

Unite Ranks Against Fascist Invasion of Ethiopia! Fight Imperialist War!

Daily Worker

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BIG INDUSTRIALISTS ASSAIL 'NEW DEAL'

Detroit Pickets Face Tear Gas in Battle with Police

MARTIAL LAW REIGN GRIPS STRIKE ZONE

Many Injured and Jailed in Two Encounters at Motor Products Co.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—A conference today between Francis Dillon, international president of the United Automobile Workers of America (A. F. of L.) and Richard Frankenstein representing the independent unions was arranged by Maurice Sugar, prominent labor attorney. Sugar sat in the conference and proposed that both organizations get together in the present situation and defeat the Motor Products Corporation, which has broken all its promises to its workers and has defied both unions.

United Press reported that following the conference Dillon issued a statement that the A. F. of L. union is contemplating joining the strike of the independent union members.

Dillon also announced, according to United Press, that the membership of his union will meet Sunday to consider the strike, and also to consider amalgamation of the A. F. of L. union, and the independent unions involved.

William W. Weinstein, Communist Party District Organizer today issued the following statement here: "The Communist Party protests the brutal assault by the police upon the heroic Motor Products strikers who are fighting the battle of Unionism against the open shop motor interests."

"Now is the time for the unity of the A. F. of L. workers with the independent unionists. The A. F. of L. workers can not stand back and see their fellow workers tear gassed and shot at by employer-controlled police. They must act."

"The company has violated its word to the strikers, and refuses to negotiate over a return to work. It wants these men to crawl, beaten and broken so that unionism can be crushed in the plant."

"A blow to the strikers is a blow to all unions in the plant. There is no longer any reason for disunity. The company has spurned the A. F. of L. and fights the strikers. The independent union has expressed willingness to join hands with the A. F. of L."

"A. F. of L. Workers! Unite forces! Come out in joint strike for unionism and better working conditions!"

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

Japanese Insist On Political Issues At Naval Parley

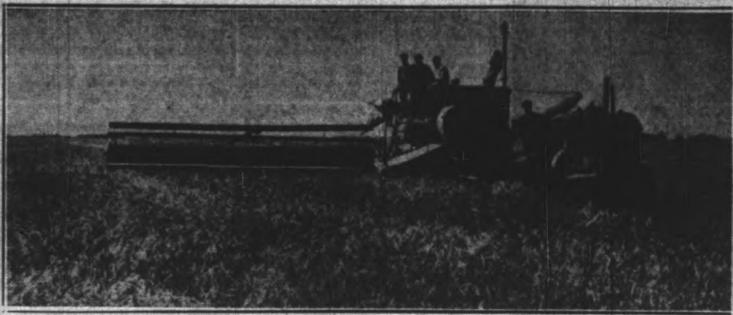
LONDON, Dec. 4.—Discussion of political problems will be inescapable at the Naval Conference opening Monday, in the opinion of some members of the Japanese delegation whose views were learned today.

Soon after the conference begins, the Japanese are expected to declare openly that the problem of the fighting strength of the future fleets is inseparably linked with political considerations.

It was said authoritatively that the Japanese delegation is unprepared to enter into discussions of the size of battleships and other vessels until outstanding political questions have been disposed of to Japan's satisfaction.

Japanese insistence upon broadening the base of the Naval Conference in this way, diplomatic observers said, lessened the already slim chance of any important agreement being reached at the deliberations beginning next week.

MACHINE HARVEST IN STALINFELD COLLECTIVE FARM



Thousands upon thousands of combines are helping in the production of record crops in all parts of the Soviet Union.

Stalin Cites Soviet Farm Tasks

GREAT INCREASES IN THE PRODUCTION OF GRAIN ARE PLANNED

Full Mechanization Is Goal

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 4.—The training of enough agricultural operators to put Soviet agriculture upon a complete mechanized basis was announced as the immediate goal of the Soviet Union in a historic speech delivered by Josef Stalin at the Conference of Combine Operators on Sunday.

"The successful execution of this plan will raise the production of Soviet grain between 4,113,000 and 4,818,000 bushels a year within three or four years, Stalin said."

He declared that the present grain crop was adequate to feed the entire population of the Soviet Union and meet emergencies but that much more grain would soon be required due to the enormous growth and industrialization of the country. Under the Czar, between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 peasants starved so that there might be enough grain to export, he said.

"Ninety per cent of the farmers in the Soviet Union are now in collective farms, Stalin stated. He contrasted this development with the organization of large farms under capitalism when large landholders

dispossessed the farmers and gained huge plantations at the expense of the poor.

Stalin received a tremendous ovation at the conclusion of his speech. Orators of "Long live our beloved Stalin" rang throughout the hall. Tempestuous applause greeted Stalin's final words, in which he announced that all the participants in the Congress would receive the highest award within the next few days.

Greeted the Farmers

"The complete text of Stalin's historic speech follows:

Comrades! Let me first of all greet all of you in connection with those successes which you have achieved on the harvest-gathering front.

Your achievements are not small. It is no small achievement to double the average output per combine throughout the U. S. S. R. in one year. This achievement was particularly important due to conditions of our country where there are still a few people who are well-trained technically.

Our country was always distinguished by its insufficiency of technically trained cadres especially in the sphere of agriculture. The technical training of cadres on a country-wide scale is a very big

matter. It usually required whole decades. And if, within a comparatively short period, we have succeeded in training from yesterday's sons and daughters of peasants excellent combine operators who exceed the standards of capitalist countries, this means that the work of producing technical cadres in our country is advancing by leaps and bounds.

Yes, comrades, your successes are great and important and you fully deserve congratulations from the leaders of the Party and the Government (Great applause).

Deals with Grain Problems

Now, allow me to deal with the essence of the question. We often say that we have already solved the grain problem. This is true of course if we refer to the present period through which we are passing. This year we will gather over five and half million poods (198,000,000 lbs.) of grain. This is fully sufficient to feed the entire population and to set aside sufficient reserves against any unforeseen contingencies.

This, of course, is not bad for the present day. But we cannot restrict ourselves merely to the present day. We must also think of

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TRI-DISTRICT MINE PARLEY IS OPENED

Wage Rise and Shorter Work Week Asked in Main Resolutions

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Tri-District Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, Districts 1, 7 and 8, opened here today and received 337 resolutions, including scores ringing with demands for the acute needs of the anthracite miners, especially more pay, more work and a shorter work-day.

President John L. Lewis, addressing the first session, served notice he will enter negotiations for a new agreement with the operators "without apprehension."

"It will be our purpose to negotiate a satisfactory agreement without any suspension of work—if that be possible," said Lewis. He emphasized the "if" repeatedly, taking the offensive against current operators' propaganda looking toward a reduction in wages. He recited the history of chaos and misery in the coal fields cursed by "scores and scores of closed collieries," and laid the responsibility squarely at the door of the operators and the big interests, particularly the railroads and financial overlords who dominate the region.

Fact to End April 1

The five-year agreement with the operators expires next April 1. This convention in the next few days will formulate the demands to be sought in the negotiation of another Overheadworking all others, on the basis of the resolutions and declarations of today, are the following:

1. Equalization of working time at all collieries. For this alone, thirty resolutions were presented. This is the present answer of the miners to the spectacle of closed collieries and the bootleg mine industry in which tens of thousands of workers today are independently operating the properties arbitrarily closed by the owners. Leaders hit hard in today's speeches that the operators refused to include an

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2 War Lords Cool to Japan

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.—With the persistent but unconfirmed report that the chief Tokyo Chinese puppet in North China, Yin Ju-Keng, had been assassinated, came the news from Peiping today that General Sung Chen-Yuan and Sheng Chen were stiffening in their opposition to the "autonomy" movement.

General Sung's characterization of the "autonomy" movement as a "Japanese snare" was the more surprising as early in the day the Japanese cables from Tokyo insisted that Sung, who is overlord of Hopei and Chahar provinces, would soon declare for the separatist movement. These two provinces are the twin keys to the five northern provinces coveted by Japan.

One reported reason for sending War Minister Ho Ying-Chin northward was the desire of the central government at Nanking to assure

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Map Drive on Relief, Wages, Trade Unions and Civil Rights At 40th Annual Convention

Ickes Says Liberty League Seeks to Institute Fascism

Holds Communism Is Being Used as Bugaboo by Reactionary Elements Who Constitute Real Menace to American Liberties

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—In a defense of the New Deal against the attacks from the Right, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes charged today that the wealthy, the Liberty League and the Republican leaders were seeking to plunge America into Fascism. The fact that Ickes' speech

before the Detroit Town Hall followed by a day his retreat on the oil embargo policy, was a reminder that the New Deal, instead of really fighting these forces of Fascism, compromises with them under the slightest pressure.

Ickes pointed out the imminence of the danger of Fascism and exposed the "deliberate effort" that is being made to cause us to believe that Communism constitutes the real threat to our liberties. However, as a leader of one of the two capitalist parties, which at the moment happens to be under fire from the most reactionary of the capitalists, Ickes classed Fascism and Communism as "equally dreadful."

Communism, he feared, would follow Fascism.

"At the Cross-Roads"

"I say that we are at the cross-roads. We will either build up larger fortunes and endow with

greater powers an insignificant minority of the people at the expense of all of us, or we will hap-

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Harold L. Ickes

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Standard Deal Big Battle Near Blow to Oil Ban In Ethiopia

U. S. Becomes Pivot of Embargo on Italy Despite Denials

ROME, Dec. 4.—The United States was catapulted squarely into the center of the oil embargo arena today as reports persisted despite denials that an Italian subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Societa Italo-Americana del Petrolio, had contracted to sell oil to Mussolini to thwart a League of Nations collective oil embargo.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, through its Italian subsidiary, was reported as having agreed to supply Italian fascism with all the oil it wanted in return for a thirty-year monopoly of the Italian market. The deal would be in the \$60,000,000 class.

Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey issued one denial in his own name and a later one purporting to be a cablegram from the European manager of his company. The cable said:

"With reference to sensational and absurd report, the French radio has this morning broadcast a categorical denial by Rome government, also your official denial. (Roy Hawkins, the local manager of Societa Italo-Americana del

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Advance skirmishes of what is expected to be the biggest battle of the Ethiopian war are now going on to the West of Makale, with the Italian heavily censored reports admitting important losses in men and position. A number of Italian soldiers were killed at Debr, near Makale, when Marshal Pietro Badoglio gave the order to advance in a desperate effort to draw Ras Seyoum, Ethiopian commander, into a pitched battle of greater advantage to the Fascists than the guerrilla warfare now in progress.

Other encounters took place near the Takkaze River, west of the main Italian army. The Ethiopians, split up into scores of effective columns, and hundreds of guerrilla bands, totalling in all more than 400,000 men, are constantly harassing the Italian lines night and day.

Addis Ababa Silent

Addis Ababa has been silent on its vast maneuvers and preparations for a northern attack, waiting for the outcome before official pronouncements are made. The little news coming from the Italian lines, however, has changed in character, no longer boasting about the great victories of the Fascists. They now contain a definite note of apprehension, uncertainty and even fear.

Reports from Rome show signs of worry over the huge costs of the war. A dispatch from Rome declaring that General Badoglio, new commander in chief in East Africa, is about to start a big scale offensive, also contains some figures, greatly scaled down, of war expenditures.

To Use Camels

Badoglio, it is said, in order to cut oil expenses, has decided on utilization of more camels and mules, which while a more shrewd military move in the Ethiopian desert and mountain passes, also indicates that the new commander doesn't expect to make the flying headway Mussolini promised his people.

With the war in its third month, the Italian War office admits it has made no decisive gains and that there have been no important battles. The cost of the campaign is estimated conservatively in Italy at 10,000,000 lire a day (\$810,000), though London observers declare that it must be not less than \$2,000,000, which for the sixty days of the war amounts to \$120,000,000. This does not count the preliminary preparations for nearly a year, and the huge cost of transportation and maintenance of the home army at increased strength. It is the cost only for the actual warfare. The Ethiopian war as a whole has cost Italian fascism well over \$600,000,000.

Leaders Plan Dress Strike

Hochman, Antonini and Zimmerman Report in Cleveland

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The coming general strike in the dress industry took up the larger portion of today's session of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The mobilization of the dress-makers was reported on by Julius Hochman, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Dressmakers, Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, and Luigi Antonini, manager of Local 89.

The union, it was stated, will present forty-eight demands to the manufacturers. Three major demands will be: limitation of contractors, price settlement on jobbers' premises with contractors employed by jobbers; unit system of prices, meaning no flat prices on garments but dividing the work on part to fit hour system of prices.

Conferences with three employers' associations will start, it is expected within ten days.

Hochman indicated that official endorsement of the General Executive Board will be asked to place the entire resources of the union behind the struggle of the dress-makers.

Italian School Hours Cut

ROME, Dec. 4 (UP).—Italian grammar school children rejoiced today; Minister of Education Di Vecchi decreed reduction of the school hours from four to three as part of the campaign to save fuel and electricity.

On Figure En Route to Rome

PARIS, Dec. 4 (UP).—Francis Rickett, who obtained the much-discussed Ethiopian oil concession which was cancelled on request of the American State Department, passed through here today en route to Rome and Ethiopia.

Terror Rises In Brazil After Revolt

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 4.—President Getulio Vargas has inaugurated a reign of terror against all anti-imperialist fighters in Brazil on the pretext of punishing Communists for the uprising which swept the country last week.

Widespread mutinies in the army were confirmed when the government dissolved three entire regiments, the Third, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth, which rose in revolt in Rio de Janeiro, Natal and Pernambuco respectively.

The Judiciary Committee of the Chamber of Deputies today approved a bill providing for twenty-years imprisonment for those convicted of participating in the revolt. It is believed that the army will be "cleansed" of all anti-imperialist elements by the automatic expulsion of all those found "guilty" of treason of Communism.

Most of the measures being rushed through the Chamber of Deputies are in clear violation of the Brazilian Constitution.

U. S. and Britain Exchange Views On Trade Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the possibility of a trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain was being discussed.

These discussions are seen as supplementing the growing understanding between the two powers against Japanese encroachment of their interests in China.

While no formal discussions are in progress, he said "a casual exchange" was taking place from time to time in accordance with the reciprocal trade agreement program.

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San Pedro ILA Bars Hot Cargo

Luckenbach Ships Are Tied Up—Gulf Dock Strike Still On

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Dec. 4.—All Luckenbach Line ships are tied up here as longshoremen refuse to touch their cargoes, loaded by scabs in Gulf ports. This is in flat defiance of the "release" given these ships by the I. L. A. officialdom in the East.

Harry Bridges, president of I. L. A. Local 38-79 of San Francisco and leader of the Great General Strike last year, spoke to nearly 2,000 San Pedro longshoremen here

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New York Jobless Press Demands; Chicago Plans March on Saturday

NEW YORK

Thousands Turned Away After Runaround On WPA Jobs

New York City's unemployment relief runaround continued in dizzy circles yesterday with the jobless army trapped in the bitter cold between the buck passing maneuvers of the W.P.A. and the Emergency Relief Bureau.

No one in relief officialdom would accept responsibility for the brutal herding on Wednesday of more than 10,000 exhausted jobless men and women at the W.P.A. intake bureau at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, where only 2,543 jobs were handed out.

The attack on the right of relief workers to organize and bargain collectively reached new heights

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CHICAGO

Stoppage of Eviction and End of Sales Tax Are Central Demands

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 4.—Placing the responsibility for the present plight of the jobless in this city on the two capitalist parties, the Communist Party here yesterday issued a call upon all workers to rally to the Saturday morning demonstration and parade in protest against hunger and evictions.

The demonstration will start Saturday at 10 a. m. from Union Park, Ogden and Randolph Streets, and has been called by the Unemployment Councils together with other supporting groups.

An immediate stoppage of all evictions, the payment of cash re-

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PITTSBURGH

Mayor McNair Forced to Capitulate on Work Relief Projects

By TOM KEENAN

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 4.—Mayor McNair, who has for months kept the spectre of starvation hovering over 35,000 families on relief by blocking W.P.A. today surrendered before a wave of public indignation aroused by his heartless disregard to human welfare and agreed to "go along" with the work relief program.

His "unconditional surrender" was contained in a scathing denunciation of Governor George Earle issued to the press charging the latter with "playing dirty politics with the hunger and privation of

(Continued on Page 2)

S. P. Leader Hails French Unity Plans

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A capacity audience which packed one of the largest halls in Paris yesterday heard Jean Zyromski, leader of the Socialist Party of the Seine District, declare that he substantially agreed with the programmatic declaration of Jacques Duclos, Communist spokesman who preceded him, as to the basis of organic unification between the French Socialist and Communist Parties.

Duclos characterized the joint meeting as a forerunner of Socialist and Communist amalgamation in France. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting.

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Fur Dyers' Union Wins Closed Shop And Higher Wages

One of the "most striking victories in recent years in the fur industry" was won yesterday by Fur Dyers Local 88, International Fur Dyers and Dressing Corporation of Springfield, Long Island, signed an agreement with that union.

The firm is one of the largest companies in the rabbit dyeing industry to sign up with the union. It employs 600 workers. All previous efforts to organize the concern have failed, the union losing a strike two years ago after a bitter struggle lasting eight weeks.

The agreement calls for the following conditions: Recognition of the union and the closed shop, the 33-hour week, increase in wages for all workers, time and one-third for overtime, equal division of work, industry.

The agreement with the Greater Northern concern will be brought to the membership meeting of the union fur dyers, tonight, at 7:30 o'clock at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street.

New York Jobless Press Demands

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When relief officials barred Congressman Will Marsden, counted for the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, from a hearing on discrimination against Miss Anna Lyons, a union member.

No Jobs for 5,000

Meanwhile, more than 5,000 home relief clients who were promised W.P.A. employment were told to stay away from relief headquarters "until further notice." More than 2,000 who were told to report for jobs yesterday were forced to sit for hours on hard benches in a poorly heated room of the Cooper-Siegel Building.

In a larger and more comfortably equipped section of the same building Major Wilbur Boughton, chief of the Industrial Reemployment Bureau, talked vaguely about returning prosperity.

Only 57 Jobs

But when questioned as to the number of workers the re-employment bureau, with its staff of more than 100, had placed in private industry since it opened with considerable ceremony two weeks ago, the publicity seeking major admitted that only fifty-seven temporary jobs had been found.

A committee of transient unemployed headed by Sam Carmen, organizer of the Transient and Unattached Local of the Unemployment Council met with E. R. Bately, assistant W.P.A. administrator, and demanded that all transients and local homeless unemployed be placed on projects.

Israel Amter, New York City organizer of the Communist Party, in a letter to Victor Ridder yesterday took issue with plans for a W.P.A. project to repair uniforms of National Guardsmen.

"May we suggest that a much more worthy social end could be served if this project were to be devoted to the cleaning and repairing of the ragged and tattered clothing of thousands of children in our city schools," Amter said.

Unemployed Plan March in Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

lief, the calling of a special legislative session to repeal the sales tax and to levy heavy taxes on the rich, are some of the main demands of the Communist Party call. The need for a united Farmer-Labor Party that will defend the interest of the workers is also stressed.

Evictions Held as Club

Despite threats to evict thousands into freezing streets, landlords here have decided apparently not to risk immediate wholesale action in face of the fighting mood of the workers.

Says Situation the Same

Following an emergency conference between L. M. Lyons, relief administrator, and John C. Bowers, landlord spokesman, the latter stated that the "situation is the same as before. It looks like full steam ahead for our eviction program." When informed that the court bailiff had stated unwillingness and fear of proceeding ahead with mass evictions, Bowers told the press "the bailiff will find considerable heat under the seat if he does not carry out the law."

Parade Permit Not Issued

An ominous development is the refusal of the police department to grant a permit thus far to the Unemployment Councils for its mass demonstration and parade on Saturday morning out of Union Park. Commissioner Ailman has ignored repeated requests, indicating that authorities are determined not only to starve the people but to gag them as well and deprive them of the basic right of demonstration and free speech.

Pittsburgh Mayor Capitulates on WPA

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the "helpless" in threatening to cut off Pittsburgh relief unless the city cooperated with the work relief program before Jan. 1.

McNair's agreement to "sign anything Council sends me" paves the way for immediate employment of some 12,000 on street improvement projects.

But the danger of cessation of direct relief after December still threatens the remainder of the 35,000 families and approximately 4,000 additional families in the "unemployable" classification.

SET MARKS IN PRODUCTION AT LENINGRAD PLANT



Using the Stakhanov method, Ivan Vavilov (right) and M. Smetanin have broken records in the binding of shoes at the Skroshod shoe factory.

Tri-District Mine Parley Opens

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equalization clause in the present agreement.

2. Increased pay. Nineteen resolutions showed the force of this demand. They varied in raises sought, but the majority called for a fifteen per cent advance. Seven resolutions sought time and one-half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and holidays.

3. Shorter work day. Among twenty-nine resolutions on this subject there were many insisting upon a six-hour day and five-day week.

Other resolutions called for endorsement by the union of a Labor Party movement, built by trade unionists to press trade union demands on the political field.

Other rank and file demands before the convention include: Elimination of physical examinations for men seeking to be rehired (23 resolutions) opposed this method of discriminating against active unionists; curtailment of the power of conciliation boards (12 resolutions); and abolition of special contracts by individuals (two resolutions) opposed this, demanding rather a national agreement). There were three resolutions for abolition of state pickers on the rate sheet; 98 covering various details of working conditions; five pertaining to mine companies, demanding especially that members idle through no fault of their own be recognized by the company as committeemen, seven demanding that colliery rate sheets be brought up to date; three for complete check-off; and five for security of older members by writing their security into the pact.

Hint at Anthracite Bill

Observers saw a hint that U.M. W.A. leaders may seek to promote a "Guiffey Bill for anthracite" in today's utterances both by Lewis and by Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy.

Interpretation flowed from the fact that Kennedy praised the results to be expected from the Guiffey act in bituminous mining and remarked: "It is my judgment that this subject will receive the consideration it merits at the hands of this delegation."

Operators Seek Pay Cuts

Vice-President Philip Murray hammered at the current pre-negotiation campaign of the operators to lay a basis for a wage cut by convincing "public opinion" it is justified. Declaring "these things are happening," Murray detailed the propaganda campaign which reflects a "great, organized attempt" to cut the miners' living standards.

It is a depressed living standard the hard coal workers face today, speakers pointed out. Instead of 175,000 employed, as at the peak, there are just 75,000. Instead of its 150,000 peak membership, the anthracite unions include about 100,000. Nevertheless, Lewis underscored the potential strength of the union, in unity and loyalty of its members, "is greater now than at any time since it was organized."

Lewis Raps U. S. Bureau

The United States Bureau of Mines drew Lewis' fire. Citing the hazards of the work, he declared that Federal agency, "immersed in bureaucracy, has made no contribution, no suggestion, toward eliminating hazards, toward the saving of life and limb," but rather has been since its beginning "in the attitude of trying to please all the financial interests and the operators."

It was the financial interests particularly Lewis blamed for today's conditions. He singled out great railroads for special condemnation, pointing out that there are reports about that the miners are to be asked to "take a cut of from 25 to 30 per cent," in order to co-operate in expanding the market for hard coal. Lewis remarked that this market could be increased by 25,000 tons a year if the railroads which carry it to market would just burn it and burn it, also, instead of oil and oil substitutes "in their Long Island homes."

Lewis named the Reading, Lehigh, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson and Erie as railroads which "burn no anthracite" though they get "a

great bulk of their revenue" from conveying it to market.

Two ways to increase the market, said Lewis, are for the railroads and others to patronize the industry and cease charging "exorbitant rates" for carrying it to market. He mentioned the "open secret" that the price for carrying anthracite is twice the ton-mile charge for carrying bituminous, and he added: "There is no justification for the excessive (freight) rates which in the end are charged to the consumer."

"The mine workers at all times have done their part," Lewis continued. "By eliminating inefficiency and rendering faithful service." Labor costs have been reduced 61 per cent in recent years. He said pointedly: "They (the operators) can have the cooperation of the U. M. W. of A. whenever they're ready to render that degree of cooperation which they ask."

Fascist Aims Laid To Liberty League

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ply turn our faces again toward the original ideals of America.

"The issue is Fascism or the America of the Founding Fathers. I say this fully conscious of the deliberate effort that is being made to cause us to believe that Communism constitutes the real threat to our liberties. Communism is merely a convenient bugaboo with which to frighten those who are in their political childhood.

"A matter of fact it is the Fascist-minded men of America who are the real enemies of our institutions through their solidarity, their common interest in seeing more power and greater riches for themselves and their ability and willingness to turn the wealth of America against the welfare of America."

Fears Communism

"It is these men who pretending that they would save us from dreadful Communism would superimpose upon our institutions the equally dreadful Fascism. Fascism would be only a brief interlude on the road to Communism."

He declared that the "rugged individuals," when not posturing as defenders of the United States Treasury, pose as discoverer of the Constitution.

Follows Roosevelt

Following the line of President Roosevelt's recent Georgia speech in which he attacked the "prosperity" years under Republican regime, Ickes said that almost two-thirds of the total number of American families at the height of "our so-called prosperity did not earn enough to supply themselves with the basic necessities of life.

"And at the same period it is estimated that from two to two and one-half million Americans, able to work and willing to work could find no work to which to set their hands."

Two War Lords Cool to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

itself of the loyalty of the powerful Sun.

Sung named three alternatives to establishment of an independent state in North China open to the government at Nanking. They were: 1—Fight against it, which would mean dispatching five divisions of Chinese troops to the north. 2—Preserve the status quo, which he described as intolerable. 3—Find a compromise settlement of the critical situation. In the way of this, he said, there are tremendous difficulties. Foremost among them is the impossibility of cooperation between Japan and Chiang Kai-Shek on the Kuomintang (the government party).

Hopel Governor Vows Loyalty

Sung's stand in opposition to self-government for the north under Japanese auspices followed by a few hours the announcement of Gen. Shang Chen, Governor of Hopei, that he would remain loyal to Nan-

Big Industrialists Assail New Deal

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the hours of employment per person" is a "fallacious theory."

Sloan last year did his bit for "recovery" by knocking down a salary of \$201,743, not including dividends.

At the morning session C. L. Bardo, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, took up the war-cry of Lind in a speech in which he called on Big Business "in sheer self defense to enter the political arena" and to organize a united attack all along the line.

A similar note was struck by James A. Emery, general counsel of the N. A. M., who declared: "Let us appeal to every stockholder, every employe, every man and woman who carries the burden of this hour and lives in the shadow of its uncertainties to join in assault upon these invaders that menace the security of our future."

Ballantine Talks on Taxes

At the afternoon session Arthur A. Ballantine, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury, dealt with the question of federal revenue and expenditure. Ballantine had a simple solution: reduce taxation of the deliberate effort that is being made to cause us to believe that Communism constitutes the real threat to our liberties. Communism is merely a convenient bugaboo with which to frighten those who are in their political childhood.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Sung named three alternatives to establishment of an independent state in North China open to the government at Nanking. They were: 1—Fight against it, which would mean dispatching five divisions of Chinese troops to the north. 2—Preserve the status quo, which he described as intolerable. 3—Find a compromise settlement of the critical situation. In the way of this, he said, there are tremendous difficulties. Foremost among them is the impossibility of cooperation between Japan and Chiang Kai-Shek on the Kuomintang (the government party).

Hopel Governor Vows Loyalty

Sung's stand in opposition to self-government for the north under Japanese auspices followed by a few hours the announcement of Gen. Shang Chen, Governor of Hopei, that he would remain loyal to Nan-

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San Pedro I.L.A. Bars Hot Cargo

(Continued from Page 1)

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Gulf Strike Still On

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Two days ago President Dwyer of the Gulf district of the I. L. A. sent a telegram to the Pacific Coast "releasing" the Luckenbach ships as far to the worker upon there by I. L. A. and other union members. Meanwhile news arrived from New York that International President Ryan had announced to the press that the Luckenbach Line "now recognizes the I. L. A." Actually it does nothing of the sort, but still uses seabs in the Gulf ports.

The Pacific Coast longshoremen and the Maritime Federation of the Pacific sensed that something was wrong, and wired the Gulf strikers themselves for full details. Whereupon, Rolf Landgrebe, leading member of the Rank and File Committee on the Gulf, and also member of the Gulf Contract Committee, sent the following telegram to the Pacific Coast men:

"The wire from Dwyer was instructed by Ryan, and is not the voice of the membership. The Gulf Contract Committee has met since Nov. 18, when a decision was passed to request a complete boycott on all ships until an agreement is signed for the entire coast."

So the Gulf strike is still on, with the strikers appealing for relief funds from all trade unions.

Seek to Push Mediation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 4.—A definite effort is being made by international officials of the International Longshoremen's Association to stampede the West Gulf section of the coastwise strike here into agreements that will leave the important ports of New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola to the tender mercies of the McGrady arbitration board.

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At a meeting of New York operators interested in Gulf shipping a motion was introduced to instruct Southern agents to sign with the I. L. A. in all ports of the West Gulf as well as in Gulfport, Miss. The matter of New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola are to be referred to the Mediation Board. The vote was eleven affirmative to eight not voting. Five asked time to get instructions from their principals. The majority vote will govern the action of all, and the majority is already in our favor."

I. L. A. delegates called the longshoremen off Pier 74, Furness-Prinze Line, and Pier 36, Hamburg American Line, in New York Tuesday morning and after about an hour in each case ordered them back again on instructions from Ryan, who said that "a conference was going on." These companies do business in the Gulf.

Police Hidden in Plant

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Evidently the police had been tipped off by spies, and very large numbers of them were inside the huge plant, ostensibly to "protect" several hundred working there.

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Detroit Pickets Face Tear Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

treating about fifty tear gas cases. At least a dozen known arrests were made. Among those seriously clubbed was S. Sorinsky, reporter of the Trybuna Robotnicza, Polish Communist weekly.

Strikers Resist Attack

Forming lines as seabs started to enter, strikers this morning again defended themselves with bricks and sign sticks when the police charged. Two policemen were reported injured. The strikers were finally driven into union headquarters.

The pitched battle lasted more than an hour last night when the largest concentration of police seen in any Detroit strike in years hurled tear gas bombs and "charged" with clubs into a demonstration by 800 strikers.

The workers defended themselves by throwing bottles and bricks. When the police charged at the strike headquarters, which are directly across the street opposite the gates of the plant, the pickets counter-attacked and swept back the police.

The demonstration followed a meeting of all strikers in Germania Hall, to hear Matthew Smith, secretary of the Mechanic Educational Society and leader of the federation of three independent unions here. Smith told the strikers the results of negotiations with the company through the Federal Conciliator, Robert Mythen. He reported that the company had even withdrawn its offer to take back all the strikers without discrimination, and was sticking to its original announcement that the strikers were all fired.

When the strikers realized that the company's negotiations through the conciliator merely amounted to a maneuver to stall off settlement while further preparations were made to break the strike, they were much incensed.

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Evidently the police had been tipped off by spies, and very large numbers of them were inside the huge plant, ostensibly to "protect" several hundred working there.

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Standard Deal Blow to Oil Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

Petrol, at Genoa, advised it was first information he had of such a report, as no reference appeared in local press. Opinion in responsible, well-informed quarters here is that false report has been circulated with intent to cause embarrassment on the eve of Geneva meeting.

Teagle's denials are heavily discounted in memory of his heated denials when Francis M. Rickett contracted for a concession for developing Ethiopia's oil resources for the Standard Oil of New Jersey. Not until the deal was abandoned did Teagle finally confess that his denials were "premature."

Mussolini Cited

Furthermore, it is reliably reported that Mussolini stated at the last meeting of the Fascist Grand Coun-

cil on the question of a possible shortage of oil resulting from a collective embargo as follows:

"As far as oil supplies are concerned, we may rest easy on that score."

Observers here point out that Teagle's denial was qualified by the all-important "as far as I know," which, it is assured, gives him a loop-hole for repudiating his present stand.

The entrance of the United States into the oil question was officially denied in a government communique today but acted as a boomerang instead of allaying suspicions of double-dealing by the Standard Oil.

Hawkins Non-committal

The man who promised to become another Francis M. Rickett is Roy F. Hawkins of Genoa, head of the Italian subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, who is credited with negotiating the deal.

Hawkins has thus far refused to commit himself on the deal preferring to rest on the denial issued by

his boss, Walter C. Teagle, in the United States. Hawkins has been in Italy for twelve years as the Standard Oil representative. It is understood that Hawkins contracted to extend credit to Italy on oil as high as 1,000,000,000 lire (about \$1,000,000).

It is reported that the arrangement provides for the shipment of oil to Italy from Standard Oil's foreign supply sources to circumvent any action that may be taken by the United States Department of State should the deal be adjudged a violation of the American neutrality program.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, through subsidiaries and affiliates, has stocks in oil supplies in Roumania, Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Java, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sumatra and Venezuela.

Other major United States oil firms have similar sources. Among them are Standard Oil of California, Gulf Oil, and Texas Corporation.

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Stalin Cites Soviet Farm Tasks

(Continued from Page 1)

tomorrow, of the immediate future. And when we regard matters from the viewpoint of tomorrow, then the results which we have achieved cannot satisfy us.

How much grain shall we need in the near future, three or four years hence for example? We shall need at least seven or eight billion pounds (252 to 288,000,000 lbs.) of grain. This is how matters stand comrades.

We must consequently take steps even now so that the production of grain in our country will increase year by year and so that we shall be fully prepared by this date to fulfill this most important task.

Resolute, Comradely Times

In old times, before the Revolution, about four to five billion pounds of grain were produced in our country. It is another question whether this quantity of grain was sufficient or not. In any case, everybody considered that it was sufficient because about four to five billion pounds of grain were exported every year. Such was the state of affairs in the past.

Things are different now under our Soviet conditions. I have already said that we must prepare even now to raise the annual production of grain to seven to eight billion pounds in the near future, three or four years hence.

As you see, the difference is no small one. In one case four to five billion pounds while in the other it is seven to eight billion pounds of grain.

How does such a difference arise? How can we explain this tremendous increase in the demand for grain in our country? It is explained by the fact that our country is no longer what it used to be in the old pre-revolutionary times.

Changed Situations

Let us begin, for example, with the fact that industry and the number of towns have at least doubled during the last few years. We have now at least twice as many towns and inhabitants of towns, industry and workers employed in industry, as in the old times.

What does this mean? It means that we have taken several millions of toilers from the villages and transferred them into the towns, we have made them into workers and employes and they are now, together with the other workers, pushing our industry forward. This means that whereas several millions of toilers formerly connected with the villages were producers of grain, they not only produce no grain now, but on the contrary, they require grain to be brought to them from the villages. And our towns will grow and the demand for grain will increase.

What follows from this? It follows that the people who are engaged in growing industrial crops cannot occupy themselves sufficiently in the production of grain. Consequently, there must be large reserves of grain for the people who are growing industrial crops so that it will be possible to increase more and more the production of cotton, flax, sugar beet, sunflowers, etc. And the production of industrial crops will have to be increased more and more if we want to push forward our light industry and our food industry.

Here you have the second cause for the growth in the demand for grain.

Further: I have already said that 4,000,000,000 or 5,000,000,000 pounds of grain per year were produced in our country in the old days. The Ministers of the Czar at that time usually said: "We will run short ourselves but we will export grain."

Building Well-to-Do Life

Who were the people who went short? It was not the Czarist Ministers, of course. The people who went short were the twenty or thirty million of the village poor, who were really short of food and lived half starved so that it would be possible for the Czar's Ministers to export grain abroad.

Such was the case in the old days.

Times are absolutely different now. The Soviet Government cannot allow the population to be underfed. It is already two-three years that we have no more poor peasants, unemployment has disappeared, underfeeding has vanished, and we have firmly entered the path of well-to-do life.

You might ask what has become of the twenty or thirty million starved poor peasants. They have gone into the collective farms, consolidated themselves there, and are successfully building their well-to-do life.

And what does this mean? It means that we now require much

more cereal to feed the toiling peasant of yesterday who is now the collective farmer, consolidated in collective farms, must have sufficient cereal to build up his well-to-do life. You know that they have it and will have still more.

Such is the third reason for the tremendous growth in the demand for grain in our country.

Rise in Population

Further: Everyone is saying now that the material situation of the toilers has considerably improved, that it has become better and happier to live. This is true, of course. But this leads to the fact that the population has begun to increase much faster than in the old days. The death rate has fallen, the birth rate has risen and the net growth is incomparably greater.

This is a good thing of course and we welcome it. The net growth of population in our country at present amounts to three million every year. This means that each year we get an increase equal to Finland. (General laughter.)

Well, this leads to the fact that we feed ever more and more people. Here then is still another reason for the growth in the demand for grain.

Needs of Cattle Raising

Finally, there is one more reason I have spoken of people and the growth in their demand for bread. But one's food is not restricted to bread alone. They also need meat and fats. The growth of the towns, the general rise in the population, the prosperous life, all these things lead to an increase in the demand for meat and fats. Consequently, it is necessary for cattle breeding to be well organized and to have a large stock of that it will be possible to satisfy the growing demands of the population for meat products. All this is clear.

But the rise of cattle raising is unthinkable without big reserves of grain for the cattle. Only a growing and ever developing grain economy can create the necessary conditions for the growth in animal husbandry.

Here you have a further cause for the tremendous growth in the demand for grain in our country.

Such, comrades, are the causes which have radically changed the face of our country and which have brought us face to face with the urgent task of raising the annual production of grain to 7-8,000,000,000 pounds in the near future.

Large Scale Farms

Can we fulfil this task? Yes, we can. There cannot be any doubt about it.

What is required in order to fulfill this task? For this purpose it is necessary, first of all that the dominating forms of economy in agriculture in our country shall be not the small farm but the large one.

Why must it be large? Because only large scale farming is capable of utilizing modern technique, only large scale farming is capable of making adequate use of modern agro-technical knowledge, only large scale farming can use fertilizers properly.

Mayor Signs Bill to Extend The Sales Tax

Three Other Emergency Levies Are Included in the Measure

After a brief statutory hearing, Mayor La Guardia yesterday morning signed the bill extending the four emergency taxes for relief including the 2 per cent sales tax. The estimated yield of the levies is about \$5,000,000 monthly.

Adopted after the 1934 elections as emergency measures, the life of the four taxes has been prolonged until June 30, 1936. The Mayor will seek further extension until December 31, 1936, as announced. His request will be forwarded to the State legislature after that body convenes on January 1.

Besides the sales tax, other imposts are:

- Three per cent on utility receipts.
- One-fifth of one per cent on gross income of commercial firms.
- One-fifth of one per cent on gross income of financial businesses.
- There is also a two per cent personal property tax designed to penalize purchasers of expensive articles outside of the City.

Opposition to extension of the taxes came from representatives of the Retail Drygoods Association, the Fifth Avenue Association and other business groups.

Wanamaker's Tailors' Strike Is Effective

Reports of disorganization in the tailoring department of John Wanamaker's Department Store, Ninth Street and Broadway, as a result of the walk-out there, were brought to the strikers yesterday by two workers who had gone in as strikebreakers.

Bringing out a third strikebreaker with them, the two men stated that there is complete chaos in the department. "It is impossible to work in there as everything is in such confusion," they reported to Alexander Hoffman, representative of Local 1, Journeymen Tailors' International Union.

The fifty busmen who are on strike were greatly encouraged by this news, Hoffman stated.

The union will broadcast its story of the strike tonight at 8:30 o'clock from station WVEV. Hoffman will then review the issues in the walk-out. On Sunday at the same hour, Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League will speak on the same subject.

Big Navy Men For Big Navy Conference

Outstanding exponents of big navy building are represented on President Roosevelt's committee headed for the London "naval ratio" conference. The group includes Under Secretary of State William Phillips, Ambassador-at-Large Norman Davis, and a flock of bigshots who want Wall Street's Navy to be first among the imperialist powers.

Police Raid Case to Have Joint Defense

Many Groups Volunteer Attorneys for Trial in Harlem Today

A united front defense for Edward Kuntz, International Labor Defense attorney, and James Green, Harlem I. L. D. Organizational Secretary, who go on trial this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the Seventh District Court, 447 West 35th Street, was set up yesterday by several New York organizations and prominent individuals joined in hurling a united challenge against police attempts to prevent fraternization of Negro and white workers.

Green and Kuntz were among the 74 men and women, Negro and white arrested at 2:30 a. m. Thanksgiving Day in a police raid on a dance given by the Harlem I. L. D. at the Harlem Workers Center, 415 Lenox Avenue, and at which white and Negro workers fraternized socially.

Defense counsel, when the trial opens this morning, will include attorneys from the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Juridical Association, the International Labor Defense, and Joseph Glass, prominent Socialist attorney.

Police Inspector Subpoenaed Police Inspector De Martini, ranking police officer in Harlem, has been subpoenaed to appear in court this morning. The I. L. D. reported yesterday. The police inspector will be questioned by defense counsel regarding his official responsibility for last Thursday's raid and other recent police attacks on social affairs at which Negro and white workers were fraternizing. The I. L. D. has charged that the frequency and persistence with which inter-racial affairs are raided indicate a definite and official police policy to disrupt the growing unity of white and Negro workers.

Patrolman Sharp, white, and Patrolman Charles H. Barts, Negro, who led the police raid last Thursday, will also be questioned as to their authority for the raid. The two patrolmen have carried out similar raids in the past six months, with the avowed purpose of breaking up social affairs at which Negro and white workers fraternized.

Charge against Kuntz Kuntz will be tried on a charge of "disorderly conduct" which was entertained by Magistrate Bernard Moglesky on the testimony of Patrolman Sharp. Kuntz had advised the workers assembled at the dance of their legal rights, when police ordered them to leave the hall. Forced, under pressure of the indignation of Harlem workers against the provocative mass arrests, to dismiss a blanket charge of "disorderly conduct" against 74 victims of the police raid, Magistrate Moglesky last Sunday halted the charge against Kuntz as "the best case of the police have."

Green, the other defendant in today's hearing, is charged with "conducting a dance without a permit."

The I. L. D. has urged that workers pack the court this morning in protest against the attempt to victimize the two defendants and the police attacks on the unity of Negro and white workers.

AFL Leader Hails Steps Toward Unity of Labor

Henry Abuza, Union President and Labor Party Advocate, Sees Browder-Thomas Debate as Big Advance—Urges Industrial Unions

"All people interested in the formation of a broad Farmer-Labor Party must be sincerely pleased at the recent Browder-Thomas debate held in Madison Square Garden," declared Henry Abuza, president of Local 135, Upholstery, Carpet and Mechanics International Union of North America, in an interview yesterday with the Daily Worker.

The debate between the outstanding leaders of the Communist and Socialist Parties was held Nov. 27 on the subject: "Which Road for American Workers—Socialism or Communism?"

Sees Great Advance Abuza, who is a member of the Connecticut A. F. of L. Committee for the Promotion of a Labor Party, said that the large attendance at the debate and the widespread interest it aroused indicated an advance toward common action on the part of the two parties.

Discussing the question of a Labor Party, Abuza stated: "A great start on the Labor Party has already been made. I have followed news releases on developments throughout the country and feel assured that the time for the organized labor movement to organize its political strength is here. Within the A. F. of L. there is a great deal of support for a Labor Party. This support comes from the most alert and progressive leaders in response to the demand of the membership in the locals. The achievement of the united front will go a long way toward building the Labor Party movement within the A. F. of L."

Both Browder and Thomas brought out the need of organizing the people on a broad scale to defeat the rising tide of fascist reaction as characterized by the Liberty League, Henry et al. The building of the trade union movement and the formation of a Labor Party will mean that the people will have two mighty arms with which to defend their interests.

Soviet Locomotive Factories Surpass November Program

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Dec. 4.—Locomotive factories in the Soviet Union surpassed their November program by 11 per cent. They produced 138,128. Since the beginning of this year, 1,416 locomotives have been made, which is 36 per cent more than last year's record for the same length of time.

The meat packing industry fulfilled the entire plan for 1935 on Dec. 1. It has delivered so far 427,000 tons of meat products.

Please mention the Daily Worker to our advertisers.

Big Reception On Saturday For De Fazio

Italian Working Class Leader, Back from Brussels, to Be Feted

An elaborate program has been arranged to greet Tom De Fazio, head of the Italian Bureau of the Communist Party, on Saturday evening at the headquarters of the Daily Worker Chorus, 47 East Twelfth Street. This will be the first welcome-home reception to De Fazio, since his return from Brussels, where he was a delegate to the Anti-Fascist Congress.

Special focal, instrumental and dance numbers will feature the Saturday night affair. Communist Party members and anti-fascists from all parts of the city are expected to be present to greet De Fazio.

The Italian working class leader is expected to leave soon on a lecture tour, during which he will review the sessions of the Brussels congress. The event has been arranged by Unit 2, Section 22 of the Communist Party. Activities will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

The war of Italian Fascism against Ethiopia may become the prelude to a new world imperialist war.

Rally Tonight to Protest Japan's Invasion of China

Edward Lamb, Toledo Attorney, Will Give a First Hand Account of Interviews with Mme. Sun Yat Sen and Agnes Smedley

How the American friends of the Chinese people can assist them in their heroic fight to keep Japanese imperialism from completing the rape of their country will be the subject of discussion at a mass meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, from 8 to 11 o'clock, tonight.

The meeting is sponsored by the American Friends of the Chinese People and was called at this time, when Japan is endangering the peace of the world by her new demands on China, to rally the American people against this abrogation of "China's right to independence and the war which may grow out of such a move."

General Victor A. Yakhontoff, internationally known author, lecturer and authority on relations in the Far East, will be one of the main speakers. Edward Lamb, prominent Toledo Attorney who has just returned from the Far East where he interviewed Madame Sun Yat Sen and Agnes Smedley will also deliver one of the main addresses.

Mrs. Helen Holman, prominent Harlem leader, will speak on "Who

SHIP ARRIVALS

Ship and Line	From	Dock
ALBA, Cunard White Star	Southampton, Nov. 22	14th St.
ALBA, Cunard White Star	Southampton, Nov. 22	14th St.
FREDERIK VIII, Scand. Amer.	Copenhagen, Nov. 27	14th St.
CARACAS, Red D.	La Guayra, Nov. 27	Clark St., Brooklyn
TOLDA, United Fruit	Santa Marta, Nov. 28	Morris St.
DUE TODAY		
BREMEN, North German Lloyd	Bremen, Nov. 29	14th St.
AMER. SHIPPER, United States	Newport, Nov. 29	18th St.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Bal. Mail	Hamburg, Nov. 29	18th St.
WESTERN WORLD, Munson	Buenos Aires, Nov. 16	9 A.M. Montague St., Bkn.
ST. JOHN, Red Cross	Santa Marta, Nov. 28	Clark St., Brooklyn
FLATLAND, United Fruit	Armedillo, Nov. 28	3:30 P.M. Morris St.
DUE TOMORROW		
HANSA, Hamburg-American	Hamburg, Nov. 28	P.M. 44th St.
STAVANGERFJORD, Norweg.-A. Oslo	Norw. 26	30th St., Brooklyn
QUEEN OF BERMUDA, Furness	Bermuda, Dec. 4	W. 55th St.
ATLANTIDA, Standard Fruit	La Ceiba, Dec. 1	A.M. Peck Slip

WHAT'S ON

(No What's On Notices will be accepted after 11 A. M. for the Next Day's Paper.)

Thursday
GENERAL YAKHONTOFF, Edward Lamb (recently in China), has message from Mme. Sun Yat Sen, Helen Holman, Hansu Chan. Join them to protest Japan's Rape of China, Thursday, December 5, 8 p.m. Irving Plaza, 15th St., Irving Place. Adm. 10c. A. S. American Friends of Chinese People. (Union) 8 W. 19th St. CH. 4-9964.

DISCUSSION, Because of its interest, again "Behind the Scenes in Mexico" will be discussed, 116 University Place, 9 p.m. A. S. Friends of the Workers School.

REHEARSAL of the Fretful Mandolin Orchestra, 106 E. 14th St., 7:45 p.m. The concertina players come at 8:45 for special rehearsal.

FORUM, "Club Life in America," Sol Rose, Gen. Sec. A. W. C. speaker in new clubrooms, 1185 Union St., near Ulica Ave., 8:45 p.m. A. S. Ulica Center. Adm. free.

EDWARD KUNTZ, I. L. D. attorney comes from his own trial to speak on "Fascist Trends in the U. S.," 144 Second Ave., 8:30 p.m. A. S. Steve Katozis Br. I. L. D. Adm. free.

NORMAN H. TALLENTINE, Anti-Fascist orator on "Is Fascism Growing in the U. S.?" Stuyvesant Branch A. W. T., 8:15 p.m. Adm. free.

NATURE Friends Lecture "The Worker as a Consumer," by Jack Lever, at 11 W. 19th St., 9 p.m. Adm. free.

TOBY MOONEY, Br. I. L. D. speaker: David M. Friedman on "The Negro in the U. S. A.," at 219 Second Avenue, 8 p.m. Adm. free.

Friday
PROLOG and Entertainment, make funds for activities uniting the seaman on water front, Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. 8 p.m. Dancing. Sub. 25c.

LOUIS BUREN, "Why I joined the Communist Party," Grand Plaza, 6th St., near Prospect Ave., 8 p.m. A. S. Prospect Bookshop, 1091 Prospect Ave. Adm. 10c or 15c literature purchase.

NEW and Old Costume Ball at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Continuous dancing till 1 a.m. Two orchestras. Tickets \$1 on sale at Workers Bookshop.

Coming
SYMPOSIUM, "Music in the Crisis," Speakers, Copland, Haler, Oscar Thompson, Cowell. Music by Ives, Schoenberg, Haler, New Singers, Bauman, Town Hall, Saturday, Dec. 7. Tickets 25c up. Workers Bookshop.

CONCERT & Dance, Program: Andre Chabak, William Mattoni and Dance Group. Theatre Advance Group, Jan. Band, Sat. Dec. 7, 8 P.M., 8200 Cooney Island Ave. A. S. Bill Hayward Br. I. L. D. Sub. 25c in adv. 40c at door.

FRONT Workers Center, 1156 St. Boulevard. Yearly Costume Ball, Sat. Dec. 7, at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and St. Boulevard. Dancing to the tunes of Ches Carr's Orchestra. Tickets 50c at door. 3 Prizes for best costumes.

FIRST Annual Public Outreach Department Store Workers, Irving Pl. and 15th St. Dec. 7 at 8 P.M. Frank Collier's Orchestra. Mergis Grand March. Subs. 25c.

GRADUATION Services of the Students

Laundry Union Organization Drive Started

A drive for the organization of the unorganized laundry workers serving the flat work, finished bundle, family and wet wash trade will be publicly launched next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, at an open mass meeting at the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125th Street.

The meeting is under the auspices of Local 290, Laundry Workers International Union, A. F. of L. According to Noah C. A. Walter, organizer of the union, "the continued worsening of conditions and drop to starvation levels of wages have reached the point where laundry workers are the most exploited in this city today."

"While in the organized shops, conditions and wages have been steadily improved," Walter added, the union is directing its efforts to organize the thousands of unorganized and to establish union labor standards throughout the industry."

"At present the male workers, Negro and white, the union charged, have had their working hours lengthened to sixty and seventy hours per week and receive as low as thirty cents per hour. This is less, it is alleged, than that given to women workers. At the same time, women workers find that the state minimum wage scales, instead of being for their protection against lower pay, have become the highest pay."

The growth of Local 290 from an organized group in one shop to a membership covering fifteen shops in the Bronx and Manhattan has encouraged the organization in this further drive, Walter stated.

The union's demands include the 48-hour week for men, increase in wages for all workers, guarantee of steady employment, recognition of the union and no work on holidays.

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

Drive Started To Get Funds For CP Schools

With the drive for \$15,000 to finance the National, District, Regional and Section Training Schools having officially started on Monday, sections of the Communist Party are now busy making plans to win one of the prizes which have been offered.

The Committee received \$483.25, even before the Drive has officially opened. The Committee stated that now every effort must be made to finish the campaign in record time so that the plans for the Schools will not remain on paper, but be turned into reality as soon as possible.

The following prizes have been decided upon by the Commission in charge of this campaign:

First Prize: To the Section whose quota is \$500 or more which raises the largest amount—a mimeograph machine worth \$200.

Second Prize: To the Section whose quota is larger than \$200 and above \$200 which raises the largest amount—a typewriter.

Third Prize: To the Section whose quota is under \$200 which raises the largest amount—a \$40 library.

Fourth Prize: To the Section whose quota is under \$100 which first to complete its quota—a typewriter.

Fifth Prize: To the Section whose quota is under \$50 which is first to complete its quota—a set of Lenin's Works.

Sixth Prize: To the individual who raises \$100 or more—a set of Lenin's Works.

Now On Sale! 1936 Calendars—Reminders—Diaries
 Special Prices to Organizations—OFFICE—MIMEO SUPPLIES
GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
 1 Union Square - Room 405 - GR. 7-7211-2

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Patronize a Workers' Institution—
NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
 FRESH FOOD—PROLETARIAN PRICES
 50 E. 13th STREET • WORKERS CENTER

ELECTROLYSIS

SUPERIOR HAIR PERMANENTLY RESTORED (MEN AND WOMEN)
 Results Guaranteed—Personal Service
 MY METHOD ENDORSED BY PROMINENT PHYSICIANS
 501 5th Avenue, 4th floor
 CHAS. H. LANDIS, M.D., 171 W. 14th St., N.Y.C. 5-9166

SOL'S SANDWICH LUNCH

101 University Place
 (Just Across the Corner)
 Telephone Thompson Square 5-9180-9181

Shopping Guide

East New York
Brownsville and East Flatbush

This Directory of Brownsville, East New York and East Flatbush Merchants will appear each Thursday in the Daily Worker. Workers are urged to patronize these firms and mention the paper when making purchases.

Call Dickens 2-5800
 For Appointment
 1744 FITKIN AVE.
 bet. Osborn and Watkins

It's Not Your Diet: It's Your
CORSET
Can Solve Your Problems
Gratenstein's

MAC OSTER
 Mid-Winter Sale
 NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK OF SUITS
 OVERCOATS and TUXEDOS
 On the Corner Pitkin and Saratoga Avenues—DL 2-2400

The STADLER SHOE
 \$3.98 For Men and Women \$4.98
 1718-22 FITKIN AVE. Cor. THATFORD, BROOKLYN

RICHFIELD CLOTHES
 up-to-date selection of OVERCOATS
 1738 Pitkin Avenue DL 2-9734 Near Osborn Street

Good Shoes For Children Exclusively
JACK & JILL
 BOOTERY
 1619 FITKIN AVENUE Corner Hopkinson Avenue

RITZ LUNCHEONETTE
 QUICK SERVICE - UNION SHOP - PROLETARIAN PRICES
 1778 Pitkin Avenue - near Stone Avenue

RAMER'S
 SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
 1657 Rutland Road at East 96th Street, East Flatbush

For Manhattan Shirts Visit
ZIMFELD'S MEN SHOP
 1089 RUTLAND ROAD cor. Rockaway Parkway 743 NORTRAND AVENUE near Park Place

Agency for
LONDON OLD GUARD TOBACCO
 BEST British BRAND SINCE 1868
 Expert Pipe Repairing on the Premises
GREENSTEIN'S CIGAR STORE
 1785 Pitkin Ave., cor. Stone

UNION HATS—UNION STORE
 2.45 & up
ZWEIG the HATTER
 1530 Pitkin Ave., cor. Douglas

Save With Safety at
Greenstein's Drug Store
 Special attention relief prescriptions
 658 Rockaway Ave., cor. Dumont Ave.
WILLIAM GARDEN, Ph.G.
 I. W. O. Draught
 286 Housatonic St., cor. Dumont Ave.
 Dickens 2-1821, 3931, 7149

CANDY-GRAMS
 Four Square Guarantee
 Soft stands squarely behind every box of Candy, no matter what the price.
 Today's Suggestion—
 Chocolate Covered PEANUT CLUSTERS 24c
 (Made without Glucose) 50¢ Value

Thursday, Dec. 5
FOUNTAIN SPECIALS
 Strawberry Sundae regular 15¢ 10¢
 Chocolate Ice Cream Soda with 3 scoops of Ice Cream regular 15¢ 10¢
 Tuna Fish Salad Sandwich and Coffee with Cream regular 25¢ 15¢
 SPECIAL Triple Deck SANDWICH: Virginia Ham and Swiss Cheese—Lettuce—Macaroni—Pickles regular 30¢ 20¢

225 STORES—one near you

MELLIN SHOES
 NOW \$3.95
 UNION SEBES UNION STORES
 1682—Pitkin Ave.—1564
 Near Rockaway Near Douglas

Joyland Tea Garden
 Lunch 25c - Dinner 35c & 45c
 Served Day & Night
 Ask about our new Bread Plan
 "Sure way to make money"
 1718 Pitkin Ave., cor. Thatford
 M. T. POY, Mgr. Dickens 2-9430

STENCILS 10c
 500 sheets mimeograph paper 10c
 Commercial Stationery
HARRY SAFRAN
 1861 Pitkin Ave. DL 2-2483

Party Sunday to Aid Vermont Marble Strike

Communist Organizer and Two Strikers to Tell of Terror

"Support the Vermont Tradition of 1776" declared an invitation sent out yesterday by a committee to aid the striking marble workers of Vermont.

A cocktail party will be given under the auspices of this committee, at Percy Shostac's apartment, in the basement at 218 East Twelfth Street, on Sunday, at which Jack Wilgus, Communist Party organizer in Vermont, and two marble workers will be guests of honor.

The party was announced to take place from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight.

The party will be held at a time when the business men and strike-breakers have organized a committee of vigilantes in the five towns affected by the Vermont strike, to attack the strikers and their homes. The strikers have formed their own committee of defense, in answer to this move.

Open Hearing Is Demanded On Flag Bill

A demand for an open hearing on the Hearst-inspired city ordinance providing for the presence of a large American flag at meetings of fifteen or more people which was introduced into the Board of Aldermen and referred to the Committee on General Welfare, was made yesterday by I. Amter, organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party.

In a telegram to John J. Nolan, chairman of the Committee on General Welfare, Amter said:

"New York organization of the Communist Party wishes to be heard on the flag ordinance introduced into the Board of Aldermen Monday by Alderman Murray. In view of the fact that the amendment to the Code of Ordinances was coupled with an attack on our Party we deem it particularly necessary that public hearings be held where we can be heard. Will you please notify us whether hearing date has been set and if so date and time?"

In a statement to the press yesterday afternoon Amter made it clear that "the Communist Party voices no objections to the display of a reasonable size flag at outdoor meetings, as is at present provided by a city ordinance." It was the purpose behind the ordinance which he said had been "traced to the office of Hearst's New York American" that the Communist Party objects to, he said.

The abhorrence of the early American colonists for "writs of assistance" which permitted search of homes on any pretext, was one of the causes of their revolt, Amter said, after comparing this ordinance with such a writ.

"We are proud of our love for our country, born in the revolutionary struggle against tyranny, oppression and 'writs of assistance,'" he continued, "it is because of this that we would preserve its liberties, enhance the richness of life for our people, and avoid those horrors now being imposed upon the German and Italian people."

Open Shopper Slu's Militants In Candy Strike

Comparing Communists to "known felons" and the Cafeteria Workers Union to "a criminal, illegal organization," Ralph Weller, law associate of the injunction-expert lawyer Milton Eisenberg, yesterday filed a motion to re-argue the question of Communism in the strike at Meyers' Candy Company, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Previously Judge Thomas C. Kaden in Supreme Court had granted a motion by Sidney Cohn, counsel for the union, that all allegations of Communism be stricken out of the injunction petition as irrelevant.

In a written motion yesterday, however, Weller declared that the court cannot allow workers to choose their own union, when it is headed "by known felons, known murderers or unfit persons." He stated that the court should take "judicial notice" that Communists are in this class.

Weller was acting in a strike in which nineteen out of twenty-three workers have joined the union and the strike, and in which wages average \$6 a week for eighty-four hours work. Walters receive as low as \$2 per week at the Meyers Company.

N.S.L. Group Hears About Miners' Life

A vivid description of the conditions under which the miners of West Virginia live and fight was given Tuesday by Beulah Sowards, organizer of the West Virginia Unemployed League, at a meeting of the Columbia Chapter of the National Student League in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University.

Explaining the difficulties of building an organization of the miners in communities which have been overridden by coal company thugs for years, Miss Sowards urged support of a school which would be secretly established in West Virginia to train organizers.

Hearst Again Proves Himself a Liar

NEW YORK AMERICAN—A Paper for People Who Think—SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1935

Communist Call to Arms: RED FIGHTING FUND STARTED

Stamp Sale Here by Professional Revolutionists

By SANFORD E. STANTON. Under the direction of section leaders, designated as Professional Revolutionists, the Communist Party is making an intensive drive for money.

Every member of the organization has been ordered to collect at least one dollar every two months for the "Red Fighting Fund." Several thousand dollars already have been collected. The Professional Revolutionists, who are paid workers, insist the money is not being used for current expenses of the organization. They state it is being held as an emergency fund to be used at such time as the Communist Party may lose its status as a legal political entity.

Going Off Ballot

Communist leaders frankly admit they expect the party will lose its place on the ballots after the next gubernatorial election. The last Legislature amended the election law, making it necessary for any political group to poll at least 50,000 votes in a gubernatorial campaign to retain its position on the ballot.

In the 1934 election, the Communist candidate for Governor received 45,000 votes.

The Red Fighting Fund is being raised through the sale of stamps. Orders of the Professional Revolutionists are to sell the stamps, whenever possible, to persons not affiliated with the organization.

Books Issued Weekly

The formation of a labor school in New York City to train "the thousands of new recruits to the labor movement" for progressive leadership, will be discussed at a meeting of trade union delegates at the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth Street tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

The meeting has been called by the Provisional Committee in Support of a Trade Union School, which includes among its members William Feinberg, vice-president, Local 802, American Federation of Musicians; Sam Bogrod, Local 905, Brotherhood of Painters; John D. Masso, business agent, Bevelers Union Local 1087; Robert W. Dunn, director, Labor Research Association; Max Weidenbaum, business agent, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local 4; Jonathan Eddy, executive secretary, American Newspaper Guild; Professor Margaret Schlauch, New York University; Dr. James Mendenhall, Teachers College, and Erma Lee, Typographical Union No. 6.

"With the exception of the educational activity conducted by a few of the old established unions," the committee stated in its call for the meeting, "there are no facilities for trade union education available for the majority of the membership."

The committee stated that a trade union school, in its opinion, "cannot be launched unless it has the endorsement, cooperation and active support of the trade unions in the city."

Each local union is entitled to two delegates to the meeting, credentials for which have been sent out to the locals in the New York area.

Parley Tonight Will Discuss Labor School To Outline Plans for Training of Trade Union Leaders

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Amter to Open Drive for Sale Of Pamphlets

I. Amter, organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party, will speak at a city-wide meeting of all Communist Party literature agents and educational directors, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

This meeting will open the drive for the distribution of 300,000 Dimitroff pamphlets and 100,000 "Why Communism" pamphlets by M. Ogin. This drive comes at a time when the District is placing the emphasis of its work on creating the widest possible united front among the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party.

An interesting feature of this drive is the hundreds of prizes to be distributed to every unit of the Communist Party and to its Sections, all the prizes to be topped by a trip to the Soviet Union to the individual selling the most pamphlets in the winning Section.

Each member of the Communist Party is being asked to distribute no less than ten each of the Dimitroff and "Why Communism" pamphlets.

STAMPING ON AMERICA Using U. S. Dollars to Overthrow U. S. System of Government

It is the DUTY of every Party member, not only to participate in the every day work of our Party, but also to undertake the responsibility of financing such work and establishing a strong EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE PARTY.

Every Party member must collect at least one dollar every two months for the Red Fighting Fund.

All stamps sold must be accounted for within a period of eight days after getting the booklet from the unit.

Comrades who cannot attend the meeting at which accounting must be done, for reasons of sickness, etc., are to see that the booklet and the money are forwarded to the unit through the group captain or through some other means.

In all cases the booklet must be returned eight days after it leaves the unit.

Communist Party Dist. No. 2
35 E. 12th St.

"AT LEAST \$1 EVERY TWO MONTHS" Back cover of Communist stamp book

FOR THE RED FIGHTING FUND Five-cent stamp sold in campaign

DEFEND THE COMMUNIST PARTY and all organizations of the workingclass Against the Fascist Monster

\$1.00 Defense Coupon Dollar stamp sold in Red fund drive

FOR THE RED FIGHTING FUND Five-cent stamp sold in campaign

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AFL Union Opens Drive On Consumers' Research

Strikers Call on 55,000 Subscribers to Cancel Subscriptions to Union-Smashing Outfit After All Offers Are Rebuffed

Employees of Consumers' Research, Inc., on strike for the past twelve weeks, yesterday plunged actively into a nation-wide campaign for cancellation of subscriptions, Consumers' Research, Inc., has 55,000 subscribers in all sections of the United States. The strikers' drive to obtain cancellations was launched following Monday's deadline on the one-week ultimatum delivered to the board of directors of the corporation. The Technical, Editorial and Office Assistants Union, A. F. of L. Local 20055, had given the corporation's directors one week to reply to their final request for arbitration of the issues involved in the strike. The week ended yesterday and no reply was received.

In deciding upon the beginning of the cancellation drive, the Union accepted the invitation of the National Association of Consumers' Research Subscribers to cooperate with the latter organization in soliciting the cancellations. The Association, with headquarters at 22 East 17th Street, New York City, has already laid the groundwork for the cancellation campaign, having accumulated the names of thousands of Consumers' Research subscribers.

Explaining the purpose of the cancellation drive, John Heasty, president of the union sponsoring the strike said:

"By its stubborn refusal to accept some 150 offers of arbitration and by its strike-breaking tactics Consumers' Research has proved itself to be an anti-labor and anti-social corporation unfit to be entrusted with the important task of protecting the consuming public from fraud and advertising excesses."

STAGE AND SCREEN

Laurence Schwab Presents "May Wine" at the St. James

"May Wine," a play with music, but no chorus, will open this evening at the St. James Theatre. The cast will include Walter Stern, Henry Wolf, Walter King (the former Walter Wolf), Vera Van, Robert C. Fischer, Leo G. Carroll, Patricia Carter, Jack Cole and Alice Dudley. The score was written by Siegmund Romberg and the lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2nd.

MUSIC NOTES

Klemperer to Commemorate 70th Birthday of Sibelius

The concert of this evening and tomorrow afternoon, will have two features, the appearance of Leif Lehmann, an soloist and the performance of Sibelius' Symphony No. 2 in D major in commemoration of the seventh birthday of the composer on December 8. Miss Lehmann will be heard in an aria from Goetz's "Taming of the Shrew" and in three songs with orchestra of Hugo Wolf. The program also contains the Mozart's Symphony in G minor and the Suite from Stravinsky's "Petroushka."

General News of the Screen

G. W. Pabst, Germany's most famous film director, now self-exiled, will speak about his talking picture, "Kameradschaft," when it is screened by the New Film Alliance on Sunday evening at the New School, 66 West 12th Street. Pabst will tell the story of his experiences in making the picture, and of the various changes made by the government censors after it was released.

Hobart Cavanaugh and George Barbier have been added to the cast of "Wife Versus Secretary," the William Williams play, which is being produced by Jean Harlow-Myrna Loy production soon to get under way at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

All week, beginning tomorrow, "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," with Ronald Colman and Joan Bennett, also "Men of Iron" will be shown at the RKO Palace.

Charles Laughton will play the lead in "The Sign of the Cross" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

S. Huron presents, for the first time in America, Trudi Schoop and her Comie Ballet, 22 Actor-Dancers in a program of novel dances, at the Majestic Theatre, for ten days only from December 27 to January 5 inclusive.

The Musical Art Quartet will be the third group to appear on the People's Symphony Chamber Music course, tomorrow evening, at Washington Irving High School. The program consists of the Quartet in G major, opus 18 by Beethoven; Quartet in C minor, opus 31 No. 1 by Brahms and the Dvorak Quartet in E-flat opus 21.

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Workers' Unity Is Key Question Facing England

Results of Elections a Warning Signal, Say Communists

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Unity of the working class for the early defeat of the reactionary National Government of England is the central task before the English people, the London Daily Worker declares in a recent leading editorial that comments on the election results.

Such unity, the editorial points out, can only be achieved through building a powerful Communist Party in the daily struggles.

The text of the editorial says: "The results of the General Election are a warning signal to the organized Labor movement of this country. After four years of the National Government, the most warlike and reactionary politics in the history of British politics—it has been returned with a majority."

"It is true that the National Government has had a severe blow. Its majority has been reduced, and MacDonald (who gave birth to the National Government in 1931) has been swept away by the mass indignation of the workers of Seaham Harbour.

The Labor Party has increased its vote and the number of Labor M. P.'s in the House of Commons, but it is still below the level of 1929. In a leading article the "Daily Herald" seems to be satisfied with the result, and is not at all alarmed that Labor has failed to win a majority and that a Government has been returned which openly declares its intention to increase armaments, and whose policy will prepare the way for a new world war and further attacks upon the standard of life of the working class.

Main Lesson of General Election
If the Labor leaders had made a clean break with the policy of the National Government and organized the united action of the working class there would have been no doubt that it would have won a sweeping majority in the General Election. Instead of this they refused to organize working class pressure for the operation of sanctions against Italian Fascism and relied entirely upon the National Government and the League of Nations. The British Labor leaders were the main obstacle for international unity of action for the defense of Ethiopia and the preservation of peace. They still remain the biggest barrier preventing the unity of the working class.

It is significant that the Labor gains and increased Labor vote was most striking where the Labor candidates and organizations worked in unity with the Communists for the defeat of the National Government (particularly in London) and in the mining and textile areas, where the workers have had the most bitter experiences under four years of the National Government. It has been shown that their strike ballot that nothing will prevent them going forward for national action for the two shillings increase per day, and that the General Election is only the first round of big battles which are looming ahead.

The big lesson of the General Election is UNITY OF THE WORKING CLASS. There can be no advance for the working class movement unless the workers are united in struggle. The big advance which has been made in the Election campaign can only be regarded as the first step in welding together into one solid movement all those who stand for peace, who are prepared to defend the hard-won democratic liberties of the people, and to improve the standard of life of the working class.

United Support for Miners' Fight
The miners are now in the forefront. They voted solidly against the National Government and for the return of Labor candidates. It is the job of the working class movement as a whole to rally in support of the miners' fight.

Mullins and Esquibel Fought The Battle of Working Men—Their Families Need Your Aid

Two mothers who are without husbands because their husbands fought for the working class—one husband in prison for life, the other dead from a deputy's bullet—these are two of our hundred neediest for which the Prisoners Relief Department of the International Labor Defense seeks to care.

If you have any money you can spare for the real "neediest," send it to the Prisoners' Relief Department, I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

A third today is a Negro boy of 22, imprisoned for life—for the sole reason that his skin is black, his hair curly—and the police of Philadelphia needed a victim.

MRS. EDITH MULLINS
Mrs. Edith Mullins lives in a squalid mining patch in West Virginia. The house is in terrible shape. It hasn't seen a coat of paint for years. The wind and rain drive right through the cracks in the roof. And it's barely big enough to shelter her and the five young children. Ernest Mullins, the father of this family, had been in the Moundsville State Prison for almost five years now—and he has hardly made a dent in his brutal sentence—99 years. The charge against him is murder. It is based on the fact that during the bitter strike battles of the West Virginia miners in early 1931, a company gunman was killed. Three miners were accused of the murder though they were nowhere near the scene of the crime. Mullins was one of them.

The kids write to their father regularly and tell him all about how they are getting along in school. He is only allowed to write one letter a month and that of course goes to his family.

Mrs. Mullins has a desperate time making ends meet—even with the regular help she gets from the Prisoners' Relief Department of the International Labor Defense. All of the children need new warm clothes for the winter. They need money for fuel and food. And they are all looking forward to the Christmas check from the I. L. D. Help us make it a big one.

MRS. SOLIDAD ESQUIBEL
Mrs. Solidad Esquibel is tiny and frail. Her shiny black hair emphasizes the pinched paleness of her face. Her two babies are pale and sickly too. Their father is dead. He was killed in Gallup, New Mexico on April 4, 1935, when armed deputies shot him down. He is dead because he was militantly showing his solidarity with an arrested fellow worker together with several hundred other miners. He was an active union man, fought hard in the victorious 1933 strike against Gamero, the J. P. Morgan-controlled coal company.

And now Mrs. Esquibel is at the mercy of the local relief agencies run and controlled by Gamero interests. The only regular support she can rely on comes from the I. L. D. She is one of the widows of workers murdered for their militant activity who are on the regular relief rolls of our Prisoners' Relief Department. She needs your support to help make her life a little less difficult.

Case VII
WILLIE BROWN
When you are only 22 years old a life sentence is a pretty horrible thing to face. But when you are young—there is always hope and strength.

Willie Brown was 21 when he entered the gates of Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia, sentenced to spend the rest of his life behind his walls. He is charged with a horrible crime. Attacking and murdering a list of men. Willie Brown had no more to do with that crime than you did. Philadelphia police decided it was committed by a Negro because some hair that might have been a Negro's was found near the body. They haunted the Negro neighborhoods of Philadelphia, searched them with a dog and net and then decided that Willie Brown's hair was enough like the hair in evidence to pin the mystery crime on him.

Anti-Soviet Lecture Ends In Debacle

Detroit Audience Routs 'Geographer' When He Shows Fake Slides

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—Fogged pictures and lying Hearst-like propaganda about the Soviet Union instead of promised "up-to-date truth" turned almost an entire audience against a lecturer at the Detroit Institute of Art Sunday night, and prompted it to boo him off the platform.

The victim was a Dr. Michael M. Dorizas, advertised as "Geographer for the University of Pennsylvania, famous athlete and for years champion javelin thrower." The audience for the most part consisted of people who attend the regular travel lectures, or such as have only recently begun to take an interest in the Soviet Union.

Dorizas' latest product were slides and a few feet of film taken in 1929. His last visit to the Soviet Union, he said, was in 1931. He showed pictures of starving children which he admitted were taken in war days, but he added, "Things are like this in the Soviet Union now." This was about as much as the audience could stomach. Boos and catcalls came down upon him from all parts of the auditorium.

Dorizas showed mudpuddles in the Red Square and scenes in Siberia and Turkestan, chiefly remnants of the old order. This was designed to give an impression that the Soviet Union generally remains a backward "uncivilized" country. "Show the Russia of Today!" a man shouted. "Conditions have changed greatly since 1931. You know, but will not admit that Russia now stands near the top of the world."

"Be fair or don't talk at all," came from another. "Go back to Russia and learn something!" This continued throughout the "geographer's" discourse. "Russia today is a vast prison where you may at any moment get a bullet through your head," was a remark from the javelin thrower, and typified his lecture. At times he would flash a new factory, or apartment house and supplement with the remark "You see, I am impartial!"

Dorizas ended up, boiling mad at the boos. At times he shouted, "If you don't like it you can leave." (He has already collected fifty or thirty-five cents each.) Dorizas' misfortune was greatly aggravated by two very well illustrated lectures given in that same auditorium to capacity crowds (1700) by well-known travel authorities who made extensive trips in the Soviet Union. Both had given exceptionally favorable accounts of the Soviet Union. One lecture marked the opening of the travel series by the "Fraternal" very conservative newspaper. The other was given by Jules Bryan. Both lecturers dispelled the starvation fables, and showed a happy Soviet Union.

native children enrolled in the schools increased rapidly, with no appointment of additional teachers. As a result a single native teacher today instructs as many as ninety pupils. The new rules will prevent hundreds of native children from receiving even the limited education now vouchsafed them.

The Director of Education has suggested 800 new classrooms. The department itself will not make appropriations for this purpose, however, but leaves it to the missionary societies and "anyone else interested in native education."

South Africa Limits Native School Rolls
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 4.—Education of Negro children is to be further curtailed under new Nazi-like regulations of the Education Department limiting student attendance in each Jim Crow native school to 450.

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

Another Fake Cure
A. S. of Muskegon, Mich., writes:—"A comrade of mine approached me with a book describing a machine called the 'Terpezone, the breath of life.' And this Terpezone will cure any ailment that has germs connected with it, says the book. What I want to know is your opinion of this Terpezone."

"TERPEZONE" has been on the market a number of years. The claims for the device and the vapor generated are downright fraudulent. The makers call it a "respirable germicidal vapor" which is supposed to destroy germs and cure a large number of diseases, such as sinus infections, diphtheria, pneumonia, and also it is claimed to purify the blood and prevent the appearance of a host of diseases. None of the claims has ever been established as harmless.

Operation on Womb
R. V. of Mentor, Ohio, writes:—"I have been told I need an operation to remove my womb. I have bleeding from the side of the neck of the womb. Is this a serious operation? Will I get well?"

Addresses Wanted
T. M. B., New York; Medical Student, Boston, Mass.; R. Swinden, N. Y. C.; Daily Worker Reader, Detroit, Mich.; K. N., Bethlehem, Pa.; T. E. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. CHARLES H. GORDON will lecture at the Workers' School tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock in Room 205, 35 East Twelfth Street, on "Medical Science and Health in the Soviet Union." The admission price is twenty-five cents.

Science and Health in the Soviet Union
The Orjonikidze factory makes turners lathes, chiefly. It is a new plant, built during the First Five Year Plan and expected to reach full productivity only in 1937, with the completion of its last section.

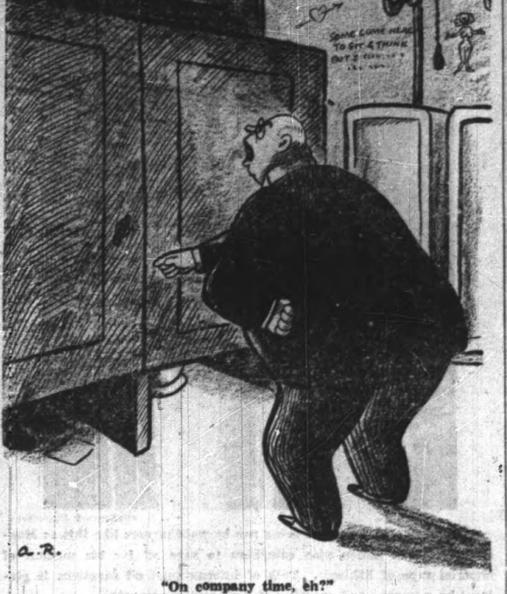
THE year was 1913 or 1914. The place was a crowded hall somewhere in New York State. The story concerns our own Mother Bloor and I delight in telling it to you.

But before I begin, let me digress a moment to talk over what a great book Mother Bloor could write if she wrote about her own life. There are thousands of incidents which a few people might have heard in talking to her, but which should be the property of all. Anyone who has spent some time with Mother Bloor in her infrequent hours off, realizes how warmly Mother Bloor loves life, the earth, and the people she knows will inherit it. Her stories are replete with warm, humorous characterizations. She has led masses and she sees those masses are composed of tens of hundreds, of tens and hundreds of thousands of breathing, fighting, hoping, suffering human beings. The story of Mother Bloor's life and the people she is living among cries to the writer. It would please so many of us if she would take time to write it.

AND now, it was a crowded hall in New York State and a woman was on the platform. Her words were picturesque and powerful and simple so that no one could mistake her meaning. It was Mother Bloor and she was telling the meaning of Socialism. Most in that hall responded warmly. There were some who grimaced sourly. All right, Socialism was fine. But it should be a man up there speaking.

HOME LIFE

Ann Barton



Soviets Forging New Life By Stakhanov Movement

MOSCOW, Dec. 4.—The Stakhanov movement is bearing immediate results in the form of improved living conditions for workers. A typical case is that of the Moscow Machine Construction Factory, named after Orjonikidze, which had been given in the budget ten million rubles for enlargement of the factory to enable it to fulfill an increased program, and two million rubles for special house building for additional workers.

The enormous gains in productivity of labor by the Stakhanovites working there this year enabled the factory to fulfill the plan without using the ten million rubles for enlargement. The two million house building program will be carried out, and will greatly improve living quarters for the present force. Ten million saved will be released for special needs elsewhere, for example, the building of dwelling houses.

Other factories have been called upon to follow the example of the Orjonikidze plant in Moscow, and the funds thus set free by fulfillment of plans without additional expenses for enlargement, are to be primarily used to raise the living standards and provide greater cultural facilities for the workers.

THE speech was over. The question period had come. In the third row sat a brown-eyed 12-year old boy. His was the first question of the evening.

"Madame," he said clearly, as he stood up, "can I ask you a question?"

"Why, sure you can, son," Mother Bloor said, "go right ahead."

"Why, that's a question," said Mother Bloor, "a very good question. And very pertinent too. Then she smiled broadly, "Since my own son asked it."

What Should Be the Characteristics of a United Proletarian Party?

Translated from L'Humanite, Organ of the Communist Party of France

On Nov. 13 last, the committee of unification met at the request of the delegates of the Communist Party who had insisted that there take place a preliminary general discussion on the problem of uniting the working class at the plenary session of the committee. This committee has been occupied since May 29 last with a proposal of a charter of unity presented by the Communist Party. Now, this proposal has not yet been discussed and for months the committee has been inactive.

The inactivity of the committee of unification being of very great importance to the future of the workers, the Communists believe that the discussion should have been brought to the attention of the masses of workers. For this reason we present below a resume of the address of Comrade Jacques Duclos, at the meeting of Nov. 13, and we hope that the proposition of the Political Bureau aiming at the publication of the reports of the debates on the uniting of the working class, will be adopted.

After having discussed the activities of the committee of unification, whose work has lately suffered an additional setback because of the addresses caused by the exclusion of the seceder Doriot, whose expulsion from the People's Front is demanded by the various committees, Jacques Duclos touched on the fundamentals of the problem of unity.

"We want to unite the working class of our country into a single party inspired by the best traditions of Socialism, taking into consideration the experiences and the tragic errors of the past.

40 Texaco Gas Stations Closed Down by Strike of Minneapolis Union

we not seek out the causes? It is obvious that if the revolution of Nov. 1918 in Germany had been carried out to the very end, that is to the Socialization of the means of production and exchange (and that was possible), the face of the world would have been entirely different. Hitler and Mussolini would never have stepped onto the stage of history.

"The great drama of Germany took place when the German Social-Democratic Party, which in its words had fixed as its goal the installation of Socialism, did not attack the structure of the capitalist regime, did not destroy the capitalist machinery of the State, and was satisfied with throwing as a sop to the working class certain reforms which capital has since abolished.

"History teaches us that the same party was composed of some who wanted to conserve the old society and others who wanted to assure the 'victory' of the proletariat. Among the latter we can recall the heroic figures of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

"The French workers would not understand that after such an experience steps were not taken so that in the future the Party of the proletariat will not present the spectacle of renewing such things. 'Beginning with these considerations, we have specified in our program of a charter of unity that the single Party of the French proletariat must fix as its goal the socialization of the means of production and exchange, that is, the transformation of capitalist society into a collectivist or Communist society. This goal, we added, cannot be attained without winning power in open struggle with the bourgeoisie.

Must Learn Paris Commune Lessons
"Moreover, it is not enough to keep to the simple formula of winning power. It is necessary to prevent every offensive attack by the enemies of the people, every attempt at counter-revolution. It is especially necessary to prevent more bloody weeks to recall the experiences of the people of Versailles in 1871, and for that it is necessary to plan a dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Therefore we believe that in the definition of the single Party of the proletariat, we must not be satisfied with speaking of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must figure out the formula in the light of what has happened in the Soviets, in order to make way for the accomplishment of the great objective of Communism—the classless society.

"It goes without saying that a single proletarian Party, fixing as its goal the setting up of socialism, cannot keep from inscribing in its charter the obligation to defend the land where socialism has triumphed—the U. S. S. R.

"Moreover, it is right to know what program the united Party proposes to carry out when it comes to power, a declaration of principle in no case taking the place of a program.

Clarity of Program Needed
"As for us, we have presented in our proposed charter of unity a program which covers first of all the structure and the functioning of the proletarian State and which next specifies the measures to be taken against the financial oligarchy in order to set up the social ownership of the means of production and exchange, to give back the land to the peasants, to do away with unemployment, to introduce the seven-hour day, to place the public services at the service of the people, to solve the problem of housing, to develop culture, science, arts, to reorganize the economy and assure the defense of the land, together with the proletarians of the world over.

Proposes Public Debate in Paris
"There would be many advantages in this, for the rank and file organizations could exchange their opinions and, even better, great public debates could be held on the tremendous question we are discussing today.

THE year was 1913 or 1914. The place was a crowded hall somewhere in New York State. The story concerns our own Mother Bloor and I delight in telling it to you.

But before I begin, let me digress a moment to talk over what a great book Mother Bloor could write if she wrote about her own life. There are thousands of incidents which a few people might have heard in talking to her, but which should be the property of all. Anyone who has spent some time with Mother Bloor in her infrequent hours off, realizes how warmly Mother Bloor loves life, the earth, and the people she knows will inherit it. Her stories are replete with warm, humorous characterizations. She has led masses and she sees those masses are composed of tens of hundreds, of tens and hundreds of thousands of breathing, fighting, hoping, suffering human beings. The story of Mother Bloor's life and the people she is living among cries to the writer. It would please so many of us if she would take time to write it.

AND now, it was a crowded hall in New York State and a woman was on the platform. Her words were picturesque and powerful and simple so that no one could mistake her meaning. It was Mother Bloor and she was telling the meaning of Socialism. Most in that hall responded warmly. There were some who grimaced sourly. All right, Socialism was fine. But it should be a man up there speaking.

And there were those who did not like the idea of Socialism at all and thought distastefully that if Socialism meant that women "broke up their homes," left husbands and children to get along as they might, they were more than ever dead against it.

THE speech was over. The question period had come. In the third row sat a brown-eyed 12-year old boy. His was the first question of the evening.

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"Why, that's a question," said Mother Bloor, "a very good question. And very pertinent too. Then she smiled broadly, "Since my own son asked it."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?
Pattern 2430 is available for 18, 22 and 24 inch dolls. For individual yardages see pattern. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (4c is preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax on each pattern order). Write plainly your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED. Address order to Daily Worker, Patterns Department 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IT WAS a great shame when "Let Freedom Ring," the play about the Carolina textile workers, had to close recently. Albert Bein had done a skillful and stirring adaptation of Grace Lumpkin's fine proletarian novel, "To Make My Bread," and there was a splendidly youthful and vital cast of actors. But on Broadway, when a theatre doesn't take in over \$5,000 a week, or has no financial angel, it has to darken its stage. Such is the law of life and art on mad, mad Broadway.

The new season in the proletarian theatre hasn't, it seems, started very auspiciously this year.

"Mother," at the Theatre Union, is well worth seeing as an example of a stylistic experiment of Germany's most illustrious revolutionary playwright, Bert Brecht.

In the American direction, however, some of the starkness of the original idea is lost. It is, also, an agit-prop play, with a strongly German flavor, and as such I don't see how the Theatre Union directors misjudged their typical audience by presenting it. Once having accepted it, however, they should have allowed Bert Brecht and Hanns Eisler to produce it, since these men are great artists and surely know what they wanted to do.

And there is the Group Theatre's "Weep For The Virgins," a catchpenny title for what I am told is the same sort of play. The bouncing beauty who wrote the play, a lady from California, gave out one of the cheapest little interviews before the play opened, all about her breezy self, and how Communists looked down on the workers, and how she wanted a lot of money, and the like—Hollywood bolshies, of a variety.

A poor start, all around. But we must be loyal to our theatres, in fair weather and foul. Even Shakespeare wrote a few flops. In the arts, nobody yet has been able to give us nothing but a string of successes.

The theatres that produced "Stevadore" and "Waiting for Lefty" will do so again. Meanwhile, we must learn to take the poor as well as the good—we can't have one without the other—this is the dialectic of art.

We Can Take It

NOW I am sure many people will not like the above candid criticism. Quite a feeling has grown up that one must never criticize our theatres or books adversely. It is true that formerly there was a lot of irresponsible and sectarian criticism that was like a smothering hand on our youthful movement.

The situation is different today. We have grown up. And we simply must have a great deal of candid criticism and controversy to keep us in good shape.

We cannot afford a hothouse atmosphere—our art must grow in the same lusty rough-and-tumble of mutual criticism in which bourgeois art has grown. It must be candidly criticized, naturally, responsibly and sympathetically. But don't ever let us get thin-skinned and complacent; we will never grow a proletarian culture through log-rolling.

And comrades of the theatre, it won't hurt the box-office, never fear. The workers of New York are too intelligent to be fed ballyhoo and pap. Let us have not less, but more controversy—a great deal of it, so that art becomes as exciting as politics. Let everyone tell the truth as he sees it, without hysteria or personal bitterness; we are strong enough to take it. The worker-audiences will share in the mass debate, and it will make better box office, I can assure you.

Why "Let Freedom Ring" Closed

WHICH brings me back to a candid discussion of "Let Freedom Ring." This fine play by Bein and Lumpkin certainly is the best of the three plays I have mentioned. It should have run, like "Stevadore," for months and months.

That it failed was due, I believe, to poor business management. Anyone producing a proletarian play in New York should first study the special audience that supports such plays.

It is not a Broadway audience, the bulk of it. It doesn't go to Broadway shows, mainly for the reason that it hasn't the price. It is a politicalized audience, too, busy with trade union meetings, demonstrations, picket lines.

To get it to come to your play you must organize it, long in advance. You must appeal to it as a body, get it to come en masse, in organization groups. Theatre parties, in brief, are the secret, and the Theatre Union has learned this lesson, which is why it has survived so splendidly.

The Bein group failed to do this preliminary organizing, and now I understand that Albert Bein feels that it was the fault of the movement, and not his own error.

Well, he has a right to his opinion, but never did a play receive such publicity in the Daily Worker—even to the extent of an official editorial. The play received more space than "Stevadore" or "Waiting for Lefty." What more can a newspaper do? It certainly can't go out and organize theatre parties; that was your job, Comrade Bein.

If the play had been done by the Theatre Union it might have been as popular as "Stevadore," and surely would have run for months. It was offered to this group, but rejected, for some occult reason known only to the breed of directors and editors.

This, too, I understand, has soured Comrade Bein on life and the revolution. Well, it shouldn't. Every theatre has the right to its own mistakes. It can't proceed on any other basis.

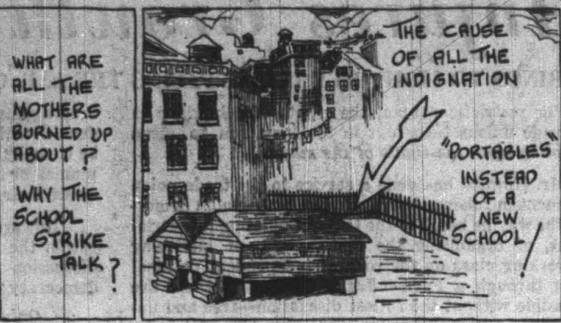
The Theatre Union made as bad a mistake in also rejecting a marvelous, stupendous, world-beating revolutionary melodrama of the Civil War, "John Brown," by the authors, Michael Blankfort and Michael Gold.

Do these authors now think the Theatre Union no longer deserves to exist? No, sir, they think the Theatre Union made a mistake, but is an institution we must all fight for, enthusiastically.

Every group, sooner or later, especially after a need of success, falls into a rut of self-complacency; it needs criticism and a good shock to make it come alive again. Chastened, hardened, and clear-eyed again after the jag, it is ready for fresh achievements.

Let's have more self-criticism and controversy in our proletarian theatre. Let's keep in constant training—Are we men or mice?

LITTLE LEFTY



WHAT ARE ALL THE MOTHERS BURNED UP ABOUT? WHY THE SCHOOL STRIKE TALK? THE CAUSE OF ALL THE INDIGNATION "PORTABLES" INSTEAD OF A NEW SCHOOL!

Time to fight!



LEFTY'S MOTHER AND PEANUTS! MOM TALK THINGS OVER AFTER THE PARENTS ASSOCIATION MEETING—

by del



THE POINT IS WHETHER WE MOTHERS ARE GOING TO LET THESE TIN-HORN POLITICIANS GAMBLE WITH OUR CHILDREN'S HEALTH!

His Job Is to Get Teachers Fired

A Drummer for Fascism Boasts of His Achievements

THERE is plenty of money for fascist spies and snakes to travel around the country, sowing poison, acting as stool-pigeons against liberals and radicals. . . . Here is one who boasts he has got 2,000 school teachers fired.

By Storm Tsana

CHICAGO, Ill.—There is a fascist spy traveling from city to city in the United States. His mission is to ferret out "communistic, socialistic and liberal" teachers and do his best to get them discharged. His name is G. A. Perry, and he is employed by the National Republic, 511 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a pseudo-patriotic organization which spends at least \$100,000 a month to build fascism in the United States.

Perry brags that his organization has gotten 2,000 teachers fired in the past few years. Upon arriving in a city he seeks out the local Silver Shirt, Order of 78, Friends of New Germany, Paul Reveres, Vigilantes, "law and order" leagues, or other fascist or anti-semitic groups.

Plots with Hearst Editors

If there is a Hearst newspaper in the city, he calls upon the managing editor and with him lays plans for raising the red scare in the local schools and for "getting" whatever intelligent and fearless teachers have failed to march the Hearst-directed goose-step.

Perry is not long in any city before he calls at the office of the board of education, or superintendents and principals to spread his poison.

During the past few years Perry has made over 300 talks in many parts of the country, mainly before teachers' and parent-teacher groups but also before Silver Shirt and other fascist bodies.

To all who will listen he talks for hours against Communism, Socialism and extreme liberalism. Privately, and to known sympathizers his anti-semitism, richly larded with profanity and obscenity, is freely released. Before semi-strangers he is more cautious and may even deny that the National Republic "goes in for Jew-fighting."

A Jew-Hater

If pressed, he will refer his questioners to "Felix's Silver Shirts" with the added information that "they go in for fighting the Jews—secretly. Oh, yes, they go so far as to bump the sons of bitches off in good old Ku Klux style."

Perry is accustomed to using big figures and to spin yarns designed to shock his listeners speechless at his "exposés" of "Communist activities" in this country. He hands out printed circulars, for instance, that state there are "six times as many members in the Communist Party and its affiliated movements in the United States today as there were in Russia at the time of the bloody bolshevist revolution which cost the lives of millions of so-called capitalists, peasants, ministers, men, women and children."

He is therefore perhaps not to be taken too literally when he boasts that the organization he works for has "more than fifty detectives working all over the United States all the time, gathering material about Communists and radicals."

He delights to tell the story of how he induced Walgreen, the Chicago chain drug store magnate, to bring about an investigation of "red activities at the University of Chicago." When Perry comes to visit Walgreen, he shoos out his stenographer and closes the door.

"Walgreen told me that Prof. Schumann was teaching his nice free love ideas and radicalism," Perry says. "And I said, 'I'll bet she's pretty then.' Now Schumann is an old dog-like myself who has no business practicing free love with young girls. It can't be done any way. I speak from experience. But I told Walgreen how to force Hutchins (president of the University) to a showdown."

The attempt failed, however, and Perry claims that he then went to the Illinois legislature and obtained the inquiry he sought. He ruffly admits that it "was a flop," and blames Mrs. Albert W. Dilling, author of "The Red Network."

600,000 Mailed Free

"Mrs. Dilling was a very poor witness," he said. "Instead of explaining why she put Jane Adams in her 'Red Network,' she bragged about it and called her a red. But Jane Adams was Chicago's best loved woman, and she had died only three days before; so that ended the investigation."

Perry will tell you that the National Republic magazine is mailed out free of charge to 600,000 persons every month. It is never sold, he says, although it costs 12 cents a copy to print and carries virtually no advertising. The organization is financed by wealthy persons, he says, some of whom contribute \$10,000 or more "at a crack, for the cause."

Backs Dies Bill

The magazine is filled with patently and lying articles about Socialists, Communist and liberal activities in the United States. It contains vicious attacks upon some of the nation's finest men and women in education, government and the arts, interspersed with flag-waving and ludicrous "patriotic" pieces.

The National Republic, in cooperation with the American Coal-



From "Comrade Galliver" by Hugo Gellert (Putnam's)

tion—a federation of 120 fascist, military and patriotic groups—hopes to put the Dies alien sedition bill upon the statute books next year, Perry says. "Then we can ship out the three to four million alien bastards that we are feeding."

World Jail All Radicals

If Perry had his way all "reds and radicals like Hutchins, Prof. Lovett, Tugwell and Marcantonio ought to be kicked out of public office and thrown in jail. Why, the god damn reds, we don't want them

spreading their filthy propaganda with the tax payers' money."

He carries about with him a chart that he calls "the dope sheet." On it are listed about 150 of America's foremost educators, writers, artists, public figures. In one column are those classed as "Communist" and in another those called "Socialist or Liberal."

So far, his organization has been unable to sell its poison in any quantity to the daily press, with the exception of Hearst. But Perry still has hopes.

The Composer in Society

By HANNS EISLER

IN the days when medical science was still ignorant of the fundamental causes of tuberculosis, beriberi or diseases of the blood, the sick were badly off. It was believed that these illnesses were matters of chance, unavoidable blows of fate, or that an evil spirit had entered the sick person, to be exorcized only by prayer.

After modern science developed methods of investigation and apparatus, it could be demonstrated that such diseases were not personal misfortunes but were caused by microbes and, if recognized in time, were curable. Those were the great days of chemical therapy.

Now scientific research has made an even more interesting discovery. It has been proved that many of these diseases could be forever banished if social conditions were changed. What a wonderful development of human knowledge. Disease by fate is incurable; disease by bacteria, curable; bacteria depend on social factors, and social factors can be changed.

The Crisis in Music

The crisis in music has been created by the general crisis in society. In music it appears definitely as a crisis in the technic of composition, which has succeeded in completely isolating modern music from life. The modern composer has become a parasite, he is supported by private commissions and the benevolence of a few wealthy people, and he produces no sensible, social work.

The composer today lives in a kind of insecure state of domestic apoplexy, much as the did three hundred years ago. He can no longer support himself exclusively by his compositions, and that in itself makes his case suspect, and he

must moreover frequent fashionable salons to direct attention to himself.

Divorce from Realities

To young people this is especially injurious, for it completely divorces them from the realities of life. The peculiar isolation which they experience is the reason modern works express nothing about the most pressing problems of our age. One group of composers is concerned with the problems of their own nature. Others have problems of form and technic. It is splendid for composers to consider problems of technic. But who would want to disturb their studies?

Then, there are the so-called lyric spirits, who are extremely sensitive and deep, who know that spring is in the air and that the moon is shining in the clear night. But Hollywood takes care of all that in a much more popular fashion.

And finally, the modern composer claims that with his so-called "absolute" music, better described as music without words, nothing definite can be expressed. Above all, nothing whatever about the "pressing" problems of the day. This he says is beyond the power of music without words, and is not even the aim of music.

What "Absolute Music" Expresses

But history tells us that so-called "absolute" music was the highest expression of a definite epoch. Beethoven's symphonies were the music of the struggle of the rising bourgeoisie against decaying feudalism. Definite social situations have produced definite musical forms, that is, a definite musical speech.

When the material productive energy of a society develops faster than the music, then there is a contradiction between the music and the society.

The peculiar problem of the modern composer is that he lives in a

void, since there is no way of solving the slightest technical problem.

From Parasite to Fighter

It is to the interest of music that the modern composer transform himself from a parasite to a fighter. He must ask: What social attitude is most useful? When he understands that the present social form has produced musical barbarism, he will seek to change it.

But that is a difficult task, not to be achieved without struggle. He cannot carry on this struggle alone, but must ally himself with those others who suffer under the present system of society and fight against it. Here is the tie between the progressive intellectual, scholar, doctor, engineer, artist and the workers.

The composer must finally realize that only in this alliance is there any hope of bringing order to the completely disorganized state of music.

It is a long and difficult path but must be traversed in the interests of music. There is, moreover, a question of character involved, between being a useless dreamer (and what is useless is also a liability) and a modern man, a realist who can plan and fight.

In a period of great struggle for a new world, why should the musician be the skulker? Let him join this struggle, and so do his best to serve his own cause, which is the cause of music.

Hanns Eisler will speak on "Music's Purpose in Society" at the concert and symposium "Music in the Crisis" on Saturday at 8:15 p. m., at the Town Hall. Others participating in the discussion will be Aaron Copland, Oscar Thompson, Henry Cowell and Georges Barrere. There will be music to illustrate the topics discussed by The New Singers, Lydia Hoffmann - Behrendt, Mordecai Bauman and Henry Cowell.

BOOKS

Longshoremen's Story

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WATERFRONT. International Longshoremen's Association. Local 38-79, San Francisco. Five cents.

By VERN SMITH

UNWORMOUSLY expensive paid advertisements are put in Pacific Coast papers by shipowners in their campaign for the return to non-union conditions on the waterfront. They expect to undertake the smashing of the marine unions there as soon as they get rid of the Gulf Coast longshoremen's strike. Meanwhile the newspapers bought by these advertisements and united with the shippers by a hundred business connections, refuse their columns to the marine unions' statement of the facts of the case.

In this situation, the International Longshoremen's Association Local 38-79 of San Francisco has issued a five-cent pamphlet, of 19 pages, entitled "The Truth About the Waterfront," very temperately, soberly, and with proof for every statement, answering the campaign of the shipowners. The pamphlet will soon be reprinted in New York, for the benefit of East Coast marine workers.

The San Francisco men describe just what non-union conditions meant to them, quoting from sworn testimony at government hearings. They meant a cruel, graft-ridden and senseless system of hiring at the docks, actually involving a day's work by every man, without pay, even if he wasn't hired. They meant perfect black-listing schemes. They meant that most of the men got only occasional employment, others put in as long as 72 hours at one shift, without sleep.

Union conditions, won by the strike last year, by changing the hiring system to the union hall, save the time of the men from being wasted and ensure a rotation of the jobs.

UNIONIZATION raised the wage from 85 cents per hour to 90 cents, which isn't much, especially as longshoremen, even with the work rotated usually don't get many days' work a week, and by the terms of the government award, can't get more than thirty hours' work a week per man. But even this extra nickel is used by the ship owners as an excuse to weep over their misfortunes and claim they are being beggared.

The pamphlet gives the actual earnings of the companies to show that they can stand paying the nickel. The Matson Line for example paid \$14,593,495 in cash dividends and \$27,111,700 in stock dividends in the period of 1930 to 1934, and other companies made similar profits.

The pamphlet shows the absurdity of the employers' claim that the union is "dominated by a small group of self-appointed red leaders," by showing the democratic practices of the locals, their members being completely in favor of unionization, higher wages, hiring at union halls, and safety regulations. Since the Communists stand for these things, you can't scare the longshoremen by yelling, "Reds."

THE pamphlet cites cases of "vigilante" outrage against union men, continuous cowardly attacks from behind with brass knuckles, and open terror in the time of the strike. Local 38-79 proves the legal right of longshoremen to refuse to work scab cargo from other ports, and quotes Judge Sloss, who has given many decisions against the longshoremen, as admitting, from the bench, "Each individual longshoreman has the right to refuse to work under conditions which do not suit him. The collective quitting of work by a gang is not in itself a refusal on the part of the I. L. A. as an organization, to respect the award." The pamphlet adds: "It does not suit the individual longshoremen of San Francisco to handle hot cargo."

Pacific Coast longshoremen even under the handicap of a government award which their enemies try to interpret against their right to boycott scab cargo, do in fact boycott it. What a lesson this should be to the Atlantic Coast longshoremen, who do not even have any government award used against them yet!

The Local 38-79 pamphlet should be read by all longshoremen.

Writers Join League

John Chamberlain, book reviewer for the New York Times and well-known writer; Archibald MacLish, Pulitzer Prize winner and author of "Panic"; Dale Curry, author of "A House on a Street"; and Ramon Guthrie, critic and author, have just been admitted to membership in the League of American Writers. Waldo Frank, chairman of the League, announced this week.

Questions and Answers

Question: What is the stand of the French Radical-Socialists with regard to the United Front in France?—H. M.

Answer: The Radical Socialist Party is officially a part of the French Peoples' Front together with the two great working class parties, the French Communist and Socialist Parties. As a matter of fact, the Radical Socialist Party formally adhered to the People's Front some time before the French Socialist Party. The last Congress of the Radical Socialist Party which met a little more than a month ago reaffirmed the Party's adherence to the People's Front.

A good many of the most important Radical Socialist leaders have closely identified themselves with certain working class causes. The activity of former Minister of Aviation Pierre Cot in behalf of the liberation of Ernst Thaelmann and all other prisoners of the Nazis may be cited. Many leading Radical Socialist leaders are playing important roles in the French anti-war movement, especially in the World Committee Against War and Fascism, which was founded in 1932 under the leadership of Henri Barbusse and Romain Rolland.

The Radical-Socialist Party in France is traditionally the party of the lower middle class. As such, it reflects the problems, the development and the hesitations of that class. That this party of the lower middle class should adhere to the People's Front with the working class parties shows that the crisis of the middle class has become so acute that the hesitations are being swept away.

Nevertheless, this is a process which must be helped along patiently and with skill by Communists and Socialists. The Radical Socialists are no more one revolutionary mass than they are one reactionary mass. There are tendencies moving in both directions. United action with the workers against the fascist leagues helps to bring the middle class over to the proletariat. And this task is of the utmost importance in a country having such a large middle class population as France.

It is instructive to remember the admonition of Frederick Engels in a letter he wrote to Karl Kautsky, Oct. 14, 1889, on the danger of dividing all society into "reactionary" and "revolutionary" with no intermediate stages in between. Engels' words are all the more important today when fascism makes every effort to win over the middle class by all sorts of demagoguery.

"So long as we are not sufficiently strong to take power into our own hands in order to realize our principles, we cannot say, strictly speaking, that a single reactionary mass stands in relation to us. For if this were so, the whole nation would be divided into a reactionary majority and an impotent minority."

The experience of the French masses in forging their People's Front against reaction, through struggle and despite deep remaining differences between various groups which have united on specific issues, is of the greatest value to us in America where we are striving to build a mass Farmer-Labor Party which will embrace all the corresponding groups in this country.

News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL

Preparations for the Winter Term have been completed. The catalogue is at the printers and will be ready for distribution next week. The school is well prepared for a record registration. Thirty-one classes have been opened in Principles of Communism and eighteen in Political Economy I, the two most popular courses. We can only mention this week a few of the new classes to be given. Leading the list is Decisions of the 6th World Congress of the Young Communist International, which is of vital importance to all youths. There has been such a great demand for the Labor Journalism course, given by James Casey, managing editor of the Daily Worker, that an advanced course in Journalism has been organized, given by the same instructor. There has also been a great demand for American history courses; therefore, in addition to Social and Political Forces in American History and History of the American Labor Movement, there will be given the "Class Struggles in American History" by Howard Boldt of the Daily Worker staff and a "Seminar in American History" by the very popular history instructor, Jack Hardy.

Registration for the Winter Term begins Monday, Dec. 16

The short-term course to be given by Sam Don, on "The Tactical Line of the Communist Party Following the Seventh World Congress" begins this Saturday, Dec. 7, from 3 to 5 p. m. Students are urged to register now and not wait for the last minute. The tuition is \$1. Registration is now going on at Workers School office, 35 East 12th Street.

Forum

Louis F. Budenz of the Daily Worker staff, will speak on "Trotskyism in the United States" at the New York Workers School Forum, this Sunday, Dec. 8, at 8:30 p. m., 35 East 12th Street, second floor. Admission, 25 cents.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL DRIVE

The campaigns for the National, regional and District Training Schools are in full swing. The students of the New York Workers School have done good work in this campaign, many of the classes have fulfilled their quota and some of the classes have gone over the top. If we want to fulfill the objective of establishing a network of full time schools throughout the country, however, it will demand that the students of the Workers School bring the drive for the \$15,000 to the attention of their comrades and friends in the mass organizations and trade unions and make it possible to develop the necessary forces to lead the struggles of the workers. Send all possible funds to A. Markoff, National School Committee, 35 East 12th Street.

CHICAGO WORKERS SCHOOL

Plans are under way for a broader and more inclusive curriculum for the Winter Term which will open Monday, Jan. 13. The students are urged to give thought now to a systematic continuation of their courses at the Workers School. The instructors and the office will be very glad to advise the students on this matter. "Every student bring a new student" will be the slogan for the Winter Term.

The series of lectures—"The World on a Powder Keg," sponsored by the Friends and Students of the Chicago Workers School is meeting with a very good response. Beatrice Shiede, director, will talk on "Japan Gets Busy" on Sunday, Dec. 8 at 8 p. m. at the Lyon Healy Building, Room 449.

By All Means READ AT ONCE

LOUIS FISCHER LOOKS AT EUROPE

Beginning a Series of Eight Striking Articles from Leading Capitals in the Issue of Dec. 11

NATION

7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WOR—Metropolitan Travellers
WJZ—Easy Joe—Sketch
WABC—Myrt and Marge
7:30—WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
7:45—WEAF—Poetry the Sailor—Sketch
WOR—Jeanette May, Song
WJZ—Ella Logan, Song
WABC—Maggie Crane, Vera Van, Song; Rube Goldberg, Humorig
7:50—WEAF—Music Is My Hobby; Louis F. Fischer, Sketch
WOR—Lum and Abner
WABC—Ella Smith, Song
7:55—WEAF—Tom Fawcett
WOR—Talk—Fred G. Clark, National Commander, The Crusaders
WJZ—Phyl Cook, Comedian;

TUNING IN

WEAF-660 Kc. WOR-710 Kc. WJZ-103 Kc.
WABC-980 Kc. WEDY-1360 Kc.
Landt Trio and White WABC—Boeke Carter, Conductor; Elizabeth Varieties
WOR—O'Malley Family
WJZ—Talk—Hendrick Wilton Van Loon, Author
WABC—Artie O'Connell, Teddy Bergman, Comedian; Jack Arthur, Baritone; Audrey March, Soprano
WEDY—The Sons and Daughters of Israel
7:15—WOR—Gabriel Heister, WJZ—String Symphony
WEDY—University of the Air
8:30—WOR—Little Symphony Orch.; Philip James, Conductor; Elizabeth Guttman, Soprano
WABC—Concert Orch.
WOR—The Wichita's Tale
WEDY—Strike in Wansamaker's Department Store—Talk by Alexander Hoffmann
9:30—WEAF—Show Boat Concert
WOR—The Wichita's Tale
WJZ—Death Valley Days
WABC—Draf' Orch.
8:30—WOR—Symphony Orch.
WJZ—America's Town Meeting, Town Hall
Discussion: The New Deal
WABC—To Arms for Peace; 9:45—WOR—Dr. Charles Courboun, Organ
10:30—WEAF—Whiteman's Music Hall; Sing Crosby, WABC—Heldt Orch.
WEDY—Edith Friedman
10:45—WOR—World Parade—Upton Close
WEDY—Newspaper Gulls on the Air
10:50—WOR—Variety Musical
WJZ—Shields Orchestra
WABC—March of the WEDY—Studio Program
10:45—WABC—Gogo Delays
WEDY—Six Men Band
11:30—WEAF—U. S. Salute
Toward Mexico—Representative Emmanuel Celler
WOR—News; Russian Ensemble
WJZ—News; Coleman Orch.
WABC—Dance Music (To A. M.)

Suppression of Democracy Injures Growth of Unions

GREEN'S WAR ON ADVOCATES OF INDUSTRIAL UNION FORM BRINGS TO LIGHT KEY ISSUES FACING THE A. F. OF L.

THE sparks that are flying between William Green and the progressive advocates of industrial unionism, have cast a glow in those dark corners which have tended to smother the growth of American trade unionism.

And now the letter to Green from President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union and secretary of the Committee for Industrial Unionism, illuminates one of the darkest and most evil smelling of these spots:

Suppression of trade union democracy.

Green, in his criticism of the Committee for Industrial Unionism, recently set up by John L. Lewis, Howard and the heads of six other industrial unions,

had declared that minorities were confined to urging "acceptance of their point of view at succeeding conventions."

By this, Green meant that since the industrial union forces lost in a vote on the floor of the last convention, they had no right to advocate industrial unionism except on the floor of the next convention.

This, Howard points out, is a "restriction upon the rights of minorities." It would be to presume that "only the officers and delegates are to be considered and that the members... as well as the millions of unorganized to whom we would make appeal, should have no direct interest or influence in making the fundamental policies of the A. F. of L."

For restrictions upon the rights of minorities in the trade unions turns out in the long run to mean trampling upon the rights of the majority!

Mr. Howard has done a service to the trade union movement in raising the question of trade union democracy the way he has. For the tasks of building industrial unions, of organizing the unorganized, of launching the working class on the road of independent political action through a Farmer-Labor Party—all these are impossible without the fullest discussion—free and unhampered—within every local union and central body.

When Howard warns the labor movement of "isms," however, he is supplying Green with ammunition to be

used against Howard himself, and the progressive tendencies within the trade union movement. For it should be clear by now that it is under the cloak of anti-Communist or anti-Socialist drives that the reactionaries direct their fire at every forward-looking trend.

Howard can rest assured that the Communists within the unions ask but one thing: the freedom of discussion for the entire membership, the trade union democracy of which Howard speaks.

Only to the extent that this warm, life-giving blood of trade union democracy courses through the veins of the A. F. of L., will it be possible for labor to come into its own.

Daily Worker

GENERAL ORGANIZING PARTY (G.O.P.) OFFICE OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" FOUNDED 1933

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1935

On Oil Shipments

NORMAN THOMAS says he is for stopping all oil shipments to Italy. Very well; what is the situation now?

Mussolini says he is not much worried about a collective oil embargo since he has assurances from Standard Oil.

So long as Mussolini faced an oil sanctions by the League of Nations, fought for most energetically by the Soviet Union, backed by Rumania, and acquiesced in, however unwillingly, by Britain, he was desperate and at his wits' end.

Now he seems calmer and more buoyant. Standard oil is his savior.

If Norman Thomas wishes to strike the hardest blow against Mussolini in the matter of oil, instead of attacking the Soviet Union, wouldn't it be much more to the point and more productive of results to speed the united front right here in the United States to halt shipment of oil to Mussolini?

Hasn't Mussolini himself indicated that his source of oil, in the face of world action threatening Italian Fascism, is not the Soviet Union but Standard Oil Co.?

What has Mr. Thomas, who was so energetic on the oil question, in his debate with Comrade Browder, to say now on immediate united front action to deal with the most serious phases of this problem right at home?

Unity in Detroit Strike

POLICE terror has been brought into play by the Motor Products Company in Detroit against striking employes. Tear gas and clubbing attacks have injured a score. As many more have been arrested. Police officials have brazenly declared picketing abolished. The strikers, organized in the Independent Automotive Industrial Workers' Association, are courageously continuing with mass picketing.

A united front of all the unions to maintain the right to strike, to meet and to picket, is called for by this brutal assault of the city administration on the picket lines.

The independent union proposes unity with the A. F. of L. unions to defeat the terror and the wage cuts. Unity of the members of the A. F. of L. with the strikers, and a broad mass support for the right to picket will yet win the strike.

The 'First Houses'

APPROXIMATELY 2,000,000 people in a New York City live in firetrap homes. Old-law, sub-standard tenements still house about 500,000 families.

Slum dwellers pay between one-half and one-third of their incomes for rent.

In this situation, genuine low-cost housing is one of the burning needs of the New York working population.

And now, three years after the election of the New Deal president and two years after Mayor LaGuardia took office, New York City gets—

a housing development for 500 persons!

Plans now under consideration call for two more low-cost housing projects, one in Williamsburg to house 6,000 people and one in Harlem for 2,000.

This is the sum total of the New Deal-LaGuardia housing ballyhoo.

Leaving aside for the moment the questions of land values, of the vast sums paid to the Astors and Rockefellers for land; the question of building with relief labor at non-union rates (that was the reason for the strike on the Astor project); the question of the rents, part of which

must go to pay interest on the Housing Authority bonds held by Bernard Baruch; leaving aside all these questions, isn't it clear as daylight that the First Houses and the city housing program are just a sad joke on the slum dwellers?

The First Houses and the speeches Tuesday of Lehman, LaGuardia and Lady Roosevelt fool no one. Speeches never housed anyone.

What New York needs is a large-scale slum clearance and low-cost housing program which will house all 500,000 families now living in firetraps. This will take not millions, but billions. Funds for such a program will have to come out of taxation of corporate wealth and incomes in the higher brackets.

Such a program will never be carried out by either of the two old parties, both of which are inextricably tied up with real estate and banking interests. A real city housing program can only be carried out by a powerful New York Labor Party administration.

Housing must become a central point in the program of a local Labor Party.

Prompt Action

"A STITCH in time saves nine." This seems to be the sound principle on which the locomotive engineers and firemen are acting in their controversy with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

A revolution in railroad transport is taking place. New high-speed, stream-lined trains are beginning to displace the old equipment. Electric locomotives are being substituted in many instances for the old steam locomotives. Speeds up to a hundred miles an hour, and even more, are being attained.

With these changes the railroad companies, thinking only of possibilities for increased profits, are attempting to cut down the engine crew. One man is left to run the diesel or electric locomotive, and at the terrific speeds indicated.

This would mean, in the first place, a big increase in unemployment among railroad workers. It means that the railroad workers lose out as a result of technical progress.

But it means more than that. It means sacrificing the safety of millions of passengers to the company's greed for profit. A train traveling at a hundred miles per hour needs two men in the engine cab!

The engineers and firemen of the C. B. & Q., where the first test fight is being made, should receive the support of all people.

Borah and Fish

SUPPORTERS of William E. Borah's brand of Republican "liberalism" will get a shock from the latest news from the political front.

For the Senator from Idaho has won a new backer in case he runs for the Republican nomination for president.

Who? Take a couple of guesses. No, wrong again.

It's none other than that arch-reactionary Hamilton Fish, the blue-blood with the red-herring taste!

Of course, if you've been following the "liberal" Mr. Borah's most recent utterances, you won't be so surprised to see Mr. Fish embrace him with his cold, clammy fin.

Particularly that remark of Borah's that he is so strong for the Constitution that were he president he would veto any anti-lynching bill because "that would be unconstitutional!"

When someone is popular with Ham Fish, it's something to think about, for—

Such popularity must be deserved!

The Long and Short of It

MONTHS DIVIDENDS LARGEST

SINCE 1931.—N. Y. Times, Dec. 1.

FEDERAL DOLE ENDS AT \$3,694,000,000.—N. Y. Times, Nov. 30.

Add them up and you get the New Deal.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Detroit Starts Drive to Build 'Daily' Circulation; House-to-House Canvass

THE Detroit District is starting a drive for 2,200 new "Daily" readers by Lenin Memorial Day, January 21. The financial support our District has given in the various drives for the past few years has been fine. But the number of Daily Workers sold in Detroit and throughout the state of Michigan is nothing short of a disgrace.

Detroit is a city of over a million, with the majority of the population workers, and most of these working in tremendously large factories owned by powerful trusts. We only sell the pitifully small number of 1,000 "Dailies" per day. There are at least 400,000 workers in Detroit. At present we reach one out of 400 with the paper.

But even this small number would get much smaller if it were only the work of our Party Units. Most of our "Dailies" are sold by Red Builders. The Units sell only about 400 each day. And even these 400 are mostly the work of a few Unit and Section Daily Worker Agents, who get almost no help from the Units.

Comrades, does this give you a shock? Over sixty per cent of our Units have not discussed the Daily Worker sales in about a year's time. Only ten per cent of our Units have occasionally had a good discussion followed by good action and good results. Almost no Unit gives really business-like and regular attention and activity to Daily Worker sales. And that's why 5,000 Detroit workers do not read the Daily Worker.

Right now the Daily Worker is becoming a much better and more popular paper than ever before. It has interesting columns, comic strips and sport news—everything the American worker demands from a newspaper. And more, it has honest news about the class struggle and represents the interests of the workers. So why would not at least one out of every 100 or 200 Detroit workers read it, if he could get it?

The answer is that we can easily realize the quotas set by the District. Let the Sections and Units get on the job in this drive the same way as they went after the financial drive and election campaign, and we will at least have 3,000 readers by Lenin Memorial Day.

From the Michigan Organizer.

UNIT 1, Section 2 (Detroit) decided to have a Red Sunday to boost Daily Worker sales. Every member of the Unit agreed to be out on that day to help. A place and the time to meet was agreed on by all the unit members. On Sunday morning every member of the Unit was there. It was also agreed that we would canvass the neighborhood; and so we divided ourselves up in crews; each crew picking its own street, and we were started.

The writer of this article knocked on five doors, if not more, before he made his first sale. On continuing it was found that many people had been reading the Daily Worker before, but they did not know where to buy it, and so they were glad to get a copy.

In about an hour's time, we got together to check over sales, and we found that we had sold about thirty-five copies. We did not have many papers left, so we decided to quit. One of the comrades who started out with us was missing. We agreed that he had been disappointed after a few failures, gave up and went home. Later on in the day we found out that this comrade did not go home, as we thought, but what he accomplished surprised us all. He had sold more papers than any other member of the Unit. More than that, he got three regular subscribers for the paper. We asked him how he did it.

He told us that whenever he would make a sale he would have a good discussion with the buyer, and in this way he was able to get names and addresses of other people in the neighborhood who would buy the paper. In every case, he tried to convince them to take the paper regularly. In this way, this comrade registered more success than any of us did; and he did it precisely because he was not only interested in selling the Daily Worker on that Red Sunday, but because he had kept in mind that these people might subscribe to the paper, and that if they didn't subscribe, they might want it delivered once or twice a week.

From the Michigan Organizer.

Military Complexions in Europe would unite the hands of the Japanese imperialists in the Far East for the armed seizure of the remaining part of China and would increase the anti-imperialist war against the Soviet Union to an extraordinary degree.

THE PARTS MATCH PERFECTLY

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

'Forward to the United Front' Kentucky Socialist Urges

Salmons, Ky.

Comrade Editor: I am quite interested in learning what are the principles and platform of the Communist Party; also if possible I should like to have a sample copy of your paper.

I am at present a member of the Socialist Party, therefore I am in sympathy with all radical movements and personally I look forward to the united front, and the sooner the better, because united we become a mighty power. Divided we are rebel camps, nothing more, and I for one have no desire to spend my life in merely hoping and wishing for a change that never comes.

I am for the united front in the 1936 elections that we may be able to put up a real fight. Furthermore I believe that unless we unite we shall be crushed under the iron heel of fascism and war. So let's go forward now and to victory.

Sees Cause of 'Backwardness of Legal Profession'

New York, N. Y.

The other day I came across an article on lynching in a law school newspaper which expressed the general backwardness of the legal profession. Although the average lawyer condemns lynching, he blames it on human nature as such and takes a thoroughly hopeless attitude. Here's a quotation from that article:

"Although lynching can scarce be called a pretty or highly commendable practice, it is to be feared and expected that while human nature remains as it is, we will always find the specter of Judge Lynch standing in the wings, only waiting his chance to return to the center of the stage."

Whenever anybody says "human nature," I want to scream. These

readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

two words are used as an excuse or rationalization for doing nothing. Very often the people who express it aren't to blame. They just don't see yet that it's not "human nature as it is" but the social system, as it is. They don't see that by allying themselves with the working class they can change things.

As Browder said, we must "patiently explain" to the masses, and have faith in them, too, to carry through the necessary changes.

M. E.

Cites Eight 'Logical Steps' to Belief in Socialism

New York, N. Y.

I wish you would print this letter. It gives the logical steps by which I have arrived at belief in Socialism. Perhaps it will help to convince others.

- We must understand: 1. That the small proportion of the population who are employers controls the governmental set-up. 2. That these people are in the large working for their own selfish interests. 3. That they retain popular support through their control of the various agencies of propaganda. 4. That the majority of the "progressive" things they "do for the people" are used merely as sopas to prevent complaint. 5. That we should not believe they are sincere because they have interests which, by the nature of the economic set-up, are opposed to the interests of the people; that they real-

ize their interests and use deceitful demagoguery to camouflage them.

6. That therefore we cannot get together with them to rationally build a humane social order.

7. That, recognizing that these men must be irreconcilable opponents of the people, we, in turn, must be unalterably opposed to them.

8. That before we can start building a new social order, the power must be taken away from these men and transferred to worker and farmer representatives of the workers' and farmers' interests. J. B.

Washington, D. C.

War News Confirms Discipline and Courage of Ethiopians

Washington, D. C.

Comrade Editor: It is two months now since the war, which so-called military experts predicted would be over in a month, has gone on. One of the reasons that was given for such predictions was that the Ethiopians would be incapable of discipline. It was acknowledged that they were brave, but their bravery, it was said, would only result in useless massacre, and that if they were restrained they would lose courage. Every day's news brings us further evidence of the capacities; not only for courage, but for the self-discipline of Negro soldiers.

Another libel upon the Negro race is exposed. The Soviet Union has shown that with imperialist tyranny removed, so-called primitive and backward peoples can leap forth into cultural equality with the most advanced peoples of the world. Imperialism attacked Ethiopia not only because of its questionable riches, but because a free and advancing Negro nation was a constant challenge and danger to its continued hold on their colonies.

A. L.

From Dimitroff Report on Fascism

"While fascism has undertaken to overcome the discord and antagonisms within the bourgeois camp, it is rendering these antagonisms even more acute. Fascism endeavors to establish its political monopoly by violently destroying other political parties. But the existence of the capitalist system, the existence of various classes and the accentuation of class contradictions inevitably tend to undermine and explode the political monopoly of fascism." (Dimitroff—Report to Seventh World Congress of the Comintern.)

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Poor Standard Oil! It's Ricketts and Mussolini! What a Chinese General Said

POOR, angelic, maligned, misunderstood Standard Oil Co.! Twice now, in the Ethiopian situation, the malicious finger of false accusation has been unjustly pointed at the Rockefeller's golden-fleeced lamb. Who could even dream that any harm could come from so humanitarian an institution as Standard Oil of New Jersey, Illinois, or any state, or any of its three innocent subsidiaries?

Haven't you seen Oil for the Lamps of China, that Hearst film, document that forever proves that the Standard Oil has a soul and the highest ethical principles?

First, it was the Ricketts concession, when British utilized the Standard Oil's honest desire to control all the oil in the world, to slander Mr. Teagle's baby. Why at that time Mr. Teagle's vacation in London (where Mr. Ricketts' headquarters were accidentally located) was nearly spoiled by the whole nasty event, Mr. Teagle knew nothing about that deal. Well, afterwards he did find out that one of his convenient subsidiaries did get the concession. But then didn't he live up to the principles of his glorious company and cancel the contract quicker than you can say Jack Robinson?

THIS time Standard Oil Co. is an out-and-out victim of Mussolini. Faced with an oil embargo of all League of Nations members such as the Soviet Union is fighting for to whom should Mussolini turn but to Standard Oil whose neutrality is world famous?

So when Mussolini came to the gentleman who runs these Societa Italo-Americana del Petrolio, a Standard subsidiary in Italy, the Teagle man was all ears. Mussolini offered a 30-year monopoly, no mean slice of bacon. That was a billion-dollar piece of business handed over on a silver plate all in one lump, in the monopoly-manner so dear to the aging and the younger Messrs. Rockefellers.

NOW Mr. Teagle busts into print to deny the whole business. You can't fool us, Mr. Teagle. In your "formal" denial you say: "So far as I know, it has not even been proposed to our Italian company."

This is, we would bet our all, an outright lie. Mr. Teagle said the same thing about the Ricketts-contract. Mussolini now says that the Rome government didn't make any such offer, either. In other words, if you believe Mussolini and Teagle (which even Ripley would tell you not to) then the whole thing is a hoax, a sheer invention of the United Press and other newspaper men. They invent a lot, but not this.

What most likely is the situation? Faced with a crushing oil embargo Mussolini looked for a way out, Russia, Rumania, Britain heretofore supplied oil to Italy. Their joint, collective action in the League would cut off all but 10 per cent of the oil for Italy. That's as good as finishing off Mussolini's war in Ethiopia. Mussolini calls us Mr. W. F. Hawkins of Genoa. Personally he goes over the deal with Hawkins, as attested to by newspapermen who have checked every detail. Hawkins wires the billion-dollar offer to Teagle, or somebody who speaks with Teagle's authority, if the big shot is to be shielded from technical, legal film-flam of "cognizance" of the deal. Standard Oil agrees, as it did in the Ricketts business, to allow itself to be used for Mussolini's gigantic oil bluff to answer the League of Nations. A paper is drawn up with a lot of ifs, ands and buts, and wheresoes. But there is enough gold pro quo, or considerations, to make it worth Standard Oil's while. The main if reads that if no oil embargo is placed in the U. S., or if Standard can legally supply the oil from Latin America, or points East, it will be done, in return for which Standard has an option on a 30-year monopoly, or the favored company status in all future oil dealings with Italy.

Both are free to affirm or deny the validity of the whole business for the prime diplomatic considerations for which the whole deal was originally made. Botted down to its essentials, the deal as reported to the newspapermen and which was sensationally published is a huge bluff. Behind it is a secret understanding with Standard Oil that though it may not lead to a U. S. oil monopoly in the Italian market, it will give Standard the top hand for taking the hot name of Standard in vain.

Standard can say to its subsidiaries with the old Chinese military writing to his nephew: "Deal with me, whoever wins; deal war we can't lose."