

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

Daily Worker

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FASCIST WAR PLANES BOMB CIVILIANS

U. T. W. Executives Score Manufacturers' Tory Program

INDUSTRIAL UNION FORM SUPPORTED

Officials Spike Talk of Withdrawal from the A. F. of L.

(By Federated Press)

The United Textile Workers of America through its Executive Council now meeting in New York, voted to begin an immediate intensified campaign in all parts of the United States, in support of the National Textile Act, now before Congress. The general officers, Executive Council members, and organizers will hold mass meetings throughout the country for the purpose of calling forcibly to the attention of Congress the necessity for passage of this legislation.

Commenting on the opposition directed at the Textile Bill by the National Manufacturers Association, President Thomas F. MacMahon, stated that this, in itself, should be sufficient proof of the need for Congress to take action—that the organization is well aware of the methods being used by the reactionaries and leaders of big business against the working people of the United States and the money being spent for detective agencies and other services, in an effort to destroy the trade union movement. He said that labor and the textile industry would accept the challenge—that the consciousness of the people is aroused by the despicable tactics being used, and they will not be fooled by the same type of hypocritical preachments coming out of their deliberations; and that when the real condition in the textile industry is reported to Congress, showing the breakdown of wages, hours and other working standards, the National Manufacturers Association and its leaders in the textile industry will have some explaining to do.

Backs Industrial Unions
The Executive Council endorsed the industrial union committee, and its efforts, recently established in Washington.

A statement recently published in the South that the United Textile Workers of America would leave the A. F. of L. on account of this issue, was denied by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the union.

The question of government loans and contracts of industry was also discussed at length by the Council. Protests from all parts of the country and criticisms of the policy of making loans to mills that fight the union and destroy working standards, were received.

Organizational activities were reported by the vice-president, William F. Kelly, in charge of the middle Atlantic district, John A. Peel, in charge of the Southern District, Joseph R. White, in charge of New York and Horace A. Riviere, in charge of the New England District. Plans were agreed upon to bring into the union the unorganized textile workers.

Miners Ask Firm Stand On Demands

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The impending revolt against the scale committee's report was nipped in the bud and the Tri-District convention of the U. M. W. A. adjourned late today. President Lewis threw his influence against prolonging consideration, taking the floor to suggest that the subject had received "full justice." Some thirty to fifty delegates, though unable to obtain a roll call upon the question of closing debate, stood out against the report.

As soon as the convention reconvened, it was apparent that the machine was in perfect order and would quickly dispatch the rank and file strike calls. An indication that progressives also realized this was given when Delegate Thomas Horan of District 9, opposing the report, pointed out, "We admit that you people (international officers) have us in your hands."

The scale committee's report was strikingly elastic on the main issues before the convention, as indicated by the following:

1. On reduced working day, the report calls for "submitting" to the operators a proposal for "the six-hour day, five days per week" resolutions overwhelmingly demanded a straight six-hour day and delegates repeatedly pointed out that the miners mean, by that, a one-half day of six hours, not a day

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Industrialists Seek to Remove All Obstacles to Tory Reaction

Broadening of Tax Base Sought to Hit the Poor

HEARST GIVES CUE

Oppose Social Insurance and Every Form of Federal Relief

By A. B. Magil

Ending of all federal relief, repeal of the Roosevelt Social Security Act, the Wagner Labor Disputes Act and other New Deal legislation, and the removal of all obstacles to the union-baiting, liberty-suppressing activities of the financial and industrial oligarchy—these are the chief aims of a new program of action adopted by the country's biggest industrialists at the Congress of American Industry, which concluded its two-day sessions Thursday.

The congress was held in the Hotel Commodore in conjunction with the fortieth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

One of the highlights of the congress was the announcement by C. L. Bardo, president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers echoed by other speakers, that Big Business would enter the political arena more directly than ever in an effort to place the most reactionary, pro-fascist groups at the head of the government.

Among Those Present

Among those present at the congress were Lamont duPont, president of the huge munitions trust, which is closely linked to the House of Morgan and together with the Morgans controls the pro-fascist American Liberty League; John J. Raskob, member of the board of directors of the Morgan-duPont General Motors Corp., and member of the executive committee of the American Liberty League; E. T. Weir, steel magnate and notorious union-buster; Bernard Macfadden, fascist publisher, who has demanded the hanging of Communists; Alfred F. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors; and Walter J. Kohler, Wis., who has emphasized his love of the Constitution with machine guns and tear gas against strikers.

It was duPont who seconded the adoption of the Platform for American Industry which was approved Thursday.

Nw Deal Attacked

This platform is a long bill of complaints against the New Deal, which stretches demagogic to the breaking point. Fresh from having listened to S. Wells Uley, president of the Detroit Steel Casting Co., oppose any efforts to liberalize the Tory Republican Party, the industrialists, with unblinking faces, but with their tongues quite obviously in their cheeks, declared in their platform that "we are asked today to revert to a reactionary and coercive system that denies the rights and freedom of the individual and makes him the servant of government, which in turn assumes and exercises a growing dictatorship over the economic and social life of the people."

Among the concrete proposals in the platform were reduction of government expenditures, return to the gold standard, limitation of government regulation of banking and credit, and elimination of "excessive taxation"—that is, taxation of Big Business.

In a shrewd play for mass support the industrialists eliminated from union will be in Washington next week and will file a written protest, including sentiments expressed

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Industrialists Seek Mass Support for Program Leading to Fascism

— AN EDITORIAL —

THE Congress of American Industry, organized by the National Association of Manufacturers, marked a further development of the campaign of the biggest open-shoppers, the most reactionary Wall Street financial and industrial magnates against the living standards and fundamental political rights of the great mass of the American people.

The fact that this year, in place of the open proposals for reducing living standards that characterized last year's program, all sorts of demagogic against dictatorship and fascism and for "the preservation of the principles and guarantees underlying the American system" is used to mask these aims only indicates that the kings of steel and oil and

munitions have realized the necessity of building up mass support for their attempts to drive this country on the path toward fascism.

An example of how this demagogic operates is the way the question of relief is dealt with. The Platform for American Industry adopted by the industrialists makes no direct demand for the elimination of federal relief. It constantly urges reduction of government expenditures, but says nothing about cutting relief.

That this was carefully calculated is evident not only from the speeches at the congress of leading industrialists, who openly demanded the slashing of relief, but from the following announcement in the Nov. 29 issue of the Journal of Commerce—which appeared in no other newspaper:

THEY WANT END OF ALL RELIEF



James A. Emery (left), general counsel of the National Association of Merchants, and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., General Motors president, chat intimately at dinner in New York when industrialists move for new drive on trade unions and for more wage cuts.

Enter Snap America Contest of The Sunday Worker

What does real America look like? Our America, the United States of the miner, the longshoreman, the farmer, the office worker, the jobless.

The Sunday Worker will show in your job is to put the camera-eye on it.

Every man, woman and child with a camera, get it out and get it ready for the regular weekly SNAP AMERICA contest beginning in the Sunday Worker, the first issue of which will be out Jan. 12. Prizes will be awarded. Margaret Bourke-White, one of the foremost photographers in the world, will be the judge. Her book of photographs "EYES ON RUSSIA" won widespread praise when it appeared several years ago.

Snap the WORKER IN ACTION! On the job, on the picket line.

Snap the WORKER AT HOME! His family, his kitchen, his clothesline, his home, his backyard. Anything and everything which shows how real America lives.

The prizes: \$10 first prize \$5 second prize \$2 third prize

You will get a dollar for every photograph we can use.

The contest starts at once. The deadline for the first number of the Sunday Worker, which will appear in 400,000 copies, is Dec. 24. Send your photographs in now, if you've any on hand. Get out today, after work, Sunday, and begin at once. We have little time left for the first number. Start today.

Send your photos to the SNAP AMERICA editor, c/o Sunday Worker, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

Steel Workers Mooney Now Bar 6-Day Plan Own Attorney

By Milton Howard (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—Obviously worried by the steady rise of unrest in steel mills in this region, a whole squad of steel trust big shots arrived here yesterday to pacify the men with promises.

In South Chicago, yesterday morning, a meeting of thirty company union representatives of the South Works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co. unanimously rejected proposal of the officials that the men accept a six-day week, instead of the present five-day week.

In Gary, the seventeen company union representatives, who voted last week in a deadlock for affiliation to the A. F. of L., held a closed meeting. Apparently not impressed by talk to the company union by Fairless, the men decided to take further steps to win the workers for affiliation to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the A. F. of L. union.

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'MILITANTS' BLAME SPLIT ON OLD GUARD

Left Socialists Move to Solidify Ranks as Strife Sharpens

By John Davis

Extraneous claims by the Socialist "Old Guard" that they were the majority, and pointed rejoinders by the newly constituted City Central Committee, yesterday marked the sharpening of the differences between the two groups in the Socialist Party in this city.

The controversy followed the events of Wednesday night, when forty-seven elected delegates from thirty-six militant-led branches, backed by a majority of the membership, constituted themselves the official City Central Committee of the party. The action was taken to forestall arbitrary expulsion measures by the reactionary "Old Guard" against the Left members of the party.

Meanwhile, the leftward swing of the Socialist membership was bringing into bold relief differences within the "Old Guard" itself. This inner clash became particularly acute on Thursday night at a meeting of the Forward Association, publishers of the Jewish organ of the "Old Guard," the Jewish Daily Forward.

Cahan Suffers Defeat

The Daily Worker learned that at this meeting Abe Cahan, reactionary editor of the Forward and benefactor of Hearst, was forced to yield to a majority sentiment in the "Old Guard" to resign from the Cahan-Les splitting policy and undertaking new efforts to re-unite party ranks.

While Cahan viewed the action of the Left Socialists with a "good riddance" attitude, the majority went on record to attempt to unify the ranks of the party. It was made clear, however, that they desired such unity only on the basis of the "Old Guard" program of complete rejection of the united front with the Communists.

In an effort to clarify the issues which are the subject of heated dis-

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Gulf Dock Strikers Reject Proposals Of the Employers

HOUSTON, Dec. 6.—The Contract Committee of the International Longshoremen's Association Gulf Coast district is still in session today. It began its deliberations Wednesday.

Twenty-three steamship companies, under orders from their New York offices, are negotiating for contracts. Included among them are fourteen foreign lines.

The operators proposed last night that the present scabs be taken into the I.L.A. or that a division of work between I.L.A. men and scabs in this strike be made. These proposals were rejected by the I.L.A. Meetings with the shippers continue today.

Ryan Breaks Promise

For the third time International President Ryan of the I.L.A. has broken his promise to boycott ships belonging to companies that do not have agreements with the I.L.A. on the Gulf. His announcement of a boycott to begin last Monday night is proved by events in New York yesterday to have been just another face-saving move to cover up the actual fact that there is no boycott.

580,000 Ask A.A.U. To Boycott Olympics

Bitter Conflict Seen As Delegates Open Athletic Convention—Mahoney Stands Firm on Demand for Withdrawal from Nazi Games

By S. W. Gerson

A bitter conflict loomed before the convention of the Amateur Athletic Union, as 211 delegates from all parts of the country, assembled yesterday at the Hotel Commodore in forty-seventh annual meeting of America's leading sports organization. In corridors, in committees, at the luncheon table, the chief subject of discussions was—Shall the A. A. U. vote to boycott the 1936 Olympics in Berlin?

With the convention itself not yet open and work only in the committee stage, opposing factions took on clear form early in the day. Former Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the A. A. U. and leader of the boycott forces, claimed ninety of the delegates, while Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee and Mahoney's chief opponent also claimed a majority of the convention.

With a decision to be made on the convention floor today, it is understood that there will be a major-

Conciliators Lose in China

Japanese Order to Ho to Leave Peiping Is Blow to Chiang

SHANGHAI, Dec. 6.—Chiang Kai-shek's conciliation movement and capitulation to Japanese imperialism received a severe setback today with the return of General Ho Ying-Chin, Minister of War, to Nanking after he was bluntly told to leave Peiping by the Japanese militarists.

The pro-Japanese clique in the Nanking regime were also given a blow by the threats of the London and A. D. Washington governments against any further Japanese incursion on their imperialist preserves in China.

Above all, anti-Japanese sentiment is rising high in China, with close and authoritative observers

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C.B.&Q. Trainmen Will Strike Monday If Demands Denied

CHICAGO, Dec. 6. (U.P.)—Fifteen hundred employees of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad will strike next Monday at 6 p. m. unless their demands for two men in the cabs of the streamlined "Zephyr" trains and electric switch engines are acceded to, J. P. Farrell, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, announced today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (U.P.)—W. M. Leiserson, Chairman of the National Mediation Board, today telegraphed Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad Lines, that further delay in negotiating with employees in regard to the number of the engine crew on "Zephyr" trains would be "contrary to letter and spirit of Railway Labor Act."

Leiserson renewed his offer of mediation in the controversy between the railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

The union had informed the Board that 1,700 men would strike 6 p. m. Monday unless the Burlington agrees to place two men in the cab of the new streamlined super-speed Zephyr train.

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RED CROSS HOSPITAL ATTACKED

Attack Seen as Effort to Strengthen Hand in Tri-partite Talks

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Stung into action by loss of prestige due to forced retreats on two fronts, the Italian army today began spectacular bombing raids on unfortified Ethiopian towns all the way from Maki to the Sudan in an effort to recover lost territory and weaken the increased morale of the Ethiopian troops.

It is believed that General Pietro Badoglio's aim is to launch a large-scale advance in order to reconquer a large slice of Ethiopian territory in order to give Mussolini greater bargaining-power in his dickering with Premier Laval of France and Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary. Hoare is scheduled to meet Laval in Paris tomorrow to put the finishing touches on the French-British terms which Laval will then present to Mussolini some time next week.

Ten big Italian Caproni planes bombed the field headquarters of Emperor Haile Selassie at Dessye, showering down bombs which caused many casualties, damaged the American Red Cross hospital and burned many houses.

Non-Combatants Are Victims—The Italian attack was furious and indiscriminate, hitting men, women and children as well as foreigners and newspapermen. International complications are considered possible due to the reported wounding of a Belgian officer, a French Havas agency newspaperman, a Swedish nurse and the damaging of the American hospital.

It was estimated that 700 bombs were dropped in the bombardment of Dessye alone.

10 Killed; 80 Wounded

Although the bombers were counted in the first attack on Dessye, there was some confusion over the number in the third bombardment. Estimates varied from 17 to 28.

Announcement in Addis Ababa said the bombardment was ineffective though 10 persons were killed and 80 wounded.

The bombing of Gondar in the north was regarded here as designed to demoralize the defending troops in possible preparation for a thrust through the southwestern plain of Tigre Province, brushing aside its defender, Ras Ayalet, and striking at Gondar and the Lake Tana region.

League Gets Protest

Emperor Haile Selassie telegraphed to the League of Nations today, protesting that the Italians had bombed the American Red Cross hospital at Dessye.

The Emperor charged in his telegram that the Italians had violated international law by the bombardment.

He cited the bombing as evidence

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'Insurrection Law' News To Talmadge

By Louis F. Budenz

The nationally-discussed "insurrection law" of Georgia, under which the heroic young Negro, Angelo Herndon, has been sentenced to twenty years on the chain gang, is totally unknown to the governor of that state.

Georgia's chief executive is likewise unaware that the American Federation of Labor has condemned the law and the chain gang, at its Atlantic City convention.

This startling lack of knowledge was revealed by Governor Eugene C. Talmadge in a statement yesterday afternoon to a representative of the Daily Worker, at the press conference at the National Broadcasting Company's studios, 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

"The code of Georgia is about that big," exclaimed the governor, opening his fingers wide. "I can't know all the laws. I don't know that there is a law of the kind you ask about."

Amazed, the Daily Worker representative repeated the question and received the same answer from the man before whom Herndon's petition for release will eventually come, if the courts turn their backs on all appeals.

Talmadge did know that the Herndon case existed, however. He refused to talk of it.

"The hearing on this case may come before me," he explained. "I do not want to talk about it now." He became nettled when he was

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Pittsburgh C.P. Assails Plans To Halt Relief

Calls for Citywide Unity Parley of Groups Opposing Hunger Plan

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6.—In a statement to the press today, and in ten thousand leaflets being distributed throughout the city, the Communist Party, through its district organizer, Jack Johnson, called on the people of Pittsburgh to prevent the stoppage of direct relief after Dec. 31, urging a city-wide conference of labor and civic groups to plan action against the hunger regulations imposed by state relief authorities on the unemployed.

Supporting the W.P.A. Joint Committee's denunciation of Mayor McNaughton's plan to stop relief, the danger of starvation still facing unemployed if direct relief is allowed to stop, and the inadequacy of a works relief program as any final solution of the relief problem involving a total of 140,000 persons in the city.

The statement follows in part: "During the last few days over 130,000 men, women and children of our city have been threatened with starvation as a result of the drive being carried on by the bankers and capitalists throughout the country to cut off all relief from the unemployed. In Pittsburgh Mayor McNaughton, not satisfied with the intentions of the federal government to cut off all direct relief, attempted to block even the appropriations for the W.P.A. projects, openly declaring that the unemployed should 'find jobs or go to Mayview' (an asylum where jobless are housed) and 'go to bed' in taking the position. McNaughton is carrying out the policy of the so-called Liberty League—the most reactionary and ruthless section of the open-shop capitalists and bankers, those whose program consists of smashing unions, cutting wages, starving the unemployed and bringing about a fascist dictatorship in America.

"But the danger of starvation for the unemployed and their dependents is not over. Far from it. McNaughton and Governor Earle have been playing football with the starvation of the unemployed. All federal direct relief is being cut off. The W.P.A. jobs will not even begin to provide for the mass of the unemployed and their families. They do not even plan to do more than employ one person in any family, and thousands of families will be left out.

"This policy of ruthlessly throwing millions of people off the relief and practically condemning them to starvation throughout the country comes direct from Roosevelt. This is the real meaning of Roosevelt's repeated statements in his radio speeches that 'We must end this business of relief' and 'We have passed the peak of our expenditures.' Governor Earle is faithfully carrying out this starvation policy of Roosevelt.

"The miserable spectacle of the Governor and the Mayor making a political football out of the threats of starving 130,000 people of Pittsburgh, Earle speaking for the Democratic Party and McNaughton for the Liberty League each putting forward his own plan of how best to cut off the unemployed from relief, while the unemployed themselves and the employed workers and members of the trade unions all of whom are vitally interested, have no representatives of their own in the city and state government to speak and fight for them—this should convince every thinking worker of the need for a Labor Party. McNaughton and Earle as well as the Republican members of the city, county, and state government were all elected by the votes of these very same workers from whose families they are now taking away all possible means of support.

"The Communist Party called on all employed as well as unemployed workers, and all trade unions and civic organizations to unite their ranks and present a united front to the people of Pittsburgh:

1. Against the cutting off of relief by the federal government;
2. Against the vicious new regulations issued by the state relief administration and to defend the rights of the W.P.A. workers to organize, to strike and to refuse to take jobs under intolerable conditions;
3. To assure that the city and county make adequate appropriations for direct relief to all so-called unemployed;
4. To demand a special session of the State Legislature for the purpose of providing for adequate relief and for passing the Moran Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2726).

"The Communist Party earnestly urges that the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union and the organizations of the unemployed take the lead in calling a city-wide conference to be held in Pittsburgh at the earliest possible moment to unite the broadest ranks of the city population for the above mentioned aims."

WHAT'S ON

- Chicago, Ill. Annual L.L.D. Bazaar at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Dec. 13, 14, 15. Good Program, Good Entertainment, lots of fun, good selection of merchandise. Adm. 10c. A.S.P. I. L. D. Chicago.
- Northwest Peoples Forum, 2405 W. North Ave., Sunday, Dec. 8, 3 P.M. President Ben Levin, Criminologist, returned from trip to Soviet Union on "Hanging Crime and Criminals in Soviet Russia." Adm. 10c.
- Baltimore, Md. All Art Exhibit at Workers School Auditorium, Sunday, Dec. 8. Evening lectures by Chet La More "Social Trends in Art" Adm. to exhibit 10c.
- Dec. 8, Restaurant, 12 to 7 P.M. for Daily Worker at 209 St. Bond St.
- Akron, Ohio. Banquet to welcome James Keller, organizer for the Akron Fed. at German-American Hall, 824 Grant St., Sunday, Dec. 8, 7 P.M. Speakers:

Socialist Group Backs Third Anti-War Congress

Branches and Locals Urged to Participate in Cleveland Conference and to Discuss Issues to Be Taken Up at Meeting

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—Declaring that "we must not wait until after we are involved in war," the Committee for Socialist Action for the United Front is urging all Socialist Party branches to participate in the Third Congress Against War and Fascism, to be held in Cleveland on January 3, 4, 5.

The committee, headed by the prominent Milwaukee Socialist, Meta Berger, consists of a number of Socialist Party members who desire to see the united front effected at once. Headquarters of the committee are at 51 Allen Street, Boston, Mass.

"War and Fascism can be prevented," a letter from the committee reads in part. "The People's Popular Front of France is proving daily that joint action by Socialists, Communists, and Liberals can lead in the formation of a powerful and enthusiastic mass movement against war and fascism. This United Front is a positive factor for peace. We have no choice. We must meet the attempts of the war makers and the fascists to perpetuate their system of oppression and greed with the united organized strength of the work-

Talmadge Is Hanged In Effigy at Atlanta

By Dorothy Calhoun

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Governor Eugene Talmadge was hanged in effigy before daylight Saturday morning on the grounds of the Georgia State Capitol. The mock lynching was carried out by unknown persons as revealing their identity would mean instant arrest and persecution. The "dummy" was left swinging from a magnolia tree on the Capitol grounds, dressed in the red suspenders affected by Talmadge with its hair in the eyes in the Hitler-like style of Georgia's Governor.

Swarms of police covered the wind-swept lawn of the State House before daybreak in answer to an anonymous phone call: "They're hanging a man on the Capitol grounds!" The crowd of citizens, numbering over fifty, took to their heels when the Atlanta police swooped down on the "lynching" of the chief executive of the state.

In the pockets of the "dummy governor" were found several notes criticizing Talmadge. One was a jingle: "Gene used to be mighty bold, Now he ought to be in a hole." Resentment at the program of the dido-cutting Talmadge is brewing throughout the state. While many mild workers still support him in his fascist program, a great number are turning away from Talmadge, whose strike-breaking policy has disillusioned them.

In spite of the "red scare," and the rabid anti-Communist propaganda of the Hearst-owned Atlanta Georgian and Clark Howell's At-

Hearst Recruit Group Formed Hailed Soviets At Dartmouth On His Return To Aid Strike

Niedballa's Opinions Were Changed Quickly, Says Paul Leib

New facts exposing the character of Niedballa, Hearst's latest slanderer of the Soviet Union, continue to come to light. Paul Leib, a worker in the Auto Tractor School in Brooklyn, from which the group of 47 mechanics, including Niedballa, went to the Soviet Union, said yesterday that Niedballa, then operating under the name of Niedelmann, was a suspicious character even then.

Leib and others protested against his general disruptive work, questioned his sincerity, and objected to his drinking and disorderly habits. The leaders of the group, however, felt the Niedballa might straighten up in the free atmosphere and greater opportunities in the U. S. S. R. and believed too much Niedballa's claims of skill and inventive ability.

Leib brought out another significant thing. Niedballa immediately after his return from the Soviet Union, came to a meeting at the school, and there admitted that "the government and the system in the Soviet Union are all right." Hearst's pay apparently changed his opinions.

Not a single train, not a single ship, in support of the Italian war against Ethiopia.

WINTER'S BLASTS HIT METROPOLIS



Chasing your hat is favorite winter sport in New York as the icy winds zoom around skyscrapers and send unwary pedestrians' skyscrapers scurrying down the street. Here are two minds with single thought as they chase their chapeaux, bare-headed.

750 in Chicago Relief Figures At Youth Rally Blast Ballyhoo To Hear Green On Prosperity

National Chairman of Y.P.S.L. Sees Need for Joint Actions

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 6.—More than 750 young people attended the membership meeting of the Chicago Young Communist League to hear Gil Green, National Secretary of the Young Communist League, report on the Sixth World Congress of the Young Communist International.

The brilliant address of Comrade Green, emphasizing the need of building a front of the young generation against war and fascism, and dealing with the outlook and problems in building a non-party youth organization for Socialism and against reaction, evoked great enthusiasm.

One of the high points of the meeting was reached when Ernest Erber, national chairman of the Young Peoples' Socialist League, who had just returned from a tour through New England, spoke officially from the platform, greeting many of the decisions of the Congress.

While Comrade Erber took sharp issue on a number of basic questions raised in Green's report, he sounded a call for the immediate effecting of joint action between the Young Peoples' Socialist League and the Young Communist League on specific and immediate issues.

In a number of remarks he intimated clearly that there were possibilities of ultimately going further than temporary united actions on current issues. These remarks brought forth a storm of applause from all present.

21 Railroad Unions To Deal Directly With the Owners

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—An executive session of the heads of the twenty-one standard railroad unions decided today to negotiate directly with the Association of American Railroads for an agreement which would protect labor displaced by "rail co-ordination" projects.

This action of the Railroad Labor Executives Association is a sign of the realization that the unions have not received any satisfaction from the Roosevelt administration agencies in obtaining better working conditions.

Miners Are Clearing Way for Winning Demands

By CARL REEVE

The hard coal miners, whose delegates are now meeting at Washington in the tri-district convention of the United Mine Workers of America, are faced with preparation of strike in order to win a satisfactory new agreement. The old agreement, which ran for five years, expires on April 1. Negotiations are to begin in February.

Already the coal operators declare they will try to reduce wages drastically in the new contract. The United Mine Workers locals in the three anthracite districts have already formulated the demands for which they desire to fight in the new agreement. These demands call for a 15 per cent increase in wages, the six-hour day, five-day week, equalization of working time; abolition of efficiency and speedup clauses in the present contract; a uniform national agreement to run for a maximum of two years and to be ratified by the membership; for curtailment of the arbitrary rulings of the anthracite conciliation board; abolition of discriminatory medical examination, and other demands for better working conditions. The above demands were adopted by the Shenandoah sub-district mine board as well as by local unions.

Unemployment an Issue. One of the most burning problems of other industries, is the question of mass unemployment. The number of working anthracite miners has dropped from 130,000 in 1929 to only about 75,000 in 1935. Many others are working only one

Eviction Toll Mounts In Chicago Relief Crisis

Renters' Court Enlarges Quarters to Accommodate 'Thriving Business'—Slums, a Landlord's Paradise, Are Hell for Poor Tenants

By Jack Martin (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—There is standing room only in the Renters' Court on the ninth floor of the City Hall of Chicago. So many people, these past few years, have come there daily with the "forcible entry and detainer" summons that it has been found necessary to remove the benches in order to provide space for each day's batch.

They stand squeezed together, waiting for the clerk to call their name, for the officious bailiff to repeat the name loudly so that all may hear, for the judge to stare at them while they tell their story and then to pass judgment, "Five Days," "Ten Days," and even "Fifteen Days." They enter the courtroom by one door, they are led out very daintily and very courteously by another.

They stand squeezed together and they think. The father locks at his worn hands and wonders why they no more are able to provide a shelter for his family; the mother looks at the baby she could not leave with the neighbor and shields it protectively.

Common Bond Forged. They stand squeezed together in their proletarian misery, and they infuse each other with a certain warmth and comfort. Out of this forged bond a menace emerges, a menace which the judge, and the clerk, and the bailiff feel vaguely. That is why they are so courteous to the people and yet so quick to suppress any audible discontent, any forgetfulness of the "respect" due a court.

For the family on relief, with the exception of those who are classified as "unemployables," the Renters' Court is a common experience. Only the so-called "unemployables" have any sort of assurances that their rent will be paid from month to month. But with all other families it is a matter of uncertainty and constant pressure placed on the relief station by the organized unemployed or the organized landlords.

During the ever-recurring crisis, (on the average these come twice a year) the stations stop paying rents or else pay them only upon representation of the twenty-four-hour writ of restitution, the notice from the bailiff to the tenant that within twenty-four hours he will evict him.

Concurrently with the Thanksgiving season this year, and as part of the W. P. A. ending-of-Federal-relief program, the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission stopped paying rents altogether in most cases. As a result, scores of actual evictions have already taken place. 5,000 Families Get Eviction Notices.

A climax was reached during the past week when 5,000 families, 20,000 to 25,000 persons, were handed eviction notices by the Chicago Real Estate Board, with the further announcement by the Board that thousands of additional notices would be handed out during the coming week. This action came following the non-payment of rents by the Commission for two months. Many large real estate firms have put up notices, "We do not take relief clients or anyone who has been evicted."

And now let us see what kind of homes these tenants are being evicted from. Let us see how the social service system of Chicago which boasts of its high standards,

Browder to Speak At Toledo Forum On Unemployment

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, will speak here Friday evening, Dec. 20, at 8:30 o'clock, on "How Can We Put America to Work?" The meeting will be held at the Progressive Open Forum, in

Roi Davis Auditorium, Jefferson Avenue and Michigan Street. John C. Taylor, member of the Socialist Party of Toledo and one of the two candidates recently elected to the Board of Education on the Toledo Labor ticket, will be chairman.

The Progressive Open Forum was organized to present lectures to the public at a very nominal admission fee—25 cents—so that people of limited means will be able to attend good, educational lectures. The Roi Davis Auditorium has a capacity of between 800 to 900 seats. A large turnout is expected.

Do You Know

- What Food Is the Cheapest and Most Nutritive for Your Baby?
- What the Definite Tests for Pregnancy Are?
- That Millions of Poverty-Stricken Workers in California Are Now Menaced with a Deadly Plague?

New England C. P. Leaders Outline Tasks

Frankfeld Stresses Trade Union Work in Main Report

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—More than 100 leading members of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, assembled at a Party Conference of the District Committee held here last Saturday and Sunday, and unanimously adopted a whole series of political and organizational proposals designed to radically improve the work of the entire organization preliminary to the District Convention to be held next February.

The main report, delivered by District Organizer Phil Frankfeld, held the attention of the entire meeting for two hours. Frankfeld analyzed the main economic and political factors of the present moment in the situation faced by the tolling population throughout New England, the tasks faced by the Communists and all other progressive forces in the labor movement, and proposed methods of work by which the united front could be established along the lines indicated by the World Congress of the Communist International. The perspective is for the actual organization of the Farmer-Labor Party in Rhode Island, Vermont, and Lynn, Mass., by next May. A minimum number of Party units in important factories must be established, regularly issuing shop papers. The trade union work is to be substantially improved, particularly in the textile, shoe, and marine industries, and the struggle for relief and unemployment insurance earnestly renewed. Two thousand readers must be secured for the *Daily Worker* and the circulation of the *Daily Worker* increased 50 per cent. The dues-paying membership of the Party must surpass 1,000.

A number of additional reports were made: on Organization by George Blake, Organizational Secretary, Trade Union Work by Sam Appel, Trade Union head, on the Recruiting and Daily Worker Drive by John Weber, Organizational Instructor, on the Youth Movement by Mac Libby, Y. C. L. District Organizer and reports on the united front work among the Negro people.

In the discussion, a number of reports were made on the work of sections and units in industrial and farming areas throughout this far-flung district, outstanding among which were the report of the work of organizing the steel workers of Worcester and the report by Jack Wilgus of the Party gains in Vermont.

Jack Stachel's informal remarks towards the close of the conference stirred the interest of the entire gathering. He stressed the necessity for planning the work not in a technical manner but primarily in such a manner that the plans would be capable of fulfillment in the course of the struggle. He explained that the main reasons we did not retain previous gains were that gains made in "one phase of the work did not become the property of the entire District and that the membership had not been educated in the elementary principles of Communist theory, placing the problem of training leaders as mainly a problem of training the membership.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The New Theatre presents

The Play Organized Workers Must See ALBERT MALTZ'S

BLACK PIT

ERLANGER THEATRE Market at 21st St., Philadelphia. REG. MON. EVE. DEC. 30th. Fri. Evg. Ben. United Wkrs. Org.

What happens to the family under conditions such as we have written about in these articles? The disintegration of the family will be discussed next. Then an article on the W.P.A. will come in the next issue. A new series on the agencies that offer a way out for the unemployed will begin in the near future. We will discuss the social work system, the Horner administration, proposed taxation programs, organizations of the unemployed and the move toward a Farmer-Labor Party.)

ALL THESE QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED IN THE DECEMBER ISSUE OF HEALTH AND HYGIENE

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MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Stakhanovism Lays Basis For Whole Soviet Country To Be Well-to-do, Says Radek

Increase of Production in Soviet Union Means Betterment of Life for All Workers—Similar Betterment of Technique in Capitalist Countries Means Greater Unemployment, Noted Writer Shows

By Karl Radek

On the day when the All-Union Conference of 3,000 Stakhanovites opened in Moscow, we received by mail a copy of the Berlin "Borsenzitung," i.e., the fascist newspaper of the Berlin stock exchange, containing an article on Stakhanov and the Stakhanovite movement.

The organ of the Berlin stock brokers and the generals of the Reichswehr tearfully told its readers how the situation of the Soviet proletariat is growing worse day by day, how prices are rising not daily but hourly, and how, despite this catastrophic situation of the Soviet Government, the "tyrants of the Kremlin" compel the workers to work more and more and for this purpose have learned of the reaction of Chever class enemies. One of the leading British correspondents tearfully told its readers how the situation of the Soviet proletariat is growing worse day by day, how prices are rising not daily but hourly, and how, despite this catastrophic situation of the Soviet Government, the "tyrants of the Kremlin" compel the workers to work more and more and for this purpose have learned of the reaction of Chever class enemies.

Towards a Well-to-Do Life

The Stakhanovite movement is a movement for the better organization of labor which makes it possible for the whole country to reach a well-to-do life easier and more rapidly. It is a movement for the satisfaction of the needs of the proletariat. It is a movement for satisfying the needs of the collective farmers. It is a movement for satisfying the needs of the Red Army in respect to the means of defending the country. And this movement will therefore not be restricted to the most advanced work. It will inevitably extend to all the workers. And when the fascist press obtains information from our newspapers as to the fight of the workers against the fascist slanders, let the "benefactors" from the camp of German fascism gather a few thousand workers together, discuss with them the question of the efficiency of labor, as the C. C. of our Party and our Government are doing at the conference with the best workers of the Soviet Union! We should like to see where the fascists would find these thousands of workers who would relate how the idea arose in their mind as to the improvement of the organization of labor for the benefit of their fatherland, how they obtained these victories, how they hope to hand over their advances to the workers of the whole country.

Consolation to Nazis

And if this is beyond the power of the gentlemen of German fascism, then, as a mark of the joyful feelings which we experience under the unforgettable impression of the congress of Stakhanovites, we are prepared to console them by sending them a photograph of Comrade M. Vinogradova and a photograph of Comrade E. Vinogradova, the terrible weavers from the Mogin factory who terrorize the proletariat on behalf of the Soviet Government, or portraits of Comrade Buzigin and the terrible Party organizer Dukmoy. The German workers ought to be shown the frightful Bolshevik blood-suckers who are trying by terror to compel the Soviet proletariat to drudge and toil like convicts. There can be no doubt that the portraits of the amiable Vinogradovas would cause an astounding impression and would thoroughly expose the tyranny of the Bolsheviks. But apart from jokes, we are not surprised that in view of the growing food difficulties in Germany, the continual fall of wages, the German fascist gentlemen do not hesitate to report the fact of the continual reduction of prices in the U. S. S. R., the improved situation of the proletariat, and the fact of the great nation-wide movement in town and village for increasing the efficiency of labor. These facts which are now known to the whole world will soon reach an extent which no fascist propaganda will be able to conceal. As the German proverb says, lies have short legs, and no matter how artful Mr. Gebbels may be, his lying will not help. The telegram from Berlin two weeks ago reported continual arrests among the German workers for listening to Moscow radio broadcast in Germany. It is evident that in spite of all the efforts of the fascists, the German workers are finding means to know the truth about the great victories of the Soviet proletariat.

Basis of Stakhanovism

Passing on to the interest shown by the British industrialists in these methods by which the Stakhanovites increase the efficiency of their labor, we can say in advance that this praiseworthy interest will not produce those results for which the Stakhanovite movement may interest foreign capitalists. The basis of the Stakhanovite movement is the desire of the foremost workers to increase the efficiency of labor in the interests of the whole country. But, on the contrary, the central question which occupies monopolistic capital at the present moment is not how to increase production but how to reduce it. Every worker in capital

ist countries knows that any increase in the efficiency of labor threatens his bread and butter. An appeal to increase the efficiency of labor can therefore only cause fierce hatred among the workers in capitalist countries. For they see that the capitalists during the crisis, having succeeded in increasing the concentration of factories and the rationalization of the introduction of new machines, have created conditions in this way under which a considerable portion of the unemployed will never return to the factories. The output of British industry has now reached the level of 1929, but in spite of this there are two million unemployed in England. In the U. S. A., with the same level of production, there are 11 million unemployed. Every worker in our country finds it easy to understand that the higher the productivity of labor, the greater will be the amount of iron, coal, bricks, lumber, cloth, shoes, bread and the better will be the life of all the people. Every worker in our country finds it easy to understand that an increase in the efficiency of labor does not create the danger of unemployment, because the cultural demands of the people are growing month by month, and no matter how high the efficiency of labor may rise, there will always be a demand for labor which helps to satisfy the demands of the vast masses, which are moreover rising from year to year.

Role of Labor Initiative

If we approach the question formally, the organization of labor is the business of the factory management, primarily of the engineer. They should know how to distribute people. They should know how to split the process of production into a series of properly dimensioned jobs among the workers and prepare the material conditions for each working process. But the adoption of the new and very complicated technique and the organization of labor fresh on its basis is a new business, and the very best factory management, the very best engineers cannot foresee everything. The role of proletarian initiative is tremendous in this matter. This initiative, created by the whole history of the Revolution, increased by the period of struggle for the Five Year Plan, was bound to take the form of a powerful movement when mastering the new technique. The Stakhanovite movement is the application of the initiative which was awakened by the struggle for the Five Year Plan, in order to organize labor on the basis of the new high technique. It was for this reason that Stakhanov's initiative roused such an echo in the country. Literally in the course of a few months after the workers of our boundless country became acquainted with Stakhanov's initiative this movement began to spread from one factory to another. It is very noteworthy that nearly all the speakers at the Conference mentioned Comrade Stalin's speech on cadres. This merely shows that in the gaze of the leader of the revolution, looking far ahead, was able to discern the task which arose in the course of his struggle to master technique. The question which Comrade Stalin raised with great force contained the answer in itself. But to make this reply into reality, the working masses themselves had to give it in deeds. And they gave it. The Conference of Stakhanovites is the best proof of this.

Swept Over Country

Comrade Pronin, a worker at the Kondrov Paper Factory, said: "When Comrade Stalin advanced the slogan of the mastery of technique, I began to think about it. Once we come to the factory, we should not keep our hands in our pockets, but everyone should fight for high-grade production." When Comrade Molotov asks him: "And why wasn't this the case previously?" Pronin replied: "It has touched our hearts now. It has swept over the whole country." This striking reply of Comrade Pronin needs to be supplemented. It "touched our hearts now, it swept over the whole country" because the fulfillment of Comrade Stalin's slogan was prepared for by the great victories of the period of the First Five Year Plan. To organize labor properly, to raise the efficiency of labor is not something that can be invented at any period of history, at any moment. It depends on material and psychological conditions. The material conditions making it possible to raise the efficiency of labor now with the help of the Stakhanov movement consists of new technique. The psychological conditions are the confidence of the proletariat that every step on the path of raising the efficiency of labor means an improvement in the conditions of life of all the proletariat, of the whole country, of the whole people.

EXPLAINS STAKHANOVISM



KARL RADEK, who explains the basis of the Stakhanov movement that has helped to bring about great increases in production in all parts of the U. S. S. R.

'Old Guard' Out to Win Bridgeport Socialists

Letter from Schwartzkopf Printed in the New Leader Reveals Entirely Different Position on United Front Than That of the Waldmans

By John Davis

The merest mention of the possibility of joint Socialist-Communist action, is enough to throw the "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party into a fit.

It happened again when they read on Nov. 13 in the Daily Worker, a set of interviews with a number of the newly-elected Socialist officers of Bridgeport, Conn. Now, under the misleading title "Schwartzkopf Nails He Favoured United Front," the New Leader, organ of the "Old Guard," reveals that the Daily Worker article "falsified" statements in a "subtle intrigue to destroy the Socialist Party."

The New Leader is particularly concerned about winning the Bridgeport Socialists over to its side in the fight against the Socialist militants and the united front. Immediately after the appearance of the Daily Worker article, the New Leader wrote to one of the men interviewed, City Clerk Fred Schwartzkopf.

Schwartzkopf's answer is reprinted in full in the current Leader, but nowhere in it does it say that the Daily Worker article "lied" or "falsified."

Labor Party Question

Schwartzkopf writes that he told "the chap who was here" that "Communists could not be trusted in their alleged attempt at a bona fide united front at this time."

Schwartzkopf Statement

The "Old Guard," from their nesting place in the bosom of William Randolph Hearst, has announced that it will fight the united front to the death. Louis Waldman, for example, declared after the Browder-Thomas debate that "between the two [parties] there is an unbridgeable gulf."

Massachusetts C. C. C. Boy Framed Up for Camp Protest

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 6.—John Anestis, 22-year-old Catholic C.C.C. worker, is in jail here awaiting trial on charges of "arson" and "assault with a dangerous weapon," as a result of a frame-up by Lieutenant Dewlin, U. S. Army officer in charge of the C.C.C. camp at Lenox, Mass., in the Berkshires.

Anestis was singled out for special persecution by Dewlin, following protests by the boys at the camp against bad food and a savage discipline, with frequent deductions from their meager pay for minor breaches of discipline. Summoned one morning to appear before Dewlin, John was charged with "insubordination" for participating in a protest by the boys on the previous night against the mouldy bread that was served at supper.

John denied he had been insubordinate, and started to leave Dewlin's office, when the latter ordered a State Trooper to arrest him. Knowing that the State Trooper had no authority to make an arrest on a Federal camp, John kept walking. Dewlin and the trooper jumped on him in the presence of about 100 C.C.C. boys who had gathered in front of Dewlin's office to protest the attempt to pin insubordination charges against John as a preliminary to driving him out of the camp. Acting in self-defense, John knocked Dewlin down.

John, with eight other boys, was later arrested by armed State Troopers.

the imperialists should attack the U. S. S. R. The solution of this task will prove to be the most backward workers throughout the world, that Socialism is not a dream, that it is a living matter, that it is the organization of labor and the organization of society, guaranteeing a life which is a hundred times better than capitalism could give even in the best conditions—not in the period of decline and fall but in the period of its prosperity. There has not been a single period in the development of capitalism that was without unemployment, without exploitation, without the underfeeding of millions of people, without the killing of the most creative initiative of the most talented workers, without dependence on the capitalists. In solving the task of raising the efficiency of labor higher than the level of capitalism, the Soviet proletariat is the pace maker of the world proletariat, is the detachment of the world proletariat which draws all others after it by its great example.

This is why the enemies of the proletariat look on the Stakhanov movement with hatred. This is why every conscious proletarian of the world will look with pride and hope on our country, not only at victory if

A Newcomer to Communism Attends His First Meeting Of the Central Committee

Budenz Sees Communists as Inheritors of Best American Traditions—Catches Kansas Twang in Browder's Voice as Party Secretary Emphasizes Need for United Front

By Louis F. Budenz

A white-haired woman, with alert eyes and a gentle smile, sat on the platform.

She was the personification of the word "Mother," by which she was called. Yet, she could tell of years in the labor movement; of a time rather long ago, for instance, when her twelve-year old daughter had wheeled an infant brother around and around Boston Common, while "Mother" had collected funds for starving New England strikers.

A man in shirt sleeves was presenting a report, with a hint of the twang of my own Middle West in his voice. There was nothing of the rant or bluff of the future he will come out squarely for a broad State Labor Party as the only means of putting working class representatives into the state capitol.

If the New Leader were not so desperate in its effort to hinder the united front movement, it would not be so happy to print this letter of Schwartzkopf. For the letter reveals an entirely different position on the united front from that of the reactionary "Old Guard."

It was the first time that I had attended such a gathering. It was the first time that I had seen how Communists work and act. What I saw there and heard I hasten to set down for the information of my fellow-workers, the American working people.

The woman who sat on the platform was Ella Reeve Bloor, just returned from jail in the West for fighting for the poor farmers. She was the chairman of this first session. The speaker was Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, giving the report of the Political Bureau. The twang in his voice came true; he hails from Kansas, from the pioneers who opened up the rolling prairie country.

The eager people there listening were of the same mold as those who had met before in America; to prepare in Boston for the famous Tea Party, to lay the foundations for the Declaration of Independence, to meet later on in obscure halls and under the threat of physical violence in order to combat chattel slavery; to continue while bloodhounds pursued them to fight the darkening menace of sharecropping in an allegedly free land.

Of what was the speaker talking? Of things close to our lives and homes. War and fascism seem far away to some of us in America. Browder showed that these were threatening shadows close to our thresholds. A war in this present world, starting in one land, is bound to spread throughout the world, today or tomorrow. The world is bound up together in our life, in capitalism, and to right itself, it will desperately to fascism as its only way out; and fascism breeds oppression and war.

It is the Soviet Union, the only land yet committed to the new era of Socialism, which challenges these twin enemies of mankind. While other lands retreat, the Soviet Union advances. While depression has caused set-backs through the capitalist world, the Soviet Union goes forward in its Socialist construction—in roads and tractors and factories, in a better life for the common people.

It is the Soviet Union, too, which is pointing the way to peace for the peoples everywhere. Without imperialist ambitions, it seeks to secure united action in the League of Nations, through sanctions, and by the determined use of workers' sanctions, to halt war.

For a Common Front

The united front of the mass of people who wish for peace and liberty alone can stop war and fascism. To achieve that united front, the Communists will make any concession, except one of principle. We must fight for the democratic rights which we have and for others denied us, we must raise up the great revolutionary traditions of the past to inspire us in the present, we of the common people must speak a common language and act together against the common danger. We can do this in America through a Farmer-Labor Party. There is no time to lose. So Browder stated.

As he spoke, I thought this: Many of us are playing baseball, watching football scores, concerned with whether we have a flivver—thinking little of the gathering storm. So I did many of us think and act in 1917. We played baseball then, we watched the football scores, we thought about the flivver. There was nothing wrong in that; we only thought of nothing else. The great hurricane of the World War came upon us and left many of us dead or shell-shocked or battered by depression.

What must we do, we who do not wish to be mangled by war or trodden underfoot by fascism? UNITE! The answer echoed through this meeting: UNITE—Socialists, Communists, workers of all beliefs, professional people and those of a personal way. Through jobholders and the use of money obtained from big corporations, they can secure an army of election workers. This gives them a great advantage.

The Jenkins 3rd Party

To which is added reactionary political efforts to divert the proper discontent of the people into fascist channels, so that the people may aid in destroying themselves. In Illinois, District Organizer Morris Childs advised us: "The Third Party" movement arises, headed by Newton Jenkins, former Congressman. Imitating Hitler and Mussolini, whom he admires, Jenkins declares that he will create such a terror as has never been seen against "all enemies of Americanism." By which he means, all enemies of the capitalist system. So spoke the Slaveocracy, threatening with terror the fighters against abolition of chattel slavery.

Eighty-seven thousand votes were cast for Jenkins in the Chicago mayoralty election, and 400,000 for him as Senator in the entire State of Illinois. To that extent has he already deceived great sections of the people. Such a movement in power, even as Hitler and Mussolini did, will turn upon the people and trample them in dust. For champions of capitalism, unable to control the machine system and retain profits, make full use of such desperate devices.

This being the state of affairs in America, what is to be done—now, in a practical way? Detroit speaks up. In a dynamic report by William Weinstone, the answer is given in the campaign in that city for the election of Maurice Sugar to the city council. A lawyer who has fought for the workers and the common people as a whole, fought when it was dangerous to do so, Sugar's candidacy personified that common battle for a Labor ticket which could merge into the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

Fifty-five thousand votes were rolled up for Sugar, just falling short of success. It was a valiant first try. How was it achieved?

A systematic campaign did it, reaching out into the homes of the people, into their local associations, and even into their old party political clubs. The Republican and Democratic parties, standing for the present set-up, maintain their strength by reaching the people in a personal way. Through jobholders and the use of money obtained from big corporations, they can secure an army of election workers. This gives them a great advantage.



JOSEPH STALIN, General Secretary of the Soviet Union, who made the keynote speech at the recent Congress of Stakhanovites in the U. S. S. R.

three hundred there, in their earnest attention and in their concrete reports. Here was a group such as existed nowhere else in America—a group that would work day and night, and suffer much and fight hard—for liberty.

"Infinitely Human"

They were "infinitely human," as Browder stated it, eager to speak the language of the people, to drive out all sectarianism from their midst—in order that a force might be welded that could march forward to further civilization.

It is little wonder, thought I, that Hearst and the American Liberty League and other American fascists seek to stir up mob hatred against them—even as Leslie's Weekly and other pro-slavery papers, the "50¢ speen" filch on the Abolitionists, on Lincoln and on John Brown.

Report followed report from those who were present—giving a vivid picture of America today. We hear the account of the militancy, heroism and patience of the longshoremen of the West Coast and of the moves for united action among the seamen and dock workers there. We see the wide and purple country of the West, in the words of a grey-shirted miner, who tells of long distances, of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union and its new fight for union. We learn of the heroic campaign for unionization of the New Mexico miners. We hear of the advance of progressive ideas and policies in the steel workers' union.

The farmers are brought before us, in Minnesota and the Northwest; the poor farmers and sharecroppers of the Southwest also are told of, and of their readiness to hear the message of unity. There is the drive for unity of Negro and white sharecroppers in the darkness that still hangs over Alabama and the South, the continued struggle of textile workers in New England and the South, the bloody battles in the mine country and the need for organization of the "captive mines." There is the growing organization of the artists, the professional people of all occupations, capped by the fine fight of the relief workers of the nation against the starvation policy of the Roosevelt administration. There is the growing movement for unity among the unemployed.

From all quarters and all points in America there passes a procession before our eyes, of the struggles of the common people.

There is also recounted the brutal answer of the present Masters of America to these attempts for a better life: the terror in California, the hunting and murder of sharecroppers and organizers in the South, the jailing of farmers in Missouri, the hysterical cry of "red" from the Hearst press, inciting to further massacres and jailings of the champions of the people, the putrid role of reactionary labor leaders in aiding the terrorists and oppressors—all summed up in the slogan, fruit figure of Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro, as he is sent to a living death on a Georgia chain-gang for seeking to organize the unemployed.

Through all these reports there ran the refrain: UNITE regardless of beliefs, all who stand for further democracy, all who stand against war and against fascism.

Listening, one caught the spirit of a great crusade—one that will save civilization, one that will prevent the hurrying backward of the world into the barbarous darkness which fascism proposes.

The people, caught in the meshes of the depression, are seeking a way out. Thousands have turned to the EFIC movement led by Upton Sinclair. Thousands of others have turned to the Townsend movement, with its attractive slogan of "Work for the Young, Leisure for the Old." Reports were made on both these developments. It was recommended that the mass of people in these organizations be worked with.

Understanding sympathy was thus expressed for all efforts of the people to rid themselves of the burdens which capitalism has placed upon them.

Humor, Too

There was laughter in the meeting, too—at the idiosyncrasy of this person or that, at a joke cracked, at an apt analogy.

For three days, in day and night sessions, the reports were given. At their close, a summary was made—pointing out criticisms of the work locally and nationally, the weaknesses found, the progress that had been made.

Motions by the various commissions of the Central Committee, formulated as a result of the Political Bureau report and the discussion, were adopted. Preparations were made for the coming convention of the Party.

With the final session's end, I felt that a great bird's eye view of present America had been presented in its relation to the world. The decisions flowed from what had been learned from the reports.

My regret was that all of America's working people could not have been present with me to see how the Communists act and how they work.

Mayor Curley Urges Boycott Of Olympics

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Governor James M. Curley of Massachusetts has joined Senator David I. Walsh in opposing American participation in the Olympic games if they are held as scheduled in Nazi Germany next year, as a protest against persecution of Catholics and Jews.

In a letter sent to Henry Smith Leiper, chairman of the committee on fair play in sports, which held a meeting in New York today to protest American participation, the Governor said:

"I regret exceedingly that it will be impossible for me to be present at the public meeting at Mecca Temple this day to join with other Americans in protesting against participation by Americans in the Olympic games scheduled to be held in Berlin this year.

"The policy of discrimination, persecution and oppression which has characterized the actions of officialdom in Germany leaves no course open for believers in civil as well as religious liberty other than to refuse to be a party to the Olympic games as conducted under Nazi control.

"Participation by America reasonably might be regarded as giving sanction and approval to the outrages that have been perpetrated upon Jew and Catholic and members of the Masonic fraternity alike."

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Attack of Thomas on Soviet Peace Policy Is Rebuked

Stand Asking Concessions To Italy Scored

Actual Result of Soviet Fight for Collective Sanctions Is Cited

By Sam Don

Article I.

It is agreed that the historic Browder-Thomas debate has aided in the development of the united front struggle against war and fascism. The debate demonstrated not only the necessity but also the possibility of united front actions. The character of the debate, the attitudes of the followers of the two respective parties, created the atmosphere of class solidarity, no matter what the existing programmatic and political differences.

One of the chief points of difference was the attitude toward the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Comrade Thomas questioned the sincerity of the peace policy of the Soviet Union. In his column, "The Front," in the Socialist Call of November 20, Comrade Thomas elaborated more fully his position on the attack of Ethiopia by fascist Italy than he did in the debate at Madison Square Garden on November 27.

In his above-mentioned column we find the following paragraph:

"Serious as the war in Africa is, it is not today the chief menace to our peace. The chances that some sort of an adjustment will be worked out. That adjustment ought to be not at the expense of Ethiopia BUT ON TERMS OF GIVING ITALY BETTER ACCESS TO TRADE, ESPECIALLY TO RAW MATERIALS. (Our emphasis.) It is not likely that capitalist nations will make such an adjustment except under pressure. Workers are out to exert that type of pressure even while they continue their own pressure against Mussolini."

Background of the War in Ethiopia

Thomas signals a danger that an adjustment may be worked out at the expense of Ethiopia. But we must say that what he proposes as the terms will be completely at the expense of Ethiopia.

Why did fascist Italy attack Ethiopia? What arguments does it use in justifying its bandit war? Why does Mussolini call the murder of women and children a "mere local colonial conflict," of no concern to the rest of the world? It is precisely because fascist Italy demands a "better access to trade" and Italy demands access "especially to raw materials." Mussolini and the fascist party of Italy came before the masses with the following war propaganda in order the more readily to send them to the battlefields of far distant Africa: "We participated in the World War. We helped the allies win the war, but who received the spoils of war? Who gobbled up the colonies rich in raw materials? Who now controls the trade routes? It is England, the United States, France. Now is our chance, says fascist Mussolini to the Italian people, to conquer Ethiopia, thus giving us trade and raw materials, that which the Versailles treaty denied us.

What argument does Hitler advance in justifying his war threats and war-like acts? It is precisely the argument that "we (the German bankers and trusts) cannot live unless we get back our colonies lost in the World War and especially the rich Soviet Ukraine which can supply us with trade and raw materials." The whole world knows why Japan conquered Manchuria, and is now moving into Northern China. Can the peoples of the world forget the causes and lessons of the last World War? A war, as everyone knows, is not to "make the world safe for democracy," but for the conquest of trade and raw materials.

To be sure, Norman Thomas, in proposing an adjustment of the present war in Africa, states that it should not be effected "at the expense of Ethiopia." But does not Thomas realize, when in the same breath he says that the adjustment should be "in terms of giving Italy better access to trade and especially to raw materials" that this is not a policy of Socialism in the struggle against fascist wars?

Soviet Union Stands for Peace

Should a people needing trade and raw materials resort to imperialist conquest with all the dangers and cruelties of imperialist wars? In the world we live in today no "colonial" conflict can be localized. The "smallest" war today contains all the dangers of a new world slaughter. It was little Serbia which officially caused the last world war. And what was the price the peoples of the world paid in the last world war to gain for the imperialists better "access to trade and raw materials." Let the young generation know that ten million people were killed in the last war. Has the world found a new way of developing the productive forces of the country, of raising the standard of living of the masses, without capitalism and without the capitalists, without the horrors and barbarism of imperialist wars—war to conquer colonies for trade and raw materials? Yes, it has. The Soviet Union has demonstrated that only by doing away with capitalism and capitalists can a people develop at the present time the productive forces of a country, raise the standard of living of the masses. The Soviet Union, a socialist federation of over 100 nations, points the way to the peoples of the world how to solve their need for raw materials without the horrors of imperialist wars and the enslavement of nations and peoples.

How do imperialist powers make peaceful adjustments? They agree

Scars of Counter-Revolution on Building in Rio



Soldiers guard this structure which was shelled by artillerymen of government troops during the suppression of the Brazilian revolution. White terror still rages against leaders of the People's Front, which initiated the uprising.

among themselves to establish spheres of influence for colonial exploitation. They attempt to slice up and re-divide countries and continents—all this at the expense of weaker countries.

When Mussolini moved his troops into Africa, British imperialism mobilized to the full strength of its army and navy. At the same time British and French imperialism tried to make a peaceful adjustment of the African "colonial conflict." Before Mussolini moved his troops into war action against the Ethiopian people, a League of Nations sub-committee, voicing the interest of British and French imperialism, proposed the division of Ethiopia into spheres of influence between Italy, British and French imperialism. Mussolini rejected that "peaceful adjustment." Fascist Italy hopes, through its present war, to conquer all of Ethiopia.

Quotes Litvinov's Speech

What was the position of the Soviet Union toward proposals of such peaceful adjustments? At the League of Nations assembly on September 14, Comrade Litvinov stated:

"As you know, the Soviet government is in principle opposed to the system of colonies, to the policy of spheres of influence, to anything pertaining to imperialist aims. For the Soviet delegation there is only a question of defending the Covenant of the League as an instrument of peace." (Emphasis of official report.)

Comrade Kalinin, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., said on October 27:

"The position of the Soviet Union toward this conflict is totally different from that of the capitalist countries. The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which approaches Ethiopia as a fighter for independence. The capitalist states say much about implanting culture among backward colonial and semi-colonial peoples, but they inoculate that culture with a capitalist whip. But the Soviet Union fights for culture through national emancipation of all peoples."

The position taken by Comrade Litvinov at the League of Nations session expresses the peace policy of the Soviet Union. It is the peace policy of Socialism against imperialist colonial wars.

U.S.S.R. Urges Collective Sanctions

In the paragraph from Thomas's column already noted, he urges the workers to exert pressure on the capitalist governments to bring about an adjustment that will give to Italy "access to trade and especially to raw materials." We do not and cannot agree with Norman Thomas on this point. Yes, pressure can be exerted, but pressure that will bring about the defeat of fascist Italy. Yes, pressure must be exerted that will aid the Ethiopian people in their fight for independence and not make it the object of colonial spheres of influence.

The united front actions proposed by the Communist International to the Second (Socialist) International for independent and working class actions are the most effective pressure to be exerted against the capitalist nations and against fascist Italy. But this was refused by the Second International. World-wide support of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, as championed by Comrade Litvinov in the League of Nations, will aid Ethiopia in its fight for independence. Perhaps, if Norman Thomas would place more faith in the peace policy of the Soviet Union, he would not have to resort to such capitalistic proposals of peaceful adjustment as enabling fascist Italy to obtain trade and raw materials by imperialist wars.

Today British Imperialism

favor the application of sanctions against fascist Italy because at this particular moment there are threats to its interests in Africa. Tomorrow, when it may become a matter

of applying economic sanctions against fascist Germany, British imperialism, which on more than one occasion supported fascist Germany, might oppose it. The Soviet Union alone, which has no imperialist interest anywhere, has a principled stand on the application of economic sanctions to discourage and interfere with the plans of war aggressors. Comrade Litvinov criticized the League of Nations for its failure to act at the time of Japan's seizure of Manchuria. He vigorously emphasized that the present proposed actions against fascist Italy should also be applied against future war aggressors. Herein we see the difference in the position of the Soviet Union as a member of the League of Nations and that of the capitalist powers which are members of the League. It is on the basis of the peace policy of the Soviet Union for collective security that from the very outset to the present moment it fought for collective actions in the application of economic sanctions against war aggressors.

Who would deny that the action of fifty-two nations against fascist Italy is the heaviest blow that Mussolini has received in his war against Ethiopia? Who would deny that the struggle of the Soviet Union for collective security and for collective actions was a most powerful factor in initiating and bringing about collective actions on a world scale against fascist Italy? For the Soviet Union to take individual action would weaken the struggle for collective security for world peace.

No, Comrade Thomas, the actions of the Soviet Union are not dictated by the greed of making money, but by advancing the cause of world peace. To attack and question the sincerity of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, is to attack the greatest force for peace in the world today.

Soviets Resist War Provocations

For the Soviet Union to take individual actions against Italy in the application of an oil embargo would be used as an excuse for an imperialist war against the Soviet Union, although for a capitalist power to enforce sanctions against Italy individually would make Mussolini think twice before his taking war action. Mussolini would not hesitate, and in so doing get support in more than one imperialist quarter, and in several continents, in a war against the Soviet Union, should that country take individual actions. This the Soviet Union has demonstrated on more than one occasion. Need we enumerate the many acts of war provocation on the part of militarist Japan and fascist Germany. Did not the Soviet Union sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan to remove a festering source for war provocations? The struggle for peace is a struggle against the war provocations of the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union.

The dream of centuries, the dream of the best representative of socialism thought is being realized in the Soviet Union. Barbarous fascism and world reaction, are mobilizing for war against the Soviet Union. Norman Thomas hailed the achievements of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. In all earnestness we ask of him, does he not realize that by his totally unfounded charges against the Soviet Union on the matter of oil, and by the form he employs, he demoralizes the forces for peace, and the struggle against fascism? We must jointly unite our forces in combatting the vicious Hearst propaganda against the Soviet Union. The Hearst propaganda is war provocation against the Soviet Union. Let us unite our forces in the struggle for peace, in the defense of the Soviet Union, which in the words of Thomas, "is the only ray of hope in the world today."

(To Be Continued)

Unity Gains In Fur Union Cited by Gold

'Old Guard' Socialists Won for Joint Action in Daily Struggle

By Ben Gold

(Manager, N. Y. Furriers' Joint Council, Int'l Fur Workers Union, A. F. L.)

[The following article makes a valuable contribution to the current discussion on the united front between Socialists and Communists in that it proves the correctness of the contention, that the followers of the "Old Guard" in the Socialist Party should not be given up as hopeless enemies of the united front and as determined adherents of the reactionary policies of the "Old Guard" leaders.]

Part I.

The unification of the fur workers in one A. F. of L. union was by no means an easy task. But it was worthwhile. Every honest fur worker considers the unity of the furriers an outstanding achievement. The bitterness which poisoned the minds and hearts of the "right" and "left" workers for many years has disappeared. The antagonism and hatred between the opponents has vanished. The bloody fights between the "right" and "left" have ended as if through a miracle.

The ranks are solidified. The relationship between the "right" and "left" is growing friendlier. The union grows ever stronger and is becoming a real power. Complete unity and harmonious cooperation between all responsible groups in the union may in the near future become a reality. Even the skeptics have begun to believe it possible.

During the past three months, the united Furriers' Union has accomplished wonders despite the many hardships and obstacles, which are the inevitable result of the aftermath of ten years of bloody internal strife. During the past three months, the union has carried through 385 shop strikes and won 378 of them. The others are pending. It held 2,713 shop meetings and adjourned 3,400 complaints and disputes between workers and employers. The union compelled 264 open shops to sign contracts with the union and establish union conditions in their shops. One hundred and ninety-one discharged workers were reinstated, and 385 unemployed workers were placed on jobs directly by the union.

Insurance Fund Collected

During the past three months, the union collected from the employers \$4,400 for the unemployment insurance fund. Approximately \$19,000 was collected for the workers by the union from the employers for underpayment to the minimum wage scale. Close to \$12,000 was collected from the employers for those workers who lost time while striking. About \$9,000 was collected from the employers in fines for violations of the labor agreement. Fifteen hundred workers received wage increases through the efforts of the union amounting approximately to \$7,000 weekly; 328 shops were stopped from working overtime; 258 contracting shops were liquidated and the contractors became workers and joined the union.

Large jobbing firms were compelled by the union to liquidate contracting and open large "inside shops." Several out-of-town shops were brought back to New York.

Out of Town Victory

One of the largest out-of-town shops in Easton Pa., employing one hundred fifty workers, was compelled to settle with the union after a short and successful strike. The workers won wage increases, thirty-five hour week, pay for seven legal holidays, an unemployment insurance fund paid by the firm and administered by the workers, equal division of work, and all other union conditions. Two other important out-of-town shops have been prepared for a strike.

The union is convinced that through its policy of bringing the out-of-town shops, it will check the moving out of town.

These and many other achievements of the united Furriers' Union have raised the morale of the workers to a much higher level, awakened their self-confidence and increased their determination to fight for better conditions in the shops. All the employers are forced to recognize the organized power of the united Furriers' Union.

Socialists in the Union Leadership

Three Socialists occupy very important posts in the union leadership. One is the secretary-treasurer of the union, another is the vice-chairman of the Joint Council and also the chairman of the Finance Committee. The third Socialist is the acting secretary of the Joint Council and also a member of several important leading committees in the union. All three are followers and supporters of the "old guard" leadership in the Socialist Party and have been members of the Socialist Party for many years. They contributed greatly in carrying through the successful campaigns, strikes and achievements of the union for the past three months.

As of them cooperate with the administration in sincere effort to maintain the unity and cement the workers' ranks. During the past three months, there has not been one serious clash between the Socialists and Communists, whose followers comprise the bulk of the leadership of the union, despite differences in political opinion.

The discussions at the meetings of the Board of Directors (three Socialists are members of the Board of Directors) are conducted in the most fraternal and comradely spirit with the object in view of convince-

Principled Unity

This unity between Communists and "old guard" Socialists was not established on the basis of personal or any "horse deals." This unity was achieved on the basis of hard and responsible work and on the basis of a correct program and tactics which are based on action—action by the Communists and the Socialists who were elected to lead and manage the union.

This fact, namely, the unity between the Communists and "old guard" Socialists in the leadership of the Furriers' Union, offers ample proof that it would be a fundamental mistake to consider all the "Old Guard" Socialists without exception as opponents of united action between the Socialists and Communists and as uncompromising opponents of workers' unity. These three "Old Guard" Socialists who participate in the leadership of the Furriers' Union have, as have the Communists, learned a great deal from the internal struggle.

As workers, we view class struggle policy not as abstract theory, but as a practical necessity for self-defense against the attacks of the class enemies, with whom we are forced to struggle daily in the shops and on the picket line. The economic and political changes in the country have, to a considerable extent, (we regret, not sufficiently) changed some of the conceptions of these Socialists. It would be also a mistake to consider these Socialists in the Furriers' Union as an exception. In the ranks of the "Old Guard" Socialists, there are many who would be willing to cooperate with the Communists in the trade unions just as those in the Furriers' Union are.

Forward Influence

It is important to note the fact that among the Socialists, particularly among the blind followers and supporters of the "Old Guard" leadership, the Abe Cahan-Forward philosophy prevails, that the Communists and left wingers are "revolutionary noise-makers," "revolutionary dreamers," "disruptive elements" who have no conception whatever of the daily practical trade union problems.

Many of the right wing Socialists even of the more progressive elements, are greatly influenced by the "Forward" propaganda that the Communists and left wingers are not concerned with the daily problems and needs of the workers, but are chiefly concerned with one thing, namely, the revolution. Because of this, these Socialists are infected with the cynical "Old Guard" estimation of the Communists consider it their duty to "save" the union from the Communist "revolutionary" adventures who, if elected to union leadership, would utilize the union for the purpose of "making a revolution."

Backed by Majority

There can be no question of the fact that the new Socialist administration has the vast majority of the workers and middle-class people behind it. One thing is certain in the matter of efficiency, honesty and economy (economy not through wage cuts, but through the elimination of graft and the unnecessary squandering of public funds), the new administration will be a vast improvement over the old. This is something, but certainly far from everything that a workers' city government can do.

I interviewed two of the newly elected Socialist officials to learn how they expected to function in office.

William C. Hovetter, new city treasurer, is one of the founders of the Socialist movement in Reading. He has been a Socialist and trade unionist for about forty years. He is a cigarmaker and for nearly thirty years has been working in the shop of the Socialist co-operative organization that manufactures the Karl Marx Cigars which are quite popular in Reading.

As city treasurer-elect and former councilman who had been in charge of the department of accounts and finances, the question of economy seemed to loom large in Hovetter's mind. He told me that the outgoing administration was singing its swan song in its last two months in office by squandering money left and right in order to pile up debts for the incoming Socialist administration. The contractors, of course, were reaping a harvest.

What About Police?

It is characteristic of Socialist leaders, whose entire activity has been centered on the ballot-box, that instead of organizing mass protest movements in the streets, they were relying merely on the protest of a small top committee.

"What about the police?" I asked Hovetter. "How do you Socialists intend to use them?"

Two years ago the present police commissioner had sent the cops to beat up and tear-gas striking workers.

"Well," was the reply, "I can't speak for Stump, under whose jurisdiction the police will be. But if the police commissioner lasts two seconds after the oath of office, I'll be surprised. He's certainly been rotten to the working class."

Councilman Old Unionist

A younger man is Councilman-elect Stewart N. Tomlinson. He is a patternmaker employed in a Reading factory, and has been a member of the Patternmakers' League of North America (A. F. of L.) since 1921. For eleven years he was a delegate to the Federated Trades Council and was at one time vice-president of that body. Two years ago he helped organize the Hardware and Allied Trades Unions and was also active in the Taxpayers' Protective League, which is the curious name that the Reading Socialists have given to an organization of unemployed under their influence.

"We're not going to perform miracles," he said, "but we expect to give the people of Reading the best administration they ever had. We weren't backed or elected

Victorious Candidates Still Fail to See Growth of Reaction in America and Need for Unity in a Farmer-Labor Party

By A. B. Magil

"You marched tonight not only for the victory you have won; you marched for the greater victory you're going to win throughout America and the world," Norman Thomas told the workers of Reading, Pa., who had assembled to celebrate the Socialist election victory. Marching in the great victory parade, with thousands looking on and all traffic halted, hearing the members of the Young People's Socialist League singing the International, one almost imagined that greater victory was at hand.

One forgot for a moment that in democratic America fascism was no longer a name, but was fast developing into a threatening reality. One forgot for a moment Angelo Herndon and Terre Haute and Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys and the shooting of striking coal miners and longshoremen. One forgot that there in Reading itself the American Liberty League in the person of Henry Janssen, pro-Nazi head of the Berkshire Mills, was not asleep and had no intention of tamely tolerating union organization and the advance of the Socialist Party.

Workersmen Elected

Perhaps the leaders of the Socialist Party in Reading and the newly elected Socialist city administration tend too much to forget all this—the ominous reality that is capitalist America.

The men who on Jan. 6 will assume the conduct of the affairs of the city of Reading for the next four years are all workersmen. These are no slick lawyers and judges and professional anti-Soviet propagandists such as adorn the New York "Old Guard." The mayor-elect, J. Henry Stump, is a former cigar maker and now works as a salesman in a shoe store. Charles Sande, councilman-elect, is a machinist; William C. Hovetter, who will be city treasurer, is a cigarmaker; Stewart N. Tomlinson, another councilman-elect, is a patternmaker. And so with the rest.

A striking characteristic of the whole Socialist movement in Reading and its intimate ties with the trade unions. The Reading Labor Advocate is both the organ of the Federated Trades Council and the Socialist Party.

Could Lead Relief Fight

The city government may not itself, because of legal restrictions, be able to supplement federal and state aid, but what is to prevent it from placing itself at the head of the struggle against the slashing of relief and the cooling wage scales on public works, and becoming the driving force in the entire state of Pennsylvania in this struggle? What is to prevent the Socialist administration from throwing the weight of its influence behind the campaign to secure the enactment by Congress of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 2827)?

That is a quite different way that followed by Mayor-elect Stump when he recently issued a statement endorsing the Community Chest drive.

Back Community Chest

"Fill the Chest now," he said, "and work for real prosperity under a new arrangement which will produce abundant wealth for public welfare instead of private profit."

The Community Chest, like the sales tax, is one of those schemes whereby the capitalists put the burden of relief on the backs of the masses themselves. During these drives workers find themselves hijacked by their bosses and practically compelled to make "voluntary" contributions out of their meagre earnings.

Fail to See Labor Party Need

In regard to a Farmer-Labor Party I found these leaders, some of whom are also officials in the trade union movement, taking the attitude that it was unnecessary and would tend to wipe out the Socialist Party. They had won such a splendid election victory—why couldn't the same thing be done everywhere under the banner of the Socialist Party? The whole question of fascism seemed very far away to them in Reading.

These sincere Socialist leaders did not seem to understand what the activities of the American Liberty League, of Hearst, the Chamber of Commerce and the pro-fascist Wall Street groups everywhere would soon wipe out the Socialist achievements in Reading, Bridgeport and Milwaukee, as well as all democratic rights unless all progressive forces, including the Socialist Party, join hands to build a dam against the rising tide of fascist reaction in the form of a federal, anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party.

Let These Socialists Remember

Austria, where the Social-Democratic Party was the first party in the land. Let them remember Vienna, where the Socialists were in the saddle even more firmly than they are in Reading. Let them remember how the Austrian Social-Democratic leaders also scorned the "insignificant" Communist Party.

Let the Reading Socialists remember—and learn as Otto Bauer and the majority of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party, who are now in a united front with the Communist Party, have learned. Only let them learn before, not after the fascists are ready to do here what they did in Austria and Germany.

But not all of Reading's Socialists are living in this fool's paradise. At least two leading Socialists told me they favored the united front and the building of a Farmer-Labor Party. One of them asked me to explain the new tactics formulated by the recent Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, and when I had done so, expressed unqualified approval.

Among the membership, too, leftward sentiment is growing much faster than the leaders realize. I came in contact with a number of Socialist rank and file workers who favored the united front and who regarded the support of the Communist Party in the elections as a helpful step that brought united action nearer.

The new Socialist administration in Reading can become a tower of strength for the entire American labor movement. If it faces reality not only in Reading, but throughout the country, it can become a powerful factor in uniting the farmer-labor forces in the fight on fascism and war which will hasten the greater victory throughout America and the world" of which Norman Thomas spoke.

Bay State Plan To Shift Taxes Meets Protest

Communists Demand Rise in Levies on Higher Income Brackets

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The Massachusetts State Committee of the Communist Party, in a telegram just sent the State Planning Board at Boston "vigorously protests the proposal to tax 200,000 small wage earners and middle class people previously exempted under the state income tax law."

The Communist Party proposes, instead, "increased rates on incomes of \$5,000 and more based on a graduated scale... increased taxes on public utilities with iron clad provisions to prevent the tax being passed on to the consumers."

The telegram concludes with the statement that the Communist Party "calls upon all forces of organized labor, small business people and professional men to unite in a decisive protest to defeat this effort to shift the taxation onto the small wage earners."

WPA Worker Dies of Cold On Detroit Job

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—An aged WPA worker froze to death Wednesday, while on the job at Warren and Piedmont during the coldest Dec. 4 on record.

Indignation ran high among project workers in this city today as it was learned that on three occasions the freezing old man was chased out of the shanty on the project by the foreman. It took forty-five minutes before a patrol wagon arrived when finally called and when told of the serious condition of the worker, the foreman did not immediately call for medical aid but insisted on "investigating."

A demand for warm shanties on each job and that there be no work on extremely cold days was raised by members of the WPA Union of the A. F. of L. It is expected this demand will become a major issue in the present drive to organize and strike the projects.

The name of the frozen worker, who appeared about 60, or any means of identification were refused by the timekeeper on the job who insisted that he will not divulge any information without authorization.

The shanty, with a capacity of 200, is equipped with a stove, donated for use of the project workers by the priest of the Church of St. Peter and Paul. All attempts by the priest to learn the identity of the dead worker, almost leading to blows with the timekeeper, failed. For some reason the foreman considered that the shack is for his own private use, project workers pointed out.

Devild Rosen, president of the West Side WPA Union Local, was immediately called into the office of the WPA administration and accused of saying that "workers should get machine guns against such people." But what Rosen insists he did tell workers is "they might as well take machine guns and shoot us down."

The workers on the project are collecting money for flowers for the still unidentified worker.

Social Worker Says Spies Fill Relief Bureau

(By a Worker Correspondent)

There are plenty of stoolpigeons working in Precinct 81 of the Home Relief Bureau and the name of Supervisor Kaunitz leads all the rest. At the time when the workers in the bureau took part in the stoppage she proclaimed loud and clear: "I will resign rather than hand in the names of those who went out on stoppage." Then when pressure from above put her on the spot, and the workers in the bureau voted to release her from this promise she rushed to Miss Charlotte Carr, administrative supervisor, with the list of names to be put on the "black list."

She has tried to get those workers in the bureau fired who are active in the fight for better conditions and who try to give the unemployed the best care possible with the limited funds at their disposal.

One of the most active helpers of Mrs. Kaunitz in reporting the workers is Mr. Casey, who runs to her with reports whenever he can.

What we need to do is to get together with the unemployed organizations in this territory and demand the removal of Mrs. Kaunitz for her anti-working class policies. This unity would also make it possible to carry on more successful fights for better conditions both for the unemployed and the workers in the bureaus.

British General Elections Show the Immediate Need For Working Class Unity

(The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain has just issued the following statement on the results of the last general election in which the Baldwin government was returned to power with a greatly lessened majority and the Communist candidate, William Gallacher, was elected to Parliament from West Fife, Scotland. The importance of the statement is that it charts the next steps for the workingclass movement of Great Britain in the fight against the so-called National Government of Stanley Baldwin, British imperialism's war plans and the fight of the English miners for better conditions and higher wages.)

Baldwin and his Tory friends, masquerading as a "National" Government, have won the election. They have won it by fraud, representing themselves as a Government of peace and progress.

Under cover of such phrases they have gone back into power to carry through a program of war and reaction, in which the first item is an expenditure on rearmament of 200,000,000 pounds (approximately \$1,000,000,000) which should have been spent in meeting the social needs of the people.

This Tory Government's enmity to the working class is shown by its alliance with the mine owners in resisting the miners' demand for a living wage, and in its determination to continue the Means Test and to bring in new vicious proposals to beat down the unemployed victims of capitalism.

Imperialist Policy

In its colonial policy, this Tory Government will carry on the tariff wars against India to enforce the payment of tribute for the land; it has already roused Egypt in revolt against its refusal of a democratic constitution; and it is chaining the masses of India more firmly to imperialism's oppression.

In its foreign policy, the Tory Government of Britain will continue its alliance with the most reactionist Government of Europe—Hitler Germany—and thereby encourage Laval and the Fascist elements in France in their efforts to break the Peace Pact with the Soviet Union; and to betray the League of Nations and secure advantages for British imperialism by sacrificing Abyssinia.

Workers' Unity Could Have Won

Nevertheless, in spite of Baldwin's Parliamentary triumph, nearly one-half of the total votes cast were against the Government. In many constituencies it holds the seat by a flimsy majority.

Unity Spurned

The Tories' triumph could have been turned into a defeat if there had been organized unity against them and a class fight had been made for a Labor Government that the workers felt would fight capitalism.

The leaders of the Labor Party refused to develop the fight against the Unemployment Assistance Board to the overthrow of the government last spring, and allowed themselves to be dragged behind the government's "patriotic" jubilee celebrations; while they refused international working class action against Italy's attack on Ethiopia, and allowed the Tory Government to appear as the Defender of the Peace.

And, above all, the leaders of the Labor Party stood in the way of the unity of the working class which was proposed by the Communist Party and the need for which was understood by the Labor Party rank and file.

Communists in Elections

In the elections the Communist Party fought wholeheartedly for the defeat of the National Government and the return of a Labor Government, and did its utmost to stimulate the whole movement towards this end.

Its work, and the political leadership which it was able to give, have won wide recognition within the ranks of the Labor Party.

The Success of William Gallacher in West Fife, and the fact that the Communist would have won Rhondda East but for Tory and Liberal support of his Labor opponent, show that the workers understand the part that Communist representatives can play in strengthening the fight against the employing class and their Tory Government.

Miners Leading the Fight

But even though the Tories have a Parliamentary majority, the united action of the working class and the policy of war and reaction, and bring their Government to the ground.

The magnificent strike vote of the miners is a rousing call to the working class, and the demand of the railwaymen and engineers for increased wages, and the developing strikes in many industries, together with the movement of the unemployed against the Means Test and the new Tory proposals, can bring the Government down.

The development of a real united movement for peace can hold the Government's war aims in check, prevent the commencement of a new armaments race, and compel the Tories to spend on social improvements the huge sum they intended to give to the armaments contractors.

Sweep the Tories Out!

The mighty movement that can sweep away the Tory Government and its policy of reaction and war can only be based on a bold working class policy and unity within the working class.

The Communist Party puts before all those who are against capitalism and for Socialism the urgency of the need for unity, for the strengthening of the trade unions and the development of militant policy throughout the trade unions and the Labor Party and Co-operatives.

In the attainment of this unity the Communist Party will play the

North Dakota Labor to Push W.P.A. Gains

Wage Rise Won Through Mass Fight Cited in Call for Drive

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 6.—Outlining the fight of the North Dakota workers and farmers which culminated in their winning the re-creating of the state from a Region II to a Region I state under Works Progress Administration with consequent increase of wages, William Webster, secretary of the North Dakota Workers League, issued a call to all unemployed farmers and workers to join the League and press on for greater gains.

Recalling the mass discontent which swept the state following the announcement by Thomas H. Moodie, state W.P.A. administrator, of the coolie wage which would be paid to project workers, Webster declared that it was the mass action which followed that forced the change of front on the part of relief officials.

Webster emphasized the fact that most of the actions which took place in protest against the coolie wage were disconnected and of a local nature, a fact, he said, which tended to spread the forces of the workers and farmers and weaken their struggle. It was for this reason that seventy representatives of local organizations, who met on Oct. 6, decided that what was needed was a state-wide organization which would unify the fight of all these local groups, he said.

Stress was laid, by Webster, on the assistance given the unemployed in their fight by organized labor groups, the State Federation of Labor, Central Labor Bodies and local unions as well as the Farm Holiday Association and small merchant organizations. This assistance, he said, has been "the deciding factor in getting the increases we have at the present time."

Pointing out that the struggle must now be to retain the gains already made and to fight for trade union wages on all projects with 50 cents an hour minimum for all unskilled workers, Webster called on all organizations throughout the state which are interested in this fight to report to the North Dakota Workers League, Box 42, Grand Forks, N. D. A solid front of all groups opposed to coolie wage scales and willing to fight for union wages would have even greater success than they have had fighting separately, he declared.

College Students In Boston Picket Italian Consulate

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—Students from Harvard, Radcliffe and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology picketed the Italian Consulate in Boston on Thursday, carrying placards inscribed "To Stop War, Stop Oil Shipments," "Students Want Peace," "Hands Off Ethiopia."

Leaflets demanding the stoppage of all shipments to Fascist Italy were thrown from the roof of the building in which the Consulate is located. The leaflets were eagerly read by hundreds of spectators, who cheered on the anti-war pickets. No arrests were made.

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YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Warts on Soles of Feet

I. N., of Brooklyn, writes:—"On the soles of my feet I recently noticed small growths, which look very much like warts. Could you suggest some treatment?"

YOU probably have plantar warts. These are tender and painful and are due to unequal pressure on the soles, usually from shoes that do not fit well.

They are best treated by X-rays or endotherapy (the radio knife or bloodless surgery). This should be carried out by a competent dermatologist or other physician experienced in such matters. Later it will be necessary to have properly fitting shoes made.

Chronic Lung Condition

L. S. S., of New York City, writes:—"I immigrated to this country from Poland and settled in Buffalo, N. Y. There I developed a cough which became chronic. The case was diagnosed by the dean of the local medical school as 'Buffalo Catarrh.' He claimed that due to the continuous damp climate in that city, practically every tenth person is afflicted with this disease. After several months of treatment by inhalations and injections I got no relief. I go from bad to worse. I cough continually, bring up phlegm and on rare occasions it is slightly mixed with blood.

"Isn't there anything at all in this age of science to cure so common an ailment? Could you prescribe a diet to eliminate the phlegm? Would you suggest a change of climate?"

"I have an offensive odor under the arm-pits. Has this any connection with my condition?"

YOUR symptoms suggest the presence of a condition of the lungs known as bronchiectasis. In this disorder the bronchial tubes are chronically infected and stretched, causing the production of a good deal of coughing and spitting. In order to make certain of this diagnosis it is not only necessary to have a physical examination, X-ray of the chest and a sputum test, but it is also necessary to have a "lipiodol injection" of the bronchial tubes.

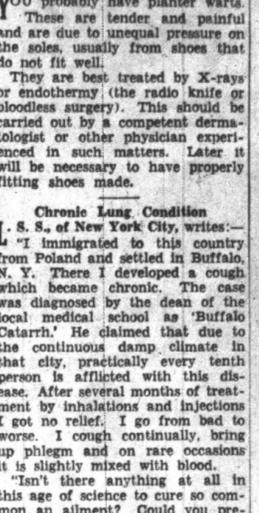
"Lipiodol" is an oily fluid containing iodine. This fluid is injected through a tube which passes through the larynx into the bronchial tubes. An X-ray of the chest is then taken and if there is any bronchiectasis, the oil will appear in the dilated tubes with a deep white appearance on the X-ray film. If bronchiectasis is the next step is to discover its cause. This may be any of a number of diseases. A previous attack of pneumonia, sinusitis, tuberculosis, pleurisy or tumor of the lung can cause bronchiectasis. It is obvious, therefore, that you must seek an examination at a chest clinic, where special tests can be carried out by specialists. We suggest that you visit a hospital with a chest clinic.

Diet will have very little bearing on your condition, unless you are also suffering from asthma. To make certain that you are not, it may be necessary to have special skin tests performed. These can also be carried out at the chest clinic.

The sweating of the arm-pits has probably little connection with your condition. It may merely indicate that you are suffering from a low-grade chronic infection.

THE RULING CLASSES

by Redfield



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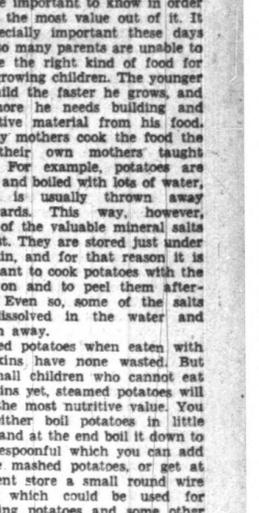
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WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Last week we asked for suggestions for our aviation club and we received a number of answers. The general opinion is that a fee of 10c should be charged all those who wish to become members to cover the cost of a membership card and emblem. The emblem may either be a pin or the insignia on a piece of felt which can be sewed on a sweater or a jacket. As to the name of the club we have many suggestions, for example, the American Eagles. Do you agree with all this? Have you any other definite ideas? Write us and tell us about them.

Interesting Planes

We are all interested in the various types of planes that are being used or built in this country and abroad.

A plane that is rapidly becoming popular with sportman pilots in America, has been put on the market after being successfully tested. This plane, constructed at low cost, is powered by a stock Ford V-8 motor. This low speed, small airplane is a two seater monoplane. Its fuel consumption is approximately three gallons per hour. It has a maximum speed of 115 miles an hour and a landing speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The engine, mounted on rubber, is housed beneath a standard automobile hood with a radiator, in front of which the propeller whirrs. The plane weighs 1,800 pounds and is expected to sell for as low as \$1,800, according to its builders.

The New Lockheed Electra, recently tested, is declared to be the fastest multi-motored transport plane in the world. It is designed to carry 10 passengers, two pilots and a heavy cargo, the all-metal ship can do 215 miles per hour.

An airplane is being built in France in which Maurice Rossi, co-holder with Paul Codos of the world long distance flying record, plans to beat the round the world time of Wiley Post, won last year in the Winnie Mae in seven days, 18 hours, 14 minutes. The plane's builder is Rene Cozinet, who recently submitted plans to the Air Ministry for a stratosphere plane to fly between Paris and New York

On their trans-Pacific hop from Samushiro, Japan, to Wenatchee, Washington, Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, Jr., covered 4,457 statute miles in 41 hours and 13 minutes in a single-motored 425 H.P. Bellanca monoplane.

Mrs. Amelia Earnhart Putnam's trans-Atlantic solo flight was made exactly five years after Lindbergh's flight. Lindbergh flew 3,600 miles in 33 hours and 32 minutes, while Mrs. Putnam flew 2,226 miles in 14 hours and 56 minutes.

We Know These Facts. Do You?

Within 75 years the United States Postal Service made the following progress in shortening the time necessary to send a letter to San Francisco from New York:

1860—3 days by rail and 21 days by stage.

1880—2½ days by rail to St. Joseph, Mo., and 8 days from there by pony express.

1876—100 hours by special train.

1923—31 hours by train.

1928—32 hours by air mail.

1935—under 17 hours.

The earliest stories of flight are recorded in mythologies. In the writings of Ovid there is the story of Daedalus, who attached wings to himself by means of wax and attempted to fly. He got too near the sun, the wax melted and he fell.

In 400 B. C., Archytus, a Greek mathematician, invented a wooden bird which was said to have kept itself in the air by means of "hidden air."

The first dirigible contracted for by the United States government was built by Captain Thomas Scott in 1908.

The first radio in airplane was used in February 1912.

The first use of afloat and air-planes was made in 1912 by the Italian army in the war against Turkey.

The first airplane loop-the-loop was accomplished by Lincoln Beachey at San Diego, California, on November 18, 1913, followed by a triple loop-the-loop on November 23, 1913.

The first attempt to refuel in mid-air was made on June 27, 1923, by two Air Corps planes.

The first flight made by an autogiro in this country was sponsored

by Harold F. Pitcairn and took place at Willow Grove, Philadelphia, on December 19, 1928.

The first airplane moving picture show was given on October 8, 1929, in a transport plane 5,000 feet in the air.

The first ambulance air service was organized on October 21, 1929 in New York.

The first airplane Diesel engine was used in a plane that made its first flight on September 19, 1928.

The first effort at propelling a balloon consisted in the use of cars worked by hands just as on a boat.

Mark each one "true" or "false" as you think is correct. Everyone who sends in all the correct answers will receive a copy of the December New Pioneer.

1. Hitler wants to keep peace with the Soviet Union.
2. The working class has never gained anything by fighting for it.
3. The Soviet Union is the only country that always wants and fights for peace.
4. William

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

TWO mean yet delightful young ladies, Mary Marshall and Mary McCarthy, must be congratulated for their series in the Nation, "Our Critics, Right or Wrong."

Their iconoclasm is refreshing. They are positively not afraid of controversy and convictions. We have had such a surfeit of dull, sweetish, complacent, commercialized literary criticism in this country (William Lyon Phelps is the daddy of them all), that when somebody turns in a sour note it is like a stroke of genius.

The Mary gals are anything but dull. And they can tell a hawk from a handaw, a skyscraper from a kiddie-kar. They aren't just common scolds, having female fun. The girls went to the record; they must have studied about every bit of literary criticism in the past ten years to make their case.

What these witty fumigators have done, principally, has been to deflate the bourgeois critics. They have quoted passage after passage in the critics compared some ephemeral best-seller of a current season to every refulgent name they could remember. Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Shakespeare, Anatole France, Gorky, anything ultimate and classic.

The reprinting of these fervid orgasms, years after the best seller was not here to lend a temporary lustre, is certainly unkind.

The critics so quoted and criticized have complained the ladies hit them below the belt. Perhaps; but the main point, I take it, is that when these judgements are examined over a period of years, one finds that the bourgeois critics have been laboring hard in hand with the business men.

The critics do not lead, they follow. They evidently have no independent judgement or conviction, charge the two investigators. This is surely a grave charge, and it seems to me the critics ignored it, contending themselves with catching the Misses Marshall and McCarthy in minor lapses.

Terribly Sorry, Ladies

THE three chief complaints the ladies bring against our own proletarian criticism are: (1) that it is very confused; (2) that it lends itself to personal log-rolling; and (3) that it is anti-esthetic.

They have a variety of instances to support this, and to some of it, one must say, "touché!" Things have never been quiet on the proletarian literary front. There's been fog, and sniping, and mud, and h. p. shells, and treachery, bull-headedness, malice and desertions.

We have made all the mistakes, yet the proletarian literary movement has gone forward. This is life. I think we do not need to apologise for it. The lady giant-killers, I imagine, must have expected to find what all liberals expect in a revolutionary movement—a flat sterile uniformity, a set of dogmas that everyone repeats by rote, regimentation, no less.

Instead, they found a hurly-burly, a variety, a healthy division of minds and temperaments. And they are disappointed, poor dears. Well, ladies, we are sorry we could not show you a gallery of robot literary men. We never will. Marxism is not a credo of dogma, but a technique for action. Many of us have not yet learned to use this technique in our literary work. Blame the clumsy workmen, not the fine tools. Marxism makes for subtlety, variety, controversy, experiment, not for regimentation.

Guiltily, M'Lady

TO THE charge that our Marxist literary criticism has been crudely political, we can also plead guilty with a good grace. Our movement could not have come into birth full-panopied. It is living, and it has had to grow organically.

For years, it was of supreme importance in America to insist that literature was a reflection of the political and economic situation. Today, many of the conservative critics have learned this grammar-school lesson. Now the proletarian critics can broaden out, and devote more thought to the esthetic problems of our literature.

Would you criticize pioneers for first putting up crude living shacks in a hostile wilderness, instead of Ionic auditoriums?

No, the ladies have crowded five or ten years of proletarian criticism into one lump of time, and allowed nothing for historical growth.

Your Humble Servant

AS TO the log-rolling charge, based on Robert Forsythe's review of Briffault, this, ladies, is hitting below the belt. Neither of these first-rate men needs anybody to roll his literary logs for him, and you and everyone know it.

There is, however, a trace of log-rolling in our literary movement, inherited, as you justly say, from the bourgeois past of the log-rollers. And some of our authors are too darn thin-skinned; they don't want serious criticism, but blubs, just blubs, and this, too, is bad, for it means the death of criticism and growth.

As you say, our newly developing critics have had to great a load on their shoulders, what with trying simultaneously to adapt to politics, economics, esthetics, personal loyalties, and fear of hurting the movement by any form of self-indulgence and impressionism. You are right, the United Front may relieve our critics of a few of these sectarian "obligations."

And thanks for all your kind words—kind as a sudden kick in the pants, ladies.

A UNITED FRONT of action for

THE MILITIA

Friend or foe of Liberty?

By WALTER WILSON

Here's what a few of the many say: "A very timely subject."—CLARENCE IRWIN "A good job."—ROBERT W. DUNN "Read the pamphlet to get good and mad—enough to go out and join the League Against War and Fascism."—ELLA WINTER

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LITTLE LEFTY



He'll Get an Earful!

by del

A War Story by Henri Barbusse

'THE DASTARD TRAIN'

ON the night of December 11-12, 1917, the station of Modane, which lies in France, close to the Italian frontier, was swarming with travelers.

They were strangely, terribly alike, these phantom travelers that crowded the platforms and waiting-rooms. They were dressed in poor and sorry garments, and dressed the same, every one. Most of them seemed to be suffering; their shoulders stooped, their feet dragged after them. Over the faces of the most helpless-looking mud and exhaustion had spread a grinning mask. Only a few looked like ordinary men.

These shadows, all dressed in the same dingy-colored clothes, were moving up and down in the gloom of the platform, or sitting on the ground. Only the sharp light of the station lamps cut them out into real shapes; then they appeared half-black and half-white; the faces of some were merely hollows; others were red and glowing, like Chinese lanterns.

But all looked happy. Many were talking aloud, many were singing, and even some of those who had sunk to the ground were whistling. It will be guessed these unfortunate-looking soldiers were French soldiers on leave. They were French soldiers on their way home for a spell, back from the Italian front after the battles on the Piave.

The Piave! The word has lost something of its power, of its full flavor, if I may speak so, in these last ten years; for ten years can make a great void in a people's brain.

But in those days it meant a desperate, tormenting endeavor, a frantic struggle against other soldiers who were in the hands of other big men-owners. These soldiers had done what they had been told to do. The host had marched, encamped and marched again; run, fired, hurled themselves into scorching flame; they had melted away, drilled themselves with holes through and through. Justly one might say that they had all committed suicide, yet only some had died. And so with the lessening of numbers, the army had at last consolidated the position. These soldiers took much delight in recounting the incidents of the campaign, and were already playing like children with their recollections.

Now they were far away from the Piave and already in France; no longer could they hear the shouts of triumph in the plains below, bred of their heroic doings. They were waiting for the train in the Modane frontier railway station—where even now, ten years after, one still half-fancies the platforms alive with fresh bustlings and soldiery.

Now the good old giant of a train appeared and drew up beside the platform on its iron road. And these survivors of war, turned free men for a time, tucked themselves away into corners, visions of the familiar home plucking at vitals and heart.

But there was delay in starting. The engine-driver was not in his cab, but on the platform, talking loud and long.

He was talking to the braided and striped officials who were sovereign princes in that station. He was daring to disagree with them.

"It's impossible to start," he was saying.

The word aroused the ire of the noble officials.

"Impossible! And a Frenchman dares to talk like that! Haven't you heard, you pacifist son of a gun, that the word impossible isn't French?"

The driver replied: "The load's too heavy."

He explained to them, hoping perhaps that they were ignorant, that the line down which the train had to run was damnably uneven—curves, sharp inclines. To venture down it with too heavy a load was to risk losing control of the running engine.

ONE cannot ask of superior officials that they should be well informed. All the same, the big bosses knew what kind of a line it was—a sort of switchback running down through the Alps. But there was one question which came before all others. It was this: orders given by railway chiefs are sacred; no common sense arguments could override the ultimate argument that the order to start had been given.

In vain did the little black fellow gesticulate, shout the truth of matters, explain that the engine and carriages would perhaps go headlong off the rails. The chiefs, glittering beneath the platform lamps, kept saying: "You must start all the same."

The soldiers were already getting impatient; thrusting faces out of the doors and asking, like thwarted creatures: "Why don't we start?"

But the well-grounded fears of the driver were such that he refused to start.

His chiefs replied with formal orders. So he climbed into his cab and obeyed; the train moved off and left the station.

BUT soon, by the laws of things, the slope took complete charge. The train was indeed too heavy and not powerful enough to control speed as it should. Steam and driver alike were useless. The train was swept onward and downward. They were in the Arc Valley, where the line winds down along the edge of a rocky torrent.

Driven on faster and more and more furiously by their own weight, the chain of carriages tore down the mountain slopes. Steam was reversed, but the long vertebrate mass glided still faster and faster. It rushed down the slope, fast at first, then at express speed, then like a hurtling demon.

Human strength was powerless now to stop this chain of carriages which was plunging down to the depths. With a terrific rattle and roar, in streams of smoke—for the driver had jammed on the brakes and they had no hold on the iron

ride, running to destruction down the mountain side.

THIS predestined place was on a sharp curve where the line runs over a bridge, not far from St. Michel station.

The solidified hurricane, this meteor with a human core, dropped to earth here like a spent shell, continued its straight line over the curve, left the rails. The engine rolled over on to its side. The carriages hurled themselves into it one after another, leaped into the air, tumbled down the rocky river slope below, piled themselves up, till they reached the bridge's parapet. The whole train had suddenly reared up like a monster on its tail. This pyramid so suddenly formed out of the wrecked carcass of the train was instantaneously wrapped in flame and transformed into a gigantic bonfire.

CRIES were not heard for long from that bonfire. From the ruins blazing in the darkness, a hundred and fifty wounded—some very seriously wounded indeed—were extricated. All the rest were burned to death; three hundred and fifty soldiers who were on their way home with hearts rejoicing to take a few days of rest before returning to a life of perdition.

Horrible accounts of the St. Michel-de-Maurienne "accident" appeared two days later in the papers. They were much relished by readers sitting in front of their fires in time of war, with toasting feet and comfortable hearts—as easy, in body and mind, as the railway officials who had told the driver to start against his will. They were not bothered for explanations, and since that day they have all been brilliantly promoted.

But we, who call things by their true names, will remember that accident.

(From "I Saw It Myself," copyright, 1928, by E. P. Dutton Co.)

CLEVELAND, O.—On the evening of Dec. 9 the People's Theatre, located in its new building at 4300 Carnegie Avenue, will open its first major production of the season. The play is "The Ostriches," a satire on war-makers and professional pacifists by Rudolf Witenberg. The play has been translated from the German especially for the People's Theatre, and this will be its first American production. Mr. Witenberg is well known on the continent as author and playwright, and was influential in left theatre circles in Germany until his exile under the present regime.

The men shut inside these cages of reddening metal and smoking wood, walled in too, one might say, by the incredible speed—the five hundred Piave survivors—guessed that they were racing on to death. Pistols were unclenched to thrust open the doors slammed to by the cyclone whistling past. Many leapt out into the blackness of the night. Not one of these escaped, and their mangled bodies festooned the line down to the place where mathematical certainty awaited this death-

monster—five thousand hundred-weight of iron and twenty-four hundred stone of living flesh—but in braking he had set fire to the underwork of the carriages.

The black cabineted temper broke out into sparks, then into streams of fire, and a heading comet came darting down upon the station of St. Michel-de-Maurienne. . . .

train was indeed too heavy and not powerful enough to control speed as it should. Steam and driver alike were useless. The train was swept onward and downward. They were in the Arc Valley, where the line winds down along the edge of a rocky torrent.

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BOOKS IN REVIEW

Franz Mehring's Life of Karl Marx

By JOHN STANLEY

Karl Marx: Titan of Communism

IN 1844 a young man of twenty-six, already celebrated for his brilliant intellectual attainments and feared because of his trenchant attacks upon the society of his day, was an exile in Paris from his native Rhineland. There, flinging himself into the disputes which centered about new social ideas bearing strange names—"anarchy," "Communism" and the like—he wrote:

"We do not seek to anticipate the new world dogmatically, but rather to discover it in the criticism of the old. . . . It is certainly not our task to build up the future in advance and to settle all problems for all time, but it is just as certainly our task to criticize the existing world ruthlessly. I mean ruthlessly in the sense that we must not be afraid of our own conclusions and equally unafraid of coming into conflict with the prevailing power. . . . There is nothing to prevent us beginning our criticism with a criticism of politics, taking part in politics, that is to say, in real struggles." (Emphasis mine—J. S.)

That young man was Karl Marx, and the passage which I have quoted is taken from the long-awaited Karl Marx, The Story of His Life, by Franz Mehring (Covici, Friede, 608 pages, \$5, at Workers Bookshops \$3.25).

This truly colossal work by the literary executor of Marx (who also fought valiantly with him in many political battles), to all its fine German scholarship and thoroughness, cannot rightly be called the definite biography of the man whose life is also the history of an entire epoch. This because in the first place Mehring himself died in 1918, long before all the scattered material on Marx's life had been brought together and made available to students; and in the second place because Mehring's own executor, Professor Eduard Fuchs, made insufficient use of the extremely rich col-



KARL MARX (From a lithograph by Hugo Gellert, from "Karl Marx's Capital in Lithographs")

lections of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute at Moscow (which, by the way, is systematically and inexcusably abbreviated to "Marx-Engels Institute" in this book). This second fault is the most serious, if only because it suggests that non-Communist scholars are not yet ready to deal with Karl Marx in a straightforward manner and on the basis of the broadest possible study of the materials as collected, codified and organized by the one government which has fully—that is to say, in a true revolutionary spirit—honored his memory. (It is very curious also that nowhere in his ten all-too-casual "Appendices" does Professor Fuchs pay serious attention either to the life or the work of Lenin: this is equivalent to attempting an analysis of Isaac Newton's ideas without any reference to Max Planck or Albert Einstein.)

Unforgettable Portrait With these cautions in mind we may proceed to enjoy the Marxist fare which

Franz Mehring offers us. Despite a plodding and pedestrian style, Mehring gives us an unforgettable portrait of the man whose youthful studies of the Greek philosopher Epicurus led him, through Hegel, Bruno Bauer, Feuerbach, Proudhon and the Prussian State, to his "energizing principle" of the Proletariat, through whose revolutionary action alone could come the liberation of man from the State, and from the class struggles of which every State has been the outward symbol.

To follow the young Marx in his battles with the deepening political reaction in Germany and France; to watch the gradual but inexorable development of his genius away from the shoddy idealism of the rising bourgeoisie and toward a merciless realism which sought unerringly for the concrete material basis of all human activities; to see him enter the political arena (at the age of twenty-four) with a spirited defense of freedom of the press and an equally strong (but censored) attack on organized religion—these are but the beginnings of the mighty drama which Mehring unfolds for us.

In Paris the great poet Heinrich Heine collaborates with Marx, saying, "The Communists represent the only party in France deserving of respect." The initial struggles with the Utopians (Proudhon and Cabet, the disciples of Saint-Simon and Fourier), with the anarchists (Bakunin), liberal reformers and "left" revolutionaries of the type of Blanqui, indicate to Marx, with ever-increasing clearness, that (in Mehring's words) "Material force must be overthrown by material force, but theory itself becomes a material force when it takes hold of the masses."

Marx and Engels Of absorbing interest are the chapters dealing with the association or Marx and Engels, and the joint work of these two

titans in perfecting both the theory and the practical development of Communism as the revolutionary weapon of the proletariat. In Germany, France, Russia, England, America; struggling with opportunists like Lassalle and anarchists like Bakunin (Mehrings defense of these two men has, as Fuchs points out, been shown to be untenable in the light of further evidence); writing, speaking, organizing—the influence of the ideas contained in the Communist Manifesto of 1848 widened and deepened as its authors continued their ruthless criticism of the "existing (bourgeois) world." Chapters on the Founding of the International, on the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-Prussian wars, on the Paris Commune and the grave factional disputes leading to the break-up of the First International; other chapters on the origin and development of Marx's great work, Das Kapital, which he never lived to complete—out of so much and such rich material the reader gets an impression of overwhelming intellectual power, encyclopedic in range and dedicated, with unwavering singleness of purpose, to the ideal summed up in the final words of the Communist Manifesto: "Workers of the world—unite!"

To the historian and scholar, Marxist or other, Mehring's great biography is an indispensable—if by no means always irreplaceable—source for the life and work of the Titan of Communism. But when all is said and done, Karl Marx belongs to the proletariat—to you and to all of us who in any way contribute to the real wealth of the world. Read Mehring's book about him as you would read the story of some great friend who never failed in his devotion to your cause and in his passion for the liberation of mankind "from the kingdom of necessity."

Questions and Answers

Question: "Is there as much free speech in Russia as here, and if not, why not? As the Russians have the best government in the world, why is it not democratic?—I. S.

Answer: The reader who asks the question states he was approached by conservative friends who showed him a Hearst editorial which claims that if American-minded Russians in Moscow held a meeting, unfurled American flags, failed to raise the Red Flag and preached counter-revolution, everybody present would have been yanked out by the police, lined up against a wall and shot.

Hearst is not very cleverly mixing a number of issues, and then mixing these with plain falsehoods.

It is not a crime to display the American flag with or without the Red flag in the Soviet Union, and no one will be shot or even arrested for it.

It is a crime to preach the overthrow of the Soviet government and the socialist system by armed insurrection, just as it is a crime here to call for insurrection against the U. S. government. But you won't be shot for it unless you actually engage in a conspiracy to use arms or arson against the government, whereas here you can be sentenced to death in at least one state, Georgia, for merely calling Negro and white workers together for a struggle for more relief, and Angelo Herndon is now serving what amounts to a life sentence for doing only that.

Other states provide long sentences for mere membership in organizations which do not call for any armed insurrection and whose tactics are merely those of political ballot and strike and demonstration.

As to free speech. The Soviet Union is the country with the freest speech in the world. The whole newspaper system is at the disposal of any worker or farmer, however humble, who wishes to criticize or condemn any person or part of the governmental or industrial apparatus, and all Soviet papers receive tens of thousands of such letters, from which they print whole pages in each issue of typical examples. There is perfect freedom of speech in all meetings, and very sharp criticisms are frequently leveled against persons and policies. Each factory has a bulletin board (wall newspaper) open to all workers' letters. This criticism is effective, since the persons who criticize have the political power, and own the industries.

This leads to the question of democracy. Every person in the Soviet Union who works for a living in any way and is not an enemy of the workers (former jailer, etc.) has full political rights and equality, including the right to hold office. The numbers barred amount to a little over one per cent of the population. Contrast this with the barring of practically all Southern Negroes, millions of migratory workers and of all aliens in the United States, from all political rights.

And individual or group of individuals in the U. S. S. R. can nominate any person for any office merely by rising on the floor of a mass meeting and announcing his name. Contrast this with the election petition system in the United States.

The government of the Soviet Union is the dictatorship of the proletariat, which includes the farmers, and is therefore a democracy of 99 per cent of the people. The U. S. government is called a democracy but is really a dictatorship by capital.

About New Books

Three outstanding current novels . . . "Seeds of Tomorrow," by Mikhail Sholokhov, the greatest of the Soviet Union's younger writers, is an epic of the struggle for collectivization in a Cossack village. . . . He wrote "And Quiet Flows the Don," . . . "A Stone Came Rolling," by Fielding Burke, December selection of the Book Union, has already created a sensation. . . . It is a novel of Southern workers. . . . The third is Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here," outstanding because it is so convincing a picture of what can happen here—fascism—by one of the best-known of American writers. . . . Despite the author's complete lack of understanding of what Communism is, it is a vivid book which should be read by everyone.

Required reading. . . . Ten pamphlets, from two cents to 15 cents, containing the main speeches and the resolutions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International. . . . An absolutely indispensable two-inch library, discussing authoritatively and vividly the great immediate problems of the working class of the world, explaining the tactics of the general staff of the revolutionary movement in the struggle for peace, the fight against fascism, the world struggle for liberation.

An important new pamphlet is Michael Quin's "The C. S. Case Against Labor," the story of the Sacramento criminal syndicalism railroading to prison.

TUNING IN

- WEAF-500 Kc. WOR-110 Kc. WJZ-750 Kc. WABC-800 Kc. WEVD-1,300 Kc.
- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Sports
- WOR—Sports Resumes
- WABC—Family on Tour—Musical Sketch, With Frank Parker, Tenor; George Rockwell, Comedian; Jack and Loretta Cinema
- WEVD—Qualitest Revue
- 7:15—WEAF—Poppyes the Sailor—Sketch
- WOR—Strutts Orch.
- WJZ—Master Builder—Talk
- 7:30—WEAF—Hampton Institute Choir
- WOR—Football—Eddie Dooley
- WJZ—Message of Israel: Rabbi William Rosenblum
- WABC—Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, Conductor; Francis Bowman, Narrator
- WEVD—"Blanton Street 300"
- 7:45—WOR—Washington Merry-Go-Round—Drew Pearson, Robert S. Allen
- 8:00—WEAF—Your Hit Parade: Al Goodman Orch.; Lucille Lee, Songs and Others
- WOR—Football—Les Little; Hall Orch.; Dolly Dawn, Songs; Bunny Schuyler, Saxophone
- WJZ—Spanish Musicale
- WABC—California Melodias
- WEVD—Metropolitan String Ensemble
- 8:15—WJZ—Boston Symphony
- WEVD—Vera Rozonka
- 8:30—WOR—Kemp Orch.
- WABC—Black Orch.; Jerry Cooper and Sally Singer, Songs
- WEVD—Don Avion's Orch.
- 8:45—WEAF—Rubinet Orch.
- WOR—Charlottes Quartet
- WABC—Nino Martini, Tenor
- 8:15—WOR—Philosophy
- WJZ—Russian Symphonic Choir
- 8:30—WEAF—Young Orch.
- WOR—Halstead Orch.
- WJZ—National Barn Dance
- WABC—Variety Musicale
- 10:00—WOR—Variety Musicale
- WABC—Budd Hullick Orch.
- WEVD—Opera
- 10:30—WEAF—Cora Cob Pipe Club
- WOR—Johnson Orch.
- WJZ—Opening NBC Hollywood
- 10:45—WOR—Variety Musicale
- WABC—Purchasing Power—Mrs. Wm. E. Borah, of Idaho
- WEVD—The Band Playhouse
- 11:00—WEAF—Stern Orch.
- WOR—New; Dance Music
- WABC—Lynx Orch.

SUNDAY, DEC. 8

- 7:00 P. M.—WJZ—Jack Benny, WABC—Alexander Woodcock, as the Town Crier
- 7:30—WJZ—Stern Orch.; Bellini—Dr. Nat. Robert L. Ripley
- WABC—Phil Baker, Comedian
- 8:00—WEAF—Major Bowes' Amateur Hour
- WABC—Eddie Cantor, Comedian
- WEVD—Theater Union Play "The Enemy of the People"
- 8:30—WABC—The Amateur Questions—Play, with Leslie Howard
- WEVD—Boss Schneiderman—Why a Strike at Wascor's Department Store?
- 8:45—WEVD—Private Party—Victor Kalar, Conductor
- 9:00—WOR—Stern Orch.
- 10:00—WEAF—Symphony Orch.
- Richard Raps, Conductor; Ezzro Ruggles, Tenor
- WEVD—University of the People
- 10:30—WEVD—Dance Music

Japan's Moves to Seize China Stir Gravest Danger of World War

BRITISH AND U. S. IMPERIALISTS WORRIED OVER THEIR INVESTMENTS IN FAR EAST—ALL TOILERS MUST DEMAND 'HANDS OFF CHINA!'

"WHAT may come of it no one could safely undertake to say."

That's what Secretary of State Cordell Hull had to say December 5 about the Japanese threats to seize the five provinces of North China.

Strangely enough Secretary Hull's statement coincided with a similar declaration by Sir Samuel Hoare in the British parliament.

It coincided, also, with the order of the Japanese military, to General Ho Ying-Ching, Chiang Kai-Shek's emissary, to leave Peiping and go back to Nanking.

Both British and American imperialisms are greatly worried over their interests in China, and Hull went so

far as to say that the Japanese continued invasion in North China "may have far-reaching effects."

Actually humanity is immediately confronted with a greater danger of a new imperialist world slaughter in the Far East than in Ethiopia.

Mussolini's war against Ethiopia gave Japan the golden opportunity it was waiting for. As usual, both Washington and London waited—as they always do—waited for Japan to veer about northwards, that is, towards the Soviet border. But Japan found it easier to go southward, where Chiang Kai-Shek has disarmed the Chinese people, has capitulated before the constant encroachment of Tokyo, has carried on war against the

Chinese Soviets, helping Japanese imperialism to help itself to Manchuria and now to North China.

The belligerent talk of London and Washington flung at war-maddened Tokyo will add gushers of oil to the roaring flames of the danger of a new world war.

A slaughter in the East can only be avoided by the rising of the Chinese people to resist and drive out the invader of their country, supported by the workers in the imperialist lands. The liberation of China, through a government of United National Defense, is the only means of saving China and thereby saving the world from a new imperialist slaughter.

Victory of China against Japanese imperialism

would keep China from being the battle ground of the other imperialist powers.

Demand that the imperialists keep their hands off China! All encouragement, all support, all aid to the Chinese people in their fight for liberty against the Japanese imperialist invaders.

In New York, all readers of the Daily Worker should attend the rally in commemoration of the Canton Commune, at which Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will speak on present day developments in China and the task of the American workers. All out Sunday evening to Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street.

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1935

Contradictory Views

FOR whom was Secretary Ickes speaking when he sounded the alarm against "the fascist-minded men of America" in his Detroit speech? For the Roosevelt Administration as a whole? Or only for himself?

The New York Times, staunch conservative supporter of Roosevelt, ridicules Mr. Ickes's contentions, claiming that he is "the Fat Boy of the Administration who always wants to make your flesh creep." Does the Times reflect the President's views?

The New York Post, a "left" liberal supporter of the Administration, on the contrary accepts Ickes's speech as the voice of the cabinet. "The Administration," concludes the Post, "is shaking off its fear and striking out again."

The World-Telegram, a middle-of-the-road organ of Roosevelt, evades all reference to Ickes's assault on fascist developments, confining its editorial comment to the secondary questions raised in the speech.

This leaves the opponent of fascism in a quandary. Where does Roosevelt stand? An answer to these questions is vital in determining one's attitude toward the Roosevelt regime at a moment when the Hearsts, Liberty Leaguers, big manufacturers, and bankers are driving ahead toward fascism.

The Post editorial unwittingly stresses the importance of the question. It admits that Roosevelt until now has not fought the reactionaries; it even grants that he has favored them with one concession after another. We quote:

"The recent apologetic air carried by Administration chiefs, the 'breathing spell,' the retreat from relief have been signals of Tory victory, of the success of reactionary propaganda in putting the New Deal on the defensive."

Now, on the basis of Ickes's Detroit speech, the Post concludes that all that is changed; "the Administration is shaking off its fear and striking out again."

But we ask: is it? Will the President back up Ickes? Can we expect effective curbs on the Hearst-Liberty League efforts to destroy our civil rights? Can we expect a restoration of relief for the unemployed? And the payment of union wages on WPA? Will Roosevelt act?—or will he merely let Mr. Ickes talk?

We suspect that from Roosevelt they will be an endless flow of words; but his deeds will mark a further retreat before the Tory attack. The people can only serve their interests through a Farmer-Labor Party.

Pravda Critical Of Stand Taken By the I.F.T.U.

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—Commenting on the correspondence between the Central Trades Council of the Soviet Union and the Red International of Labor Unions (R.I.L.U.) with the International Federation of Trade Unions (I.F.T.U.), Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, remarks on the attitude of the I.F.T.U. because it made decisions without consulting the Soviet trade union movement.

[This correspondence was published yesterday in the Daily Worker.]

Pravda states in part:

"Neither the Soviet trade unions nor the Red International of Labor Unions took any part in formulating these decisions. They were not even asked whether the Labor organizations should be put at the disposal of the League of Nations, nor were they consulted as to whether they had any proposals to offer for organizing the anti-war struggle."

"Naturally, the Central Trades

Council marked the abnormality of such a relationship, and emphasized that they could not undertake obligations which neither they nor the R.I.L.U. had helped to formulate.

"These lapses of the Amsterdam International leaders arise because they systematically reject the united front."

World War Danger

"The Central Trades Council, together with the R.I.L.U., put the question like this: there is war in East Africa. Should the working-class fail to launch against it an extensive struggle, a world conflagration may be ignited."

"The Red International of Labor Unions and the Central Trades Council propose a conference of R.I.L.U. and the I.F.T.U., together with representatives of the biggest organizations of both international unions. The conference should consider, in an honest proletarian fashion, how to combat war, and how to aid workers already suffering for their anti-war activity."

Proletarian Dictatorship

"Is such an elementary proposal unacceptable?"

"The General Secretary of the I. F. T. U. Shovelent, declines this and justifies it by saying supporters of Democracy will not support

their offensive-defensive power by uniting with followers of dictatorship."

"This statement holds no serious criticism. Followers of the proletarian dictatorship are firmly entrenched in one-sixth of the world, and in many other countries their influence is very strong and continually gaining strength."

"Followers of the proletarian dictatorship are the power which drives the international labor movement forward."

"How, then, can collaboration with them be declined on the plea that such collaboration would not have any real value?"

"The correspondence returned to deal with decisions arrived at by the I. F. T. U. conference at Brussels on Oct. 12."

"This conference dealt with the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, and the decisions taken were communicated to the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R."

"The latter were asked to endorse the decision that both International unions base all their hopes on the League of Nations."

"In their reply, R. I. L. U. and the Soviet Trade Unions showed that no independent working class action was stipulated for both International unions."

Congratulations!

TWO noted members of the Tufts College faculty have resigned their posts rather than submit to the Massachusetts teachers' oath law.

Arthur C. Lane, nationally known geologist, is one; Earl M. Winslow, head of the economics department, is the other.

Though we know that this action is a form of protest which most teachers are unable to adopt for economic reasons, these two men are entitled to heartfelt congratulations for thus dramatizing the issue of teachers' rights.

Government 'Fink' Halls

THE main demand of the seamen is to spread to the whole industry what they have won on the Pacific Coast, union control of hiring. That means a powerful union, end of discrimination and black-listing.

The union agreements are near their end. New agreements will be negotiated in January. The action of the U. S. Shipping Board, in suddenly reviving the practically dormant Merchant Marine Corporation and through it negotiating to turn over 38 ships to private operation under conditions of government control of hiring, open shop, and dictatorial power over conditions, looks suspiciously like an attempt by the government and its big shipper friends to block the demands of the seamen.

All unions should adopt protest resolutions against re-opening of the Sea Service Bureaus. They should demand that union control of hiring be included in the terms to be presented to ship owners and the shipping board by the International Seamen's Union negotiations committee!

Terror in Tampa

TWO Socialist leaders of the Workers' Alliance are reported dying in a Tampa hospital, a third is seriously injured, two more, including Charles E. Jensen, Florida state secretary of the Socialist Party, were arrested but escaped the kidnapping, tarring and feathering, and beating which overtook their comrades.

These outrages were committed by Tampa vigilantes with the aid of the police department. Their purpose was to smash the organization of the unemployed, to disrupt the preparations for the state convention of the Florida Council of the Unemployed.

The Labor and Socialist Defense Committee, of which Norman Thomas is chairman, has called for protests to be sent to Mayor Chaney, Chief of Police Pittsworth, and Sheriff McLeod of Tampa. The committee is planning vigorous prosecution of the vigilantes, whose identity is known.

We join with the International Labor Defense in calling for the most vigorous support of all measures undertaken by the Labor and Socialist Defense Committee, the sending of protests from every trade union, and funds to help in the defense campaign, to be sent to the Labor and Socialist Defense Committee, 21 East 17th Street, in care of the Socialist Call.

Prompt, vigorous action, supported by the solidarity of the toilers the country over, can halt this wave of vigilante terror.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Educational Forms in Small Town Units On Building 'Daily' Circulation

THE PROBLEM of Party schools in new town units with small membership and little finances is an important one. There is a tendency to underestimate theoretical discussion in unit meetings. In addition, there is so much material to be studied that even regular unit theoretical discussions do not begin to cover it. Also there are new members coming in who must be taught.

To meet this situation in Cedar Rapids and Iowa City we have tried several methods of teaching. Last Spring, in Iowa City, we conducted a school using the lecture method. While the lecture method has its place in some subjects, in co-operative learning it is not so successful. There was much interest, but as far as acquiring permanent knowledge goes, the results were not satisfactory.

We used the lecture method because we had no money to mimeograph material which would adequately cover the subject matter—History of the American Working Class and Principles of Communism.

In Cedar Rapids, confronted with this same problem this Fall, we solved it by selecting the pamphlets, The Communist Manifesto, Why Communism, the Manual on Organization and Lenin's State and Revolution in the order named. We took four two-hour sessions on the Manifesto, eight on Why Communism. We have not yet begun the other two pamphlets. By keeping the school running throughout the year, a student may enter at any time and keep on until he has completed the cycle without any loss. The school lasts two to three hours once a week and is actually a discussion group. There is an assignment for reading in the pamphlet which all students read. In addition, each student must write out the answer to one question on the material read.

We are finding this very successful. Attendance is good, discussions are lively, and the amount of knowledge retained is high. The unit meetings are now free for study of special material, such as the decisions of the Seventh Congress and material in the Communist, etc., referring to current and local problems. Sympathizers, recruits and contacts are invited, and the course is absolutely required of all Party members. The school is 90 per cent proletarian in its students. We would like to hear from other town units on how they have met this problem of Party education.

R. S.,
District 10, Iowa Section,
Cedar Rapids Unit.

It was decided by the Section Committee to instruct each Unit to concentrate on about three blocks of work which are copies of the Daily Worker in their territory, then a house to house canvass will be made for subs and new readers.

These calls will be made by members of the Unit who are the best qualified to meet and talk to people. After finishing the first three blocks, the next week we will take three new ones. All the new readers will be handled by the Section Daily Worker agent, who already has some 15 or 20 readers in the neighborhood, some of whom have been obtained by this method.

There are many advantages in a method of this kind. First, we acquaint the people with us and what we stand for through our own press. Many of these people know nothing of us except what "Hearst" tells them in the "Times." Second, and of equal importance to us, we get acquainted with the people in our territory. We will be able to know their troubles and the extent of their dissatisfaction.

We will also find people who are close to us in their sympathies, but who have had no organizational contact with us before. We will be able to get these people involved with us in building Labor Party Clubs, W. P. A. project workers' unions, League of Housewives, etc., while building the Daily Worker.

D. G., Detroit,
From "The Michigan Organizer."

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

NAME
ADDRESS

PAPA SPANK



Letters From Our Readers

Colonel Royce Stages a Salute for Rudy Vallee

Selfridge Field, Mich.
Comrade Editor:

Here, at Selfridge Field, Michigan, Rudy Vallee was the guest of Colonel Royce, and flicked his socially exalted baton over the boys who made music for the Colonel and his friends to dance to, in the lavish Officers' Club. And Colonel Royce, evidently following the West Point Manual of "etiquette" (one of the ranking requisites of an officer) decided that he in turn must give Rudy Vallee something to remember him by. This he fulfilled beyond his own expectations.

Two cadets, Streeter and Darnell, who composed the last element of three in flight formation, and who had never flown the dangerous, washish P-26 type ship in close attack formation before (still green from their training at Randolph) came down in one grand salute from five thousand feet to five hundred. Streeter and Darnell tangled—a puff of smoke came from the stilled engines of their planes, and like a wounded bird, their machine plummeted over the officers' line. Together they crashed—and in the glory of their people—because they had died in a salute to Rudy, Colonel Royce's guest.

Approximately this salute cost over a hundred thousand dollars of the public's money, including the cost of the two ships and the training and lives of the two men. This of course was recorded in Washington as in the line of duty!

At the scene, a cameraman who was taking a picture of the tragedy which might reveal the nature of Colonel Royce's bloody salute, had his camera thrown in the nearby canal.

All known reporters at the scene of the tragedy were hushed beyond the few formal words that appeared in the Hearst-owned papers of Detroit the next day, concerning the fact that two cadets were killed over

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.

Selfridge Field—their homes were at such and such a place and they would be buried two days later.

Of course a tragedy like this isn't news, it only warrants some six lines of print in the column to enlighten the public about what happens to their sons of war and their tax money. But an event like this warrants headlines in the Detroit papers: JOE MENZI DIES. Joe Menzi was an apt at the zoological gardens of Detroit!

PRIVATE H.

Shows Literary Digest Poll Hides Labor Party Sentiment
New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

Comrade Foster points out that under the demagogic guise of handing the people of the U. S. a "new deal," Roosevelt, by establishing compulsory arbitration boards in labor disputes, by lowering the standards of living of the working class by inflation, establishment of minimum wages, and by many other of his so-called progressive measures, is strengthening the capitalist class, weakening the working class, and thereby preparing the road to fascism in the U. S.

The Literary Digest's "straw vote" has for many years been hailed as a true indication of the sentiment of the people and has often served to swing many wavering elements to the side favored by these straw votes.

A vote in Roosevelt's favor may well be used to swing wavering elements to once again vote for Roose-

velt instead of supporting a candidate of the working class. A vote against Roosevelt will, no doubt, be used to bring into office more openly reactionary protagonists of fascism. In either case, fascism makes a step forward.

The Literary Digest poll does not call for an explanation. It is a yes or no vote. In carrying out the ideological struggle against fascism, it is necessary that this vote be exposed as incapable of showing the true sentiments of the people, which the last real election showed to be in favor of a real labor party and not either for Roosevelt, or against him in support of the Republicans, as the capitalist press would have us believe.

S. W.
School News Makes 'Daily' Paper of the Teachers'
New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

I speak in the name of a group of teachers who are thoroughly disgusted with the bourgeois newspapers and the way they treat of school matters.

I picked up today's (Nov. 27, 1935) Daily Worker, and was delighted to have my opinion confirmed that your paper is not only the paper of the proletariat, but also of the professionals, and as far as I personally am concerned, of the teachers.

You carried four items on the teacher's problem: one on the firing of a Los Angeles teacher, Israel Amster's letter to Superintendent Campbell on the Loyalty oath, a third item on the conditions of the schools in Georgia, and the fourth one, an editorial on "Teachers and the Oath."

All of these four items were instructive in that they gave us teachers significant facts and concrete suggestions for struggle against our enemies.

Long life to the Daily Worker!
A TEACHER!

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

He Who Gets Kicked General Ho, Victim Japan, U. S., Britain

IT WAS very bad taste of the Japanese military command unceremoniously to tell General Ho Ying-Ching to get out of North China. He was no Greek bearing gifts. He was a Chiang Kai-Shek emissary offering a face-saving capitulation.

Considering the importance of formality, ceremony, and appearance in the public eye in China, the ousting of Ho Ying-Ching was one of those stupidities and arrogant blunders that the Japanese militarists are noted for after their war dances. K. K. Kakawami, Japanese publicist in the U. S., in his book, "Japan Speaks," opens his apology for Japanese imperialism with an admission of the frightful blunder of the Chapei war which cost China 30,000 lives.

In their desperate situation, the Japanese want a clean-cut show down, when a long-drawn-out process, with the usual secret deals with Chiang Kai-shek, and slower penetration would be more to their advantage. But the fires of a financial smash-up are burning in Tokyo. The internecine strife between the military cliques will brook no delay. Circumstances are arising which force Japanese imperialism ahead, even at the expense of crushing their own vanguard, the agents of Chiang Kai-shek, and many of the pro-Japanese puppets in North China.

In yesterday's Daily Worker appeared a cable from Moscow containing excerpts of Pravda's brilliant analysis of the situation and some of the fatal difficulties for Japanese imperialism.

Desiring mainly to prepare the war against the Soviet Union, Japanese imperialism, weak internally, must first try to secure more markets, colonies, spheres of influence and sources of raw materials to bolster up its war machine for the no mean task of trying to wipe out the Far Eastern section of the Red Army under Comrade Blucher.

More than that, since this battle would have to be fought in the hostile territory of Manchuria, with 30,000,000 potential enemies, which even as far back as in Hannibal's period was proved to be the most disadvantageous factor in any military venture, Japan before its efforts at a major war, say against either the U. S. S. R. or the United States, or Britain, has first to secure its rear. That is, it has to fortify itself to the South in China, even if the walls must be built of millions of Chinese corpses.

BUT that's where the imperialist antagonisms come in. To hack away at the Soviet Union, Japan must require slicing off British and American spheres of influence. No matter how much Wall Street and the City in London might ache and wish for a Japanese attack on the Soviet Union, the Japanese military is not that stupid that it would attempt such a Napoleonic invasion of the U. S. S. R. with 450,000,000 Chinese workers and peasants to its rear ready at the first opportunity to tear the Mikado's blood-stained empire limb from limb.

What Britain and the U. S. would ideally wish in the situation could be gained only at the expense of sacrificing their interests in China. And both the U. S. and Britain look upon China as the happy hunting ground for the economic crisis; the future vastest market in the fondest dreams of imperialism.

Hence the faint but ominous howl of protest simultaneously from the Virginia gentleman, Cordell Hull, and the Communist-lover, Sir Samuel Hoare, against Japanese encroachments on Anglo-American spheres of influence.

It was ungracious, to say the least, for the Japanese militarists, to kick General Ho so swiftly in his silken trousers. Didn't we read somewhere that the Northern autonomous government was to be an anti-Communist movement? And wasn't it General Ho who headed the anti-Communist pacification armies for Chiang Kai-shek for many years?

But there is no end of the ability of Chiang Kai-shek to eringe in the strongest postures before his imperialist masters. Nevertheless, the latest news has it that Hu Han-min, rightist enemy of Chiang Kai-shek, but a believer in the necessity of struggling against Japanese invasion, was elected chairman of the standing committee of the Central Executive of the Kuomintang. The catch is that he's in Nice, France, about a month's journey from home; in which time Chiang expects to do his damndest to settle matters to the satisfaction of Japan. Events and the Chinese masses, however, are against him.

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.)