Agency, a loose-knit strike-breaking outfit headed by the son of the county sheriff.

The McDuff men, accompanied by a Tarrant policeman, visited the home of Jesse Owen, and asked if Wood was staying with him. Owen, a militant Tarrant worker, replied that he was not, but that Wood was a very good friend of his and a real fighter for the working class. The McDuff operatives then became abusive, using many obscene expressions in the hearing of Owen's wife.

As they left the house, one of the McDuff thugs was heard to remark, "we ought to get that son of a bitch."

Owen has protested to the Mayor of Tarrant against the use of Tarrant policemen by a private detective agency. The McDuff agency gets its financial support from the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, by whom it is employed to break strikes.

# ILA Chief Accepts Plan to Mediate

(Continued from Page 1)

the futility of government arbitration under our present administration." Mills said there was "no hope" the situation can be cleared up by government arbitration.

The I.L.A. local here has not officially agreed to mediation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 29.—Shortly after the Gulf coast I. L. A. contract committee had adopted a resolution demanding in no unambiguous terms that the I. L. A. international president actually carry out his promise and stop the working in North Atlantic ports of cargo loaded by scabs in Gulf ports, the following telegram was received here by District President Lewis from President Ryan:

"Have notified President Ryan that we are calling strike on all operation, all ports, all companies who are unfair to us in South (Gulf). Felt we should notify him before setting strike in operation. You as vice-president, wire him at once adding your request to mine that he intervene in the matter. Also ask all central bodies and State Federation of Labor to do likewise."

Rank and file who read this telegram commented hotly over the fact that three weeks after the date set in Ryan's promise for a strike against all scab cargo, he is still begging the government to come in and stop the strike. Furthermore, they say, it begins to look as though the McGrawdy deal is not only welcomed by Ryan but was suggested by him.

The United Fruit Co. blacklisted a further group of its employees in New York yesterday morning. The men went to Mrs. Herrick of the Labor Board, who phoned the company, which told her that the men were just laid off, not replaced by scabs.

A committee of four from among the men went with officials of the I.L.A. to the docks and found many scabs, whereupon, at last accounts yesterday, another delegation was being sent to the Labor Board.

Foreman L. Cohen at Pier 7 of the United Fruit had previously told the laid off men that he had instructions from the company to refuse them work. The men went back to work after the recent short strike under a truce with the company pending negotiations of an agreement between it and the I.L.A. No discrimination against these involved in the walkout was part of the bargain, which the company is violating.

Detroit: to speak to the auto workers in a meeting during the next week. In return we are willing to affiliate to the American Federation of Labor on the following simple terms: 1) one industrial charter; 2) internal democracy. You cannot remain indifferent to the present situation which challenges unionism in its first strike with the employers during the present production program. We urge that you give careful and favorable consideration to this appeal."

At a "Town Meeting" called Monday night at the Academy of Music 2,500 people heard Dorothy Kahn, executive director of the Philadelphia County Relief Board, deploring and wringing her hands, that something must be done. There were plenty of people there who hadn't forgotten how to boo Mayor-elect Wilson, speaking at the same meeting promised to carry on a one-man crusade to eliminate unemployment, by having every employer hire one additional worker.

The State promises to continue relief without Federal funds, for one month "in one shape or another," but after that, relief will be completely cut off, if the plans are allowed to go through!

Relief Director Pleads

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Local Rallies Planned

Neighborhood mass meetings are being held throughout the city and resolutions are being adopted, demanding that relief shall not stop. Tonight, meetings will be held at 4932 Kirshaw Street, one at 2022 North Mervine Street, one at 2222 Master Street, one at 346 Christian Street, one at 434 North 62nd Street.

There will be more meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. There will be thousands of people in the Plaza on Thursday.

There will be state-wide action on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 7 and 8. Delegates fresh from these struggles, will hammer out, jointly with delegates from other unemployed organizations in the State, a program to present to the special session of Legislature.

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# National Student League Begins Drive in Chicago

## Academic Freedom Is Central Expulsion Issue, U. of C. Group Says, Centering Its Campaign For Reinstatement on Three-Point Plan

By JOSEPH BUTLER (Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Banned last Friday for campaigning on behalf of N.Y.A. students whose pay checks were three weeks overdue when finally paid, the University of Chicago chapter of the National Student League has begun its drive for reinstatement. This drive is based on three points:

1. That the charges preferred against the group by Dean William E. Scott, responsible for the ouster, are not true.

2. That the National Student League was actually banned because of its support of N. Y. A. workers.

3. That the University regulations under which the N. S. L. was banned were written for students, not by students.

Affidavits supporting the first contention of the National Student League have been sworn out.

Academic Freedom Is Issue

The issue is clearly that of academic freedom, the statement issued by the group to the Daily Worker this morning declares. "The National Student League has been banned for participating in activity supporting the economic needs of students. Certain interests were bound to be angered by this action."

Attention is called by the group to the tactics pursued by the University. Although the issue is actually political, in order to safeguard its reputation, the University, generally considered the most "liberal" major university in the United States, has resorted to "technical reasons" to back its ouster.

Protest Planned

A united front in support of the National Student League is being built. The Student League for Industrial Democracy here, as well as

# Philadelphia Jobless To Rally on Thursday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29.—Evidence is mounting here that the jobless and relief workers will not meekly submit to the relief slashing policy of both the State and Federal governments.

The mood of the workers was aptly illustrated when hundreds of them, employed on

W. P. A. stormed W. P. A. headquarters, Seventeenth and Sanson Streets, the day before Thanksgiving and demanded the wages due them. Many of these workers had not received a single pay in seven weeks. Despite the fact that W. P. A. workers are supposed, according to regulations from Harrisburg, to get their first week's pay before being dropped from the relief rolls, this has not been the case in Philadelphia. The only answer these hundreds of workers got from W. P. A. authorities here was: "The checks haven't come from Harrisburg."

One worker summed the whole situation up bitterly with the words: "If I work on W. P. A. I don't receive any pay, and if I refuse to work I am kicked off relief. So you starve either way."

Three hundred thousand people in Philadelphia face starvation after Dec. 1, if the plans to cut off relief are allowed to go through. The State promises to continue relief without Federal funds, for one month "in one shape or another," but after that, relief will be completely cut off, if the plans are allowed to go through!

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# Docker's Bail Set at \$3,000 In Vancouver

## Was Sentenced to Five Years and Flogging in Strike Case

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 29.—Bail was set at \$3,000 in the case of Bill Scully, Vancouver longshoreman recently sentenced to five years imprisonment and flogging. The court had ordered the lashes with the whip to be inflicted. The case is being appealed.

Ivan Emery, leader of the Vancouver waterfront workers was convicted in court last week on one charge of "counseling an unlawful assembly." The jury made a strong recommendation for mercy. Emery was then charged on three counts, one of which was "inciting to riot" and the other two "counseling unlawful assembly."

The judge ruled that not the words he used but "what a reasonable man would expect the result of his words to be" should be considered by the jury. He was recommended for sentence later.

# Federal Aid Ends; Pittsburgh in Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

McNair continued his blockade of W. P. A. jobs.

Today, willing to plunge thousands into starvation for his political ends, the Governor carried out his threat.

With cessation of federal relief to Pennsylvania on Dec. 1, the State has sufficient funds available to carry the entire relief load until Jan. 1. State relief officials announced, but Pittsburgh will receive no share of them.

On the radio last night McNair charged Earl with "political embezzlement" as city and state administrations continued to kick back and forth the lives of 35,000 families as a political football.

McNair Blocks W. P. A.

Allentown County Emergency Relief Board today called a special meeting to plan possible action in the crisis, announcing the resignation of Major Phillip Matthews, member of that body since its formation.

The City Council scheduled a special session to hurriedly pass special ordinances to amend existing "shovel" projects to employ some of the needy on W. P. A. As most of the could put to work a possible 8,000 it was estimated.

McNair has announced his intention of delaying his action on these ordinances for the full time allowed and then vetoing them. This will mean the elapse of at least ten days before the City Council can pass them over his veto.

Unemployed leaders were conferring today to plan mass action to force the state to continue direct relief.

New W. P. A. Jobs at End

Victor Ridder, W. P. A. administrator for New York City, yesterday announced that he was "getting down to the end of the string" on work relief.

He said that the administration would strain every effort to have 238,000 persons on W. P. A. today, the recently announced goal of 255,000.

"It looks to me as though we will not reach 255,000 unless new projects are created," Ridder said.

The 28,000 pending applications for emergency relief and tens of thousands of jobless who have been denied by the Emergency Relief Bureau the right to apply for aid under the first of the year will not be considered for W. P. A. jobs before Nov. 1 in order to be eligible for W. P. A. work, Mr. Ridder said.

"Back to Work" Feature

The wage-slashing finance of Mr. Ridder's "back to industry" plan was brought out clearly by the administrator. He admitted that his much-heralded hardware business men's committee for reemployment has put no one to work and said that the problem confronting his "back to industry" plan was that W. P. A. in many instances was paying higher wages than the manufacturers.

Having failed in his attempt to bring back prosperity by way of the hardware industry, Mr. Ridder yesterday sallied forth unabashed, like Don Quixote, on a new campaign to bring about, happy days through the dry goods and contracting sign industry. He said he was "contacting" leaders of both these industries in an effort to find employment for W. P. A. workers.

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# C.L.U. Meeting In Minneapolis Is Postponed

## Seen as Effort to Gain Time as Resentment Of 'Purge' Grows

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 29.—The meeting of the Central Labor Union of the A. F. of L. which was scheduled to take place Nov. 27, has been postponed until Dec. 12. Progressive trade unionists are in this two weeks' postponement an effort on the part of reactionary officials to gain time to meet the widespread resentment of the membership against the trade union "purge" now being attempted by Meyer Lewis, personal representative of William Green.

At the last meeting of the Central Labor Union, many delegates condemned the tactics of Lewis as splitting the labor movement. A motion was passed to have President T. E. Cunningham appoint a Committee of Five to work with the Executive Committee of the Central Labor Union in "straightening out" the labor situation in Minneapolis and to bring recommendations to the Central Labor Union.

Lewis has declared the militant Local 574 of the Teamsters Union, which led the two great Minneapolis drivers' strikes, expelled from the A. F. of L. Lewis is trying to prevent strikes and cooperate with the employers against militant trade unionists.

# Akron to Welcome Communist Party Section Organizer

AKRON, O., Nov. 29.—James Keller, newly appointed section organizer of the Communist Party, will be greeted by a banquet on Sunday, Dec. 8, when he assumes his duties here.

The affair will be held at 8 o'clock in the German-American Hall, 834 Grant Street, where an elaborate program of entertainment will be presented after a chicken dinner is served.

Prominent trade unionists have been invited to attend the banquet and John Williamson, Ohio district organizer of the Communist Party, will give a short talk during the dinner.

## WHAT'S ON

### Chicago, Ill.

Attend the Frolic-Dance given by Youngwood Youth Club, Northwest & Westside bl., at Gramercy Hotel, 119 No. Roman Blvd., Sunday, Dec. 1, 8 p. m. Music by Hy and his Hi-Haters. Adm. 50c including tax.

Come to South Side for Big Benefit Cabaret Dance, Roseland Hall, 417 South Parkway, Sat. Eve., Nov. 30, 8 p. m. Music by Hy and his Hi-Haters. Adm. 50c including tax.

"Disorderly Conduct" will be presented by legal staff of I.L.W. Sal. Nov. 30 at Foresters Club, 1100 North Dearborn. Entertainment, dancing. Ball set at 8 p. m.

Sunday, Dec. 1, lecture "True Americanism" by J. P. Browder, 1100 North Dearborn, 3 p. m. Adm. 50c. Question and answer by Hy and his Hi-Haters. Adm. 50c including tax.

Dinner-Dance at 2409 Halsted St., Sunday, Dec. 1 at 1 p. m. Gil Green, guest of honor. Unusual program. Delicacies 8 o'clock. Entertainment, dancing. Adm. 50c for dinner, program and dance; 25c for program and dance only. Arranged by Unit 4, Northeast Section Y. C. L.

Entertainment, Dance, Imperial Hall, 2109 N. Halsted St., Saturday evening, Dec. 1, 8 p. m. Program will include dance numbers, vocal solo, Youth Symphony Orchestra, and sketch written and acted by housewives in campaign against high cost of living. Assp. United Conference Against the High Cost of Living.

International Workers Bazaar, 717 and 8, in Miller Hall, 802 West State St., complete stock of merchandise for the winter, entertainment, dancing, restaurant and bar.

"On Mess." Yearly Bazaar at New International Hall will be held Nov. 27, 28, 29 and 30. All workers of Boston are invited to attend. Adm. free. Entertainment every night.

Worcester, Mass. George Biske, organizational secretary, C.P., will speak on "The Middle Class and the Social Revolution." Sunday, Dec. 1, 8 p. m. at the World Theatre, 111 N. 16th St. Adm. free. Assp. Workers' Educational Institute.

Philadelphia, Pa. Daily Worker Victory Banquet, Sunday, Dec. 1 at the Savoy Plaza, 835 North Broad Street. Admission only to those who will raise at least \$1.00. Orchestra, fun for all. Those who have not raised \$1.00 for this banquet will be given unreserved seats at 81 admission.

"Marianettes," the prize winning So-called Alms which received so much acclaim in New York, will be shown in Philadelphia at the Grand Theatre of Philadelphia, 311 N. 16th St., continuous performance, 8 p. m. to midnight, Saturday, Nov. 30. Sub. 50c. Also Chaplin comedy. An entertaining evening at a very low cost.

Dance and Entertainment given by Shop Unit, Sat. Nov. 29, 8 p. m. at 1747 N. Wilton St. Adm. 25c.

Back from turbulent Europe, Johannes Steel, presented by the New Forum, will speak on "The World Scene." Friday, Dec. 13 at 8:30 p. m. Whitebrook Hall, Juniper and Walnut Sts., Adm. 25c, 50c, 75c, including tax.

Lecture on "Maximism Today" by M. M. Wicks at Grand Fraternal Hall, 1628 Arch St., Sunday, Dec. 1 at 8 p. m. Sub. 25c.

Baltimore, Md. The successful finish of the fall term of the Baltimore Workers School will be celebrated at a Banquet and Concert at 209 So. Bond on December 21, Saturday night, 8 p. m. Adm. 25c.

All Day Art Exhibit at Workers School Auditorium, 209 South Bond, Sunday, Dec. 2, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Adm. 10c.

Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland Grandest Labor Bazaar of the Communist Party, December 1 and 2 at the Prospect Auditorium, 2812 Prospect Ave., Opening Sat. 10 o'clock. Entertainment, dancing, ball. Sunday, 3 p. m. an interesting Musical Program, 8 p. m. Latest Electric Music, Dance, Concert, Dinner and Supper. Thousands of articles at bargain prices.

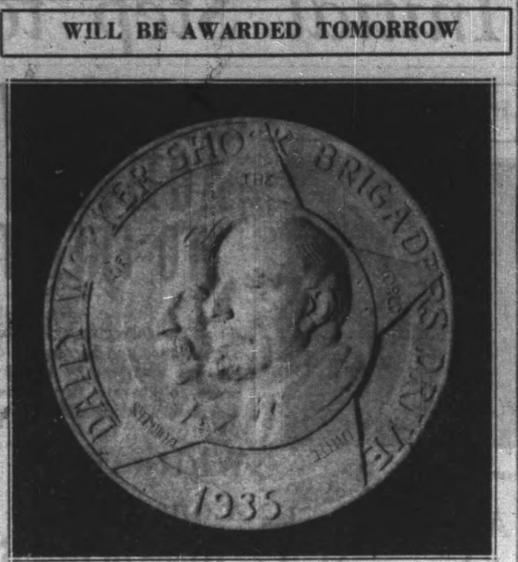


Photo of one of the plaques which will be given to Shock Brigaders at the Daily Worker banquet in Philadelphia. The brigaders will be greeted by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party. Other speakers will be James Casey, managing editor of the Daily Worker, and George Wishnak, business manager of the paper.

# Communist, Socialist To Debate in Cleveland

## John Williamson to Meet Gus Tyler, Co-Editor of Socialist Call, Dec. 15 on the Question of Opposition to War

CLEVELAND, No. 29.—Representatives of the Socialist and the Communist Parties will join in a debate on the question of "What Program Shall Be Followed in Opposing War" on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 15, according to an announcement issued yesterday by John Newton Thurber, executive secretary of the Socialist Party of Cuyahoga County. The debate will be staged under the auspices of the Socialist Party, and will be held in the Slovenian Hall, 6417 St. Clair Avenue.

The representative of the Socialist Party will be Gus Tyler of New York, a member of the editorial board of the Socialist Call, official organ of the Socialist Party of Ohio, and educational director of Local 91 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, New York. Tyler is well known for his ability as a speaker and writer both in Socialist and in trade union circles.

John Williamson, state organizer of the Communist Party of Ohio, will be the representative of his party. Williamson, in addition to his duties in Ohio, is a member of the Central Committee of the United States. He is one of the most influential members of his party in this area. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Chapter of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Tickets for the debate are on sale in the Socialist Party headquarters in Room 605, Prospect-Fourth Building. They are priced at 25 cents in advance and will be sold at 30 cents at the door.

Tickets are also available at Workers Bookshop, 1522 Prospect Avenue, and the Workers School, 1524 Prospect Avenue.

# Victory Fete Held As Denver Exceeds 'Daily' Drive Quota

(Daily Worker Rocky Mountain Bureau) DENVER, Colo., Nov. 29.—A Daily Worker Victory Banquet in celebration of the success of the Denver Section in going "over the top" in the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive, was held at the Labor Lyceum.

Martin Wright, chairman of the Daily Worker Drive Committee, reported that Denver had raised \$19,348, having exceeded the quota of \$150 by approximately \$4,800. In addition, all proceeds of the banquet will go to the "Daily," he announced, adding that all money in excess of the \$150 quota will be applied on the debt of the Section to the Daily Worker.

The report, according to Communist Party units, mass organizations, and individual contributors, follows: Unit 2, \$10.10; Unit 3, \$3.40; Unit 4, \$13.08; Unit 5, \$16.60; Unit 6, \$23; Unit 7, \$6; Unit 8, \$10.06; Unit 9, \$4.32; Unit 14, \$13.38; Daily Worker Conference, \$15; Collected at Ex-Patients' Home, \$1.24; Russian Mutual Aid Society, \$5; Collected by Lou Zeitlin, \$69.25; Lithuanian Society, \$5; Anna Gains, \$2.

# Farmer-Labor Party Would Spur Fight on High Living Costs

Action against the rapid rise in the cost of living has become of major concern to the whole trade union movement. Latest government figures show that the cost of food is now 38 per cent higher than when Roosevelt took office. The trade union press expresses alarm at this rise in food and clothing prices, while wages have not advanced.

"Food prices are going up," says the Fresno, California, Tri-County Labor News of Nov. 15. "Today the average American housewife pays \$1.50 more each week for food than she did a year ago. She pays about \$5 a week more than she did three years ago. . . . Meat prices are more than 20 per cent above a year ago. Bread also is higher in many localities. . . . And the man who has gotten a raise in the past year is the exception rather than the rule, statistics show."

"Press stories continue to chronicle new or imminent rises in the cost of food, largest item in the average family budget," says the Worcester, Mass., Labor News of Nov. 15. "Most recent dining table essentials to show signs of a zoom upwards are the old reliable bread and potatoes. Some food products, notably pork of all kinds, have reached such rarified price levels that their consuming market is dropping away toward the vanishing point."

Wages Stale The Miami News of Nov. 21, shows that while prices are going up, wages have not increased. Commenting on the "steadily advancing commodity prices," the News declares: "It is a well known economic fact that high wages must accompany high prices in order to produce commensurate buying power."

Organized labor is watching the rapidly rising commodity prices. The same paper, on Nov. 14, quoted the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to bring out the fact that wages have not kept up with the cost of living: "The condition of the wage earner who was at work when the N. R. A. became effective was improved little if any under this control. On the average, weekly earnings were hardly increased sufficiently to offset increases in the cost of living. Actually, decreases in weekly earnings were brought about in countless cases. Furthermore, through the manipulation of wage incentives, and other forms of stretchout, there has been a widely spread increase in the work load placed upon individual workers, with no proportionate increase in compensation."

But although the trade union press is conscious of the fact that high living costs are lowering real wages, the question was brought up effectively fight the high cost of living is not brought out.

What is the result of the increasing cost of necessities? There is no meat on the table. Large sections among the workers are undernourished. Children are prey to disease because of hunger. The majority of the workers exist far below the minimum standards set up by college professors as the subsistence level. Not only are the millions of totally unemployed, with their families, going hungry, but millions more who have jobs, find that their pay envelope is not enough to keep the table supplied with required food, and to buy shoes and clothes for the family.

Sales Taxes Sales taxes make the situation worse. Many states, like Illinois

# Alaskan Miners Face Frameup On Riot Charge

## Joint Trial of 25 A.F.L. Members Is Now Under Way in Juneau

JUNEAU, Alaska, Nov. 29.—Twenty-five workers, most of them members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Local 203 (A. F. of L.), including two members of the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.), are now on trial in the United States District Court at Juneau, Alaska, each facing from three to fifteen years on trumped up charges of riot.

The men were arrested following an attempted march by strikebreakers to the Alaska Juneau Gold Mine office last June 24 to register for work. The strikebreakers were formed into a company, union called the Juneau Mine Workers' Association and, during the march, were protected by the United States Marshal and his deputies, city police and vigilantes of business men. The strikebreakers' weapons included guns, clubs, single jack handles, tear gas, fire truck and hose, loaded saps.

The joint trial of the twenty-five began on Nov. 12 before Judge George Alexander, formerly a United States Marshal, and a jury. From the very outset of the case the lineup between the judge and the powerful Alaska Juneau Gold Mine Company was obvious when Irvin Goodman, well-known International Labor Defense attorney from Portland, was making his opening statement to the jury.

Following selection of the jury on Nov. 12 and 13 the prosecution began to present an array of witnesses in an attempt to prove that the defendants rioted while trying to keep the strikebreakers out of the mine. Among these witnesses were James Lynam, Ted Danielson, John McLoughlin, all strikebreakers and members of the scab company union and all now employed in the Alaska Juneau mine. Upon cross-examination of these witnesses they were forced to admit that on June 24 the city of Juneau had employed a large number of gun thugs who protected the scabs when they marched to the mine to register for work. Danielson is the same person who went to Seattle after the so-called riot and admitted to a reporter of the Seattle Times that he led an attack on the picket line and came off the winner.

So completely has Goodman exposed the set up between the Alaska Juneau Company, prosecution and city officials that there are repeated rumors that threats against him and actual attempts have been made to frame him. The I. L. D. attorney is constantly aided by a workers' defense corps.

It should be remembered that the workers waited until after election before taking the action they did; they made sure to get back in office for two years because the voters they depended upon to keep them in their jobs might not have liked the idea of killing the low-cost housing program.

As usual, the Times lies, however, as the first resolutions on the question came up before election when the Council was almost unanimous for killing the projects.

Since the election, the Times campaigned for the project by furnishing daily statements to prove that Negroes will not be permitted to live in the new homes, that only a "good class of people" will enjoy them and that real estate interests will gain.

Armenia, opens. It will have an annual output of 10,000 tons of pure copper. In Briven, the capital of the country, the new moulding shop of the machine construction plant will open. New workers' clubs are being opened at Allaverdi and Leninakan. A club for doctors and artists is being started. Many new schools and kindergartens begin the first volume of the big Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia has just appeared, also many new novels and other books in the Armenian language.

Many outstanding successes in the economic sphere add to the joy of the celebration of Armenian freedom. Tomorrow copper smelter at Allaverdi, Soviet

# Jersey City Affair Will Raise Funds For Drive by Union

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—Soviet Armenia celebrated yesterday the 15th anniversary of its liberation. A letter to Stalin signed jointly by 150,000 Armenian workers, especially Stakhanovites, and collective farmers, is featured in the press. It says:

"The Armenian people, who overthrew capitalism, who were welded together by the Bolshevik Party, whose ranks were cemented together by the policy toward nationalities as set forth by Lenin and Stalin, now march shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, led by the Party of Stalin towards one goal, which is the construction of the classless Socialist society."

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# Soviet Armenia Marks Fiftieth Anniversary; Letter Sent to Stalin

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# Low Living Standard Cited

On the same page is a four-column article headed: "Most Americans Below Decent Standard," Says A. F. of L. This article begins, "In 1932 the incomes of 70 per cent of American families were less than the amount needed for a minimum budget for health for a family of five. This is one of many tremendous facts contained in the latest issue of the American Federation of Labor's monthly Survey of Business."

And today, this article shows, "American industry has not succeeded in getting the unemployed to work. There are 50 per cent more out of work in America today than in all Europe. Because of price increases, workers' buying power is no higher than last year. Industrial

# Detroit City Council Kills Housing Plan

## 4 Martel-Endorsed Politicians Help to Bury Low-Cost Project

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—With the Detroit city council voting five to three to protest the Federal \$4,500,000 Chandler Park low-cost housing project, yesterday, it was revealed that city councilmen kept a damper over all issues in the recent election in fear of a defeat and particularly the election of Maurice Sugar.

Political groups in the city, usually at each other's throat in an election, buried the hatchet until the storm blew over. But the housing issue is not to be buried between conflicting interests in City Hall, now that the discomfort of having a labor councilman was escaped.

Only the labor campaign committee, which put forward Maurice Sugar, raised the demand that the City Council stop its attempts to stall the project which means lower rents for the poor and thousands of jobs for building trades workers. At the time, however, all the newspapers were ready to back up the political set-up and practically make certain Sugar's election.

Today, ironically, it is the Hearst-owned Times that has suddenly discovered that a majority on the city council seek to block the project (because the issue can be pointed against an opposing group). The Council vote was denounced in the council headline. The five on the council are accused of being tied to real estate interests and of barring five thousand jobs for Detroit workers. The Times also blazed out with an almost full page editorial under the pictures of the five councilmen. The five councilmen are John C. Lodge, one of the city's rich men; Fred W. Castler, a politician since 1917; William P. Bradley, real estate dealer and member of the Real Estate Board; George Engel, furniture store owner, and Richard Lindsay, professional politician since 1898. With the exception of Lodge, all were endorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor in the recent election.

The Times, always known as the worst labor-hating paper, has virtually borrowed the language of "It's About Time," the labor campaign paper, when the plot of the City Council was exposed. The same Times which did not print a word against the Council on the issue prior to election wrote now as follows in the editorial:

"The workers waited until after election before taking the action they did; they made sure to get back in office for two years because the voters they depended upon to keep them in their jobs might not have liked the idea of killing the low-cost housing program."

As usual, the Times lies, however, as the first resolutions on the question came up before election when the Council was almost unanimous for killing the projects.

Since the election, the Times campaigned for the project by furnishing daily statements to prove that Negroes will not be permitted to live in the new homes, that only a "good class of people" will enjoy them and that real estate interests will gain.

Armenia, opens. It will have an annual output of 10,000 tons of pure copper. In Briven, the capital of the country, the new moulding shop of the machine construction plant will open. New workers' clubs are being opened at Allaverdi and Leninakan. A club for doctors and artists is being started. Many new schools and kindergartens begin the first volume of the big Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia has just appeared, also many new novels and other books in the Armenian language.

Many outstanding successes in the economic sphere add to the joy of the celebration of Armenian freedom. Tomorrow copper smelter at Allaverdi, Soviet

# Anti-War League Issues Call to American Youth

## First Sessions of Third Congress Against War To Be Devoted to Youth Delegates—Prominent Sponsors Testify to Strength of Movement

Calling again all youth to "join in constructing a firmer dam against war and fascism, for peace and freedom" by electing delegates to the Third U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, a special Call was issued today by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The entire first day of the Congress, which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 3, 4, and 5, 1936, will be devoted to youth problems, with young delegates from practically every part of the country participating. It was revealed by James Lerner, National Youth Secretary of the American League.

Prominent Sponsor The Youth Call to the Congress is endorsed by a list of prominent individuals, active in leading youth organizations, the broad and varied character of which testifies to the strength of the sentiment for peace among the young people in America today. Included on this list of endorsers are Robert Clemons, secretary of the Mid-Atlantic Inter-Seminary Movement; Randolph L. Cockey, president, Baltimore Peace Congress; the Executive Committee of the Four Floor Boys Union, A. F. of L.; Juanita E. Jackson, vice-president, National Council of Methodist Youth; Mrs. Mildred Kay, junior leader of the Montana Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America; Franklin Long, president, Baltimore Youth Council; Waldo McNutt of Topeka, Kansas; Victor Obenhau, asst. minister, Church of the Covenant, Cleveland; Frede Seagrowth of Cleveland; Paul Shopart, boys' director, Goodrich Settlement House, Cleveland; Richard Babbs Whitten, director, Commonwealth College, Meador, Arkansas; Margaret E. Whitkes, vice-president, Christian Endeavor Union, Baltimore; Robert G. Spivak, editor, Cincinnati Bearcat, University of Cincinnati; and Harold C. Letto, executive committee, Christian Youth Council of North America.

Citing evidence of "the determination of American youth to maintain peace" in the recent Armistice Day Student Mobilization for Peace in which half a million students participated and in the April student strike against war, the call goes on to state:

"We are inviting you to elect delegates to a National Congress of American people whose major concern it is to preserve peace and safeguard the fundamental rights which were won as a result of many struggles starting with the War for Independence. We are especially interested in getting young people to come because they are of necessity most interested in the problems to be discussed."

"A few years ago many of us still hoped that the war of 1914 would prove to be the last one. Now most of us are convinced that new wars Ethiopia finds millions of young Italians and Ethiopians using every weapon known to mankind to destroy each other. The attacking country is carrying on its war with American iron, American gun cotton, American oil. The attacking government has been kept in power with American money, \$600,000,000 loaned over a period of years by American banks. It is the same set-up which led us from financial support of the Allies in 1914 to military participation in 1917 in order to save the investments."

"The increase in American military expenditures and the expulsion of students proves: militarism in colleges are further danger signals. For over five million youth, the "pursuit of happiness" means unemployment or CCC Camps and the inadequate relief standards of

# Coast Seamen Score Federal Hiring Halls

## Seattle Labor Council Backs Move—I. S. U. Assails Hot Cargo

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—"We want only one book, the union book, and are prepared to take national strike action if necessary to get our demands!"

# Seattle Labor Council Backs Move—I. S. U. Assails Hot Cargo

SEATTLE, Nov. 29.—"We want only one book, the union book, and are prepared to take national strike action if necessary to get our demands!"

This ultimatum was wired to President Roosevelt by the Pacific Coast locals of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders. All Pacific Coast marine unions are going on record as opposed to the Cope-land/Bill provisions for government hiring agencies, "fink halls" in this area, where hiring through union halls has been won.

The telegram added: "The 18,000 of the Seamen's Union on the Pacific Coast protest the institution of the government sea Service Bureau!"

Council Conveys With Request The Seattle Central Labor Council at its last meeting concurred in the request of the marine firemen to send protests to Washington against the re-opening of the fink halls.

A resolution in petition form is being circulated by the Washington District Council of the Maritime Federation. The resolution states that the Sea Service Bureaus halls will be non-union halls, that they will mean the return of the blacklist and will aid in smashing the unions.

The crews on the Seattle run are not to handle cargo where any dock is picketed, rules the district council here of the Maritime Federation of the Gulf ports and to the port of Juneau where there is a mine strike going on.

# Project Union Calls Meeting In New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—A "Conference on Unemployment in New Haven" will be held Sunday, at 2 P. M. in the Y. M. C. A. It was announced today by the Project Workers' Union, formerly the P. E. R. A. Union, which is sponsoring the conference in association with a group of individuals. More than 200 trade unions and fraternal, civic and religious organizations have been invited to send delegates, with acceptances already received from a large number.

As a result of the conference, it is expected that a city-wide federation will be set up which will unite with the Project Workers' Union in its attempt to obtain better conditions for the unemployed. Among the basic provisions of this program are the following planks: "Thirty-five per cent increase in direct relief, all relief work to be paid at prevailing trade union wages; no

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Sick benefit paid from the sixth day of filing doctor's certificate, \$8 and \$12, respectively, per week for the first 50 weeks, half of the amount for another 50 weeks.  
Sick benefits for women, \$7.50 per week for 45 weeks, and \$4.50 for another 45 weeks.

For further information apply at the Main Office, Paul Sturm, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

# DAILY WORKER VICTORY BANQUET

Sunday, December 1st, 8 P. M.  
EARL BROWDER  
General Secretary of the Communist Party, will greet the Philadelphia Shock Brigaders.

JAMES CASEY  
Managing Editor, Daily Worker  
GEORGE WISHNAK  
Business Manager, Daily Worker

Admission to banquet only to those who will raise at least \$2.00. Those who have not raised this money will be given unreserved seats at \$1.00 admission.

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DANCING — ENTERTAINMENT — RESTAURANT — BAR  
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# Browder-Thomas Debate Seen as Initial Step to Unity

## UNITED FRONT THE KEY QUESTION AT 'GARDEN'; DISCIPLINE IS PRAISED

By A. B. Magil

If the proverbial man from Mars had dropped down into Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, he would have had a devil of a time figuring out whether he was at a Socialist or a Communist meeting. If he decided to be scientific and make a chart in an effort to learn whose meeting it was, he would have gotten the following results:

Banner on one side of the hall: "Workers of the World, Unite." Score one each for Socialists and Communists.

Banner on the other side of the hall: "Down with War and Fascism." One each for Socialists and Communists.

The "Internationale"—everybody singing. One each for Socialists and Communists.

"Solidarity"—everybody singing. One each for Socialists and Communists.

The Red Flag—everybody singing. One each for Socialists and Communists.

Browder and Thomas appear—everybody applauds. One each for Socialists and Communists.

At this point if the man from Mars had decided to add up the totals, what answer would he have gotten? Just two words: "United Front."

Yes, that meeting in Madison Square Garden will be long remembered. For the first time it brought together in debate the outstanding leaders of the Communist and Socialist Parties, Earl Browder and Norman Thomas. Officially the debate was under the auspices of the Socialist Call. But what really brought Browder and Thomas and those 20,000 people there that night were those two words: "United Front." Even the opponents of the united front were unable to escape those words because they express the deepest need of the American workers today.

A Beginning  
That debate was a beginning—but only a beginning.

Comrade Thomas is indeed correct, Browder said in opening his speech, "when he said it is a big step forward that this debate could be held—but it is a big step only from the point of view of the past. It is a small step from the point of view of what we need: that is, in spite of all disagreement, to establish a united front between Socialists and Communists. This is what the American working class needs. This is what we are fighting for. This is what we will continue to fight for, despite all points of disagreement which still remain."

The subject of the debate had been announced as "Which Road for American Workers—Socialism or Communism?" But one can't discuss any road for the American workers at the present time without colliding head-on with this crucial question of the united front. Life itself has created this issue and made it, in Browder's words, "the central, all-dominating question today in the United States and throughout the world."

It was because Norman Thomas tried at times to avoid this issue, to put it aside as not pressing or decisive, that he was so much on the defensive during the debate.

And it was because Earl Browder made the united front the keynote of his entire speech that he was able to drive home his points so persuasively and present a coherent program of immediate action that was applicable not only to Communists and class-conscious workers, but to the broad masses of the American people.

A Break with Past  
Yet the very participation of Thomas in the debate was already a break with the past, and a turning, however hesitantly, toward the united front. The fact that the debate was so bitterly opposed by the right wing "Old Guard" leaders in control of the New York State apparatus of the Socialist Party shows how greatly they feared its effect in furthering the united front. It's all right for Thomas to debate with Union Sinclair, who deserted the Socialist Party for the Democrats; it's all right for him to debate Raymond Moley, apostle of the "New Deal." That sort of thing will result in Socialists and Communists going together and doing something about growing fascist reaction that threatens us all. But a debate with the leader of the Communist Party—that's a horse of another color. That may help labor to unite instead of facing the enemy divided, and unity must be avoided at all costs, says the "Old Guard" diehards.

Before the debate there were rumors that attempts would be made to provoke disturbances, but if any individuals came there with that idea they didn't get very far. There were a few isolated boos—which the Communist Party does not condone—when Thomas, in his remarks about the Soviet Union, borrowed rather heavily from the arsenal of the "Old Guard," but on the whole the great crowd maintained splendid discipline. Leo Kravitz, national chairman of the Socialist Party, who presided, paid his tribute to the behavior of those 20,000 Socialists, Communists and non-party workers and middle-class people who filled every seat in Madison Square Garden.

The debate is over. What now? It rejoice that after tonight we will not have to spend so much energy in fighting each other," said Norman Thomas toward the end of his speech to the crowd.

If we don't have to spend so much energy fighting each other, that means we'll have more energy

for fighting together against the common enemy. The logic of that leads inevitably to the united front. It led to that even on Wednesday night when resolutions were unanimously adopted calling for the release of Angelo Herndon and the withdrawal of the American team from the Nazi Olympics, greetings were sent to Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and funds were collected to aid the fight for Herndon's freedom and against martial law in Terre Haute, Ind.

"We must act because the enemy is acting," said Browder.

Forward to the United Front  
Socialist comrades, we have made a beginning at Madison Square Garden. The differences between us cannot outweigh the great burning need of our joining hands without delay, to stem the advance of reaction. Such united action in the trade unions, unemployed organizations, on every field, can multiply our effectiveness a thousandfold and strengthen the labor movement all along the line. Such united action can do what has been done in France: build a powerful anti-fascist people's front in the form of a Farmer-Labor Party to lead the masses in the fight against fascist reaction and war, and create the conditions for the victory of Socialism.

"We want the united front, we want the united front," chanted thousands in the Garden. From coast to coast that sentiment is being re-echoed. Let's make it a reality.

## Conference in Moscow of Theatrical People Discusses Shakespeare

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—A large Shakespeare conference under the auspices of the Theatre Department of the Commissariat of Education and the Drama Section of the Union of Soviet Writers opened here at the beginning of the week.

Stage managers, actors, playwrights, critics and representatives of the public are taking part.

The conference has before it the main problem of how to satisfy the theatre goers, workers whose demand for Shakespeare and ability to criticize Shakespearean productions steadily increases. The conference will analyze and criticize the productions of Shakespearean plays now or hitherto on the Soviet stages.

## Comintern Speech Shows Background of Brazilian Uprising

(The following is a speech by Lacerda, of Brazil, made on August 9, 1935, at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, now for the first time published in English, dealing with the most important questions involved in the armed uprising in Northern Brazil—the Fascist Integralists and the anti-fascist People's Front, the National Liberation Alliance.)

In Brazil a mighty anti-imperialist People's Front today is the center of attention. This People's Front advances at a quickened tempo towards mass actions, conquest of power, towards the establishment of a national revolutionary government.

In August and September, 1934, we were still making the first rather uncertain and indecisive steps towards the establishment of a united anti-imperialist People's Front. Finally, after the Third Conference of the Communist Parties of Latin America in October, last year, we made a decisive turn. We boldly took the initiative towards the organization of a National Liberation Alliance.

Frestes One of Leaders  
The National Liberation Alliance in Brazil is somewhat similar to the Kuomintang in China in 1925, insofar that it is a bloc of several classes represented by their respective organizations, in a united front against imperialism, latifundists (huge land-ownership) and fascism. There is, however, the following difference, that while in the Chinese Kuomintang of 1925, the national bourgeoisie was one of the main forces in the national front, in Brazil the initiative for the establishment of the National Liberation Alliance came from the working class movement.

Thanks to this, the National Liberation Alliance was able to take deeper roots among the masses, and its prestige grew tremendously all the more since one of its creators and leaders is our comrade Luis Carlos Prestes, who is recognized as one of the foremost and best anti-imperialist fighters of the whole of Latin America.

Many Groups Represented  
The National Liberation Alliance organizes the greatest mass demonstrations and mass meetings rallying always between three to five



NORMAN THOMAS

EARL BROWDER

## Striking Auto Union Invites Lewis to Speak

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—Matthew Smith, national secretary of the federated independent unions of automobile workers, has sent an invitation to John L. Lewis, leader of the industrial union forces in the A. F. of L., to come to Detroit and address a mass meeting of auto workers.

Smith informed Lewis that 25,000 members in the three independent unions in the federation are ready to enter the American Federation of Labor on two conditions, (1) an industrial union, (2) internal democracy in the union.

An invitation to speak has also been sent to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and leader of the reactionary craft union advocates. Smith announced this action at a mass meeting of Motor Products strikers.

The invitation to Green and Lewis sent by the independent unions bears out the statements of Lewis and other industrial union advocates at the A. F. of L. convention that the auto workers will join the A. F. of L. on the basis of an unrestricted charter allowing all auto workers into a united auto workers' union. The forces led by Green rejected the plea of the auto workers for an unrestricted charter and insisted on dividing the auto workers' union into craft unions.

The invitation by Smith shows the desire of the auto workers for a united auto workers' union inside the A. F. of L. If Green rejects the proposals of the independent auto union he will be going on record as in favor of keeping the auto workers outside the A. F. of L.

Robert E. Mythen, United States conciliator, now here, held conferences with strike leaders and will attempt to arrange a conference with the management of the Motor Products corporation.

Large picket lines are being mobilized every morning. Francis Dillon, appointed president of the A. F. of L. Auto Workers' Union, has struck a blow against the Motor Products strike, being led by the independent union, by rejecting all pleas for unity and sending workers past the picket line and into the plant as scabs.

## Negroes Urged to Join With A.F.L. Progressives

Support by Negro workers of industrial unionism against craft unionism and of the rank and file movement and other progressive trends in the American Federation of Labor against the "entrenched Old Guard leaders," denounced as the bulwark of Jim-crowism in the labor movement, was advocated by several leaders of the National Urban League at its annual conference, which closed Wednesday evening at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East 22nd Street, New York City.

The conference was dominated by a militant and progressive note throughout its sessions, which opened last Tuesday morning. Leaders of the organization's activities in all parts of the country put themselves squarely on record, with few exceptions, in favor of labor's right to collective bargaining, genuine social insurance, organization of Negro youth and for a sharper struggle by the League against Jim-crowism, on Federal projects and in unemployment relief, and for a permanent Federal relief bureau.

A. F. of L. Old Guard Denounced  
T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, in a paper read before the conference on "Which Way After 1935?" indicated a growing consciousness on the part of the leaders of the organization for closer co-operation with the labor movement and a more militant program in the fight against Jim-crow oppression. He advocated a Federation of organizations working in the interests of the Negro people, and close contact with all progressive groups.

Lester R. Granger, director of the Negro Workers' Councils of the National Urban League, speaking on recent developments in the labor movement, charged the Old Guard leaders of the A. F. of L. with side-tracking and evading resolutions and demands for the abolition, in all A. F. of L. unions and affiliates, of Jim-crow barriers against Negro workers.

Reporting on interviews by representatives of the League with A. F. of L. officials during the recent Atlantic City convention, Mr. Granger told the conference that in each case those A. F. of L. leaders who

displayed open hostility or evasiveness on the demands for full equality in the labor movement, regardless of race and color of workers, were defenders of outworn craft unionism. On the other hand, those A. F. of L. leaders who supported these demands were, he said, in every case advocates of the industrial union principle.

Pointing out that large sections of A. F. of L. workers are sharply opposed to Jim-crowism and all practices which serve to lessen the effectiveness of the labor movement, Mr. Granger declared that the issue "boils down to industrial unionism versus craft unionism, progressives versus the Old Guard."

The Urban League was asked by Merrill C. Work, representing the Joint Conference Against Discriminatory Practices, to support a five-point program drawn up by that organization for the betterment of the conditions of workers in general and the Negro workers in particular, as follows:

1. For government responsibility for relief.
2. Support of the National Negro Congress to be held in February, 1936.
3. Opposition to the present program of the C. C. C. camps whereby families are cut off from the relief rolls when their sons are sent to camps, although the boys are paid only the meager sum of \$25 to \$30 a month.
4. For a united front against war and Fascism.
5. For support of the Lundeen Social Insurance Bill.

Youth Report Given  
A report on the American Youth Congress and its activities in uniting Negro and white youth on a program of militant struggle for peace and against Fascist reaction in this country, was given by Elizabeth Scott, vice-president of the Congress, upon the request of the conference.

All Power to the Alliance  
Our Party took a hand in the organization of the people's front. At first we did not understand the importance of the United National Liberation front as a step towards the rising of the masses in revolution, nor that we could approach the masses, penetrate the peasant masses, make our party soldier, and could on the basis of the basis of the masses' own experience conquer hegemony in the revolution. As calls to action we put forward our propagandist fighting slogans for a workers' and peasants' revolution; for a Soviet government, while the masses of people did not yet understand these slogans, and followed the national liberation movement in millions.

On the basis of the experiences gained in daily practice we corrected these mistakes in time. The Central Committee Plenum of our Party in May, 1935, brought still more clarity into our position and today we see the improvement in our approach. We already boldly put forward the slogan: All Power to the National Liberation Alliance.

Points of Weakness  
In this field, the practical work of the Party showed many deficiencies. We have really done very little for the Party to make progress in the countryside. There exists, therefore, the great danger that the peasant movement will remain behind the national liberation movement in a certain time hold up the development of the revolution.

Bolshevik self-criticism of our Party made it possible partly to overcome this weak point. At present we have already strong peasant organizations in the Northeast as well as organized peasant committees in Rio and Sao Paulo, affiliated to the National Liberation Alliance, thanks to the big struggles against feudalism which were led by our Party.

Alliance Attacked  
Based on the government in Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Rio Grande do Norte, Vargas is planning a terrorist "white insurrection" against us. A general, infamous for his bestialities against the masses of people, and a declared Integralist was made chief of the army staff by Vargas. He has signed a counter-revolution-

## Armenia Marks Advances Made Under Soviets

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—In the celebrations now going on over the Fifteenth Anniversary of the establishment of the power of the Soviets in Armenia, the following facts in the history of that country are being brought to mind by speakers and newspapers.

Armenia lost its independence over 500 years ago and seemed doomed to degeneration and physical extinction. It had been lacerated by many hordes of conquerors, beginning with Mongols, Arabians and Huns, and ending with the armies of Russian Czarism.

Fifteen years ago, after a victorious proletarian revolution, the real history of the Armenian people began. A soviet government was established there, after two and a half years of the rule of the Dashnaks (Armenian capitalist nationalist party) and after slaughter pogroms by Turks, Georgians and Tartars in which two-fifths of the Armenian population perished.

The Bolsheviks cast away everything that perpetuated national inequality. The national policy of Lenin and Stalin has already given splendid results. The face of the country has actually been changed.

Prosperity Under Soviets  
The investment of about a million rubles in capital construction gave the Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic 187 large plants and transformed it from an impoverished backward agrarian country into an industrial as well as agrarian land, with a developed technical base.

Over three fourths of the Armenian agriculture is now in the form of collective farms. Irrigation of the deserts has reclaimed 93,000 hectares (237,500 acres).

When the Dashnak rule ended after several years of terror, starvation and disease, Armenia had a population of 710,000. Fifteen years of soviet rule increased the population, over 50 per cent, and it is now 1,148,500.

Two facts especially indicate the scope and the depth of the cultural revolution in Armenia; they are: the introduction of universal elementary education and the abolition of

## CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE ACTIVE IN CAMPAIGN TO FREE THAEIMANN

By Friedrich Kress

[The following article is of the utmost importance and significance and because it shows in a concrete and practical way what can be done by organized mass united front work to liberate Ernst Thaelmann, heroic leader of the German working class, from the clutches of the Nazi

## White Bread Consumption Rises in USSR

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)  
LENINGRAD, Nov. 28.—The consumption of white bread is rapidly increasing in this city, while that of black bread falls off. This shift to the more expensive sort of food indicates the rising standard of living and the greater purchasing power of soviet workers. The Stakhanov movement, which greatly raises the incomes of workers applying it, is largely responsible.

Daily consumption of white bread in Leningrad during November averages 412 tons. In October it averaged 370 tons daily.

The Rabochi Textile Mill here, working on fine goods, was one of the first to introduce the Stakhanov technique, which consists of working so as to better utilize the machinery on hand, and is in no sense of the word a speeding up of the worker.

Labor Shortage Offset  
The mill had been trying for a long time to find men for a third shift, but was unable to do so because of the general shortage of labor. There are big demands for textile goods which the factory was unable to fill.

However, when Stakhanovism came to the Rabochi mill, not only did individual workers produce more on the first two shifts, none of them now putting out less than two or three times their original production of cloth, but the process released workers from the two original shifts in sufficient number to start the third shift.

This example is typical of what is taking place in many factories in the Soviet Union.

illiteracy throughout the entire population.

The cultural requirements of the Armenian masses have increased tremendously. Instead of five newspapers with 10,000 circulation at the end of Dashnak rule, Armenia now has 67 newspapers and they have a circulation of 200,000.

Formerly Armenia had no universities, whereas now it has forty scientific research institutes, or universities.

A new generation of poets and writers is growing up. The Armenian theatre has undergone considerable development. The Armenian Republic now has ten big theatres.

At the same time a special action was launched among lawyers, with the result that more than 40 well-known lawyers from all parts of the Republic took part in the campaign. Among those who joined in the campaign and supported the proposal to send a delegation of Czechoslovakian jurists to attend the Thaelmann trial, were a number of members of the German and Czechoslovakian social-democracy, such as Dr. Karl Heller, vice-president of the senate, Dr. Egon Schwelb of Prague, Dr. Ezer Bryman, and others.

When the death sentences on Klaus and Kaiser became known, a fresh action was instituted under the title, "Open Letter to Hitler," and the campaign as a whole was extended to include the struggle against these death sentences and the violation of justice represented by these monstrous verdicts.

"Open Letter"  
The "Open Letter to Hitler" action was crowned with surprising success, which affords ground for the highest hopes. The letter was signed and sent by a very large number of organizations and individuals, the organizations concerned representing roughly 400,000 people. It is extremely gratifying that not only a great number of Communist, social-democratic, and trade union organizations were among the signatories, but also Catholic organizations, civil servants' unions and, in addition to individuals such as the writers Obracht, S. K. Neumann, Kratochvil, a number of organizations of intellectuals and the middle classes, like the "Left Front" and the Physicians' Union, supporters of the Czechoslovakian National Socialist Party. A number of factory committees also took part in the campaign, although the side of the action was relatively weak.

Mass Pressure  
The subject of Thaelmann's release was brought up at hundreds of meetings, open and otherwise, and protests were made against his imprisonment, already lasting for nearly three years. On certain days the German legation and other German authorities were visited by deputations and, in addition, were kept aware of the spreading protest movement for Thaelmann's release in every conceivable manner, by means, for instance, of a constant stream of telephone calls.

The campaign on behalf of Ernst Thaelmann, which closed in September, has been a genuine success and a considerable advance on the previous campaign, if the breadth and depth of the movement are taken into account.

Future Action  
Profiting by the experience already gained, the Thaelmann committee is to be still further enlarged for the approaching new campaign and to be made into a real centre of direction for mass protest and resistance against the White Terror in the Third Reich. In particular, efforts will be made to bring in representatives of large factories and workers' organizations, so that the committee, which until now has been composed almost exclusively of intellectuals and has acted mainly under them, shall become an organ of the workers in general.

Workers Ready to Strike  
But the masses are preparing a counter-offensive. From all parts of the country protests are coming in against these barbaric acts of the government. The National Liberation Alliance and the Communist Party call for protest strikes. The railroad workers union stated that it will answer the white terror coup with a general strike.

The masses by the thousands come to the meetings to hear speakers of the alliance despite the prohibition and threats of the police. In Sao Paulo more than 2,000 workers and followers of the national liberation front carried through demonstrations against the police bestialities. The workers hold their ground against the police bullets and tear gas bombs. In the north, the masses of people in Maranhao ignore the decree of the government and defend the legal existence of the National Liberation Alliance. All this indicates that in Brazil very serious struggles are developing.

# Japan's Agents Disrupt Parley With Mongolia

## Make Insolent Demands On Far Eastern Independent Country

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Nov. 29. — The Manchukuo-Japanese delegation has finally broken up the conference of the Mongolian Peoples Republic after several weeks' sessions. Negotiations were being conducted in the border town of Manzhouli.

[These negotiations were an attempt, at least on the part of the Mongolian government, to arrive at an understanding that would prevent future frontier "incidents." There have been several such incidents, including cases in which Manchukuo troops with Japanese commanders penetrated into Mongolian territory, fired on Mongolian border guards, etc., and in one of which Japanese-Manchukuo agents were captured far within the Mongolian borders and almost immediately set free. The Manchukuo government made a great affair of the capture, issued an ultimatum demanding the freeing of the men (who were already free) and demanded the right to place representatives within Mongolian borders, and in the Mongolian capital at Ulan Bator, with complete freedom of movement, right to set up and operate wireless stations, etc., on Mongolian territory. The Mongolian Peoples Republic refused to agree to this, but offered to exchange observers, who should stay near the frontier and form a commission to investigate which future incidents of this nature could be brought.]

### Demand Recognition

While the representatives of the Mongolian Peoples Republic were prepared to form local mixed border committees to settle the possible new disputes that might take place at the border, the Manchukuo delegation, under Japanese leadership, insisted upon a "solution" which went beyond that practically amounted to recognition of Manchukuo by the Mongolian Peoples Republic. The Manchukuo-Japanese representatives repeatedly demanded this point, and put it in the form of an ultimatum at the conference.

Informed circles in the Mongolian Peoples Republic maintain that the negotiations were fruitless because of the desire on the Manchukuo side to broaden the scope of what had been originally agreed upon by both parties. The Manchukuo (Manchukuo) group persistently went past the question of border disputes and tried at the conference to establish diplomatic relations between Manchukuo and Mongolia. Although they eventually formally waived this point they still persistently and categorically demanded that the Manchukuo "border" representative (Mongolia was willing to have a border representative) should be stationed in Ulan Bator, capital of the Mongolian Peoples Republic and located 600 miles from the border. This leaves absolutely no doubt in the minds of the Mongolians that the Manchukuo-Japanese representatives were receiving again in this form the original demand for recognition of Manchukuo and the actual establishment of diplomatic relations.

### Japanese Insolence

A Tass (Soviet Union Telegraph Agency) report from Ulan Bator says in this connection:

"The position of the Manchurian government rouses the greater astonishment here because Manchukuo has no diplomatic relations with other countries, not even with its neighbors. Nevertheless it makes upon no other country such categorical demands, backed up with threats of military action, as it does upon the Mongolian Peoples Republic."

"It is pointed out in Ulan Bator that the institution of formal or actual consulates in itself does not guarantee peace and food relations. Diplomatic relations exist between Japan and China, and each has many consulates in the other country, nevertheless normal friendly relations are absent."

The conference ends because the Mongolian Peoples Government cannot accept the categorical demand that Manchukuo appoint three representatives to the border commission, one of them to be in fact a diplomatic representative in Ulan Bator.

The conference having been broken off by the Japanese-Manchurian representatives, the Mongolian delegation left Manzhouli for Ulan Bator on Nov. 26.

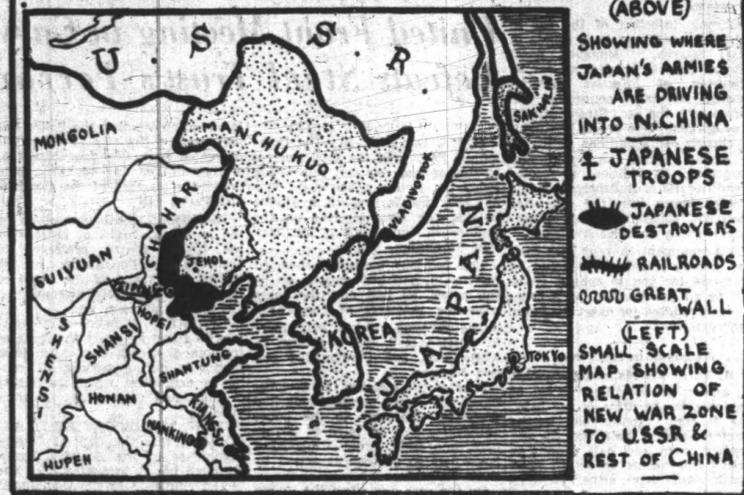
After the breach of negotiations, the Manchukuo delegation issued a statement, accusing the Mongolians of breaking off the talks by "refusing to accept representatives at Ulan Bator," making charges that "some outside agency" was "preventing the Mongolians from acting freely," and making also general threats about "regarding the border region as one of mystery and danger," and with the "Chukchi government" "retained the right to take full initiative," which can only mean that it threatens to invade with even larger forces in the future.

As a result of the breach of negotiations, the Manchukuo foreign office is that it "cannot regard Mongolia as an independent nation with which it is possible to deal equally." This statement comes from a country which is absolutely dominated by Japan, and in a situation in which Japanese agents appeared almost openly as the leaders of the negotiations for the Manchurian side.

### Studen to Speak

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 29. — John Steuben, organizer of the Communist Party, will deliver a lecture on "Fascist Tendencies in the United States," Sunday at 8 P. M. in the Workers' School Hall, 310 W. Federal Street, 3rd floor.

# WHERE WORLD WAR THREATENS IN FAR EAST



(ABOVE) SHOWING WHERE JAPAN'S ARMIES ARE DRIVING INTO N. CHINA  
(LEFT) SMALL SCALE MAP SHOWING RELATION OF NEW WAR ZONE TO USSR & REST OF CHINA

# Workingclass Action Vital In Fight Against War Makers

Correspondence between the three most important trade union organizations in the world on the question of sanctions and independent working-class action to stay the hand of the fascist invaders in Ethiopia brings sharply to the fore the difference and the agreements which exist in the labor movement today. The exchange of views took place between the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam International), the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union and the Red International of Trade Unions.

On Oct. 18, the International Federation of Trade Unions (I.F.T.U.), communicated with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions as to the results of its meeting on Oct. 12 relative to the Italo-Ethiopian War. The most important part of its letter follows:

"As you already must have been informed, the International Federation of Trade Unions in common with the Labor Socialist International has from the very outset energetically opposed Italy's unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia and following the course of events carried on most expedient action directed against the aggressor and for the maintenance of peace."

### For Sanctions

"With this same aim in view another joint conference of the I. F. T. U. and the Workers' Socialist International was held in Brussels on Oct. 12. At a preliminary conference the General Council of the I.F.T.U. adopted a resolution to inform the trade union organizations of the entire world, regarding the decisions arrived at by the joint conference of the I.F.T.U. and the Labor Socialist International. Just now when the League of Nations in Geneva, as well as the governments and peoples throughout the world are unanimously preparing for the application of sanctions to the aggressor (Italy), as provided for in the pact, and taking into consideration the great responsibility this devolves upon workers' and trade union organizations, the General Council of the I.F.T.U. considers it its duty to call upon all organizations whether affiliated with the International Federation or not to adhere to the resolutions adopted at the joint conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Workers' Socialist International which entail as you can determine from the appended resolution in the following:

"1. The bringing of greater pressure to bear on the government and consequently on the League of Nations in order that all the necessary sanctions be employed without delay so as to quickly place Italy in circumstances that would render the further continuance of the war impossible.

"2. For the practical realization of the sanctions, to combine all the moral and economic forces of the workers' organizations in all lands and undertake all the necessary practical measures for putting them into life.

### Action Considered

"I consider it useful to add that some of the closed sessions of the Joint Commission of the I.F.T.U. and the Workers' Socialist International and General Council of the I.F.T.U. which were also participated in by the representatives of the Industrial International directly interested in the given actions—the trade union representatives concerned themselves with preparation for action to effect the above indicated point 2 and with the study of concrete measures to be taken in accordance with the specific situation in each country, so as to secure the maximum effect of measures already employed or those to be undertaken.

The full text of the decisions of the Brussels meeting of Oct. 12 between the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist (Second) International was also appended. The reply of the Soviet Trade Unions to the communication of the I.F.T.U. was sent on Nov. 5 over the signature of N. Shvernik, general secretary. The Soviet reply refers and quotes from the original decision which was not fully covered in the previously-quoted message of the I.F.T.U.

### Text of Reply

The full text of the reply follows: "Comrades,

The Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (VZSPS) duly received your letter of October 18, as well as the resolutions adopted by you together with the Socialist International in connection with the military attack of Italian fascism upon the Ethiopian people.

"Having had your resolutions under consideration, the VZSPS notes that war can be prevented only by means of uniting all workers for the struggle against fascist aggression, for the defense of peace.

### Decisions Insufficient

"We cannot consider the decisions you adopted to be sufficient, neither can we agree to your decision about 'placing the force of the workers' opinion and power in the service of the League of Nations for the defense of peace and legal rights.' The trade union organizations cannot and must not place themselves in the service of the League of Nations, the working class must take independent action against war, mobilizing for this aim the broad toiling masses and thus bringing pressure to bear on the government and League of Nations.

"The Soviet trade unions are fortunately not obliged to bring

pressure to bear on their government for defending peace. The government of the U. S. S. R. has openly, before the whole world, taken a principally anti-imperialist stand and has been the first to put into effect the measures against the aggressor, endorsed by the League of Nations. We here wish to assure you that the Soviet government will continue to the very end to carry through all collective measures endorsed by the League of Nations. The guarantee for this is—the worker-character of our government.

### Pledge of 20,000,000

"The Soviet trade unions, uniting nearly 20,000,000 workers, are prepared to do all in their power for facilitating unity of action of all workers' organizations against fascism and war. However, the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. cannot, as you propose, 'support the decisions of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Socialist International,' considering that neither they nor the Red International of Labor Unions took any part in drawing up these decisions. We believe that unity of action, so much desired by all workers, will be able to be organized only on the basis of a preliminary understanding, and not by means of notifying about the decisions you adopted by mail."

"The Presidium of the V.Z.S.P.S. deeply regrets the fact that the International Federation of Trade Unions declined the proposal of the Red International of Labor Unions of March 7, 1935, to discuss joint forms and methods of struggle against fascism and war. If such a conference of both International organizations were really held in good time, it could have been possible to organize unity of action of the whole world labor movement for the struggle to bear on their government for defending peace.

### Signature Campaign Is Opened Against Nazi Olympic Games

This week, ending on Dec. 5, has been designated as "Transfer the Olympics Week" by the American Youth Congress. In this city alone, it is planned to gather 1,000,000 signatures to be presented to the National Convention of the Amateur Athletic Union when it meets here on Dec. 5.

Plans for the signature drive include the setting up of registration booths in railway depots, department stores, schools, colleges and on busy street corners. High School and college newspapers will conduct straw ballots. A street marathon is planned through the city streets to advertise the campaign to remove the games from Germany.

Endorsements for the American Youth Congress campaign on the Olympics, have been received from Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Dan Parker, sports editor of the Daily Mirror.

The House Council of the Ninety-Second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association will hold a mass meeting for the transfer of the Olympics, on Sunday at 4 p. m. at the Theresa Kaufmann Auditorium, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

Speakers at the meeting will include the Hon. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the National A. A. U.; Congressman Vito Marcantonio; Francis Henson, of the Committee of Fair Play in Sports; Kurt Rosenfeld, former Prime Minister of Justice for Prussia; William Hinkley, executive secretary of the American Youth Congress; Irving Jaffe, speed skating champion; Nat Holman, director of athletics in the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.; and Charles OrNSTEIN, member of the A. A. U.

# Philadelphia Council Pushes Social Welfare

## Passage of Jobless Insurance Bill One of Its Main Tasks

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 29. — The newly formed West Philadelphia People's Council will make the re-opening of the Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital one of its main tasks to be carried out in hand with its program for unemployment insurance and for the continuation of relief, officials of the Council said today.

The Council was formed at a conference last Sunday in which delegates from Republican and Democratic Clubs, the Unemployment Councils, Women's Leagues and other groups participated.

Endorsement was given by the Council to the Lunden Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827 and the Moran Bill which is similar to the first and has been introduced into the State Legislature. John J. Finerty, state representative, pledged full support to all social legislation advocated by the Council and congratulated the delegates for their actions. He urged that they continue their policy of disregarding differences of race, creed, color or political views and promised to take part in delegations which would present the demands of the Council to various official bodies. He was made an honorary member of the Council.

# Burlington Railroad Vote On Record in Favor Of Strike This Month

CHICAGO, Nov. 29. (P.P.) — Nearly complete returns from the 1,500 locomotive firemen on the Burlington Railroad show overwhelming strike sentiment against the one-man engine crews on the road's Diesel locomotives. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen sources declare. Even the crack Zephyr trains are operated with only one man in the cab, the road admits. Public safety and job rights of firemen are involved, but the company refuses to change its policy. A strike would involve firemen on two-man crews on regular locomotives as well.

Unless the government mediation board is able to step in or the road changes its arbitrary stand Burlington traffic will be tied up in December.

# Urge Conference

"We propose to organize immediately a special conference of representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labor Unions, together with representatives of the trade unions of the U. S. S. R., England and France for discussing the question of how to best and most effectively develop the struggle against war and fascism."

On Nov. 9, The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions sent a letter to the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions in which it asserted that it wholly agreed with the reply sent by the Soviet Trade Union Federation.

### Proposals of R. I. L. U.

"The R.I.L.U. believes that only complete coordination of action of all workers' organizations, only independent unified action of the proletarians of all tendencies, can serve as a weapon for stopping the aggression of Italian fascism in Eastern Africa, for preventing a fresh world butchery. This is why the working class in the cause of the defense of peace and in its anti-war struggle cannot give up the force of the workers' unions and the power of their organizations to the disposal of the League of Nations; as it is proposed by the International Federation of Trade Unions."

The proposal is then made to immediately convene "a conference of representatives of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Labor Unions jointly with representatives of the trade unions of the U. S. S. R., England and France for mapping out effective measures for consolidating the struggle against war and fascism."

A further proposal is made that the I. F. T. U. "for the purpose of rendering material aid to the victims (of the Italian invasion), to take steps together with the R. I. L. U. for organizing an International Assistance Fund."

# Painters Join to Fight Evils of Zausner Rule

## Locals Agree on Common Program in Struggle for Honest and Progressive Leadership as Corrupt Chief Resigns Post

(The action of Philip Zausner in resigning as secretary of the New York District Council of the Painters Union makes the following article of particular interest. While Zausner has technically resigned, the secretary pro tem, Pollechio, is Zausner's right hand man. He has been identified with all actions, policies and methods of the Zausner administration. Until there is actually a new election, the author insists, there is no assurance of a change.)

### By Louis Welnstok

For years the rank and file painters in New York City carried on a relentless struggle for a democratically controlled organization. The underworld elements which penetrated the organization, deprived the membership of their rights and intimidations, of all rights, and brought the union to a point of complete demoralization. It is Philip Zausner who is responsible for bringing these elements into the union.

Elections, local or District Council, were conducted in the most unscrupulous manner, and we can say that in 1933, 1934 and 1935, the District Council elections were held under such methods as aroused not only the membership of the organization, but the entire labor movement. In addition to the stolen elections, the District Council administration, under the leadership of Philip Zausner, collected more than a quarter of a million dollars in the form of taxes, which money was not used for organization purposes to improve the terrible conditions under which the painters are compelled to work, but was used in one form or another as a pay off for those who helped to carry through such dishonest elections.

Immediately after the 1935 elections, Local Unions 848, 905 and 490 formed an interlocal joint committee for the purpose of carrying on an impartial investigation of the fraudulent elections and to mobilize the membership for an immediate new election, supervised by an outside organization to assure an honest election. At the same time protests were sent to the General Executive Board demanding a new election, which was denied by the General Executive Board.

At the instigation of these three local unions, an impartial citizens committee was organized consisting of the following outstanding individuals:

### Citizens' Committee

Professor Paul Brissenden, Columbia University; Quincy Howe, Associate Editor of "Living Age"; Nathan Green, attorney and co-author with Professor Felix Frankfurter of the "Labor Injunction"; William Mangold, associate editor of "New Republic"; and Jonathan Eddy, National Secretary of the American Newspaper Guild.

The committee held two public hearings at the Manhattan Opera House, to which a large number of members dissatisfied with the conduct of the 1935 elections, came. On the basis of their testimony, the committee submitted its findings on Sept. 21, 1935, and it stated that the District Council elections of June, 1935 were marked with serious irregularities involving widespread violations of the union "constitution" and by-law provisions for District Council elections."

Philip Zausner and his administration disregarded the desires of the local unions, and did not take into consideration the fact that the membership had turned against him and the administration. Through terror and intimidation as practiced in the past, Zausner and the underworld mob hoped to force the membership into submission.

### Zausner Proposal Rejected

Philip Zausner, immediately after the elections, was very anxious to carry through a referendum to establish something which he called "self-governing agreement in the painters' industry," and some other proposals with it. The membership flatly rejected the proposals of Zausner, not only because they were not acceptable to them, but also because they had no confidence in the administration.

Soon after this defeat, another referendum was sent out, which had the approval of Zausner—the increase in dues from \$1.50 to \$2.00 and an increase in monthly dues from \$1.50 to \$2.00. The membership categorically rejected this proposal also, with the following explanation: "An increase of business agents from the present four to nine would not only sustain the present administration, but would strengthen the machine with five additional business agents." Any proposal for increase in business agents cannot be considered therefore, unless Zausner is removed from office, and those business agents who were not elected resigned with him.

Was there any sincerity on the part of Philip Zausner when he proposed an increase in the staff of business agents? The membership of our union can give the best answer to this. This proposal of Zausner was nothing else but demagogic and cheap politics to cover up his past.

The nine-business-agent proposition is an old one. There are thirteen local unions affiliated with District Council B, of which nine have a membership of from 200 to 1,500. Business agents are elected at the general elections and because the elections were dishonest, unscrupulous combinations made it possible to elect four business agents from the same four local unions at every election and leave the other five out.

### Antagonism Created

The membership is divided into so-called Jewish speaking and English speaking locals. Zausner would make combinations with two English speaking and two Jewish speaking locals, but at the last moment he usually double-crossed

# Frameup Plans Fail in Trial Of Caballero

## Spanish Socialist Leader Holds Firm Defense Against Charges

Left without a single prosecution witness on the first day of the trial of Largo Caballero, Socialist leader and Executive Secretary of the reformist unions (U.G.T.), the government of Spain stands convicted on as clumsy a frame-up as the Reichstag fire, while the verdict of the Supreme Court hangs fire.

The blundering rule that has marked two years of reaction was signalled by yet another promise of Cabinet crisis as panic caused by the frame-up fiasco spread to the Cortes.

Collapsing of the prosecution's charge of leading rebellion was especially stunning because of the careful "build up" the prosecutor had given his million-detailed indictments.

As the first of the many witnesses who had signed statements implicating Caballero solemnly swore that he had signed under duress and torture, not only the case but the whole present administration cracked. Witness after witness made the same declaration: Maximiliano Barquero Rodriguez, Leonor Mendez, Amado del Rosal; until every state witness had become a witness for the defense!

### Caballero Stand Firm

The witnesses further stated that to the best of their knowledge Caballero had consistently counseled local leaders against violence.

Largo Caballero's stand, not only now, but from the time of his arrest to date, has been firm and assured but not that of a Dimitroff, had no confidence in the illegally elected officers. Zausner stated that he is willing to resign if the membership wishes to have new elections. As a condition for his resignation, he put forward the proposal of nine business agents and an increase in dues.

### "Forward" Makes Demand

Immediately after this statement, made by Zausner in the Council, the Jewish Daily Forward, his chief supporter and of everything that Zausnerism stands for published an editorial attacking Zausner very sharply, ordering him to resign without any conditions. Together with Zausner, the "Forward" demanded also the resignations of the four business agents.

Brother Gaff, financial secretary of Local 261, an outstanding member of the Socialist Party and a former supporter of Zausner, also published an article in the Forward, in which he attacked Zausner and demanded his immediate resignation. Why should Zausner change the name of Brother Gaff and the Forward? Is it because they have realized their mistake in giving aid and support to the Zausner machine for these many years that brought the present chaotic conditions in the organization? Or is it because they want to "jump" to the side of the victorious membership to blind them with sweet words and cover up their past deeds?

Only several weeks ago when the membership demanded the resignation of Zausner and his business agents, Brother Gaff and the Jewish Daily Forward had nothing to say. The Zausner machine issued a leaflet with the heading: "The Dictatorship of the Com-rats in the Painters Brotherhood Is Said to be On Its Way; the Com-rats Have Already Ordered the Secretary of the District Council to Get Out."

Did the Jewish Daily Forward and Brother Gaff join the "com-rats" to oust Zausner from office and have new elections? Was the situation in the union any different two months ago than it is now? Or do they sense the danger of a sinking ship?

### The "Wrong Road"

In his article Brother Gaff admits that Zausner is leading the union on the "wrong road," and that he pleaded with Zausner to make a change to the "good road." Why didn't Brother Gaff have the courage to come openly to the membership and tell them what he knew about the "wrong road" on which Zausner was traveling?

At the Interlocal Conference called by Local Union 261, at which ten locals were represented, all problems facing the organization were taken up.

There was a unanimous decision of all representatives present that the last election of June 30, 1935, should be declared null and void, and new honest elections to be held as soon as possible. The other decision was to increase the business agents from four to nine and the dues from \$1.50 to \$1.75. This was not a concession to the demands of Zausner. The proposal to increase the business agents came as a result of the unanimous decision to have new and honest elections.

### "Red Scare" Raised

All of a sudden certain individuals who have never raised a finger against Zausner's corruption (some of them received good jobs from Zausner) began to circulate rumors that the members of the Joint Committee, set by Communist agents and have held out to Zausner by supporting the proposition for nine instead of four agents. These discredited politicians believe that by such accusations they can turn the sentiment of the membership against those who consistently, for years, fought against Zausner's corruption in the organization. Because of these corrupt tactics, our organization is faced today with a null. The local unions which have been deprived of representation for years threaten to split away from the District Council, and so up the District Council, by granting nine business agents, we can prevent such a split, all active forces should unite and bring together these locals on a constructive program for the improvement of conditions of the Painters, for securing additional jobs for the unemployed and restoring the agreement.

# Cooperative Dairy Made Largest in Clinton, Ia., Through Labor Support

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 29. (P.P.) — The cooperative dairy formed by union milk drivers who quit their jobs rather than sign a wage-cutting and backbiting contract with their old boss, has received the endorsement of the organized labor movement of Clinton.

By going to patronize only the Rainbow Dairy, the new cooperative venture, the Tri-City Labor Congress has helped to make it the largest dairy business in town within two weeks of its organization.

Eleven of the thirteen founders had to mortgage their homes to float the dairy, having taken over a small plant that was in financial

### 2,000 Women Join Brussels Anti-War Rally

#### United Front Meeting Hears Communists and Socialists

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.—More than 2,000 women took part in the anti-war meeting called jointly by all women's organizations in the Salle de la Madeleine. The Socialist Senator Spaak took the chair. The following representatives spoke in defense of peace and against the Italian attack on Ethiopia: Kesteloot for the Young Communist League, Bouvart for the Young Socialist Guards, Fanny Jacquemotte for the Women's Committee Against War and Want, Lafontaine for the Women's League for Peace and Liberty, Jeanne Vandeweyer for the League for Human Rights, Marcelle Leroy for the Women's World Committee Against War and Fascism.

The representative of the Negro women, Rosa Veri, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. A representative of the women to use their voices for the application of a peace treaty.

Max Braun, Socialist leader from the Saar, former delegate to the League of Nations, who spoke in favor of imposing extended sanctions of positive support for Ethiopia, and against any camouflaged annexation in Ethiopia, Kereko spoke for the Garment Workers Union, Billiet for the Foodstuffs Workers Union, Massin for the Hospital Nurses Union, Anclon for the women cooperative members, Degeer for the Communist Party, Bink for the Femmes Prevoyantes Socialistes, and Blum for the Socialist Women. The meeting received telegrams of greeting from the women students of the Brussels University, the Red Aid, etc.

The meeting adopted a resolution for general government. The resolution envisages as provisional measures an effective control of armaments, a plebiscite for disarmament, the application of sanctions against Italy and every future aggressor. The resolution was passed unanimously. Isabelle Blum read an appeal for the unity of the labor movement, and the conference closed amidst enthusiasm.

### Stakhanovites Win New Gains In Agriculture

#### (By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—New victories today on the front of Socialist construction further confirm Stalin's words in his address to the Stakhanovite conference: "If there were a crisis in our country, if we had unemployment, the average European working class, if our people lived badly, if their lives were sadder and joyless, we should have no Stakhanovite movement."

Among these new victories is the fulfillment of the flax-delivery plan by 100.2 per cent, sixty-five days ahead of scheduled time, in the Kallinin (formerly Tver) district. The flax is also of much better quality than last year. Two hundred of the foremost collective farms surpassed the average European flax fibre production per acre. Five hundred collective farms surpassed the European average on flax seed.

This record was achieved by a wide application of Stakhanovite methods, some 3,000 flax skutchers fulfilling two or three average daily norms in each calendar day.

The plan of delivery of sugar beets to the state was fixed by the Party and government at 135,700,000 centers (20,427,000 tons). The sugar beet pulled has exceeded the plan and deliveries of beets to the factories still continues. The 1935 harvest is a high record for the Soviet Union.

The sugar beet factories in Kiev region have also fulfilled their yearly production plan of sugar by 100.3 per cent already. They have produced 21,243,000 pounds (384,174 tons) of sugar.

### Detroit WPA Union Receives Charter From the A. F. of L.

#### (Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 29.—The W. P. A. Union, now a local of the Laborers Union of the A. F. of L., was granted its charter and officers were sworn in following a mass meeting of 500 W. P. A. workers at Cass Technical High School, Thanksgiving eve.

The speakers were Ed Thal, secretary of the Detroit Building Trades Council, J. McNeven, business representative of the Plumbers Union Local 98, Joe Friedman, business representative of Local 42 Painters, Harry L. Ames, District organizer of the Laborers and Hod Carriers Union and Frank Sykes, president of the new local, Richard Harrington, business agent of the W. P. A. Union was chairman.

The workers were told that the increase now granted on W. P. A. projects are the first results of the fight waged by the union for the unskilled rate of \$72 a month for unskilled workers. Full support was pledged by the A. F. of L. organizations.

## Gallacher to Work To Broaden Fight Of British People

#### LONDON, Nov. 29.—William Gallacher, Communist member of Parliament, will gather the best elements among the representatives of the Labor Party and Independent Labor Party in Parliament in the struggle against the war and starvation program of the National Government and for the unity of the British working class.

The full text of the Communist position on Gallacher's tasks in Parliament follows:

The election of William Gallacher to the House of Commons, and the vote of over 13,000 for Harry Pollitt in Rhondda East is a big triumph for the fight of the Communist Party to build up working class unity. If it had not been for the support of the Tories and Liberals in Rhondda East, who voted for the Labor candidate to keep out the "mercenaries of Communism," there is no doubt that Harry Pollitt would be elected as well.

Even with one Communist in Parliament, the capitalist press already shows signs of uneasiness. The "Daily Worker" in London will be the "tower of strength" for the working class movement.

William Gallacher will demonstrate clearly in word and deed that the job of a revolutionary is not only to expose the warlike and starvation policy of the National Government, but also, outside Parliament, to lead the workers forward in united action against this policy. The Valleyfield strikers in the Fife coalfield know from their own experience that Gallacher does not regard an election campaign merely as an opportunity to make

speeches and win votes, but as part of the struggle against the employers and the capitalist class. It is this fact that proved to the Fife miners that Gallacher was their man, and that the policy of Adamson was no use for advancing the fight against the coalowners.

The General Election campaign advanced the cause of working class unity all over the country. Labor candidates and organizations worked in harmony with Communist and other militant workers against the National Government. This advance is only a beginning. The return of Gallacher and his work in Parliament will serve to win the support of a big number of Labor M. P.'s and to strengthen the fight of the Labor Party against the National Government.

The reactionary Front Bench Labor leaders in the House of Commons that the lead will come for activity of the workers as a whole against the new menace of war and attacks upon the unemployed. It is not from them that the lead will come for united support for the miners' fight.

This lead will come from William Gallacher, who will gather around him all the best elements among the Labor and I. L. P. Members in Parliament, and inspire the workers in their struggle against capitalism on all fronts.

## Moscow Savings Banks Deposits Have Big Rise

#### (By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—Moscow savings banks, especially branches at large factories, registered an extraordinary increase in deposits in recent weeks, especially since Stalin's speech to the All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites.

[The Stakhanov movement is an application in all industries of a new method of organization of labor, and better use of machinery. It is not a speed-up system, the work being actually made easier, but the increase in production is enormous, and because of the socialist system, the increase in the income of the workers corresponds, as is proven by greater deposits in savings banks.]

In the "raion" (ward or borough) of Moscow named "Proletarian" there are several large factories. In this raion, deposits between Nov. 21 and Nov. 25 were 180,000 rubles as compared with an average of 50,000 to 60,000 in a six-day week before the Stakhanov movement developed. (One dollar equals five rubles.)

Other branch banks at factories report corresponding increases. Examples show the source of these deposits. The iron ore miner Kravchenko at the Krivoy Rog mines has dug over a stretch of 27 meters, got over 3,000 per cent increase in his normal earnings, and made 650 rubles in a six-hour shift.

General Wage Rise Reported  
A worker in a neighborhood mine fulfilled his normal plan of work over 4,000 per cent and earned 690 rubles in one six-hour shift.

Even though these are singularly outstanding individual cases, reports from entire plants, such as the Stalingrad and Kharkov tractor factories, show over-fulfillment of the whole plant's daily plan by 200 per cent.

The number of Stakhanovites is increasing. For example, the Moscow Tool Factory which employs 2,000 workers had formerly 250 Stakhanovites, or about twelve per cent of its working force. During this month the number of those applying the Stakhanov method has increased to twenty per cent of the working force.

Many Attend Boston Parley For Herndon  
BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—A Herndon Action Conference, to launch an intensive campaign in this vicinity for the freedom of Angelo Herndon, was held on Sunday at the Ritz Plaza Hotel, Boston. The conference was called by the Boston Joint Committee for the Herndon Defense, which is made up of representatives of the League for Industrial Democracy, the Boston Council of the American Youth Congress, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the International Labor Defense, the New England Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, the Provisional Committee for Equal Opportunities, the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, and Student Committee for Peace and Freedom.

The conference was attended by delegates from labor, fraternal, and youth organizations of Greater Boston, representing a membership of over 6,500. Among those represented were the Boston Joint Defense of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Waterproof Garment Workers Union (Local 24 of the I.L.G.W.U.), the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Communist Party Opposition, the Workers Party, the Spartacus Youth League, the American Youth Congress, the International Workers Order, the International Labor Defense, and the League for Industrial Democracy.

Rev. J. Raymond Cope, of the Roseline Unitarian Church, acted as chairman. A report on the Herndon case was given by Richard B. Moore, acting district secretary of the International Labor Defense. A telegram was read from Mary Fox, secretary-treasurer of the National Joint Committee for the Herndon Defense, greeting the conference and welcoming the growing united effort for Herndon's freedom.

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R. serves the vital interests of humanity, defends culture from the barbarities of war.

## Soviets Honor The Guardians Of Revolution

#### Yagoda and Six Others Get Title of 'First Rank Commissar'

#### (By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.—Peoples Commissar of Internal Affairs Yagoda has been honored by the title of "General Commissar." Six others in his department have been given the titles of "Commissar of the First Rank" and thirteen more have been given the title of "Commissar of the Second Rank." These awards are by decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, the Council of Peoples Commissars, and the Chief Administration for State Security of Internal Affairs.

They are new titles decided upon by the C.E.C. and Council of Peoples Commissars, as a supplementary decision added to the decisions on titles in higher ranks of the state services made by these bodies in October of this year.

All the honored men are old Bolsheviks, former colleagues of Dzerzhinsky whom Stalin called "a menace to the bourgeoisie, the vigilant sentinel of the Revolution, the naked sword of the proletariat."

[Dzerzhinski, who is now dead, was the first head of the Cheka and of the G.P.U. "Cheka" was the abbreviation of the Special Committee for Combating Counter Revolution in the early years after the Revolution. It was reorganized as the "G.P.U." the "State Political Administration." At the time this was dissolved it was headed by Yagoda. Some of its duties are now performed by the Chief Administration for State Security.]

The men who have received these latest high honors enjoy the love of the people of the Soviet Union. Millions of articles by fascist scribblers abroad slander them. But the facts are their defense.

Pravda, central organ of the Communist Party, writes: "Lenin said the revolution is not a revolution if it cannot defend itself. The Great Proletarian Revolution in Russia could defend itself. It beat off the external enemies and destroyed the basic hostile forces within the country. The revolutionary social order is established in the Soviet Union. The Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs, with its Chief Administration for State Security, and its commissars, guard this social order. Honorary titles are now given to our commissars, who have liquidated and the big counter-revolutionary organizations destroyed."

"But doubtless many counter-revolutionary scum still is hiding in deep crevices and holes, awaiting the slightest chance to carry out their dastardly work. Therefore the toiling masses of our country warmly welcome the beloved guardians of the revolutionary social order, and tell them: 'The enemy is defeated but not yet destroyed, and the commissars must be on the alert.'"

## Labor in Oshkosh Hits School Board Free Speech Ban

#### OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 29.—A wide campaign of protest is developing here over the refusal last week of the Board of Education to allow the Wisconsin Workers Alliance the use of the high school auditorium. Particularly sharp criticism is being directed toward City Attorney Lewis C. Magnusen who advised the board to refuse the request on the grounds that the Alliance was "socialistic and communistic."

Pointing out that Magnusen's charges would not be grounds for refusal of the auditorium even if they were true, Donald Gensmore, acting secretary of the Alliance, declared that the policies of the Alliance are "advocated by most thinking people today and can be found in the preamble of most organized labor unions." He urged that individual workers and their organizations send protests to Lewis C. Magnusen, City Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

## American News Guild Forms Its First Chapter In State of Washington

#### TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 29. (FP)—The first chapter of the American Newspaper Guild to be chartered in the State of Washington is enrolling members in all of the three dailies, so far without opposition from the publishers.

The American Federation of Labor organizations in the city are ready to be of fraternal assistance, and the Tacoma Labor Advocate has given the Guild a friendly welcome.

The Guild chapter expects to have three-fourths of all eligible newspapermen in town enrolled before Christmas.

## WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

We received a few letters containing suggestions for the airplane club, but they are not enough. We want each one of you to write to us and tell us what your ideas are about this club. Shall we pay dues? Shall we have membership cards, what kind of emblem should we adopt, if any, what will the name of the club be? These are a few of the suggestions we must decide upon. What do you think about them? Have you any other ideas or suggestions? Write us and tell us about them.

In connection with the proposed airplane club we are starting a column which has to do with aviation. Its beginning, its present status, and any other facts having to do with it. If you know of any interesting items which you think other readers will be interested in and which have to do with anything about airplanes, etc., then send them in to us and if it is possible they will be put in the column.

WE KNOW THESE FACTS, DO YOU?  
By ROSIE POWER  
In the earlier part of the year 1783, the first balloon (hot air) was invented by Joseph Montgolfier.

## YOUR HEALTH

#### Medical Advisory Board

#### (Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

#### Chronic Nasal Catarrh

Dr. P. of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I am twenty-five years old. For several years I have been troubled by chronic nasal catarrh, mucous dripping into the back of my throat. My breath is bad and it is necessary for me to keep rinsing my nose and mouth. Can you advise me what I should do?"

Nasal catarrh is a condition in which there is an excessive secretion of mucous in the nasal passage. This is the result of nasal irritation which may be from many diverse sources—ranging from physical deformities in the nose to an excessive sensitivity of the nasal lining. The excessive mucous drips backward along the floor of the nose causing sneezing and spitting. The nose is blocked up because of the presence of the mucous in its passages. In addition, the stagnating mucous is irritating and produces an inflammatory reaction with swelling of the nasal tissues, thus further decreasing the nasal space.

The treatment should be towards elimination of the source of the irritation; and that can only be determined after careful direct examination of the nose. Irrigation of the nose in your case is bad treatment because water irritates the nasal lining, causing even greater catarrh.

Chronic infection of the ear in an adult would not be a source of nasal catarrh. However, nasal catarrh tends to reinfect an ear by extension of infective material through the canal connecting the throat with the ear. Strong alcohol is of decided value in the treatment of chronic ear conditions, acting as a drying agent, antiseptic and deodorant. In addition, we recommend the use of Sultzbergers iodine powder blown into the ear after thorough cleansing. This procedure is really an office treatment.

Self-treatment in your case cannot be very effective. It would be advisable for you to subject yourself to an examination by a competent specialist for exact diagnosis and advice.

#### Ammonia in the Diaper

L. A. F. of Florida, asks:—"Please advise me regarding excess of ammonia in the urine of my baby. She is eight months old, weighs nineteen and a half pounds and weighed seven and half pounds at birth. She seems to be in good health, but her urine is very strong."

The condition you describe is very frequently found among babies who are not as yet fully trained as to urination, and is commonly known as ammoniacal diaper. The urine in such cases smells exactly like ammonia. Ammonia is actually produced.

This does not mean that these babies produce ammonia within their systems. Actually what happens is this: One of the chemicals in the urine is urea. The urinary tract is the chief avenue through which the body gets rid of this waste substance, urea. Harmless, non-disease-producing germs, which are to be found in the air by the billions to every cubic inch, descend on the urine-soaked diaper or panty and get to work in the urea in the urine. These germs split the urea into ammonia, carbon dioxide and water. Hence the ammonia.

Treatment: The diapers should be washed in soap, boiled, rinsed thoroughly several times in order to rid them of soap; and then finally rinsed in a strong solution of boric acid. In order to prepare a strong solution of boric acid, add two tablespoons of boric acid to every quart of water. If the skin is irritated as a result of the ammoniacal diaper, apply boric acid ointment to the affected parts twice daily until the skin appears to be normal. The reason for this treatment of the diapers by a-boric acid rinse is simple.

By the use of boric acid the material of the diapers absorbs some of this mild antiseptic and thereby prevents the action of the germs mentioned upon the urea in the urine. In other words, by this means we prevent the formation

of ammonia. Lest we forget, of course, it is particularly important to change the diapers as often as your baby is discovered with a wet diaper.

#### Lecture by Dr. Williams

DR. FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS will lecture on "What Price Social Unawareness for Our Children" tomorrow at 8:30 in the evening at the Bank St. School, 69 Bank Street. Questions and discussion will follow. This lecture is being held under the auspices of the Friends of the New Pioneer.

Support the peace policies of the Soviet Union.

member was Forbes Lindenfeld of 52-J, a newly formed troop. He raised three dollars. Good work, Comrade Lindenfeld, keep it up. And to the rest of you, try hard and maybe you'll win one of the many desirable prizes given each week to the New Yorker who raises the most above three dollars. Forbes has a choice of one of these prizes: An Ever-sharp pen or pencil, a harmonica, or a water color set.

The New York Council of the Federation has prepared a grand time for everyone of us for the Christmas holidays. It consists of an entertainment with a nifty program. First, there'll be a "Wood'n Head, Puddin' Head Puppets in 'The Three Wishes,' a Play; Flip and Pip, a clown and dog act; Ectoplasm the dancer; and Madame Gargolins, opera singer. Then there'll be MOVIES: Charlie Chaplin in the "Blushing Booth" film; Sumnerville in "Red Suspenders" and others. Boy, a grand time is in store for all of us. Watch for news of this event in your neighborhood.

Have you seen the December New Pioneer, with its special Christmas colors and stories. The issue should sell like hot cakes with all those attractive features in it. Get your copy and make sure that your friends get theirs also.

The New Yorker winner for the week of the 15th to 22nd of No-

#### The Ruling Classes

(By Redfield)



"How the hell am I supposed to get along on third, such a waste of allowance."



"How the hell am I supposed to get along on third, such a waste of allowance."

A.R.

## United Front Meeting in Gary Defeats Steel Trust's Terror

#### (Special to the Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., Nov. 29.—The Communist Party and the steel workers of this section, was still celebrating today the victory achieved on Friday over the Gary police, in finally holding the mass meeting on the Eighteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

The meeting, which took place in Russian Hall, was addressed by a Socialist, two Communists, and two Negroes.

Prior to the meeting the Socialist Party and Negro organizations had protested vigorously to the police authorities on "the reign of terror" here, and these protests played a large part in subsequent action by those authorities.

On the very day when the United front meeting was being held, the company union representatives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company voted 17 to 17 on the question of merging into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Because of the deadlock the same question will come up again on Dec. 27, at the company union meeting, and the mill officials are concerned with the spirit of revolt among the workers here.

#### Socialists Adopt Resolution

GARY, Ind., Nov. 28.—The full copy of the resolution of the Socialist Party of this section was made public today, protesting against the breaking up of Communist Party meetings in Lake County.

The resolution of the Gary Socialist Party follows: "WHEREAS, it has been brought

to our attention that the Police Department of the city of Gary has prevented peaceable assemblies of citizens of the city of Gary, held under the auspices of the Communist Party, and

"WHEREAS, we believe it to be the inalienable right of citizens of the United States, preserved to them by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Indiana to peaceably assemble for any lawful purpose, and

"WHEREAS, it behooves all citizens to guard zealously the right of freedom of speech and assembly, especially during periods of economic depression when the rights of individual citizens are so often violated.

"NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Central County Committee of the Socialist Party, although not in sympathy with the tactics employed by the Communist Party, does hereby deny the use of the police department of the city of Gary in preventing peaceable and lawful assemblies of citizens of Gary, and calls upon all liberty-loving citizens to protest against all violations of civil liberties, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mayor of the City of Gary, the Chief of Police and all police heads be censured for their activities in violating the rights of American citizens, and that said Mayor and officers be urged to confine the aims and activities of the police department within lawful scopes, i. e., the prevention of crime, the preservation of law and order and the protection of the lives and properties of its citizens.

"CHRIS R. HAUGEN, "EUGENE COONEY, "M. B. TOMSICH, "Members of Resolution Committee."

## HOME LIFE

#### By Ann Barton

#### TODAY SLAVA DUNN writes of "RULES AND PARENTAL MISTAKES."

"THE other day, as at a parent-teacher's meeting, and one of the mothers raised the question of rules—how to make children 'behave'—I urged parents to stick to their word—'Carry it through even if you have made a mistake in your judgment.'"

"The mother in question confessed that frequently she felt that her demand was wrong and it would have been better to admit her mistake to the child. But then, if the book was right, her child will lose his respect for her words and rules, and, expecting frequent changes, will learn to disobey. This is a very important question for a parent. In general, we undoubtedly should carry through our requests and rules. The reasons for this are several. One, as the author of the book has pointed out, a child is apt to lose respect for parental words if parents are not sure of themselves and change their requests from minute to minute. Two, a parent who can be depended on in most things, does and says has a great stabilizing influence on a child's emotional development. It gives him not only a very good pattern to follow, but makes for a feeling of security that small children need so much. Even an adult feels freer and more secure when he knows what to expect from certain people in certain situations, but for a small child, definite rules and definite reactions of his parents are most important. Three: Parents themselves, in handling their children and carrying through what is supposed to be done, saves their nerves, energy, and it prevents arguments and scenes."

"BUT it is one thing to follow a general line in handling the child, and another never to change under any circumstances nor to admit occasional mistakes. With a little baby it is wiser to stick to your commands, as it is important to teach them early that mother's yes—means yes, and no—means no. But with an older child of about three to six, who can already understand some reasoning, it is often futile to insist on a hasty or wrong request. If the mistakes occur occasionally, do not be afraid to admit them to your child. He'll find out soon anyhow that you are not infallible. A parent who can say simply and quietly that he or she made a mistake this time gives a valuable lesson to a growing child—that of ability to admit a mistake without a fuss and to see other people's points of view instead of insisting on his own ways in spite of everything."

Under the auspices of the friends of the New Pioneer, Dr. Frankwood Williams will speak on "What Price Social Unawareness for a Child?" Sunday night, Dec. 1, at 8:30 o'clock at 69 Bank Street, New York, N. Y., admission 35 cents—a very important subject for parents.

A couple of comrades from Boro Park, Brooklyn, would like to know if another couple, also with a child of two or thereabouts lives in that vicinity and would be interested in cooperation in the care of children. Please write us if interested.

#### Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2530 is available in sizes small, medium and large. Small size apron A takes 1 1/2 yards, 36 inch fabric; apron B takes 1 1/4 yards. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

#### Labor Opposes Company Union Charter Permit

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 29.—Opposition of organized labor to the granting of a charter of incorporation to the Kayser Employees Association, of Bangor, Pa., a company union, now being formed, has been voiced at a hearing before J. Lawrence Davis, referee appointed by the court, at the Northampton County Court House in this city.

The Bangor plant is one of a number owned by the Julius Kayser Company with headquarters in New York. A movement for the formation of company unions has been started recently in numerous plants in the hosiery industry, including the plants of the Kayser Company in Crown, Sterling, Portland and Bangor, Pa.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, A. F. of L., which is organizing workers in the industry, headed the list of labor bodies opposing the granting of the charter. Others included the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Central Labor Union of Bangor, the Pennsylvania District Council of the hosiery workers federation, the Central Labor Union of Easton, the American Federation of Silk Workers, the Motion Picture Operators Union and other labor bodies.

Isadore Katz, attorney for the unions, charged that the Julius Kayser Company had financed and helped organize the "employee" association and that the regular A. F. of L. union which existed and was functioning before the association was refused recognition by the company.

The application for the charter specified that employees of the Kayser plants in Sterling, Crown and Portland were eligible for membership and that the association aimed at promotion of the "best interests of employees of the Sterling Silk Glove Company."

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R. means the defense of the national independence of small nations.

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Address order to Daily Worker Pattern Department 343 West 17th Street, New York City.

# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

WE MAY have no Prince of Wales or the like in America, but we can certainly boast of an aristocracy.

For instance, an ancestor of Buckingham Cockroach came over in the Mayflower, and made his way to New York, where the family has dwelt ever since.

Mrs. Isabella Cockroach, Buck's wife, is descended from the Dutch patroons and lords of the manor who preceded the English in New York. One of her forefathers is known to have shared the royal cheese of testy old one-legged Governor Stuyvesant.

Buckingham's family has always lived in the vicinity of Washington Square. Formerly, it was a neighborhood worthy of an aristocratic cockroach. The old great New York families occupied these fine red-brick mansions. They drove around the lovely old park in their carriages of a summer evening. Tall and imposing in evening dress, they left for the Opera or the Horse Show. Not one of them ever disgraced his blue blood by doing any work. They drank rare old wine, and in their vast kitchens only cockroaches of an indubitable genealogy were permitted.

But now what do you find? The houses are shabby and run-down; many of them have become no better than tenements. The children of working people scream and roller skate in the park. Everything has become vulgarized; no lordly carriages roll by, but honking taxis, no serene aristocrats in evening dress are seen of a summer evening, only common truck drivers cooling off in their undershirts.

And the kitchens? Ah, the kitchens smell of garlic and pork chops and beer; the glory has departed from them, and they swarm with loud, shabby, brawling vulgarians from Italy and Ireland, common cockroaches who cannot name a single brown-blooded ancestor.

## Cockroach Politics

BUCKINGHAM and his wife and their eighty-nine children live in such a kitchen. They try not to mingle with the crude immigrant cockroaches. And they despise the human beings who feed them.

"Think of it, my dear," Buckingham said sadly to his wife, "we are forced to associate with Italians. In my old age, I am forced to eat spaghetti."

"But Italy has dukes and princes, too," his wife tried to console him. "Maybe these human beings of ours have blue-blooded ancestors, but have forgotten them."

"No, my dear," said Buckingham. "I have studied our male human being. He is a common laborer by instinct. A real aristocrat would protest against work. He accepts it. He even has muscles."

Buck's wife waved her feelers pensively. "Yes, it is hard," she said. "I could stand everything, the vulgarity, the fact that our human being works, the fact that we must associate with immigrant cockroaches without ancestors. America has fallen on evil days, but why must our human beings eat so much garlic? That's what I cannot stand; it sickens me; garlic is so unrefined, so un-American."

"Yes," said Buckingham, savagely, "first, they take our country away from us, and then they try to smother us in garlic. No true brown-blooded cockroach can stand garlic, but they go right ahead eating it, these murderers. They even like it."

"What future will our eighty-nine children have?" Mrs. Isabella Cockroach mourned. "I dread to think about it. You should hear the slang they have picked up, playing with all these little Italian and Irish immigrant children."

Buckingham stood up on his hind legs and beat his chest with his feelers.

"Don't worry, Isabella," he roared. "There are a few of us old Americans left. If we organize, we can drive every immigrant back to the country he came from. I am going into politics."

Mrs. Cockroach looked troubled. She was a mother, and practical.

"If you drive our human being back to Italy," she said, "who will feed our family? I may hate spaghetti and garlic, but after all, it is better than nothing."

"You mean," said Buckingham, "who will dig our subways? Who will put up our houses? Who will work in our factories and mines? Who will grow our vegetables?"

"Yes," she said, "who?"

Buckingham Cockroach scratched his aristocratic nose with his feelers. "I don't know," he confessed, "but what we need is a 100-per-cent American dictator, and he will solve this problem for us. I am going into politics, my dear, come what will!"

## Cockroach Liberty League

MR. BUCKINGHAM COCKROACH of Washington Square has joined the American Cockroach Liberty League, which has its own cockroach big shots, its Herbert Hoovers, Al Smiths, Nicholas Murray Butlers, and J. P. Morgans.

They are very active these days, and are making real progress. Buckingham is very active, too. Maybe, if some of our children are really interested in the politics of the cockroach world, I will report some of its speeches to you, its busy campaigns, its personal affairs, its cockroach yells, and indignations.

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## LITTLE LEFTY

Some Sweet Day!

by del



# Stakhanov Tells His Own Story

WHAT is this Stakhanov movement which has swept across the Soviet Union in a hurricane of enthusiasm? . . . In this article, Alexei Stakhanov, miner, himself tells how it started, at the bottom of a coal shaft. . . . In capitalist America, better methods of production mean more misery, more unemployment for the workers. . . . In the Socialist Soviet Union, where there are no capitalists and the workers and farmers own and run everything, they mean greater well-being, a better, more joyous life for all. . . . Read what Stakhanov says about it.

THE scene is the Large Hall of the Kremlin Palace. Three thousand "Stakhanovites" from all over the Soviet Union are assembled in the first All-Union Stakhanovite conference. On the platform sit the leaders of the Soviet Union—Joseph Stalin, leader of the Communist Party; Premier Molotov; Kaganovich, commissar of transport; Orjonikidze, commissar of heavy industry; Voroshilov, commissar of defense; President Kalinin, and others.

They are soon to hear Stalin make an historic speech (printed in full in last Saturday's Daily Worker, in which he says of the Stakhanov movement that "it prepares the conditions for the transition from Socialism to Communism.")

**The Birth of Stakhanovism**

But the first speaker is Alexei Stakhanov, the Donbas miner whose name has suddenly become known not only throughout the length and breadth of the Soviet Union, but throughout most of the world.

A common miner, one of thousands, not a member of the Communist Party, he is the very type of the new socialist worker, proud of his work in a new world in which the workers and toilers own all.

In the simple words of a practical worker, Stakhanov tells the story of the birth of a method of work which now bears his name.

### Stakhanov Speaks

Alexei Stakhanov first spoke of how production was organized in his section. In a seam 95 yards long, eight to nine miners worked in one shift. They worked with a pneumatic drill. Every miner had the task of drilling and re-enforcing his terrace. Usually the miners managed to do this work in two and a half to three hours. The rest of the time they were busy with re-enforcement. Labor was thus organized in two shifts. The third shift was a repair shift. It thus happened that during the entire day the pneumatic drills worked only five to six hours, and were idle the rest of the time, even though there were possibilities of mining coal, even though the compressors furnished air the full two shifts.

### The Old Way

"Up to the present, in our mines it was considered that the miner must absolutely both mine the coal and re-enforce the drift," Stakhanov said. "No one thought of separating these two processes, even though it was clear that the transfer from drilling to re-enforcement and back again made the miner lose much time, and that such organization of labor did not make it possible fully to use one's time and load the mechanisms."

"In a word, the initiative of the miner, under the old system, was limited by the norm and length of the terrace: having mined his terrace, the miner, in spite of his desires, could not give anything extra."

"When I read the speech of Comrade Stalin at the graduation of students of the Military Academy on May 4, I had occasion to think seriously as to what must be done in order to increase productivity of labor, to make complete use of all the technique. Surely the Donbas had been equipped with a very large amount of machines and mechanisms during the past few years. Surely our pneumatic drill of Soviet make worked very well—it was only necessary to make full use of it."

### A New Decision

"International Youth Day was approaching, and I wanted to mark this day with a record in the field of increasing the productivity of labor. I must say that for a long time before that day the Party organizers, Comrades Petrov and Dyukanov, and I had been thinking of how we could break the shackles of the norm, give the miners free play, force the drills to work a complete shift. And there in the mine we decided: to allow the miner over the entire seam."

"At the end of August the Party organizer of the mine and the chief of the section came to my apartment and suggested that I go into the seam. I accepted the proposition very readily, and on the eve of Aug. 31 I went down to mine. It is difficult to convey all that I and the comrades who went down with me lived through at that time. But I remember that all of us were certain of the success of our work."

### The Record Made

"Two re-enforcers began work after me. We worked tensely, but time passed unnoticed. I worked five hours and forty-five minutes. We measured, and it was found that I had drilled the entire seam and had mined 102 tons."

"When I made my way to the mountain it was already dawn. A group of comrades met me and shook my hand firmly. But I must say that there were no small number of people in our own mine who did not at first believe that I, during a single shift, could mine 102 tons."

"They surely have added something to his record," they said. "He could not have mined so much coal in one shift."

"It was necessary to follow up this work, necessary to show all the doubters that 102 tons and more were possible without much exertion, that it was only necessary to organize labor properly. And so, on Sept. 3, the Party organizer of the section in which I worked, Comrade Dyukanov, went down into the mine. This section is called 'Nikanor Vostok.' Dyukanov worked one shift and produced 115 tons. But Dyukanov was also not believed at first. It was necessary to send another man down. The third to go down the shaft to the mine was the Young Communist Kotsedalov, who set a new record—125 tons. A few days later I broke my own and their records, by mining at first 175, and then 227 tons in one shift."

### All Miners Follow

"Of course my record would remain a record if practical deductions had not been instantly made from it for the whole section and the whole shaft."

"It became clear to all that work in the section could be organized in such a way as to give 100 per cent utilization of the pneumatic drill, in such a way as to increase several times the productivity of the pneumatic drill worker."

"The reorganization of the work along this new method of the face has pulled along all the other branches of coal mining. In haulage work and in preliminary operations we have braced up, not entirely, it is true, and have commenced, as is the custom now to say, to work in the Stakhanov way. When, after some time, the whole shaft went over to the new way of working, we achieved successes in all the sections. Formerly, two or three months ago, we gave 900-950 tons on the average, and now give 1,280 to 1,300 tons. On the average, we have made sure of 1,200 tons a day."

### Wages Go Up

"I now want to speak about wages. The high productivity of labor, which was achieved owing to strict specialization of the workers, resulted also in a rise in wages. What did we earn in our shaft before? My earnings were not at all bad—500 and sometimes 600 rubles a month. But in September, for example, I earned 1,000 rubles in 18 shifts, our Party organizer, Comrade Dyukanov, 1,338 rubles and Comrade Kotsedalov, 1,618 rubles."

### Same Workers, More Coal

"It should be added that the number of workers in the section has been reduced by 19; before there were 117 and now there are 98. A proper organization of labor has made it possible for us to give more coal with the same number of people. We do not dismiss workers but transfer them to preliminary work in the same shaft."

"The results of the new organization of labor made themselves felt very quickly in the work of our section," Stakhanov continued. "The productivity of the pneumatic drill formerly was not more than 13 or 14 tons per shift. Now it is from 60 to 65 tons."

"It is said: But there are more timbermen. That is true. But even if we divide up this productivity among the timbermen who work along with the pneumatic drill workers, it will be found to amount to from 30 to 32 tons per man. If we take the section as a whole, our output has increased to 300 to 335 tons, while before the section gave 250 tons at the very most."

"It CAN be said that the bourbon gods were kind to American capitalism when they put this country gentleman in the White House. Franklin Roosevelt's patriotism is unimpeachable. . . . He is ready to do or die (or at least to let millions of young Americans die) to guard the capitalist state and all its interests against attacks from without. And as the second imperialist war draws near, American capitalism stands in ever greater need of the services of just such a champion. . . . Objectively, his task has been to tide American capitalism over a particularly critical period. . . ."

No, you are not reading one of those impertinent Communist views of the New Deal President ("Roosevelt's program," said Earl Browder at the height of the ballyhoo, "is the same as that of finance capital the world over." You are reading the considered opinion of a well-informed and clear-headed but non-Communist student of American affairs. The name—if you have not already guessed it—is Maurice A. Halgren, and the book from which I have quoted the above passage is called *The Gay Reformer, Profits Before Plenty Under Franklin D. Roosevelt* (Knopf, 328 pages, \$2.75, Workers' Bookshop, price \$2.50).

Make no mistake about it; this book, in addition to being a permanent contribution to our knowledge of the present period, is a smashing indictment of the Roosevelt illusion. Step by step (and with documented material all the way) Halgren traces the development of F. D. R., from his carefully nurtured childhood on the family estate at Hyde Park, through school, college, swanky trips abroad—then politics. You get a picture of a man whose genial faith is "humanity" and in the power of "democratic" reform is matched by an appalling ignorance of economic realities and the class nature of society; by a smirking deceptive tolerance of the masses—and, by a fixed (if not always conscious) determination to enjoy despotic authority granted by, and dedicated wholly to the interests of, American finance capital.

Halgren very shrewdly analyzes Roosevelt's incurable confusion with regard to the basic idea of a "planned economy" that was to reach its preordained climax in the Supreme Court decision against the N. R. A. Faced with the greatest crisis in history, the future New Deal President could think of nothing better as a way out than "trial and error."

"In truth," writes Halgren, with biting sarcasm, "he had no method, but believed that if we tried enough ways we should eventually find one that worked. He was implicitly conceding not only that he did not know why the economic system had run amok, but also that he did not know how to set it right again."

This bewilderment, however, so far from being a liability, was an asset to a man whose superb gifts as a demagogue, Bourbon instincts and democratic exterior (with the aid of Jim Farley, "with-out question the shrewdest political specialist the country has known for years") catapulted him into the White House and almost dictatorial powers.

From then on—to quote the phrase which Halgren borrows from the Nation—"it was 'Destiny and Prosperity.' We read the inside, naked story of how Roosevelt 'saved the banks' at the expense of millions of small depositors, of how he raised prices by reducing the volume of the dollar

and juggling with gold, of how he "restored" American agriculture by a national program of sabotage and destruction: "Abundance Is Immoral," is Halgren's caption for his careful analysis of the planned lunacy of the New Deal.

What of labor, and the millions of workers who naively mistook Roosevelt's mechanical smile for a proof of his interest in their actual, day-to-day needs? On this subject Halgren is merciless, exposing, point for point, every fallacy in the President's "social security" ballyhoo, checking against a grim accumulation of facts (strikes and lock-outs, military intimidation and the C. C. C. lowered wages and living standards, mass unemployment and destitution) the high-sounding pretenses of the National Recovery Administration. Read particularly the chapter, "Labor's Magna Charta," in which Halgren effectively smashes the illusions that grew up around "Section 7-a," permitting the workers to organize in their own interests.

"His [Roosevelt's] support of the collective-bargaining provisions of the Recovery Act was to prove no more than another gracious but empty gesture. . . . NOR WOULD CLASS-INTEREST PERMIT HIM, FOR OTHER REASONS, TO LEND ANY REAL SUPPORT TO ORGANIZED LABOR." (Emphasis mine—J. S.)

Workers, the professional classes, small shopkeepers and business men; liberal and even "radical" critics—all have been handsomely taken in by this pompous smiling political manipulator who so generously promised them the realization of the "American dream" of abundance through peaceful reform. They were taken in because of their inability, or refusal to understand the inexorable class-character of "the State" in general, and the ruthless bourgeois control of the American State in particular. Maurice Halgren's book on Roosevelt shows, with admirable clarity and a scholarship that is anything but academic, just how these deceptions were put over by one of the most powerful capitalist governments in the world. If you read it—as you undoubtedly should—remember that F. D. Roosevelt is not merely a statesman who has been "found out"—he is just another symbol of the imperialist bourgeois State that must be overthrown.

### Triple-A

FOR a comprehensive—but thoroughly "academic"—study of one aspect of Roosevelt's pet recovery scheme, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, read Edwin G. Nourse's monograph, *Marketing Agreements Under the A. A. A.* (Brookings Institution, 446 pages, \$2.50). This volume (fifth of a series on the Triple-A) analyzes the marketing problems and commercial procedures affecting such crops as wheat, tobacco and peanuts; rice, citrus fruits and other "perishables"; canning crops, fruit, nuts and dairy products. Mr. Nourse (who collaborated on that much-discussed study, *America's Capacity to Produce*) gives a terrifying picture of the intricate and endless "rules" which capitalism invents in its pursuit of higher prices and "stable" markets. These are the "procedures" by which literally hundreds of thousands of working farmers were ruined, croppers driven off the land. A Marxist student with a sense of humor is about the only person who could get the most out of this book and its numerous fellows.

"I came from Orlov. Our village was very poor. Our family could hardly make both ends meet. Both my grandfather and my father would go into the city to earn some money. I began to lead an independent life at 12 years of age when I went to work for a kulak in a flour mill. I carried sacks of flour from sunrise to sunset, and at night I would have to look after the horses of which there were 40 head. It was a hard life."

"My real life began in the Irmino Mine, where I started working in 1927. I began to work as a digger—not a high qualification. I frankly admit, I was afraid of the mine. I remembered all the time the words of my grandfather: 'A mine is penal servitude, you lose all your strength for nothing, you are lost. . . .'"

"I descended into the mine once, and then again, and later accustomed myself to the work. I soon became a pony driver. This work was familiar to me. I was accustomed to look after horses from childhood. A short time passed. At first I hewed the coal with a pick, and on the introduction of pneumatic drills, I began to work with these."

**New Records Every Day**

Stakhanov then told how he began to learn the work and gradually mastered it. After some time, he passed the state technical examination with the mark of "excellent."

"Yes, much has now changed in my work," continued Stakhanov. "The life of my family has also changed. I have only a small family: a wife and two children. During the seven years of my work in the mine, my wife has become a miner's wife in the true sense of the word. She now is interested in my work and in the mine."

"Comrades, for the last two months, every day brings new records set by miners of the Donbas and of other coal basins. Organization of labor in the new way

is raising the productivity of the miners and machinery to an unprecedented level.

**Exchange of Experience**

"The important thing of course is not that a few dozen or even a hundred miners should set records. The task lies in this, that the high indices attained by individual udmiks on the coal front should become the average for all miners, for all basins. I consider that the chief thing is to pass on the experience of the best workers to all the miners. We have organized in our mines an exchange of experience by means of calling special conferences, by a special 'Stakhanov hour' in schools, and so on."

"We already have in our mine more than a hundred miners who produce two, three, four or more times the norm. On the initiative of the Party organization, the miners decided to send not less than 1,000 delegates to the forthcoming All-Donbas gathering of the masters of coal mining. We, just as the miners of the entire Soviet Union, must develop thousands of masters of coal mining."

**"Let the Managers Follow"**

"This work can only bring about positive results, provided that alongside the masters of coal mining, the work will be taken up firmly by the entire engineering and technical personnel, that all the managers will rapidly respond to our needs and our proposals, and that the Party organizations will rouse the entire mass of miners to endeavor to increase the output of coal three or fourfold, so as to realize the fighting order of our iron Peoples Commissar, Comrade Orjonikidze, on the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan of the Donbas coal basin in four years."

"Since the time I set a record for productivity with the pneumatic drill, there was begun a wide movement of the working class of the Donbas and in all branches of the national economy for unprecedented indices in the productivity of labor. Really, I do not know why this movement is called a Stakhanov drive. The beloved leader of our Party and of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin, and the Party of Bolsheviks led by him have been the inspirers of our victories."

"To him, to the great Stalin, all of us are indebted for the happy life of our country, for the joys and glory of our splendid fatherland. For him, for the Bolshevik Party, for the beloved fatherland, we are ready to give our lives."

(Stormy applause. All rise and greet Stakhanov.)

"In October I only worked 14 shifts. I had to travel a great deal. But even in these 14 shifts I earned 1,008 rubles. Comrade Dyukanov, my Party organizer, worked more shifts and earned 1,400 rubles. Comrade Kotsedalov earned 1,600 rubles. Earnings have now become very large with us. These earnings now give us the opportunity to lead a different life. I should like to call to mind my life in the past."

### The Old Life

"I came from Orlov. Our village was very poor. Our family could hardly make both ends meet. Both my grandfather and my father would go into the city to earn some money. I began to lead an independent life at 12 years of age when I went to work for a kulak in a flour mill. I carried sacks of flour from sunrise to sunset, and at night I would have to look after the horses of which there were 40 head. It was a hard life."

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(Stormy applause. All rise and greet Stakhanov.)

# Questions and Answers

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

Question: Should we support the Nye-Kvale amendment to the National Defense Act?

Answer: Yes.

The Nye-Kvale amendment calls for the abolition of compulsory R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers Training Corps) in state-supported schools.

The Communist Party is for the complete abolition of the R. O. T. C., whether compulsory or voluntary, as we fight against all moves of American imperialism to build up its war machine. But the Nye-Kvale amendment, while not going the whole way, is a step in the right direction.

It is supported by the various student organizations who backed the recent Student Peace Mobilization. These include the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the National Student League and several others.

We Communists also support the amendment. At the same time we continue our efforts for the complete abolition of the R. O. T. C.

## About New Books

**VSVOLOD IVANOV**, one of the best-known Soviet writers, has told his autobiography of vagabondage before he threw in his lot with the Soviet cause in 1917 in "The Adventures of a Fakir," an exciting narrative. . . . "China's Millions," by Anna Louise Strong, has just been issued. It is an important study of contemporary China. . . . "Japan Today," an International pamphlet by Grace Hutchins, is an invaluable topical discussion of the background of Japan's present military drive in China, and war preparations against the Soviet Union.

"THE Scientific Study of Soviet Mineral Resources," by A. E. Fersman, one of the leading mineralogists and geochemists, is now being distributed by International Publishers. . . . The same house has just issued a revised edition of "Elementary Russian," by A. Smirnitky and P. P. Sveshnikov, a textbook excellently adapted to class and private study.

**KARL RADEK'S** "Portraits and Pamphlets," containing some of the most brilliant contemporary studies of personalities and political events, has been banned by the authorities in British India. . . . It contains among other things a scathing account of how Britain seized control of India. . . . The famous essay on insurrectionary tactics by Frederick Engels, which the German Social-Democrats censored, and which has appeared in mutilated form in all previous translations, appears complete for the first time in English in the definitive edition of Karl Marx's classic "Class Struggles in France," issued by International Publishers. . . . It appears as an introduction to the book, Marx's account and analysis of the Paris Commune, which was one of the important sources of Lenin's "State and Revolution."

THE eight volumes of Lenin's Collected Works are offered by the Workers Bookshops at the lowest price ever set: the complete set, and with it a copy of Earl Browder's "Communism in the United States," can now be had for \$6.95, through a special purchase of 2,000 sets.

"THE BROWN NET," an exposure of the widely ramified army of secret political agents and spies, of which the late Dr. Walter Gebhard, shot in New York by blonde Vera Stretz, was one, is to be issued in English early in February by Knight Publications. . . . The original edition, in German, was recently published in Paris.

"A STONE CAME ROLLING," the new novel by A. Fielding Burke, which is the Book Union's December selection, was published yesterday. . . . All who have read it say it is an even finer work than her earlier "Call Home the Heart." . . . It deals with some of the same characters, and continues the earlier story, though it is an independent work which can be thoroughly enjoyed without having read the first novel.

THE December issue of Soviet Russia Today contains articles by Anna Louise Strong, Langston Hughes, Ilya Ehrenburg, Beatrice Kinkead, Isabel W. Soule and others. . . . Miss Strong writes on Soviet democracy. Hughes on the life of national minorities. . . . The National Research League Bulletin contains articles on "Painting in Fascist Italy," "Personality and Revolution," "Unemployment Trends."

THE complete list of pamphlets containing the key reports and the resolutions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, a "two-inch shelf" of booklets more important today than any other printed thing one could find, is now off the press.

## TUNING IN

WEAF-440 Kc. WOR-710 Kc. WJZ-900 Kc.  
WABC-800 Kc. WED-1300 Kc.

<p>7:30 P. M. WEAF-Sports WOB-Sports Resume WABC-Family on Tour WEVD-Quintessence Revue 7:15 WEAF-Popover the Sailer-Sketch WOR-Organ Recital WOR-Strauss Orch. WJZ-Master Builders-Talk 7:30 WEAF-Hampton Institute Choir WOR-Football WJZ-Message of Israel WABC-Concert Band WEVD-Stanton Street Boys 7:45 WOR-Washington Merry-Go-Round 8:00 WEAF-Your Hit Parade WABC-Phil Baker, Orchestra WOR-Football-Lou Little WJZ-Spanish Musicals WABC-California Madcaps WEVD-Metropolitan String Ensemble 8:15 WJZ-Boston Symphony WABC-Eddie Conlon WABC-Mighty Moaners WEVD-Tera Soukka</p>	<p>8:30 WOR-Happy Nat's Housewarming WABC-Block Orch. </p>
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