

THREE-POWER ROBBER PACT HITS SNAG

Giant Electrical Trust Files Conspiracy Suit Against Union

DRIVE AIMED AT BUILDING TRADE LOCALS

Teamsters and Dockers Win Legal Battle In Pier Case

Winning one victory over a sweeping labor injunction in the Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday afternoon, in the pier labor dispute, New York's unions were subject to a more serious attack in a new injunction case leveled at Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

All building trades unions are the object of this new legal assault. Observers point out that it bids fair to be another "Danbury Hatters' case."

On Monday afternoon the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, giant combine of the 400 largest anti-union concerns in the electrical industry, filed a complaint against Local 3 in the United States District Court.

Charge "Conspiracy"

This huge aggregation of manufacturers charged in the complaint that the electrical union is "a trust," engaged in a conspiracy to ruin the business of the association's members. Fourteen large electrical concerns joined in the complaint.

Damages approximately \$1,000,000 are sought in the action, which is based on the Sherman anti-trust law.

The manufacturers' suit is an answer to the organizing campaign launched by Local 3 in the fall of 1933 and still continuing with full force. Officers of the local charged yesterday.

Union Drive Successful

"In that campaign to date," Gerald Duny, business agent of Local 3, stated, "we have organized nine key shops in the electrical manufacturing industry in the metropolitan area."

"The wages of the men involved have been raised more than one hundred per cent during this campaign," he added. "We have brought betterment to their homes and families. Before the union's drive began, these men were receiving from 32 cents to 40 cents per hour."

"Today, as a result of Local 3's activities, skilled mechanics are getting \$1 per hour. Semi-skilled workmen get 65 cents and unskilled men 55 cents per hour."

"That is an achievement, we submit, for the American standard of living. The campaign continues, with growing success."

Union Campaign Feared

Fear that unionization of the electrical industry would spread was charged by union representatives as the cause of the action by the manufacturers' combine.

Walter Gordon Merritt, professional anti-labor attorney, admitted in effect that this was the reason for the action in stating that it was "a test case." He emphasized that, if granted, would have far-reaching effects in the entire building trades

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Tampa Labor Leader Dies From Attack

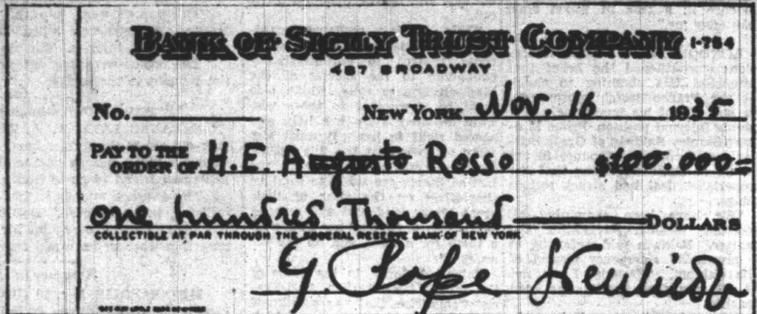
Following receipt of news today from Tampa, Fla., of the death of Joseph A. Shoemaker, active as critic of the city administration and as chairman of the Modern Democrats, an independent political organization with labor and Socialist support, the Joint Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights in Tampa today set on foot a widespread program of protest and action looking to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Shoemaker.

Together with E. F. Poulhot, Socialist and chairman of the Florida Workers Alliance, and S. J. Rogers, an active Socialist also prominent in the affairs of the alliance, Shoemaker was seized a week ago Saturday in front of the police station, and, with police officials and plainclothesmen standing around and watching, was carried into the woods some thirty miles distant, and cruelly beaten. All three men were beaten with clubs, stripped and thrown over a log, flogged with iron chains and rawhide, and tarred and feathered. They were then turned loose to suffer from exposure.

A Federal investigation of the kidnapping and murder is being conducted by the committee. Norman Thomas wired to Attorney General Cummings demanding an investigation, and to the governor of Florida

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JUDGES AID MUSSOLINI IN WAR ON ETHIOPIA



Presentation of a check for \$100,000 to the Italian General Consul, at Ricciardi's Italian Restaurant on Nov. 15. Among those participating in the presentation were: left to right (1) Justice Salvatore Cotillo; (2) General Consul Vichioffi; (3) Generoso Pope, fascist editor; (4) Justice Ferdinand Pecora.

N. Y. Judges Assist Fascist War Chest

Cotillo, Pecora and Freschi Lend Names to Financial Drive—Anti-Fascists Plan to Counter Garden Rally with Meeting

Three judges, sitting on the Supreme Court and General Sessions benches in New York City, are aiding Mussolini's fascist war on Ethiopia.

They are lending their names to a national drive to raise money for the barbarous attack on the Negro people of East Africa.

One check for \$100,000 was handed over to the Italian General Consul in New York, Vichioffi, on Nov. 15, made payable to H. E. Auguste Rosso, Italian Ambassador to the United States. A copy of this check is reproduced in this issue of the Daily Worker.

In the fascist rally at the Ricciardi Italian Restaurant, 134 West Forty-third Street, at which the presentation of this huge sum was made to the fascist government, Supreme Court Justices Salvatore Cotillo and Ferdinand Pecora participated.

There the plans were also laid for the fascist mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on this Saturday night, "for the purpose of glorifying Mussolini's aggression in Ethiopia and to raise funds to enable the Black Shirts hordes to deprive the peaceful Ethiopians of their independence."

In the endorsement of this meeting, which the fascists declare will restate the fascist position of "a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye," Pecora and Cotillo were joined by General Sessions Justice John Freschi.

These startling disclosures were made yesterday by Girolamo Valenti, editor of the anti-fascist paper La Stampa Libera, and chairman of

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Socialists Back Left Wing; Waldman and Lee Defeated

The fabled and widely-heralded majority of the Socialist "Old Guard" was seen disappearing into space yesterday as the Left Wing forces of the party carried branch after branch.

Louis Waldman and Algernon Lee, "Old Guard" leaders, were repudiated even by their own branches on Monday night, while seven other branches, making a total of nine out of twelve, voted loyalty to the City Committee set up by the Left Wing and supported by Norman Thomas.

At the same time the strength of the Left Wing throughout the state was indicated with the announcement that the state conference, to be held in Utica on Dec. 23-29, had already won the support of the local organizations in Schen-

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ACTION TAKEN FOR A.F.L. AID IN DETROIT

Auto Strike Committee Confers With Brophy-To See Green

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Detroit Motor Products strike committee conferred today with John Brophy, director of John L. Lewis's committee for industrial organization and, soon afterward, the committee issued a statement announcing it is keeping a representative in the Cleveland-Detroit area to study the situation and aid A. F. of L. locals. The committee said that Brophy advised the strike committee to see President Green for "cooperation and unity." It also said, however, that many A. F. of L. auto locals are seeking the committee's aid, and that, in response, it is keeping its representative in the field.

Strike leaders Daylor and Parry also conferred late today with Francis Dillon and a Department of Labor Conciliator. They proposed an immediate conference between A. F. of L. and independent unions to seek a settlement on a united front basis. They said Dillon bluntly refused: "No, I won't do it," they added. "Dillon admitted that he has no interest whatsoever in the struggle now going on in the Motor Products plant."

The strike leaders then went to the National Labor Relations Board to register a protest against the company, they told the Board they would not accept any election which does not recognize the striking independent union workers' rights.

Sources close to the Board told the Daily Worker that no election would be held without complete investigation beforehand. It looks as though Dillon's scheme won't work.

While Francis J. Dillon, president of the A. F. of L. Auto Unions, dickered here for an immediate election in the Detroit Motor Products plant, heads of the strike committee today told the Daily Worker that the rank and file of A. F. of L. unions have voted to rejoin the strike.

J. D. Daylor, chairman of the strike committee, and Thomas Parry, secretary, said: "Despite Dillon and despite President Green of the A. F. of L. we will get a united front between the independent and the A. F. of L. unions. The workers in the Federation know there's something rotten in this situation—their vote to come back to the picket line proves it."

Daylor and Parry had a conference with President Green today, one which they termed "wholly unsatisfactory." Green told them he "could not and would not" do anything about the Detroit situation, that it is entirely in the hands of Dillon.

At a latter conference with Dillon, therefore, the independent union leaders pressed for action to carry out the expressed wishes of his union membership for unity.

Instead of calling the workers out, however, Dillon spent today completing a petition to the National Labor Relations Board for an election.

The strength of the strike, three weeks old last Friday, was indicated by the independent union leaders' statement that it has so severely

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British Parley Backs Soviet Peace Policy

(By Cable to the Daily Worker) LONDON, Dec. 10.—The British Congress of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, which opened here last Sunday and closed last night, was magnificent proof of the inspiration which the Land of the Soviets has been for every progressive element in society.

Numerically, the Congress surpassed all expectations with over 800 delegates present representing 1,569,540 members of an exceptional variety of organizations, ranging from trade union and cooperative societies to cultural and scientific organizations. Some of Great Britain's best minds took an active part in the proceedings, including Sidney Webb, joint author with his wife of a new brilliant work called "Soviet Democracy," George Bernard Shaw, famous dramatist and critic, Seymour Cox, Labor member of Parliament, Lord Allen of Hurdwood, and many other equally prominent British figures.

Noted Persons at Meeting Among the guests were Professor Otto Schmidt, head of the Chelyuskin expedition, and Soviet Ambassador to England Maiksy

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Chinese Soldiers Killed As Pro-Japanese Troops Attack Outpost in Chahar

North China Grab Meets Opposition of Students

6,000 DEMONSTRATE

Accord with Tokyo Is Target of Mounting Mass Resentment

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10.—Scores of Chinese soldiers were killed yesterday in what was the first battle to repel pro-Japanese troops invading North China by force of arms. Reports of the battle in Southeastern Chahar when 900 Manchukuan troops attacked a Chinese outpost, say that the defenders fell before a well-prepared assault by troops organized by Japan and equipped with tanks and airplanes.

Wires from Peiping declare that student demonstrations followed after the first news was spread of the Nanking government's betrayal to the Japanese military command in North China.

It was learned that the Nanking leaders agreed on a "compromise" solution of North China, accepting the basic demands of the Japanese militarists about the formation of an "autonomous" administration under Japanese hegemony.

The Japanese newspapers publish the following main principles of the "compromise" which was the target of the 6,000 students who demonstrated in Peiping streets yesterday: (1) Organization of the North China "autonomous" committee, such as exists in Inner Mongolia; (2) The "autonomous committee" to be authorized to conclude a military alliance with Japan and Manchukuo against the Chinese Red Army, and to be given a free hand to apply financial and other measures of the Nanking government in North China.

Many of the most reactionary Chinese militarists, including Tsao Kung, once Chinese President, who fled from the country and lived all this time in Korea under Japanese protection, are to be on the "autonomous committee." Among the committee members also, is designated Tsao Su Ling, through whom the Japanese negotiated the twenty-one demands with China in 1915, turning over virtually all China to Japan. He was later proclaimed an enemy of the people and accused of graft in loans with the Japanese. As a result, he fled China and lived in Japan.

Industrial Parley Called by Berry

Faces New Crisis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—As industrialists gave the government a deliberate slap in the face, Major George L. Berry sought today to quell disputes that threaten to turn his Industrial Conference into a rough-and-tumble over New Deal policies.

In an effort to prevent new outbreaks of bitterness that split the conference into warring factions yesterday Berry renewed his plea that business cooperate with the government in a campaign to absorb the unemployed.

Already, however, numerous delegates to the conference had left for their homes.

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Wallace's Report Predicts Continued Rise in Prices

(By United Press) WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The United States Supreme Court today took under advisement the question of constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, corner stone of the New Deal's farm program.

Argument on the Bankhead Cotton Control Law followed immediately after the court closed one of the most impassioned debates it had heard in recent years. Former Senator George Wharton Pepper, leading the attack on the A. A. A., made through the Hoosac Mills case, rose to oratorical heights.

The court now begins private discussion of the A. A. A. case. On Saturday, the nine dignified members probably will decide the issues

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'Daily' Will Publish Supplement Saturday On 'Garden' Debate

The complete text of the debate between Earl Browder and Norman Thomas, held before 20,000 persons in Madison Square Garden, will be published in a special supplement of the Daily Worker on Saturday.

The subject of the debate was "Which Road for American Workers—Socialism or Communism?" In the course of the speeches and rebuttals, Thomas and Browder touched on all the vital issues confronting the American people today: the United Front, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Soviet Peace Policy and the fight against war.

The Daily Worker has already received hundreds of letters inquiring the date of this special issue. All sections and districts should send in their orders at once.

Ethiopians Win 3 Skirmishes

Fascist War Office Admits to No Advance on Either Front

(By United Press) ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 10.—Ethiopian victories in three skirmishes along the Italian line of communication in the north were reported today in an official communique. Nine Italians were reported killed in the fighting. Ethiopian losses were put at one killed and two wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Rome cables admit severe encounters with Ethiopian troops north of Makale. The Fascist War Office reported, in its War Communique No. 67, that fifteen Ethiopians and seven Italian native troops were killed on the Northern frontier. The Fascists claim no advances on either the Northern or Southern fronts.

The fight mentioned in Communique No. 67 occurred at Addi Cato, near the Takkaze River.

Court Orders Union To Reinstate Men Expelled as 'Reds'

Eight union men, who had been expelled from their local "in an arbitrary manner" for alleged adherence to Communism were ordered reinstated yesterday to full rights of membership by Supreme Court Justice Samuel I. Rosenman.

The men who scored this victory are members of Local 325, Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union, Championing merger of that local with Local 122, Food Workers Industrial Union, they ran an opposition slate in the local's election.

Officials of Local 325 retaliated by suspending all union meetings on July 8, and announcing the expulsion of the men on Aug. 5. Legal action to secure reinstatement was immediately taken by the suspended men, through Sidney Cohn, attorney, with offices at 70 West Forty-third Street.

The union officials, in the court

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British Cabinet Feels Pressure of Protests

FEAR OIL BOYCOTT

Mussolini Was Consulted On Laval-Hoare Talks On 'Peace' Scheme

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, today told the House of Commons that the Franco-British robber pact was still only tentative.

"The peace proposals do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of the French or British governments," he said. "They are intended only to enable the parties to get together."

At the same time, Sir George Clark, British Ambassador to France, announced that all the hitches which had cropped up had been smoothed out at a conference hastily arranged in Paris between Premier Pierre Laval of France, Sir Robert Vansittart and Alexis Legar, the latter being experts of the British and French foreign offices respectively.

The frantic efforts made by the leading French and British diplomats to straighten out the difficulties which are reported to have arisen due to inner disagreement in the camp of British imperialism was further emphasized when Laval announced that he would leave for Geneva tomorrow night travelling on the same train with Eden so that they could exchange opinions about the Franco-British proposals.

Laval said he was satisfied that a complete agreement had been reached with Great Britain. He confirmed that the original formula had been revised in accordance with Britain's amendments, and had been communicated to Rome and Addis Ababa.

After the Laval-Vansittart conference in Paris today, Vansittart said: "I am optimistic. Our two governments are in complete agreement but I must confess we have been considerably embarrassed by the indiscretions of the press."

During the debate in the House of Commons, Hastings Bertrand Lees-Smith, Laborite, commenting on press reports of the plan in the last 24 hours which, he said, if only half-trued were a contradiction of the League Covenant, Lees-Smith said:

"The government must choose between the League and maintenance of the safety of the present regime in Italy. It is the government's duty to stand unequivocally for the covenant and leave the internal affairs of the Italians to settle themselves."

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Japan's Naval Parity Plea Is Opposed

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Now at the horse-trading stage, the critical London naval conference in session here, today reached the point of trying to defeat the Japanese demand for naval parity with Britain and the United States.

Japan was guardedly asked at the Five-Power meet whether she would agree not to build up to full equality if her right to parity with Great Britain and the United States is recognized. Actually Japan is holding out for a horse-trade which will recognize Japanese "special interests" in China, and the right of the seizure of all of North China.

The question asked of Admiral Osumi to accept equality in principle but not parity in fact was one of a series put by Viscount Mounsell, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, designed to bring about an immediate showdown on Japan's insistent demand for equality.

Admiral Makes Parity Plea Tokyo's notice to the conference that she was standing pat on her demand for parity was given by Admiral Osumi Nagano, head of the Japanese delegation.

He submitted Japan's demand that a "common upper limit" be set for the world's three largest navies. He said Japan could not proceed with discussion of qualitative limitation—limitation by

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Japan Seeks Outer Mongolia as Base Against Soviets

Pravda Shows Aims Behind New Campaign

No Let-Down in Drive, Communist Press in Moscow Says

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—The conquest of Outer Mongolia is no longer considered a problem by Japanese imperialism, but rather a practical task in order to get another base for attack upon China and the Soviet Union, declared Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Pravda's article gives a full account of the diplomatic negotiations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Japanese puppet state, Manchukuo (Manchuria).

Negotiations between Outer Mongolia and Manchuria have again been broken due to the determined refusal of the Mongolian delegates to be brow-beaten into conceding the Japanese-Manchurian demand for the recognition of Manchukuo by the Mongolian People's Republic, including an exchange of diplomatic representatives, Pravda states.

Purpose of Japanese Imperialism
"The purpose of such a demand is perfectly clear," the article declares. "The Japanese army in Manchuria, under cover of the diplomatic representatives of Manchukuo, wants their agents in Ulan Bator, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, and other Outer Mongolian towns, just as Japan maintains military missions in many places in Inner Mongolia in North China. This would legalize Japan's disruptive activities in the Mongolian People's Republic, and give her three previous Japanese attempts to gain a foothold in Outer Mongolia and the repeated ultimatums and threats of the Japanese-Manchurian delegates at the behest of the Japanese military command. These threats failed to have the desired effect when the Mongolian People's Republic decisively rejected the Japanese demands.

Let Down of Japan's Demands
"Inasmuch as the rupture of negotiations by the Japanese-Manchurian delegates coincided with the renewed intensification of Japanese pressure on North China," Pravda asserts that "the impression is likely to be gotten that the Japanese imperialists, who are now preoccupied with the 'big push' in China, will leave the Mongolian People's Republic untroubled for a long time.

"To think so would be a big mistake," since the establishment of Manchukuo, Japanese imperialism in Outer Mongolia has increased. The Japanese press no longer treats the conquest of all Mongolia as a problem but as a practical task, not of tomorrow but of today.

Double Purpose of Drive
"The positive solution of this task gives Japanese imperialism the alluring possibilities of using the Mongolian People's Republic for machinations on two fronts: against China and against the Soviet Union. "The People's Revolutionary Party and the toiling masses of the Mongolian People's Republic must be prepared to resist the fourth attempt by the Japanese militarists to conquer the country. The Tokyo government must be well informed as to the dangerous character of the adventure necessary for the realization of the threat against the Mongolian People's Republic."

Aldermen Pass Flag Ordinance

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representatives of the borough presidents recorded themselves for the amendment, bringing the total vote, as announced by the clerk, to 63 for the motion with none in the negative.

Red-baiting began immediately after the clerk read the report of the Committee on General Welfare reporting the bill favorably.

Gets Republican Support
Alderman Lambert Fairchild, Manhattan Republican and architect of the bill, opened the discussion with left-handed support of the measure. Passage of the amendment would not signify its enforcement by the courts, Fairchild claimed.

The magistrates, he said, "will gently slap the treacherous enemies of the Republic on their unclean wrists and let them go their way."

Fairchild chided Republicans and Democrats for permitting his own amendment barring non-citizens from speaking at street-corner meetings to "slumber in committee."

Democrat Applauds Law
Alderman Edward J. Sullivan, Greenwich Village Democrat, rose to applaud the amendment.

The whole proceedings so stirred Fairchild that he was moved to speak a second time.

"I hope this is but a beginning," he began. "I hope the next step will be the passage of my ordinance against alien soap-boxers. These reds can and must and should be restricted. Look through the rolls of the employees of the relief bureau and you will see the number of Communists there. You will realize the necessity of repression."

Organize Fight for Vote
A short roll call revealed that the amendment was unanimously adopted.

A wire to Mayor LaGuardia, urging him to veto the amendment, was sent last night by I. Amter, organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party.

Wallace Predicts Rise in Prices

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was in one place, and 88 per cent in another. This confusion was characteristic of the entire report, which was full of contradictory statements.

Wallace's report went so far as to voice doubt of the advisability of efforts to achieve price parity, the much-ballyhooed goal of the A.A.A. He admitted that "farm-commodity prices advanced in the late months of 1934 and the early months of 1935 without a proportionate increase in farm returns."

Prices Higher Than Income
"It is highly significant," the report stated further on, "that while farm prices advanced 100 per cent between March 1933 and March 1935, cash farm income for these months increased only 30 per cent."

The report came to the significant conclusion that "in the long run the farm income depends on the buying power of consumers," a statement which is at variance with the practice of the A.A.A. of lowering purchasing power of consumers through jacking up food prices. (Since March 1933, there has been a 38 per cent increase in the retail cost of food.)

But Wallace contradicted himself by saying at another point that "Consumers have suffered no injury from the farm programs"—a statement which is refuted by the meat strikes which have spread through various parts of the country.

Contradictory on Tariffs
Wallace held out as the only hope of doing away with continued crop limitation and consequent higher prices the raising of foreign markets for American farm products through lowering tariffs. After building up a case for lower tariffs will accomplish nothing so long as there is no increase in mass purchasing power. "The redistribution of income is not a proposal but a necessity," said Wallace, but offered no proposal for achieving this necessity.

Despite the noble phrases about redistribution of income and "balanced abundance," an earlier section of the report stated that such measures as the A.A.A., N.E.A. and Guffey Act "must depend in the last resort on restriction of output to what the market will take at the prevailing level of purchasing power."

Some Comparisons
Gross farm income during the past year was estimated as \$7,800,000,000, an increase of \$500,000,000 over 1934. This compares with a gross income of \$12,000,000,000 in 1929, though there has been a ten per cent increase in farm population since 1929. The purchasing power of the gross farm income this year was only four-fifths of what it was in 1929.

Wallace's report said nothing about the tenant farmers who constitute nearly half of all American farmers, except to admit that farm tenancy has been steadily increasing—another tribute to the A.A.A. program.

There is nothing in the report about the terrible conditions among the sharecroppers, nothing about the 3,000,000 agricultural workers or the 1,000,000 Negro farmers.

Wallace concealed the huge increase in farm foreclosures, which, according to a confidential report of the Farm Credit Administration, have increased nearly three-fold over last year. Wallace went so far as to say: "It might be advantageous in many cases to let foreclosures take place, and to reestablish the displaced farmers on other farms less heavily capitalized."

In discussing the fact that "the number of livestock farms on Jan. 1, 1935, was the smallest since early in the present century," the report placed all the blame on the drought, ignoring the effects of the A.A.A. hog-slaughtering program.

Wallace punctured one of the pet New Deal bubbles, "subsistence farming," which he himself supported in his report last year.

"So-called 'subsistence farming,'" he stated, "will not furnish subsistence; and as the number of families seeking part-time work increases, the difficulty of providing them with the necessary supplementary income increases too."

Court Orders Men Reinstated in Union

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hearings which concluded yesterday, declared through their counsel, Judge Alfred Talley, that the suspended members were "preachers of Communism." Talley sought to base his contentions on the recent amendment to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which he claimed excluded Communists from membership in A. F. of L. unions. This part of the record was excluded, however, by the court as irrelevant to the case.

In his decision, Justice Rosenbaum held that members of a union have a right to appeal from the decision of the chair and to take other steps to protect their rights.

Soviet Peace Policy Backed by Parley

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voted most of his time to ridiculing the failure of the imperialist powers and the capitalist enemies of the Land of the Soviets to destroy and discredit the Russian Revolution of 1917. Great Britain, he said, tried with unexampled stupidity to suppress the Soviet Revolution by force of arms. Hundreds of millions of pound sterling was spent for maintenance of interventionist (counter-revolutionist) within the U. S. S. R., Shaw declared.

Points to Soviet Gains
Without loans from capitalist powers, the Soviet Union had created a powerful Socialist industry which renders it perfectly independent and guarantees the triumph of Socialism, Shaw said. Matters are now definitely taking a Soviet course, he felt, with capitalism also beginning to feel disgusted with itself. As for the Soviet Union, Europe's leading creator of paradoxes declared that it was not one nation but really a League of Nations in itself and that the other League at Geneva will be powerless without the Soviet Union.

Cox Makes Main Report
The main report on the Soviet peace policy was delivered by Seymour Cox, Laborite Member of Parliament.

Cox gave a detailed account of the numerous attempts of the Soviet Government to achieve universal or at least partial disarmament. The Soviet Union, said Cox, asserts all its forces to avoid war and is a great factor for peace. The entire Congress gave enthusiastic applause to Cox's statement that the Red Army exists exclusively for defense and is now powerful enough to give a crushing defeat to any aggressor.

Lord Allen States Position
Lord Allen of Hurdwood introduced a resolution on Cox's report and himself delivered a fiery speech in favor of his resolution. This made a tremendous impression particularly because Lord Allen has hitherto been known as favoring a British "understanding" with Hitler Germany.

Several other noted speakers supported the resolution which was adopted unanimously.

Supports Soviet Peace Policy
The Congress resolution on the Soviet Peace Policy states that this non-party congress of delegates representing various British social, industrial, industrial, cooperative and political organizations expresses its profound recognition of the efforts of the Soviet Union in support of universal peace particularly through observing the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Congress further insists that the British government should spare no effort to develop friendly relations with the U.S.S.R. in the common interest of all nations. The Congress also calls for extended friendly contact between the people of both lands in order to give a firm foundation for mutual understanding.

Webb Outlines Soviet Economy
After the recess, Lord Passfield (Sidney Webb) delivered one of the most important speeches of the Congress on the nature of the Soviet order. This famous British economist and labor historian expressed substantially the same ideas in his speech as in his recent book on "Soviet Communism," which is having a tremendous circulation throughout Great Britain.

Webb ridiculed those bourgeois economists who peddle absurdities about the Soviet Union. The main feature distinguishing Soviet from capitalist economy, Webb stated, is the abolition of a system based on the capitalist quest of profits and the institution of a planned system based on the requirements and needs of society. No other state is so concerned with satisfying the needs of the masses, he said.

Contrasts Socialism and Capitalism
Webb declared that the greatest attention was not only paid to the elementary needs of the people but to the more complex, cultural needs as well. He spoke with great irony about capitalist "freedom" under which the great majority of people have no free money. He contrasted this state of affairs under capitalism with the rapid rise in the standard of living of the Soviet masses and the ever rising productivity of labor in the U.S.S.R.

The Stakhanov movement came in for particular praise by Webb. Webb's report was highly complimented by John Maynard, a prominent English agricultural official who has studied the Soviet countryside at first hand. Maynard himself described the successes of Soviet collectivization of the farms, holding that Soviet agricultural policy "brings new light into peasant life."

Other Reports
Leslie Pail spoke on Soviet co-operation and Jagger on the Soviet trade unions.

Many speakers dealt with achievements in the U.S.S.R. in the sphere of culture.

At this session, Director Witford of the world famous Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford spoke of the U.S.S.R. There and gave it as his opinion that it was the only one which really serves the broad masses of people.

Tells of Arctic Conquest
Professor Schmidt followed with a first-hand account of the Soviet conquest of the Arctic. His speech was one of the highlights of the Congress.

Professor Schmidt's final words that "owing to the absence of exploitation of man by man in the U.S.S.R. the achievements of science had become a mighty factor in advancing the cultural and economic life of the masses" aroused tremendous applause.

Delegation to U.S.S.R. Greeted
Another great impression was made by the appearance of the British workers' delegation which visited the U.S.S.R. for the eighteenth anniversary celebration of

Robber Pact Hits a Snag

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to publish the details, and that the proposals had not even been dispatched to Italy and Ethiopia, Eden said.

"The proposals are based on three main principles: An exchange of territory conveying definite advantages to both sides; League assistance to Ethiopia for the purpose of social, economic and administrative development, and special facilities to Italian settlers and Italian companies in connection with that economic development."

In conclusion, Eden said: "I am going to Geneva... because the government's policy remains based on membership in the League. I ask for latitude of confidence in a task in which none can envy me."

LONDON, Dec. 10.—As all indications strengthened the belief that Mussolini was planning to clutch at the Franco-British robber pact to pull out of his increasingly desperate internal position, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain was forced to announce in the House of Commons today that the imperialist deal had struck serious snags.

Eden have been examining all morning messages regarding the matter," Baldwin said, referring to a protracted emergency session of the Cabinet. "Frankly, I am not at all sure that finally has been reached."

"There has been a leakage in France which has made these most difficult and delicate negotiations incomparably more delicate and difficult, but I am informed by those who have studied the original proposals as well as press reports of them, that there are substantial differences."

Protest Is Felt
No one here believes that there are substantial differences between the reported deal and the actual agreement as it will be later announced. Baldwin's words are taken as a reaction to the world-wide anger against this settlement which gives Italian fascism a greater slice of Ethiopia than was offered by the League Committee of Five last summer, even then dominated by France and England, before Italy was declared the aggressor. Added to this is the reported differences among the English bourgeoisie, with one influential faction believing that British imperialism will lose much prestige by any such open robbery agreement as is proposed by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, and Premier Pierre Laval of France. Finally, it is not at all certain that any such piratical pact could be pushed through the League of Nations against the determined resistance of the Soviet Union and the smaller League powers.

Strategy of Fascists
Mussolini's strategy now is expected to take the form of "accepting" the Hoare-Laval proposals as "a basis for negotiations." Mussolini will make an attempt to dicker for even more favorable terms but finally will accept some "compromise" roughly equivalent to what the French and British imperialists are willing to give him. It is felt that the main points on which Mussolini will try to dicker were described today as follows:

Mussolini will offer only the use of Asseb in Italian Eritrea, to Ethiopia as a free port but with no territorial cession involving complete control. He will also insist upon a corridor linking Eritrea with Italian Somaliland, which would involve the cession of most of Harar province. Finally, Mussolini would demand that all British imperialists are willing to give him. It is felt that the main points on which Mussolini will try to dicker were described today as follows:

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Court Sustains The Nullification Of Teamster Writ

(Continued from Page 1)

The manufacturers association of New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Connecticut yesterday lost in their attempt to put in force the injunction which they obtained last January against the teamsters' organization drive in New York port and which prohibited the longshoremen from helping the teamsters by refusing to handle cargo brought or taken from the docks in scab trucks.

Louis Boudin, attorney for the unions, was informed yesterday that the New York State Court of Appeals sustained the action of the Appellate Division which last July 12 nullified the injunction granted by Judge Humphries in January.

The injunction was very drastic and sweeping, and ordered the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, not to picket the docks, and also ordered the International Longshoremen's Association and all other persons and organizations not to refuse to handle goods brought in scab trucks.

The Manufacturers Association and other interests got together. Two separate open shop associations were formed, taking in numerous business men and corporations not interested directly in the dispute over trucking, much money was collected, and the anti-union forces took the case to the Court of Appeals in Albany. The decision had been pending for some time.

A.F.L. To Aid Detroit Strike
(Continued from Page 1)

cut production that "Ford, Hudson, Chrysler, Plymouth and Dodge are all on short time because they can't get parts from the Motor Products."

Independents Call Strike
The strike was called by the Mechanics Educational Society of America. Two other independent unions, the Automotive Industrial Workers Association and the Associated Automobile Workers of America, immediately joined hands. The whole plant—3,750 workers—went out, including workers in the United Automobile Workers of America, the A. F. of L. group.

"And don't forget this," Daylor pointed out, reviewing the performance of A. F. of L. auto union big shots. "Lloyd Jones, the treasurer of the Motor Products Local of the A. F. of L. union, attended two meetings at our headquarters, informed us he represented the body of the local, and supported the strike."

The plant remained closed three days. "Then, four organizers for the A. F. of L. eight mounted policemen, and 50 patrolmen led the A. F. of L. members through the picket line, back into the plant, and they have continued to work since. They have, however, only 285 members. There are 350 working now on one shift and 350 working on another shift, with a total of 700—all scabs except 385—milling around in the plant.

The three independent unions decided to take a referendum on their amalgamation and the strike leaders said this undoubtedly would go through on Dec. 21. The A. F. of L. unions, meeting last Sunday, also expressed great interest in unity, they added.

"Dillon was compelled finally to let them take a vote last Sunday on striking again with us," said Daylor, "and the rank and file voted for this overwhelmingly. However, Dillon fixed up a proviso that left it in his hands to set the time for them to come out."

Police Violence Cited
Meanwhile the strikers have been enjoined to restrict picketing and have been subject to dynamiting of their homes and physical attack on the picket line. Farry himself had a patch on his head, and a policeman's billy landed and made a large wound. An auto worker for ten years, and a miner and member of the United Mine Workers of America for fifteen years before that, Farry went with Taylor to urge William Green to step into the Detroit situation.

"We had to crash the gate," said Farry, "we came simply to establish a united front with the American Federation of Labor—and what do you suppose Brother Green did? When we finally got in, he asked me what was I, an old war-horse of the A. F. of L., doing 'aligning yourself with a fly-by-night union.' I asked what else he expected me to do after he came to Detroit in 1925, and promised to organize the auto workers—the A. F. of L. convention voted unanimously to do it—and that's the last we've seen of them. Green replied that he'd sent organizers into auto but they didn't do anything."

30,000 in Bloc
The soon-to-be-amalgamated auto workers have an active membership of somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000—a basic industry bloc which Green can hardly afford to slight, especially at this time when John L. Lewis's committee for industrial organization is interesting itself in organizing industrial unions.

I asked Green whether he didn't realize that our independent unions are an asset, and whether he didn't realize that unity in this struggle would be a great help toward bringing us into the Federation at a later date. Green replied simply, "No." He insisted that he could not and would not do anything.

Discussion General
Except for the statement by the chief Japanese delegate, today's discussion was generalized and brief. A Foreign Office communique issued after the meeting, which lasted two and a quarter hours, described the discussion as a "continuation of general discussion at the plenary session" yesterday when delegation heads outlined the stands of their respective countries.

Most of today's meeting was taken up with organizing plans for the negotiations, which will be regarded as successful if they succeed in averting unbridled competition in the building of warships.

Sitting as a committee of the whole, the delegates decided that the conference should recess from Dec. 31 to Jan. 3 for the Christmas holidays.

N. Y. Judges Assist Fascist War Chest

(Continued from Page 1)

paper states, "to give a chance to the Italian soldiers who are in Africa to write another epic page of glory in the history of civilization."

The fascist organ in the same issue, recording the plans made for the Madison Square rally in the Ricciardi Italian Restaurant on Nov. 15, states:

"When the Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, Mr. Pope, began speaking to explain the purpose of this gathering, the throng which packed the hall of Ricciardi's Restaurant, which was decorated with the flags of the two nations, the colors of which are in the heart of every Italo-American, an impetuous and lasting applause broke out."

"This stirring applause manifested the spontaneous promise of those present to enthusiastically contribute to the success of the Madison Square rally, which also must be given by those who must be sent to Italy her holy and sacred right to live. It must also serve to show that the five million Italo-Americans who live in the United States are ready to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their great Motherland and will respond as the Consul General has said, with a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye."

Valenti declared, in the name of the united front Italian Anti-Fascist Committee, that "we who know the terror and oppression which Mussolini has foisted on the mass of the Italian people cannot allow this brazen campaign and this rally to pass unchallenged."

The opponents of fascism, under the auspices of the committee, will now demonstrate against the rally on Saturday night at Madison Square Garden. An appeal to that effect went out yesterday to all organizations affiliated with the committee, which includes Socialist, Communist, Republican, liberal and trade union groups. Other organizations, such as the American League Against War and Fascism, have also been invited to participate in the demonstration "against the vicious campaign in America to aid the fascist dictator."

The mobilization for the demonstration will be mapped out on the basis of suggestions to be offered by the United Front Italian Anti-Fascist Committee.

The national drive for money for Mussolini at first was said by the fascists here to be for the Italian Red Cross, Valenti charged, but is now "openly admitted" to be for the purpose of furthering the fascist war and is given directly to the fascist government.

"Stopping oil to Fascist war bases is important," Valenti stated, "but stopping oil is not enough. This flow of money to allow Mussolini to purchase oil and other war materials must also be halted!"

S. P. Members Back Left Wing

(Continued from Page 1)

The red-baiter was thus spared the humiliation of personally witnessing his overwhelming defeat in his own branch. By a vote of 28 to 10, the branch voted to support the new City Committee.

But the "Old Guard" leader did not have to wait long for the sad news for Mrs. Waldman was present at the meeting. Immediately after the vote she left with the other nine right wingers. At the same time, Mrs. Alexander Kahn, wife of the right-wing attorney for the "Old Guard" Jewish Daily Forward, bore the tidings to her husband, who was also among the missing.

Algernon Lee, chairman of the "Old Guard" City Committee and head of the Rand School, suffered an even sadder fate in his branch, the Greenwich Village Branch. The branch voted Left unanimously. The unanimity was due to the fact that both Lee and a leading "Old Guard" "theoretician," Bela Low, both absented themselves from the meeting.

Other Branches Vote Left
Other branches that voted unanimously to support the new City Committee were the Sunnyside, Astoria and Williamsburg branches. The East Flatbush branch voted Left with only one dissenting vote. The North Shore, Boro Park and Washington Heights branches also voted Left.

Brighton Beach, Lower Williamsburg and Chelsea, voted for the "Old Guard," the first two by slender margins. In these branches the Left Wing members left the meetings and immediately organized new branches. Right wing members left those meetings where they were in the minority.

Power Trust Files Conspiracy Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

industry, Merritt is representing the manufacturers' association in the action.

Gerald Duffy, who expressed confidence that the union would win a final victory in this case, is one of the six officers of Local 3 who are joined with the union as defendants. The others include Bert Kirkman, president; William Beck, treasurer; Hugh Morgan, assistant business manager; George W. Whitford, recording secretary and Jacob S. Solomon, business agent.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hauptmann Electrocutation Date Set
TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 10 (UP)—Federal and State courts began action yesterday to electrocute Bruno Richard Hauptmann approximately 30 days after Christmas. His attorneys indicated that they believed only executive clemency could save him.

At the same time there were new indications that Governor Harold G. Hoffman believes the former German army machine gunner innocent of kidnaping and murdering the infant son of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, and may at last postpone any date set by the courts for his death.

Sixteen Dead, Three Hurt in Mine Blast
LETHEBRIDGE, Ala., Dec. 10 (UP)—Sixteen miners were killed in an explosion in a coal mine at Coalhurst last night.

A cave-in followed the explosion, burying the victims. The explosion occurred as they descended into the colliery to relieve the day shift. The bodies were found buried deep in debris.

Thirty men went into the mine, officials said. Nineteen were trapped. Sixteen were killed and three managed to crawl to safety with but slight injuries. The other 11 were not hurt.

The bodies were dug out several hours after the blast, but were not brought to the surface.

Olvany's Son Shoots Self After Tipping Scribe
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Dec. 10 (UP)—George Olvany, Jr., 22-year-old son of the former boss of Tammany Hall, was found critically wounded today near a boathouse to which he had directed a newspaperman friend to go to find a "good story."

The gunshot wounds in his head and nose apparently were self-inflicted, police believed. Doctors at General Hospital, to which he was taken, worked over him for many hours, but at 10:30 a.m. were uncertain whether he would survive.

Slayers of Liggett Sought
MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10 (UP)—A search for slayers of Walter W. Liggett, nationally known crusading editor, was complicated today by a host of men commonly listed as his enemies.

Three Missing, Two Hurt in Crash of Bomber Near Panama
COLON, Panama, Dec. 10 (UP)—A United States army bombing plane with a crew of five crashed off the coast 10 miles from Cristobal last night while on a routine flight.

Lieutenant John A. Sanford, the pilot, and Private Roland F. Dufour were found on shore early today, suffering from exposure. The others were missing. They are: Staff Sergeant Golan R. Blunden, a native of Newfoundland; Private William Cooper, 1100 Delmont Avenue, Charlotte, N. C., and Private Joseph Bergeron, Greenville Road, Woonsocket, R. I.

Hughitt to Head Football Coaches
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10 (UP)—Tommy Hughitt, of Buffalo, Michigan alumnus, was chosen president of the Eastern Association of football officials at the annual meeting on the University of Rochester Campus. Hughitt succeeds Dean Watkeys, Syracuse.

Dr. James Allinger, University of Buffalo, was elected secretary. Howie Ortner, Cornell, Watkeys and Rip Benzoni, Rochester, were delegated to the National Conference at New York Dec. 26.

German Jobless Increase 150,000 in One Month
BERLIN, Dec. 10 (UP)—Unemployment in November increased by 150,000 to 1,985,000, it was announced today.

Greyhound Bus Defies Ruling Of the NLRB

Refuses to Reinstatement 5 Fired Union Men In Pittsburgh

By Tom Keenan
(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 10.—Company officials of the Greyhound Bus Lines declared here today, "No steps are being taken at present" to reinstate five workers fired last summer for joining an A. F. of L. union. The statement indicated that the company will probably continue its legal fight against the National Labor Relations Board which today ordered reinstatement of the workers in the first decision handed down by that tribunal.

The board dismissed demands of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees for reinstatement of four other workers also discharged for their union activities. The board's decision is contained in a 51-page document made public yesterday which orders the Greyhound Lines to: "1. Cease and desist from in any manner interfering with restricting or coercing employees in the exercise of their rights to self-organization, collective bargaining, etc. 2. Cease and desist from discouraging membership in Local Division 1063 of the Amalgamated Association, etc. 3. Cease and desist from in any manner dominating or interfering with the administration of the employees association—Greyhound company union."

The board ordered full reinstatement with full back pay to five of the nine workers fired; withdrawal of recognition of the Employees Association; and posting of notices "disestablishing" the Employees Association.

Labor Board officials here said no official word had been received from the Greyhound Company as to the course they will pursue regarding the board's order today, but it is generally believed the issue will only be finally decided in the Supreme Court.

Company officials said counsel in Washington would issue a "declaration of policy" today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Greyhound Bus Co., through its attorney, Ivan Bowen, gave notice here it will ignore the Labor Board decision on discrimination against Greyhound employees. "Fortunately, orders of the Labor Board have no force until passed upon by a court of competent jurisdiction," Bowen said. "Greyhound lines will therefore give no greater recognition to the orders of the Labor Board, which it deems invalid, than does the law itself."

Seamen Force Line to Discharge 'Murder Mate'

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The crew of the Nelson Line freighter Sutherland refused to work and returned to their jobs after the second mate had been fired. This "murder mate" refused to put the ship about on its last voyage off the coast of North Carolina when Ralph Green, a seaman, slipped on a wet deck load and fell overboard. Green was drowned.

The U. S. Steamboat Inspectors in San Francisco, the end of the voyage, ruled the mate was not to blame but the crew thought differently about it.

The crew of the Mateon Line freighter Diamond Head refused to work cleaning tanks unless paid 60 cents an hour straight time and a dollar an hour for their watch below. The company claims they must do such work under the federal award, while drawing only their regular wages as seamen. All clothing worn while cleaning tanks is destroyed.

WHAT'S ON

- Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan. Day Affair, Friday, Dec. 13 at Workers Center, 119 Ridgeway Ave., 8 P.M. Dancing, musical program, revolutionary sketch by New Theatre Group. A.S.P., Sec. 10, Adm. 25c.
- Philadelphia, Pa. Johannes Steel, just back from turbulent Europe, lectures on "World Scene," Friday, Dec. 13, 8:30 P.M. Witherston Hall, Juniper and Walnut Sts. A.S.P., New Forum. Tickets for sale at Ombels and Witherston Hall, Room 218.
- Newark, N. J. Rudolf Breda, author of "Brown Book of Hitler Terror," speaks at Grand Affairs of the German Workers Club, Sat., Dec. 14, 8 P.M. at Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St. Outstanding Program and Dance.
- Chicago, Ill. The F.B.U. presents new moving picture depicting gigantic advance of Soviet workers. Also lecture by Lawrence Ben Lavin on Wed. Dec. 11, at Iddrot Auditorium, 32-4 Wilton Ave. Adm. 15c.
- Annual I.L.D. Bazaar at Peoples Auditorium, 3401 W. Chicago Ave., Friday, Saturday, Dec. 13, 14, 15. Good program, Spanish Orchestra, "Villalobos," lots of fun, good selection of merchandise. Adm. 10c. A.S.P., I.L.D., Chicago.

48 Indicted in Killing Of Alabama Union Miner

9 Charged with First Degree Murder—Operator Among 39 Facing Conspiracy Charge in Attack By Armed Thugs on Group of Strikers

By Steve Graham
PELL CITY, Ala., Dec. 10.—Charles F. DeBardeleben, Sr., one of Alabama's biggest independent coal operators has just been indicted by a special St. Clair County Grand Jury for conspiracy in connection with the shooting to death of Virgil Thomas, a union miner, and wounding by machine gun fire of six other miners on Oct. 28, during the Acmar strike.

Forty-eight indictments, nine charging first degree murder and 39 charging conspiracy and unlawful assembly, were returned by this third grand jury investigating the attack against union miners by company deputies and officials of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company. A group of union miners had marched on the Acmar and Margaret mines of the company in St. Clair county. They were met by the gunfire of the company thugs. Virgil Thomas, union miner, was murdered when he with other union men was approaching the Acmar mine. Six union miners were about the same time shot down at the Margaret colliery.

The grand jury that has just acted at Acmar made history in Alabama. After investigating the attack in the southern division of the county where it delved into the shooting of the six miners, the jury then of its own motion requested the court to reconvene it in the northern division so that it could probe into the killing of Virgil Thomas.

Company Fights Action This action was called "unprecedented" and bitterly opposed by a battery of coal company lawyers. Their attempt to halt the Acmar investigation, which resulted in the return of nine first degree murder indictments, was defeated when the Supreme Court of Alabama failed to sustain their claim that the grand jurors were sitting "illegally." The Supreme Court ruled, in dismissing the writ of prohibition, that Judge Lee had not exceeded his authority in transferring the grand jury from Ashville to Pell City.

Judge Lee told the Supreme Court it was impossible to determine whether the union miner was shot down in the northern or southern division of St. Clair county. "Virgil Thomas was found with 32 bullet holes in his body on a public highway," he told the court. "Six more miners were shot. Twelve sticks of dynamite and 150 feet of fuse were found. The mines are in close proximity to the judicial division line. It is impossible to say in which division the shooting took place. Apparently it started in one division and ended in the other."

Civil Rights Group Assails Police Chief

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—The Conference for Protection of Civil Rights speaking for affiliated organizations with a membership of over 400,000 in Michigan, in a statement yesterday protesting the clubbings of Motor Products strikers, demanded an open hearing of the Common Council on the systematic violation of civil rights by Police Commissioner Heinrich Pickert. A protest mass meeting is planned for next Friday.

The statement issued through the Rev. J. H. Bollens, chairman of the Conference, read in part: "The Conference for Protection of Civil Rights joins with the Motor Products strikers and the Detroit Federation of Labor in protesting the brutal assault of the Detroit Police Department on the Motor Products strikers on Dec. 2."

See Constitution Violated "The police department on that night abolished the civil rights guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution and instituted a brutal reign of terror. Evidence proves that police, both mounted and uniformed, attacked the picket line, clubbed the pickets unmercifully and used tear gas and revolvers. The following morning the picket line was abolished and prohibited from reforming.

"We ask by what law does Commissioner Pickert abrogate the constitutional rights of the people and institute strong arm tactics worthy of a Hitler?"

Previous Actions Cited "This action of Commissioner Pickert follows a series of actions denying the rights of free speech, free press, free assembly and the right to organize. The conference is prepared to offer evidence and has in its files many cases of police brutality and violation of civil rights within the last month.

"In the public interest, the conference feels that it is the responsibility of the Mayor, whose appointee Police Commissioner Pickert is, and of the Common Council, who are elected by the voters of Detroit, to now inquire into the systematic violation of civil rights by Police Commissioner Pickert."

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

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Iowa A.F. of L. Will Weigh WPA Strike

State Federation Head Calls for 'Guts' in Union Pay Fight

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 10.—A state-wide strike on W.P.A. projects for the union scale of wages will be considered here next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at a meeting called at the Labor Temple, 216 Locust Street, by J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor.

The call for the meeting was addressed to all "wage earners, central bodies, state organizations, trade councils, local unions, representatives of the unemployed and all others interested in the welfare of Iowa's unfortunate victims of unemployment."

The Hon. L. S. Hull, Iowa Works Progress Administrator, is determined in his efforts to crush wage scales and wreck our unions," Lewis declared. "We are firm of the opinion that the Hon. Mr. Hull is not going to concede to our demands unless he is compelled to do so by an enraged, militant group of our citizens in the state of Iowa; in other words, in his own language he has stated that he will stand pat. It requires a 'brave' man to make such a statement as the above, when women and children are undernourished, ill clad and appealing to him as God-fearing, Christian Americans to treat them fairly.

Detroit A. F. L. Unions Demand Higher Wages

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Headed by Ed Thal, secretary of the Building Trades Council, a delegation consisting of representatives of building trades unions and the newly-formed W. P. A. Union of the A. F. of L. placed demands for wage increases before the Common Council yesterday.

No action was taken, however, as Harry L. Pierson, State Director of W. P. A. projects, refused to attend the Council meeting. In a letter Pierson told the Council that the recent increase from \$55 a month to \$60 is all that is possible within his power. A new hearing was therefore set for Wednesday morning when Pierson is expected to be present.

While Thal spoke for the delegation Council President Smith ordered that attempts be made to get Pierson to come to the hearing, but Pierson insisted that "he is busy." Thal thereupon refused to proceed further and demanded that Pierson listen to the demands of the workers in the presence of the Council. It was pointed out that other cities have found a way to increase scales through either special appropriations from local budgets or decrease in working hours.

Citing the freezing to death of a 60-year old W. P. A. worker, Thal demanded warm shacks, suggesting that the portable election booths owned by the city should be made available.

One of the most serious grievances brought up by the skilled workers is the practice of putting on experienced mechanics as helpers at helpers' scales, while unskilled workers are put on skilled jobs at the top W. P. A. scale. The painters locals charge that this results in the introduction of more painters into the trade in which there are already many unemployed.

Colleges Face Revocation Of Charters

Gov. Curley Instigates Proposal to Enforce Teachers' Oath Law

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—The efforts of reactionary elements to abolish freedom of education in Massachusetts reached a climax here yesterday when threats were made to revoke the charter of any college or school which employs persons who have not taken the teachers' oath.

There were indications that the text of Professor Kirtley Mather of Harvard, the outstanding opponent of the bill.

At the same time educators from issue may be brought to the Supreme Court in a test case.

Defense Committee For Anita Whitney Appeals for Funds

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—The Anita Whitney Defense Committee issued an appeal today for contributions to a fund of \$800 which must be raised immediately to save Anita Whitney from a prison term.

Contributions should be sent addressed to Margaret Stanislavski, Box 1304, San Francisco. Miss Whitney, a veteran fighter for the working class, has been sentenced to serve ten months in prison, or pay fines of \$200 on each of three counts charging her with a technical violation of election laws in connection with collection of signatures to put the Communist Party on the ballot. Sentence was imposed by Superior Judge Elmer Robinson, who denied the motions of her attorney, George Anderson, for a new trial, a rest of judgment and probation.

Allentown Meeting Will Hear Budenz And Mother Bloor

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 10.—Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor, veteran leader of the American workers and farmers, and Louis F. Budenz, of the Daily Worker staff, will be the main speakers at a meeting in the Silk Workers' Hall, 25 North Sixth Street, here Sunday.

The meeting is sponsored by the Communist Party.



Introducing REDFIELD'S "THE RULING CLAWSS" With an Introduction by ROBERT FORSYTHE

Laugh Sensation of an Epic Generation!

That old wheeze about revolutionists lacking a sense of humor has finally been laid to rest along with the lavender and old lace befitting such auspicious occasions. If, for years, the men and women who build unions and march on the picket lines have been too preoccupied to keep up with the million dollar gagsters of Broadway and Hollywood, their loss has been more than repaid by the discovery of Redfield.

When Redfield quietly took his place in the art department of the Daily Worker, little did the pompous Bourbons of Wall Street and Park Avenue know what was in store for them . . . nor did they realize that a social satirist was about to give the working class a belly laugh at their expense. From Union Square to the Bronx, from Brownsville to Imperial Valley, the proletariat is enjoying the joke.

So popular have been the daily cartoons by Redfield, it was decided to publish "The Ruling Clawss" in book form. A selection of Redfield's best drawings was shown to a representative group of artists and critics. "What do you think of them?" we asked. "They're great! Publish them by all means!" As a result, 165 cartoons, many specially drawn for this book, are being published in a beautiful, deluxe edition with a swell introduction by Robert Forsythe. . .

500 Copies
This deluxe edition of "The Ruling Clawss" is limited to 500 copies signed by the artist. Printed on heavy antique paper, with decorative end papers and title page in color. Fine quality cloth binding, stamped in two colors. A book any collector would be proud to own (Morgan Library excepted). Ready December 23rd.



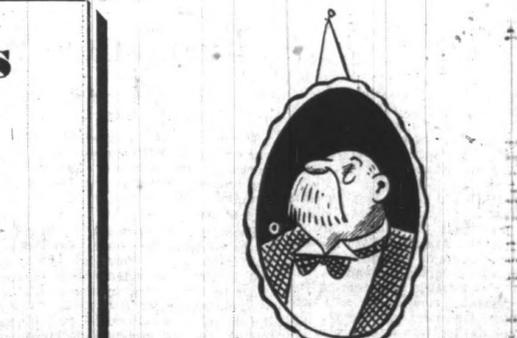
Redfield has just come into sight in the past few months, 23 years old, as one of the geniuses among the cartoonists of our day. Watch him. In his drawing there is a vitality that promises to grow.



There's an earthquake shaking the artistic world as it is shaking the world in general. Not the working class alone, but also the "middle people," including especially the men and women who do the labor of imagination with the technique of art, are affected. In the theatre, in the newspaper offices and among the novelists the red giant begins to walk. The heart and mind revolt against the ugly decaying, dying, contaminating system of greed and of slavery called Capitalism. This rebellion becomes effective when men and women of sensitive mind learn that the working class is the builder of the future, and its revolutionary genius the architect. The stone wall between the once pampered artist and the sweating mass of labor is breaking down, to the benefit of both labor and art.



Redfield is a genius now suddenly unfolded. He expresses the new fertilization of the artist that comes from contact with the great revolutionary labor movement. But he expresses spirit which is now being released from a capitalistic spiritual jail by the great revolutionary movement that fights to free the prisoners of labor from capitalism's steel-walled jails. This is Redfield's first book reproducing pictures selected from the places of original publication, the Daily Worker and the New Masses. He will do much for us and the Revolution will do all for him.



Redfield's "The Ruling Clawss" has put a new edge on our weapon, a biting edge that often cuts deeper than the written word. His has been a distinct contribution to the Daily Worker . . . one that fills a long felt need.

Marine Engineers' Union Rejects Nine-Hour Day In San Francisco Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—"The nine-hour day is a thing of the past for us," said a spokesman of the Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association here, when told the tugboat owners would settle with a wage raise of \$10 a month, but with nine hours work.

The engineers, who have walked off of a number of the towboats, demand contracts guaranteeing \$300 a month with an eight-hour day, and \$1 an hour for overtime. The bargemen who man the tugs, are giving complete support to the engineers.

Enclosed find \$2.50 for a copy of the deluxe-limited edition of Redfield's "The Ruling Clawss."

Order Your Copy TODAY!
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Redfield's cartoons are not only one of the most effective weapons we have directed against the "Ruling Clawss" but are the only humorous drawings appearing anywhere that are consistently good by anyone's standards.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY.
BUTCH LIMBACH.

State's Case Proved Flimsy In Alaska Trial

Prosecutor Directs Fire At I.L.D. Attorney For Union Men

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 10.—Defense testimony began in the third week of the trial of twenty-five workers, here charged with riot, has already exposed as a brazen and contradictory frame-up the evidence of the prosecution's eighty-four witnesses. Prosecution witnesses were nearly all imported strike-breakers and gun men.

The defendants are most of them members of Local 203 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, or of the International Longshoremen's Association. The miners' strike received the cooperation of longshoremen who refuse to load the scab product.

Judge Alexander, formerly a United States marshal, is so thoroughly exposed as a tool of the company that he has been forced to cease some of his worst discrimination. Repeated mass pressure on Governor Troy has forced him to grant relief to the defendants, who are unable to work while they attend their case in court. One defendant was released on motion of the defense for a directed verdict of acquittal. There was no more evidence against the others.

The prosecution's tactics are concentrated now on preventing publicity for the defense and on driving from the case Irvin Goodman, International Labor Defense Attorney. Prosecutor Holzmeier and his assistant, Polta, almost daily demand of the judge that Phyllis Leisher, young militant worker and chairman of the press committee of the miners, shall be excluded from this court room. Every possible charge, from committing mass demonstrations to forcing defense witnesses is made continually against Goodman.

One of the features of the first day of defense testimony was that of Al Nygren, president of Local 203. Nygren told how Beamer, a mine company gunman, had been planted in a room above the union hall to spy on and make trouble for the union. Nygren saw in Beamer's room a pistol, a rifle and plenty of ammunition. Beamer boasted to Nygren that he "came to make a second Central case out of the union hall here."

Longshoremen In Honolulu Await Charter

HONOLULU, Dec. 10.—Longshoremen here wonder why the office of President Ryan of the I.L.A. doesn't send them the charter for their growing young local. Long delays have caused them, for the sake of having protection, to form themselves into the Honolulu Longshoremen's Association. But this independent union wants to be in the main stream of organized labor, and has gone on record for joining the International Longshoremen's Association.

It has applied for entrance and the Maritime Federation of the Pacific and various mainland locals of the I.L.A. have endorsed their application. Still, the charter doesn't come.

Local men surmise that the friendship of the Pacific coast militants where much more rank and file control exists than on the East coast is one reason.

Ryan sees in Honolulu another rank and file controlled organization, and is not anxious to have them represented at conventions, or bringing pressure on him for solidarity in strikes.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 10.—The Houston, Texas Labor Journal, which claims to advocate "principles of the American Federation of Labor," contains an editorial justifying the lynching of Negroes.

The editorial in the issue of Nov. 29 declares, "Now as far as lynching is concerned, this paper deplores as much as anyone else the fact that such crimes occur. In the Columbus, Texas, case, however, unusual circumstances prevailed; circumstances in fact, that would have permitted the two young rapists and killers to have gone unpunished for the atrocious crime they acknowledged committing. Because of that, the minds of Colorado County citizens were naturally inflamed."

In the case referred to a boy fifteen years old and another sixteen years old were lynched and a third fourteen year old youth escaped. The daughter of a rich rancher fell off a horse and died and at first it was admitted this was the cause of her death. Later the "rape" charge was invented against the Negroes. The "confession" story was the usual police statement to cover the crime. County officials commended the killing.

Groups in South Unite in Picketing Anti-Labor Picture

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10.—The anti-labor picture "Red Salute," playing here at the Tivoli Theatre, picketed by members of the Socialist Party, the American League Against War and Fascism and the International Seaman's Union.

The picture, which contains war propaganda, crudely attacks labor organizations. Over 3,000 leaflets were issued to the patrons of the theatre. Many refused to go in after reading the leaflets.

Conference Maps Fight For Political Prisoners

Bill Defining Special Status Is Unanimously Approved by 201 Delegates from 141 Groups, Including 15 A.F.L. Locals

By CYRIL BRIGGS

A broad united front campaign for recognition by the Federal and State governments of the special status, as political prisoners differentiated from common criminals, of workers imprisoned for labor activity and active opposition to war and fascism and jim-crow national oppression, was launched on Sunday by the Conference for the Recognition of the Status of Political Prisoners, held at the Hotel Delano, 108 West 43rd Street.

The conference, attended by 201 delegates from 141 organizations, including A. F. of L. unions, workers' clubs and Negro and white fraternal organizations, worked out plans for an intensive mass campaign to force enactment of legislation by Congress and the various state legislatures for recognition of the principle "that those jailed because of their struggle for economic betterment, or for their political convictions, are not criminals, but political prisoners." It adopted a resolution against American participation in the 1936 Olympics, if held in Nazi Germany, and sent fraternal greetings to Tom Mooney, Clyde Allen, framed Brooklyn Negro worker, and to Powers Haggood and the other Socialist workers recently acquitted in Terre Haute, Ind.

The presence of delegates from fifteen A. F. of L. unions gave dramatic emphasis to the increasing interest of the labor movement in the treatment of persons jailed in strikes and other struggles of the working class.

Inspired by Herndon

Held on the day that Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro labor organizer, arrived back in New York from a Georgia prison, the conference was marked by a spirit of jubilation over the tremendous victory achieved by the united front defense of Herndon in having the old slave law under which he was convicted declared unconstitutional. The speeches of the delegates evinced a determination to press the fight for the freedom of Tom Mooney, Charles Krumbain and other political prisoners. By unanimous vote, the conference decided to adjourn at three o'clock to permit its delegates and visitors to take part in the mass welcome at the Pennsylvania Station to Herndon.

It also elected an official committee of thirteen delegates to extend its greetings to Herndon.

Sounding the keynote of the conference, Sam Diugin, organizational secretary of the New York I.L.D., called for the organization of the broadest united front campaign in the unions and other organizations for the passage by Congress and the state legislatures of a bill providing for recognition of political prisoners as such. Copies of the proposed measure, drawn up by I.L.D. attorneys, were presented to the delegates for study and discussion.

The delegates were urged to sponsor the measure, and press for its support in their various organizations. The draft was adopted without a dissenting vote.

"Political Prisoner" Defined

In defining the question of who is a political prisoner, Diugin included "those arrested in the course of strike activity or against unemployment" and innocent Negroes "arrested and persecuted for no other reason than that they are Negroes."

In short addresses by a number of former political prisoners, the delegates were given a vivid description of the persecution inflicted on workers jailed for labor activities, including savage punishment for the slightest infraction of prison regulations, denial of working class literature and visitors. Among the former political prisoners at the conference were Carl Fario, representing the Finnish Workers Club; Dan Agalos, A. F. of L. worker out on bail in deportation proceedings started against him by the U. S. Labor Department because of his union activities; Oscar Mannisto and Philip Niehelson, two other workers facing deportation.

Frank Spector, another former political prisoner and one of several workers imprisoned in the famous Imperial Valley case, addressed the conference in the name of the national office of the International Labor Defense.

Prisoners' Relief Discussed

A report on relief for political prisoners, was given by Gertrude Graham, of the Prisoners Relief Department of the New York District of the I.L.D., and supplemented by Rose Baron, of the Prisoners Relief Department of the national office of the I.L.D.

Other speakers included James Gelders of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners who appealed for contributions of books for political prisoners; Winifred Chappell of the Methodist Social Service; Sam Weinstein, representing Painters Local 844 of the A. F. of L.; George Frazier, of the Allied Metal Workers Union, 412, A. F. of L. who headed the Resolution Committee; Mike Walsh and Frank Griffin of the New York I.L.D.; Carol King of the International Juridical Association presided.

A continuation committee of representatives from labor unions and other workers' organizations was elected to continue the work begun by the conference, and to prepare for a broader conference in the Spring of 1936.

Among the organizations represented in the conference were the Furriers Joint Council, A. F. of L.; Invincible Temple No. 77 of the I.L.W. (I.B.P.O.R.W.); branches of the International Workers Order, the I.L.D., Unemployment Councils and the Communist Party.

State Athletic Official Scores Discrimination

Rainey of Pennsylvania Cites Unfairness in U. S. and Germany

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 10.—A sharp protest against discrimination against Jewish sportsmen in Germany and Negro athletes in the United States has been voiced here by State Athletic Commissioner Joseph H. Rainey. The denunciation of racial discrimination was made in the form of a letter to the Amateur Athletic Union concerning the holding of the Olympic Games in Berlin as indicating the "endorsement of such a policy" of keeping Jewish and Catholic athletes out of the Olympic competition. Commissioner Rainey called upon the A. A. U. to wipe out evidences of discrimination shown in the New Orleans Track and Field Meet, scheduled to be held at the New Orleans Sugar Bowl on Dec. 28.

"It has been called to my attention," Rainey wrote, "both through the public press and through certain contacts as president of the Middle Atlantic Association of Officials, that a situation exists within the boundaries of the United States, literally on our very door steps, which, in the heat of the excitement over the problem created by Germany, I feel that true Americans cannot overlook. I refer to the classical Track and Field Meet to be held in the Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, on Dec. 28, to which have been invited practically all of the outstanding track and field athletes in the country today, with the exception of the four outstanding Negro athletes, namely: Owens, Peacock, Metcalfe and Johnson.

Failing to change the situation in regard to Jewish athletes in Germany calls for the transfer of the Olympic Games, Rainey declared. "If America fails in this, she should make every effort to have the games moved, and if this cannot be done, then America should not participate in the games of America's chosen athletes can take part."

Tales About Hunger In U.S.S.R. Scored By Detroit Minister

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Stories about starvation in the Soviet Union appearing in Hearst and similar newspapers were denounced as "plain, deliberate and unmitigated lies" by the Rev. Frank D. Adams D.D., former pastor of the Universalist Church, in a lecture here Sunday.

Dr. Adams spoke on "Russia As I Saw It in 1935" at St. Andrews Society Hall, under the auspices of the Labor Institute of Social Science. He traveled more than 3,500 miles in his latest trip through the Soviet Union.

"While I hold no brief for or against Communism, I want to say that sensational newspaper stories telling of internal anarchy and great suffering in Russia are plain, deliberate and unmitigated lies," he said.

"There are no bread lines, no beggars, no unemployment, and plenty of food."

Dr. Adams gave a detailed description of collective farming, the procedure in courts and of the school system in the Soviet Union, which he praised.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

E. L. of California, writes: "I am twenty-five years old and have suffered from arthritis for the past three and a half years. The bones of my fingers, wrists and larger joints are slowly becoming more and more deformed. I tried several clinics and private physicians without finding out anything definite and without getting relief. An osteopath treated me with injections of Edwinal, also a diet of sauerkraut juice, garlic capsules and bile. Even these strong medicines did not help. A doctor told me also that I should try to get some relief. What do you think about my condition?"

YOU are suffering from a form of arthritis known as Atrophic or Rheumatoid Arthritis. This is a baffling and stubborn disease which requires continuous and intelligent treatment. No two cases can be regarded as exactly alike and, therefore, all require individual approach and evaluation.

Today the opinion prevails that this form of arthritis is in most instances the result of some low-grade chronic infection in the body. Other chronic causes cannot be peremptorily dismissed. It is imperative therefore to know whether you have any possible sources of infection, such as diseased tonsils, teeth, kidney infection, womb inflammation and so on. These areas must be thoroughly checked and rechecked.

Then again, the type of work you do, your living and working conditions, are of the utmost importance in arriving at any conclusion. It is obvious that these are all social problems which modern society does not easily answer for most of its members. We do not see the reason why

Fascism's World War Drive and the Peace Policy of the Soviet Union

By SAM DON

ARTICLE II

The world today is surrounded by war explosives. With the war clouds thickening, the peoples of the world are asking: What is the fate of humanity? What will be the future of mankind?

There are two opposing, clashing forces today in the world. On the one hand is the force of peace and a life of abundance and advancement as represented by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. On the other, is the force of war, of hunger and of medieval darkness ruining and debasing the economic and cultural heritage of mankind, as represented by Hitler, by German Fascism. No progressive person can be indifferent as to the outcome of the struggle between the greatest peace force in the world today as embodied in the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the force of bestiality and war as represented by Hitler.

At the present time there are two distinct foreign policies. These are the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the sword rattling foreign policy of Hitler. Those of the capitalist governments that are at the moment interested in peace group themselves around the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—those of the capitalist governments that are for immediate war actions group themselves around Hitler. The essence of the peace policy of the Soviet Union is to hinder the outbreak of a new world slaughter. The position of the Soviet Union is that any war at the present time, no matter how small or distant, can lead to a new world war. This position is based on the experience of the last world war. And is not the present fascist war in Africa pregnant with all the elements of a new world war? Of course, it is! This position of the Soviet Union in striving to hinder the outbreak of a new world butchery of peoples has been brilliantly expressed in the statement of Litvinoff that "PEACE IS INDIVISIBLE."

At the present time capitalist powers are, as a rule, an agreement to jointly wage war against a weaker nation or stronger rival for the purpose of conquest of new or reconquering old territories, to obtain a better access to "trade and raw materials."

The peace policy of the Soviet Union is non-aggression pacts. They are not pacts to invade foreign lands. They are pacts of defense against aggression. In the words of Litvinoff:

"Such pacts cannot be regarded as a threat to any one but to would-be violators of peace; they do not affect anybody's interests and are exclusively serving the cause of peace and, consequently, the cause of humanity."

Stand on Aggression

But some might ask what will happen if one of the countries that has concluded a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union and invades a country, would not the Soviet Union be compelled to come to the assistance of its "ally"? Litvinoff gave a clear answer to this question. He said:

"Not every pact of non-aggression is signed with a view to strengthening a certain peace. While non-aggression pacts concluded by the Soviet Union with its neighbors include a special clause for the suspending of the pact in cases of aggression committed by one of the parties against any third state, we know of other pacts of non-aggression which have no such clause." It is clear that when one of the signatories to the pact commits an act of aggression against another country, the pact is automatically dissolved.

Aim of Fascist Germany

Who is the most active opponent of the Soviet Union's principle of the definition of aggression and aggression and of the non-aggression pacts concluded by the Soviet Union with other powers? It is Hitler, the arch-foe of humanity.

Is there, with the exception of Poland, a single neighbor of Germany that Hitler does not threaten with an invasion? Austria, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, the Baltic countries, France?

FASCIST GERMANY'S PLANS AIMED AT THE SOVIET UNION.

The small nations are considered easy prey by Hitler. Hitler is anxious to create a broad theatre of war against the Soviet Union. The only neighbor of fascist Germany with whom Hitler's relations are "peaceful" is Fascist Poland. This is so because these two fascist coun-

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

Concentrated Cod Liver Oil

D. G. of New York, writes:—"I have been using cod liver oil for which I pay sixty-five cents for twelve capsules. This oil is labelled as having a content of 2,100 units of vitamin A and 350 units of vitamin D per gram. My druggist now advises me to change to McKesson & Robbins haliver oil capsules. The capsules contain 50,000 units of A and 1,000 units of vitamin D per gram. From the foregoing you can see that these capsules have a potency thirty times that of cod liver oil in vitamin A and three times as much in vitamin D. Since fifty of these capsules cost seventy-five cents, would you advise me to follow the druggist's advice and make a change? For my run-down condition he advised me to use a tonic called Pursang, also a product of McKesson and Robbins. This tonic he claims is a well-known blend of ingredients and herbs, roots and leaves, including copper and iron which are useful in building up hemoglobin. Would you advise the use of this tonic?"

PLAIN or flavored cod liver oil of a good quality is preferable to any other modified preparation containing vitamins A and D such as Haliver or Halbut Oil with Vio-terol or the concentrated vitamin pills or capsules. These special preparations are expensive and not as desirable and are only to be used when one cannot take the plain oil by mouth.

Pursang is just the usual type of commercial product advertised as a "wonderful tonic" for which you pay out of all proportion to its value. If, after examination by a physician, it is discovered that a tonic is necessary for you, a good and cheap one is a combination of cod liver oil, one to two tablespoonfuls a day and Liqueur Froid, or Ammonii Citrate, one teaspoonful three times a day before meals.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

E. L. of California, writes: "I am twenty-five years old and have suffered from arthritis for the past three and a half years. The bones of my fingers, wrists and larger joints are slowly becoming more and more deformed. I tried several clinics and private physicians without finding out anything definite and without getting relief. An osteopath treated me with injections of Edwinal, also a diet of sauerkraut juice, garlic capsules and bile. Even these strong medicines did not help. A doctor told me also that I should try to get some relief. What do you think about my condition?"

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Young Worker to Award Trips to Soviet Union

Two free trips to the Soviet Union—one for the New York district and one for the rest of the country—will be given as prizes to the winner of the Young Worker financial drive for \$5,000, the business office of the paper announced yesterday. Many of the Young Communist League districts have already responded to the drive and it is expected that competition will be keen in all sections throughout the country. Added prizes of cash, books, basketballs are expected to furnish impetus to the drive.

Only districts with quotas of \$125 or over will be eligible to win the drive committee announced. However, smaller districts can compete for the other prizes—cash, boxing gloves, footballs, basketballs and books.

Winners will be determined by the districts which raise the highest percentage of money over their quota. New York has the highest quota and is eligible for one prize: Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, Newark, New Haven, Milwaukee and Ironwood are national districts who have the opportunity to win the other trip to the Soviet Union.

Individuals can win prizes by raising \$20 for the Young Worker,

QUOTAS FOR DISTRICTS IN THE YOUNG WORKER FINANCIAL DRIVE

1. Boston	150.00
2. New York	250.00
3. Philadelphia	300.00
4. Buffalo	50.00
5. Pittsburgh	125.00
6. Cleveland	250.00
7. Detroit	150.00
8. Chicago	400.00
9. Minneapolis	250.00
10. Nebraska	10.00
11. N. and S. Dakota	20.00
12. Kentucky	125.00
13. San Francisco	350.00
14. Newark	200.00
15. New Haven	150.00
16. North Carolina	10.00
17. Alabama	10.00
18. Milwaukee	125.00
19. Denver	10.00
20. Texas	10.00
21. St. Louis	50.00
22. West Virginia	10.00
23. Louisiana	10.00
24. Louisiana	10.00
25. Tampa	25.00
26. Ironwood	125.00

WHAT is your opinion? Can a Communist keep from antagonizing her non-Communist family? If she can not, what is the answer? The opinions of the column readers will certainly help to make this question clear for the Chicago Y. C. L'er and for many others.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2503 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 4 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instruction included.

Family relationships make up an important part of life. Unpleasant family relationships create difficulties and place disturbances in the way of a member of the family who feels the necessity of building up working-class solidarity and activity. These difficulties can be overcome. It means, however, long hard work.

We have discussed here many times the relationship of husband to wife, of father and mother to sons and daughters, from the point of view of how to reconcile family life with working-class activity.

A letter from Chicago today raises the question "Is reconciling the family to working-class activity so necessary?" Is the best thing for one whose family interferes with his or her activity, to simply withdraw from the family—go to live somewhere else?

The writer of today's letter tells of the case of a young Y. C. L'er, who has decided to leave home. He disapproves heartily of her point of view. Do you agree with him—or do you agree with the girl he writes about?

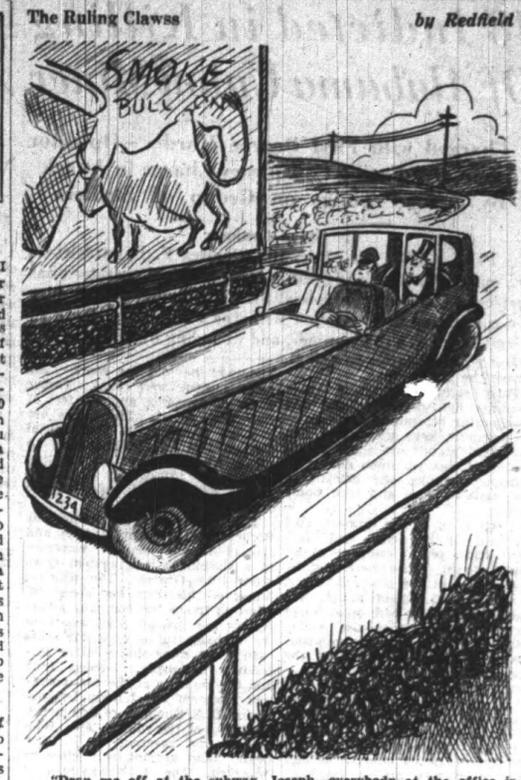
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"Because this is not the first case of this nature that has come to my attention, I believe that we should have a good discussion of this subject.

"I AM of the opinion that this young Communist should work for a better understanding among the family members of this home, and she, the conscientious member of the family, should not go away, as she plans to do.

"We Communists should be very careful not to antagonize our families, especially by presenting the argument that we have no time to give to our home, because our activities take up all our time. I feel the time we Communists give to our families, is a very significant part of our activities as Communists. One of our important tasks should be to bring our families into the movement, and not antagonize them, thus splitting the home into factions.

"A Communist that is not able to convince his own family cannot be very successful in his work outside of his home. I hope you will ask the column readers to send in their opinion on the subject."



"Drop me off at the subway, Joseph—everybody at the office is expecting a bonus this year!"

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12. Kentucky	125.00
13. San Francisco	350.00
14. Newark	200.00
15. New Haven	150.00
16. North Carolina	10.00
17. Alabama	10.00
18. Milwaukee	125.00
19. Denver	10.00
20. Texas	10.00
21. St. Louis	50.00
22. West Virginia	10.00
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Address order to Daily Worker Pattern Department 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R., putting forward proletarian internationalism, is against national racial discussion.

Support the peace policies of the Soviet Union.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IN HIS letter that appeared yesterday, Albert Bein criticized the Theatre Union and Group Theatre, somewhat, I thought, in the spirit of a commercial rival.

He is wrong, I believe. The success of one revolutionary theatre does not injure, but helps the others. It creates a prestige for our theatre as a whole, and adds more and more people to our audiences.

Bein's play closed after too short a run, not because the movement was throwing all its support to these two other theatres, but because Albert Bein's group had not efficiently organized their own share in our audience. I am glad to hear it is to have a further run soon under the auspices of the Theatre Union.

Who stood in their way and prevented them from doing just that? Nobody. They were given the biggest publicity the Daily Worker has given any play, even to the extent of an editorial endorsement. Was this a plot against them? You can't expect the Central Committee of the Communist, Socialist or trade union movements to drop all their other affairs to put over a play. After all, that is the job of our specialists in the theatre.

Let Us Not Grow Stale

DON'T want to go into all the issues Albert Bein raises; without a doubt, some of them should be brought up in our theatre circles.

Ours is a healthy growing movement, but it needs to examine itself sternly if it is to keep on growing. For example, the Theatre Union, judging it from the outside, and as one who went through two years of the new Playwright's Theatre, I would venture the opinion that the Theatre Union directors have become a little stale and ingrown.

It is noteworthy that the Theatre Union has not up till now produced a single play by any writer not a member of their small group. They could answer that there are no other revolutionary playwrights in America, but they would be wrong. It just happens that there are, comrades, and we want more of them, and we want them all to have an equal chance to grow.

The Theatre Union belongs to the movement. Its directors are only the trustees of the movement, as definitely as if a contract had been signed. They should never lose sight of the movement as a whole, and this includes authors.

Artistic groups, I have noticed, if carried on long enough, tend to develop the stigma of cliques. They sometimes get to the point where they are obsessed with their own isolated infallibility. They demand, for example, nothing short of perfection in the manuscripts they read; and strangely enough, in the end they must return and find that perfection in themselves. It is awe-inspiring to see this delusion of grandeur grow; we had some of it in the New Playwright's Theatre, and the Group Theatre, in another form, went through such a phase, too.

This is the green-sickness of a group or an individual. I hope it is not a serious or permanent ailment with the Theatre Union. They can prove it is not by developing a few new American playwrights, and forgetting their own perfection for a time.

I think many of us expect this of them, certainly the writers do.

We Have an Inspiring Audience

FOR the past two years nobody has ever brought a discussion such as this into print. We have done everything to encourage our theatres, and this was right, in the first period of immaturity.

But we are entering another period. The theatres have grown up; two of them, at least, are established institutions. And now the audiences must share in directing them, which is something that can be done only through an open discussion.

It is better to have such a discussion than to have it fermenting under the surface, where it is sure to breed poison.

Neither the Theatre Union nor the Group Theatre nor Albert Bein will lose by this discussion. Our proletarian audience is quite used to self-criticism. They don't leave the Socialist or Communist Parties every time some weakness is brought out into the open, and debated back and forth.

It seems to me that some of our younger proletarian artists are not as strong and mature in character as the proletarian audiences they are working for. No, many of them can't take it.

Yet how fortunate is their lot. They have a vast audience all ready for them, an audience trained to appreciate proletarian culture. All the artists now have to do is to go ahead being good artists.

But there was a time, not so long ago, when any intellectual was considered a suspicious character when found lurking around the movement.

Writers and artists wanted a great deal of introspection on the personal problem of whether, in order to be a really good revolutionist, one ought not sacrifice all one's impulse to writing, art and culture, and go on the road as a trade union organizer.

Today there is a new and inspiring atmosphere for a young revolutionary artist. He can breathe freely. He is surrounded with mass interest, he can work, he can grow. This is no time for belly-aching.

A STONE CAME ROLLING

by FIELDING BURKE

From the transformation of Carolina's mountain-folk into machine-men and women of the textile mills, Fielding Burke, author of Call Home the Heart, has created literature—a novel which everywhere arouses the acclaim of the critics for its "fine realism" and "rich and glowing prose."

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LITTLE LEFTY

Starting from the top!

by del



The Law Was Aimed at Gangsters

But It Is the Shoppirls of May's that the Law Hits

By MIRIAM RIVERS

ONE month and a half ago one hundred girls believed their public school civic class teachings of justice were true.

Now those one hundred girls know what justice in Brooklyn, and in the whole country is. They have become class conscious workers.

They know what police brutality is. They know what unfair trials and biased judges are. They know that a struggle for decent living conditions is a struggle with all the forces which before they thought were erected to protect them.

On October 28th a strike was called in the May's department store, Brooklyn, by the Department Store Employees Union, Local 1280 of the American Federation of Labor.

Two weeks before, there was no union organization in the store. There was not one employee, even, who was a member.

"Better Paid" at \$14
But, Elsie Monokian, an employee in the basement of the store and one of the older and "better paid" (she received \$14 for a 50-hour week), got sick of working with cockroaches and rats, using a dirty washroom which over two hundred other employees had to use. She was sick of having her time card punched "out" for her at 9 p. m. by her employers, and then have to work until 11 o'clock.

So, Elsie went to the union headquarters. She took an afternoon off for this. There she talked with Clara Michaelson, the organizer of the union. She arranged with Miss Michaelson to call a meeting of the employees in the store.

Someone squealed. Joseph Weinstein, owner of the store with Joseph Rieser, called Elsie into his office. He tried to bribe her to tell him the names of the girls who were going to attend the meeting. He offered her \$20 a week, which he would deposit in her name in the bank. He gave her her choice—tell or be fired. She was fired.

She is Fired Too
The next day he called her best friend into the office. Her name is Pearl Edison. He tried to bribe her. Pearl was fired. She immediately joined the union. The two girls picketed the store. In two days one hundred girls came out. They joined the union.

Since that day 151 arrests have been made by the police of Brooklyn. Fines have been unusually high. The union has had to raise between \$14 and \$15,000 bail. Every conviction has carried a fine or jail.

Three of the strikers and Mrs. Michaelson and Irving Aarons the organizers, have been arrested on the charge of "conspiracy to interfere with business," a new strike-breaking weapon which exhausted union funds of \$5,000. This is the law that was passed for the purpose of driving out gangsters and racketeers.

The man who got the grand jury

THEATRE

MAY WINE, a musical play by Frank Mandel, adapted from a novel, "The Happy Alienist" by Erich Von Stroheim and Wallace Smith. Music by Sigmund Romberg. Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein. At the St. James Theatre.

Reviewed by JAY GERLANDO

IT IS pathetic how low Broadway will stoop in its efforts to make those box-office dreams come true. To enjoy "May Wine" this department would recommend that the management hand out large decanters of wine to the audience to be drunk before the performance, so as to inspire a sufficient amount of inspiration. Otherwise, the entertainment will be pretty tedious going, except for a few occasional scenes when somebody is singing one of Sigmund Romberg's catchy tunes.

"May Wine" is a musical play, without chorines, without tap dancers, and with very little play. Its story is a peculiar output of a peculiar imagination which, apparently has been influenced by Edgar Wallace, Edgar Allan Poe and, mostly Edgar Quast. Professor Volk is a famous Viennese psychologist who knows everything but women. A gigolo-minded Baron throws a lovely specimen of the female sex in his way and he immediately becomes a study in blue.

There are plenty of obstacles and misunderstandings, which Freud himself never could have anticipated; but in the end, love and the playwright find a way. Unless you fall in love with the leading lady, Nancy McCord, who sings almost as beautifully as she looks, chances are that "May Wine" will not go to your head.

to hold these girls on a charge of "conspiracy" is none other than Francis X. Geoghan, Kings County District Attorney, under whose tolerant rule gangsters find Brooklyn a paradise.

Police came to Elsie Monokian's home at 1 o'clock in the morning and arrested her on this charge. Her mother, who is learning of unions and of the struggles that exist through her daughter, said to the arresting officer, and the May's store officials who were there, "I am proud of my daughter. She is not a criminal."

Mr. Weinstein had tried to bribe Elsie's mother too, to have her influence her daughter.

They Call Him "King Kong"
The blue eagle, N. R. A. code insignia, was taken away from the May's store for violation of the code. The average wage of the girls is \$8 a week. Mr. Weinstein, the

tyrant of the store, was called "King Kong" by the girls. He is a person who can trust no one, Elsie said.

"Why, when the buyers go out, he

goes with them, he's that afraid. He once said to me, 'If you see the girls fooling around, you tell me, Elsie.'
Frances Rosener did not go out when the other girls did. Her mother was in the hospital, her father out of work. But last Monday she joined the union. "And when Weinstein saw me on the picket line," she said, "He turned so pale. He's been awfully nervous lately. I'm so glad I'm out. The girls hate to leave the store. They even eat their lunches in. There is a strain in the place. We aren't allowed to talk about the strike. Old King Kong gives us pep talks every morning. I'm glad I'm out."
Clara Michaelson said, "Weinstein has lost a lot of business. Most of his customers are workers, and they won't buy there. He would have given in long ago if he weren't

supported by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce."

"Business Men Anxious"
"Business Week," an employers' magazine, in an article recently said that all department stores are watching this strike, for if there is a victory it will be a real union victory. They are anxious about the outcome.
One member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, whose name is Balleson, was charged by Eleanor Herrick after an investigation with having formed 300 company unions. Mrs. Herrick is the director of the National Labor Relations Board in the New York district.
That there has been influence used is evidenced in the conversation overheard by Miss Michaelson in the Sixth District Magistrate's Court. She was in a telephone booth. May's lawyer, Abraham Kartzman, was in the next. She heard him say:
"Weinstein? Jo, something terrible has happened in court today. They let the defendants out, even that Michaelson woman, although the magistrate had assured me he would put \$500 bail on her. He's still in court, but he'll be home this afternoon. You'd better try to get in touch with him this afternoon."
The magistrate sitting that day was Jacob Elperin. The union lawyer, Joshua Hellinger, had pleaded with him to parole the defendants, citing the great amount of publicity the case had received in his plea.
The strikers have been treated with plenty of roughness on the line. They pressed charged against John Logan, Dominic Legana and Charles White, patrolmen who have seen service on the longshoremen strike. Assistant Inspector Rosenfeld wouldn't allow them to testify, and the case has been postponed. However, he allowed the strikers to give their evidence against him before adjourning the hearing.
One girl, Barbara Newman, was ill last summer. She has heart trouble. Weinstein sent a doctor to see her to check up on compensation. The doctor ordered her to remain in bed ten more days. Because of rough handling Barbara had a heart attack on the picket line.
She was accused of faking, although she had to spend nine hours in the hospital.
Mary Melfi, a striker, said, "I see things differently now. I used to trust everyone. But this has changed my whole life. The world was close to me once. But it's cruel now. The only ones who do anything to help are the workers."
In strike headquarters there is always a number of the strikers. They are happy. They sing. They feel a new life.
The May's department store strike has taught them the way to fight for their rights. They have become class-conscious.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

"Reforging" Men

IN THE Soviet Union "crime" is first of all a social fact, and the "criminal" a human being who is capable of change. From this simple logic (known to all "men of good will" for hundreds of years) flows an equally simple conclusion: to liquidate "crime" construct, first of all, a society which can productively utilize every form of creative energy, and to the building of which every man, woman and child can contribute directly, in accordance with his or her capacity, and with no other coercion than that imposed by inner conviction and the need for external harmony with one's fellow workers.

So we have the Soviet term, "reforging" men. Not "punishment," "retribution," or "reforma"—all bourgeois penal conceptions, based on the assumption that "once a criminal, always a criminal"—but, quite literally, a reshaping, through honorable participation in the work of society, of human material twisted and deformed by forces acting upon—and against—the individual from outside.

And so we have one of the most remarkable documents of modern times: Belomer: An Account of the Construction of the New Canal Between the White Sea and the Baltic Sea (Smith & Haas, 344 pages, \$8). Written (under the skillful guidance of Maxim Gorki) as a "group composition" by some 34 Soviet writers who visited the 30,000 or more "prisoners" who built in twenty months what two centuries of Tsardom failed to accomplish, this book is like a great door opening upon new worlds, flooding the eyes with light, demolishing the puerile jibes of the Tchervanovs and the Kitchins; full of laughter, pathos, bitter struggle against nature and human weaknesses. . . .

Technically, the achievement recorded in Belomer ranks among the major engineering feats of the Soviet Union. It consisted in driving a canal from the southern extremity of the White Sea south and east, through Lake Ladoga to the Baltic Sea, near Leningrad. This entire route, of roughly 150 miles, not only eliminates the long ship voyage around the North Cape and Scandinavia but supplies one of the principal links in that "united system of waterways in the European section of the U. S. S. R. which will connect the White, Baltic and the Caspian Seas." Traversing the rugged and cruel virgin wastes of Karelia, this project ("Belomorstroy") was turned over for execution to the O. G. P. U. (political police), with instructions to have the actual work done by Soviet prisoners—not, however, under "penal" conditions, but with the utmost possible self-government and with the definite purpose of rehabilitating them (from the common pickpocket and prostitute to murderers, wreckers, and apparently incorrigible counter-revolutionaries—of whom some of the engineers and technicians were the most notorious) in the new socialist society. They receive the same wages as any other worker would at the same job.

The canal was built—in less than two years, by 30,000 of the "toughest" human wastrels to be found anywhere in the world, directed by 37 Soviet civil police. . . .

Putting it Over

THESE 30,000 "criminals" put it over. Yes, but not in the bourgeois sense of getting away with something at the expense of their fellows. They not only put over the canal; they put themselves

over as citizens of the new Soviet world, thus realizing Stalin's remark to the Red Army graduates: "It is time to realize that of all the valuable capital the world possesses, the most valuable and most decisive is people."

—In his summing up of this great achievement, Maxim Gorki writes:

"The building of this canal is one of the most brilliant victories of human energy over the bitterness and wildness of nature. But it is more than that: it is also a splendidly successful attempt at the transformation of thousands of former enemies of Soviet society. These men and women are now qualified helpers of the working class."

For proof, read the "case histories" of the typical prisoners who, gathered by the OGPU men from all quarters of the Union, found in "Belomorstroy" the most unexpected kind of salvation. Here is the engineer, Orest Vyassenski, a confirmed Tsarist reactionary whose one idea is transform his technical work into a part of the wrecking activities which may hasten the return of "his comfortable bourgeois world. Instead—and like dozens of other "technocratic dreamers"—he slips imperceptibly into the rhythms of socialist construction. Another rebel technician, Engineer Ananyev, puts it this way:

"Many years ago I wore on my breast an academic order with the Tsarist arms. Now you see on my breast the red order of a shock-worker on the Belomorstroy construction. I must assure you, comrades, that not one of the engineers would exchange this order for any of the stars or marks of distinction of the capitalist bourgeois world."

Kulaks, peasants, counter-revolutionary professors and technicians, petty thieves, murderers, Tsarist reactionaries, white guard and anti-social elements of all types—come to scoff and remain to work. Nothing is easier than escape into nearby Finland; Kagan, the OGPU chief; the clever Berman, who quietly faces a mob of suspicious and irritable prisoners, neither threaten nor terrorize: it is a question simply of men conquering nature, each in his own way and all together—not for some "abstract" principle or absent boss, but for themselves. Typical, and of high dramatic quality, are the stories of "The Man From Pentonville," of Rothenburg, "the man reformed," of Engineer Maslov—and of course, the many pictures of collective activity, the intense "socialist competition" of the section gangs, each doing its part to "change the world."

"The truth" of Belomorstroy "is contained in the following statements: that the land of Socialism must protect itself, that there are no inveterate criminals, no inveterate rascals, but there were once abominable and odious circumstances, which manufactured criminals and rascals; that our country is magnificent, beautiful and strong, that we must love and beautify our country; that the people are strong and sane, that it can and should accomplish wonderful things; that we are intelligent and cheerful, but we must be still more intelligent and jolly; that we must work much and learn much; that we can construct the canal only if we have strict discipline, but that this discipline must flow not from some place far away, but from ourselves."

Surely, never before in the history of the world was a "penal code" drawn up in such terms. If this be Communism, capitalism had better say its prayers. . . .

TUNING IN

WEAF-900 Kc. WOR-710 Kc. WJZ-760 Kc.
WABC-900 Kc. WED-1200 Kc.

Duoy, Baritone; Jane Williams, Soprano
WABC-Caricature of America
WED-Alr Guild-Sketch
S:15-WEAF-University of the Air
S:20-WEAF-Wayne King
S:25-WEAF-Wayne King
WOR-Broadway Band
Wago
WJZ-House of Glass
WABC-George Burns and Gracie Allen, Comedian
WABC-Dinah Carter
S:28-WEAF-Play Talk
S:30-WEAF-Fred Allen, Comedian; Van Steeden
WOR-Johnson Orch.; Phil
WABC-Gluckin Orch.; Gertrude Niesen, Songs
WED-Experimental Theatre-West Side Players
S:30-WEAF-Harold Samuel, Piano; Josef Stopak
Violin; Arthur Lora, Flute
WOR-Variety Musicals
WJZ-Hollywood-Jimmy Fidler
WABC-March of Time
WED-Evening Musical-10:45-King Guard Quartet
WABC-New Deal Business-Representative Charles A. Halleck
11:30-WEAF-Duchin Orch.
WOR-News; Nibilly Music
WJZ-News; Dorothy Lamour; Songs
WABC-Leporello Orch.
11:15-WJZ-Negro Male Quartet
11:30-WEAF-News; Madrigals Orch.
WOR-Weeks Orch.
WJZ-Denning Orch.
WABC-Sopkins Orch.

WOR-Tommy McLaughlin, WJZ-John Charles Thomas, Baritone; Concert Orch.
WABC-Jilly Fenn, Soprano
S:15-WOR-Philosophy-Andrew F. Kelley
S:20-WOR-Ballenstein Einfaeltia
WOR-Nail-Married-Sketch; With Warden Lewis E. Lawes
WABC-Ray Noble Orch.; Connie Rowell, Song
S:20-WEAF-Conrad Thisault, Baritone
WOR-Discussion; Marital Problems
WJZ-Concert Orch., Cesare Sodero, Conductor

MUSIC

By M. M.

Manuscript Program

THE second of the Music Guild's lecture-recitals conducted by Leonard Liebberg was a Manuscript Program of contemporary works presented by their composers. The program was an unusual one of its kind, and Henry Cowell was a very engaging guest commentator.

Six of the seven composers represented were Americans. One was an exile from Nazi Germany. The compositions by Evelyn Berkman, Paul Creston and Otto Luening showed capable handling, but good musicianship exists in abundance and the world is full of sensitive salon music with its "grand passions."

Two excerpts from Marc Blitzstein's ballet "Cain" arranged for piano, were succinct and pointed, and proceeded at a lively pace. They could be judged adequately, however, only on the basis of the larger conception of which they are portions.

Hanns Eisler's mastery of vocal writing was displayed in two a capella choruses ("On Killing," with text translated by Marc and Eva Blittstein, and "Liturgie von Hauch," with original German text by Bert Brecht), sung by the New Singers under Lan Adomian. The New Singers proved at this stage to be an outstanding ensemble, although their Town Hall performance was noticeably lacking in volume.

Elie Siegmeister's "Strange Funeral in Braddock" was striking and superbly sung by Mordecai Bauman. About himself, Henry Cowell declared, "Words fail me," and his rollicking "Reel" had to be followed by an encore.

Questions and Answers

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

Question: Is there such a thing as an honest, unsophisticated, scrupulous lawyer in connection with any of the labor persecution cases, past or present?—A. O.

Answer: Absolutely. There are many very capable lawyers who devote their lives to the defense of class war prisoners, very seldom receiving any fees, often spending their own money as well as their time in this work. Leo Gallagher in San Francisco, Maurice Sugar in Detroit and David Levinson in Philadelphia are outstanding examples. The writer of this question prefaces his question with the statement that he had intended giving money for the defense of Tom Mooney, but that his side-kick said, "What's the use? The lawyers, judges, and the whole crew connected with the system of law-interpretation and enforcement are well organized to bleed the last penny from the public in its search for justice. Just look at the Scottsboro case, how they have dabbled and delayed, etc., so the lawyers and judges et al., can keep on bleeding the public."

The lawyers who are defending Tom Mooney and those defending the Scottsboro boys at the present time are receiving no fees whatever for their services.

But this is not the essence of the question. In certain cases it might be absolutely necessary and correct, in order to obtain the best defense in a difficult case, or in fair payment for the services of a lawyer who has no other source of income, to pay lawyers' fees out of a defense fund.

Your "side-kick" evidently does not understand that all capitalist "justice" is class justice. The laws, the courts, the judges carry out the will of the capitalist class.

But the working class cannot abandon its arrested fighters to this "justice." On the contrary, again and again the working class is able to force capitalist justice to give up its victims. The decision Saturday in the Angelo Herndon case is one example. The fact that the Scottsboro boys have not been electrocuted, and it may still be possible to force their freedom, is another example.

In this fight the workers must use all their weapons—the weapon of mass pressure, of arousing the widest popular indignation against this "justice" and the use of every possible provision of the law itself to defend its victims. Both these weapons are very expensive, not because of lawyers' fees, since often there are none, but because of the huge charges which the courts make for all the papers, transcripts, etc., which are required, and which sometimes cost thousands of dollars, and because of the huge expense of organizing the mass activities of workers throughout the country, hiring halls, sending speakers from city to city, publicizing issues and meetings, etc.

Any worker who, because capitalist "justice" is unjust, refuses to use what means are available to defend his class-brothers is not helping the workers; he is helping the bosses.

Literature to Masses

THE popularization of the decisions of the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern through the distribution of the series of pamphlets which have been issued (which were announced in this column on November 20) is a task for which the Party is not yet properly mobilized. Special steps should be taken at once to carry out this distribution through adopting the measures proposed by Comrade Browder in his report to the November Plenum of the Central Committee, in which he also quoted from the speech of Comrade Dimitroff on the same subject.

"THE re-orientation and re-education of the Party. Why is it necessary to speak about this? Because, unless we quickly overcome the past methods, unless we educate the members in the new spirit of orientation of the Seventh World Congress, we will be unable to carry through the new tasks we have spoken about. . . .

"It is not enough that we here, and our leading forces in general, shall study the decisions of the Congress, the great and historical report of Comrade Dimitroff. It is necessary that the entire Party membership shall discuss them, master them and learn how to apply them.

"For this purpose we must exert all energy to carry through the directives of the Central Committee in organizing discussions in the Party organizations, special classes for the study of the Congress, not merely casual reading through of the report, but detailed study, the breaking up of reports into composite parts and the detailed examination of every part. See to it that all our comrades read and study the resolutions and speeches, especially the report of Comrade Dimitroff.

"We must help the Party members master the decisions by answering all their questions. We must not assume that everything will be at once understood. We must translate each important decision in terms of the daily practical problems in the factories, in the trade unions, in terms of the tasks of building the united front, of the struggle against war and fascism, etc. Only in this way will we really be popularizing and bringing to the Party and the masses the decisions of the Seventh World Congress in the spirit of these decisions.

"More than that, these decisions must become the property of the broadest masses. We have already taken some steps in this direction through meetings, through open forums and through the issuance of the resolutions and main reports in hundreds of thousands of copies through our press and special pamphlets. We are now issuing Comrade Dimitroff's report in an abridged four-page leaflet, which we hope to circulate in millions of copies. This is a very important task in connection with the building of the Party in the trade unions, in the building of the united front with the Socialists. Comrade Dimitroff emphasized the importance of bringing the Congress decisions to the masses in his closing speech in the following words:

"So much the greater our duty as Communists to render the decisions of the Congress in actual fact the property of the entire working class. To have voted for these decisions is not enough. Nor is it enough to popularize them among the members of the Communist Parties. We want the workers affiliated with the parties of the Second International and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, as well as the workers affiliated with organizations of other political trends, to discuss these decisions jointly with us, bring in their amendments and make practical proposals; we want them to deliberate jointly with us how decisions can best be carried into life, how they can best realize them in practice jointly with us, hand in hand."

Wallace Report Shows A. A. A. Failure to Aid Farmers

GIVES LIE TO ROOSEVELT CLAIMS OF NEW DEAL BENEFITS TO POOR FARM POPULATION—HOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT LIES IN A FARMER-LABOR PARTY

THE annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace reveals that the "seamless web" of American economic life, which President Roosevelt talked about in his speech before the American Farm Bureau Federation, is only another neat New Deal phrase that does not exist in real life.

Despite glaring omissions—for example, no discussion of the terrible plight of the sharecroppers, of the 1,000,000 Negro farmers and the 3,000,000 agricultural workers—despite his juggling of statistics and his glossing over of the failures of the A. A. A., Wallace's report shows that the web of American economic life is torn by all sorts of conflicts.

The report admits that after two years, the great goal of the A. A. A., price parity, that is, restoring to farm products "exchange value, in terms of commodities bought . . . equal to that which they had before the World War" has not been reached.

Furthermore, the income of the farmers has not

kept pace with the rise in farm prices. "It is highly significant," the report states, "that while farm prices advanced 100 per cent between March, 1933 and March, 1935, cash farm income for these months increased only 50 per cent."

The other side of the picture is the 38 per cent increase in the retail cost of food since March, 1933. This has resulted in a 5 per cent drop in the consumption of dairy products during the first nine months of the year, compared with the same period last year, a 30.2 per cent decline in the consumption of pork and lard, a 6.2 per cent decrease in beef consumption—and in meat strikes in city after city.

As for the increased farm income, which farmers benefited by it? Wallace carefully avoids this question. The fact is that even in 1929, 48.8 per cent of the farmers averaged a gross income of \$546 a year—which in many cases meant an actual loss. Today that situation is a great deal worse. The A. A. A. benefits

have gone largely to the rich farmers and a section of the middle farmers. In the case of the latter, however, the creditors were usually on the spot to claim the check as soon as it arrived.

For the poor farmers, particularly the sharecroppers, the A. A. A. crop reduction program was a catastrophe, driving thousands of them off the land. Roosevelt declared that the administration's agricultural program aimed "to stop the rule of tooth and claw" and "to put an end to the destructive forces that were threatening American agriculture."

A confidential report of the Farm Credit Administration, published in the Dec. 6 issue of the Farmers National Weekly, tells how this New Deal promise is being fulfilled.

Foreclosures by the twelve Federal Land Banks from January to August, according to this report, numbered 7,926, as against 2,739 in the same period last year, and 5,295 in 1933.

Now that the A. A. A. has, like the N. R. A., succeeded in enriching the rich and impoverishing the poor, the hogs of Wall Street want still more. That is why the most reactionary Wall Street groups, acting through various processors, have launched a campaign to declare the A. A. A. unconstitutional.

The farming masses of the country, however, can hope for no improvement in their lot either from the New Deal or its even more reactionary opponents. For them the only hope lies in the creation of an alliance with the city workers and middle-class consumers against the plunderers of the people.

Such an alliance—the seamless web of united farmer-labor action—can be best established through a militant anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party that will fight against foreclosures, for cancellation of farm debts, for government loans to needy farmers, and for other improvements in the living standards of the masses of both city and countryside.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1935

The Soviet Giant

INITIAL successes of the first year of the First Five Year Plan were received everywhere with wonderment.

Nowadays, we take Soviet industrial achievements more as a matter of course. We've come to expect tremendous things of this Soviet giant.

But as the giant is reaching the end of the third year of the Second Five Year Plan, the figures are really more astounding than ever.

During the first eleven months of this year, the entire year's production quotas were already fulfilled in the automobile, gold, railway car, superphosphate and aniline dye industries. Figures for steel smelting, copper, tractors, locomotives and cement, indicate that they will go over the top even before the year is out.

Coal, which was lagging behind, recently leaped ahead under the stimulus of the Stakhanov movement. Jumping forward by 50,000 tons a day, coal production reached 325,000 tons daily at the end of November.

The Soviet Union has outstripped the rest of Europe in production and is steadily gaining on the United States, which still manages to hold the lead.

Meanwhile, production in this country is still below what it was in 1926. And the gains made here are costing the workers lower wages, higher prices and increased speed-up with no corresponding increase in pay or in employment.

In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, every gain means more to eat, more to wear, more to spend—for everybody!

With every additional day of peace, the Soviet giant adds cubits to its stature and strength to the hopes of mankind.

Cooperative Action

THE steps taken by the American Federation of Silk Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers' Union, for the organization of the unorganized silk workers in Eastern Pennsylvania, should have far-reaching effects in strengthening the whole labor movement of that area. The silk workers' national convention has just called upon the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, to aid in this work.

Three of the chief industries in northeastern Pennsylvania are the anthracite mining, silk and clothing industries. The miners' families work in the clothing and silk mills. The presidents of the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Textile Union, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union are all members of the Committee on Industrial Organization.

Working together, and aided by the miners who are already solidly organized, these three unions can wage a successful organizing campaign which will build the A. F. of L. in northeastern Pennsylvania into a stronghold of organized labor.

Student Heroism

THE voice of China's millions, muffled by Chiang Kai-shek's terrorism, was heard Monday. Six thousand students, braving machine guns and bayonets, on the streets of Peiping demonstrated for the demands of the Chinese people against the latest assaults of Japanese imperialism.

"Unite for the battle of liberation

against Japanese invasion!" shouted the students.

Marching in front of the headquarters of Nanking's anti-Communist Minister of War, Ho Ying-Ching, now conciliating with the Japanese militarists, the students demanded an end to Nanking's capitulation and kow-towing before the enemies of the Chinese people.

This students' demonstration, reminiscent of the great days of 1925, when a huge series of workers' strikes and students' demonstrations marked the outbreak of a revolutionary wave in China, is an inspiration to all true friends of the Chinese people.

Such actions inspire us to support the Chinese people in their rising battles against the Japanese imperialist invasion of China.

Another Victim of Vigilantes

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Socialist leader of the Workers' Alliance in Tampa, Fla., is dead—a victim of vigilante murder.

Together with two other leaders of the Workers Alliance who were preparing for the meeting of the Florida Council of the Unemployed, Shoemaker was kidnaped, beaten, tarred and feathered and left half-naked in the cold.

The kidnaping followed their arrest by the police who questioned them for "Communist activities."

That the workers were Socialists and not Communists made no difference. The ruling class of Florida, as elsewhere, is not particular about the party affiliation of the courageous leaders of the working class.

What steps will be taken by Mayor Chancey, Chief of Police Pittsworth and Sheriff McLeod of Tampa, to arrest and prosecute the murderers? None at all—unless they hear the protests of people throughout the nation.

At the same time, the efforts of the Labor and Socialist Defense Committee in the case deserve the support of all Socialists, Communists and non-party workers alike. Send funds to them at 21 East Seventeenth Street, New York City, in care of the Socialist Call.

Vigilante terror must be wiped out before it spreads over the face of the country!

Auto Strike Aid

THE chairman of the Motor Products Co. Strike Committee yesterday made an urgent appeal for strike aid. Labor should respond generously to this call for help. The strike is in its fourth week. During that time the strikers have faced police brutality, anti-picketing injunctions, provocations and terror of private detective agencies. The company refuses to negotiate.

The winning of the strike is the concern of the entire Detroit labor movement. The very right to organize, and to picket is involved.

Progress has been made toward unifying the ranks of the independent auto union members and the A. F. of L. members, in spite of the fact that Francis Dillon, head of the A. F. of L. auto union, has delayed calling the A. F. of L. members out to join the strike.

But the strikers are feeling the pinch of hunger. Workers' organizations, especially in Detroit and other auto centers, should rush financial aid to the Strike Committee, at the strike headquarters, Lycaut and Mack Streets, Detroit.

Twenty-five Years

PROBLEMS of social security will provide the major political issue for the next twenty-five years, according to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. This, it would seem, is a rather sharp rebuke to those in and out of the administration who ballyhoo an early return to prosperity. It should also serve to convince all-workers of the necessity of working actively for the adoption of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827.

Party Life

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Plans Alone Inadequate Detroit Wants Action In 'Daily' Circulation Drive

WE ARE now entering the third week of the Daily Worker circulation drive and it is generally understood in any language that when talking about a drive it means that we are intending to boost or raise some particular thing; but up to date all we are able to register is plans from various sections on what they intend to do.

This is all well and good, comrades, but when a ten-week period is set for our goal, it is necessary to draw up just short and concise plans and immediately swing into action. If we put into this drive the same enthusiasm as was displayed in the Daily Worker fund drive, we will surely go over the top.

The importance of this drive must not be underestimated. Comrade Browder, in his report to the Central Committee on the 7th World Congress stresses that the making of the Daily Worker into a mass paper, and building the Party are the two main organizational tasks that face the Party and the key to winning the broad masses for the Farmer-Labor Party and for the development of a broad united front against war and fascism. Having this in mind, then, comrades, it is necessary that the Sections immediately begin to work out with the Units the methods by which we can reach, especially those people that voted for labor's candidate in the last election.

The Sections and Units must pick out those districts where the vote was heavy and cover them with sample copies of the "Daily" and then see to it that capable comrades are assigned to visit these people and have them become regular readers. When distributing the sample copies, the comrades should mark off in heavy crayon the news concerning Detroit.

One of the main weaknesses in our District is our shop work, and especially is this true of the sale of the Daily Worker at the shops. At the present time the workers in the shops are greatly interested in what is going on at Motor Products and they know it too; but no efforts have been made on the part of the Sections to see to it that the paper is sold at the shops.

Our experience in the Motor Products strike shows us that the workers do like the Daily Worker and will read it. Every section should set itself the task of having at least one Red Bulldozer at one of its most important plants. We've got the plans—let's go to work. From "The Michigan Campaigner."

SECTION 10, in the Detroit District has taken its first steps to make the Daily Worker a mass paper in its section. The first thing we did was to set up an apparatus. Instead of doing like we did in the past, i.e., turn the drive over to the Daily Worker Agent, we set up a commission of three, who worked out the following tasks:

1—Each unit to have a Daily Worker Agent.
2—Each Unit to start from the outside of its territory and work in. Each day one comrade with 15 copies canvasses a certain section of the territory. A regular Saturday canvass for subs and readers was also initiated.

3—Canvass and sale at street car junctions (where Ford workers get off). Special drives in the Negro sections.
4—Build Friends of the Daily Worker groups to raise finances and sell papers.

To carry this out, a weekly check-up by the Commission is needed, publicizing the experiences and results each week in the Section Bulletin.

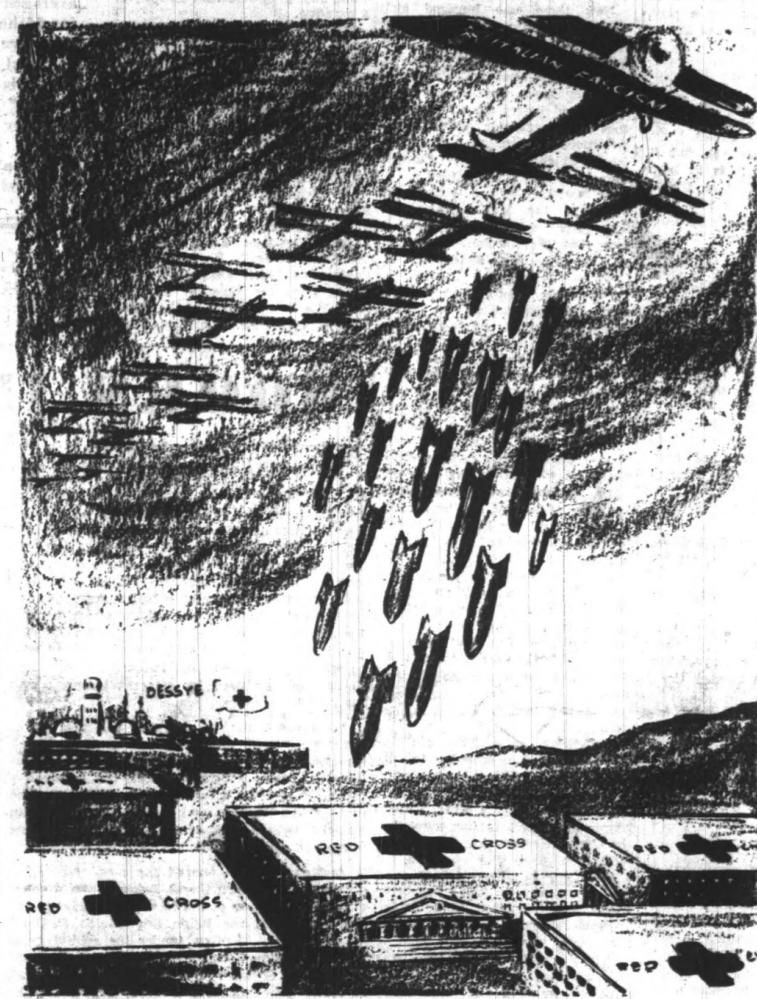
W. A., Detroit, Mich.

Join the Communist Party 35 East 13th Street, New York Please Send me more information on the Communist Party

NAME ADDRESS

X MARKED THE SPOTS

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

Workers Forced to Support 'Voluntary' Welfare Fund

Lancaster, Pa.
Comrade Editor: We of Lancaster are sick and tired of appeals for this and that conducted by the "leaders" of our social and industrial set-up. The purpose of these appeals is to help, in a hit-and-miss fashion, to mend the countless broken lives on all sides—the inevitable cast-offs of this miserable robber system, of which these "leaders" are the beneficiaries.

During the Welfare Drive, just ended, thousands of workers were bludgeoned by the bosses into "voluntary" contributions, with the threat of quick dismissals if they didn't come across. One company had incorporated in its pledge that said worker agreed that should he be fired before the year had run its course, that they had the right to deduct the total unpaid welfare installments from the last pay he received!

Many workers have blankly refused to participate in the drive, but too often the reason given has not been correct. Too often they have given the alleged chiselling of a neighbor on relief as an excuse. This, of course, plays right into the hands of the most reactionary elements of the boss class who want all relief to be stopped.

Class-conscious workers, on the other hand, say, "Let those who caused these conditions take care of the victims. Let's stop building battleships and the terrific maintenance of a national guard and army, and spend these now wasted billions for decent relief."

Now we are being hounded to sell tuberculosis stamps. We are told this disease is "preventable and curable." Right they are, but so

long as we have this system more and more workers and poor farmers will be subjected to its ravages. Only when we have our Soviet America will human life be valued—only then will T. B. be prevented. H. A.

Urges Expose of Reactionary Program of Industrialists

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor: The decisions, speeches and proceedings of the National Industrial Council and the National Association of Manufacturers should be given the widest publicity among workers. Many workers still don't understand the danger that threatens them from this source, the danger to trade union organization, relief and civil rights. A small pamphlet quoting the speeches and decisions would be an eye-opener to many workers and liberals. Such a pamphlet should include the position of Hearst, Goughin, Roosevelt and others to the platform of these reactionaries—so that the workers will clearly see who their enemies are. It should include the editorial in today's Times, advising the bosses to talk more softly.

Such a pamphlet will show us the face of the enemy better than any portrait we can paint. I'm sure it will arouse that hatred and desire for struggle which the proceedings of the above-mentioned organizations have aroused in me. C. C.

Where the Miners and Farmers Are Fighting Hunger

Roswell, N. M.
Comrade Editor: Enclosed \$1 for which send us the "Daily" for two months. With this world holocaust just around the bend, we even must go hungry in order to get the truth, although it's no lie to say that half of us are really hungry here in the Sunshine State. W. P. A. projects have not paid a cent. Half the workers are mooching the little stores for what they get to eat, while about 1 in 25 have the so-called jobs. It's pitiful to see hundreds starving their families since the dole has stopped.

Our family, for instance, is now trying to feed another family of 6 with the father starved till he is sick, while we are going on skimpy rations with one dollar chasing another.

Our little force here seems so weak to meet the emergencies that we know are ahead of us. We fought wonderfully to clear the Gallup miners, and after a partial victory, now the fascists are jailing all who protested the frame-up. If we had not roused the public to a fever heat they would have burned every one of those boys and they are absolutely innocent. Our leaders are now working at fearful odds with nothing to eat half the time. Our farmers' organizations are helping to feed them. Mass tax strikes are now forcing the farmers to action and a special session of the legislature is now set for Jan. 1st to keep this fascist state at all functioning. W.

"Claridad," organ of the Left-Wing of the Spanish Socialist Party, which actually speaks for the majority of the membership, replying to the Communist Party's proposal for the united front, said on the question of the elections:

"The conditions of an election pact must be agreed upon as soon as possible, so that, if events come quickly, the Left Republicans will find themselves obliged to seek an understanding with the proletarian parties in view of their strength."

They refer here to the anti-Fascist followers of the petty-bourgeois political leader, Azana.

NOTE how the Socialist Party puts the proposition of the united front here in relation to forces outside of the Socialist and Communist movements. The United Front, they point out, must be hastened, in the face of elections, in order to win outside forces who would be impressed by the unity of the proletarian parties. The argument of the American "Old Guard," to defeat any united front, is that a Socialist-Communist united front would lessen the chances of "winning the labor movement" and would scare away the petty-bourgeoisie. Under this smoke screen, they unite with Green and such other reactionary forces against the interests of labor. The Spanish Socialist Party, on the other hand, puts the issue correctly when they show the urgency of such a united front to win the broadest non-Socialist and non-Communist forces for the anti-Fascist People's Front.

THE style of pulling down the piratical swastika is catching on world-wide. Begun most dramatically by the Mexican workers, who tore it off the German Embassy in Mexico City and trampled it underfoot, carried to greater heights by the New York workers, who ripped it off the Bremen, it has been followed by the British workers tearing it off the flag post at the Nazi football games in London. The latest example is given by the Dutch workers at Amsterdam, who hauled it down on the German steamer Adele Traber. "The Nazi Consul," reports our Dutch correspondent, "is registering the correct indignation."

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

A New Spanish Custom Building United Front Facing New Elections

SPLIT on every current issue, the Spanish ruling cliques are united on one prospect. They do not want new parliamentary elections at this time despite the deep cabinet crisis over fundamental issues.

Riddled with graft, saddled with double-headed Stavisky-type scandals, and torn by the bitter conflicts among financiers, big landowners, industrialists, foreign concessionaires, the Capariete cabinet, the fourteenth since the Republic of 1931, was ousted.

Why such fear over general elections? Because in Spain the Socialist-Communist movement for a united front would be forged so solidly in the face of general elections that it would, without the slightest doubt, sweep into its orbit a People's Front even mightier than the one now in existence in France.

THE Center-Right pro-Fascist coalition has been unable, in the face of anti-Fascist resistance, to consolidate a strong Fascist dictatorship. There is rising now a tempest more powerful and deep than that which overthrew King Alfonso in 1931 after the nationwide municipal elections.

Correctly, the bourgeoisie, ready to slash one another's throats, know they must try to keep their unholy alliance alive as long as possible. General elections now would not only sweep the anti-Fascists into the Chamber of Deputies, but would be a signal for an extra-parliamentary general assault on Spanish capitalist-feudalism.

Long before Largo Caballero, outstanding leader of the Socialist Party, won his freedom and urged the Socialist-Communist united front, it was recognized by leaders of the Socialist and Communist Parties that, in the event of general elections, there would be the closest unity between the two parties on all major issues of the election.

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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.)