

# CHINESE MINISTER SLAIN IN SHANGHAI

## Communists Nominate Olgin in Special Bronx Election

### UNITED TICKET IS SOUGHT WITH THE S. P.

#### C. P. Points to Record Vote in November in Call for Unity

M. J. Olgin, Communist leader and editor of the Morning Freiheit, will be the party candidate for the State Assembly in the special election to be held in the Fifth Assembly District, the Bronx, the State Committee of the Communist Party announced yesterday. The election was ordered by Governor Lehman for Jan. 21 after the death of Assemblyman-elect Benjamin Gladstone early this month.

Designation of Olgin does not exclude the possibility of a united labor ticket in the district, Carl Brodsky, State Committee secretary, said. A letter has been sent to the Bronx County Committee of the Socialist Party and the county executive controlled by the militant wing of that party urging a united ticket.

The letter, signed by A. Holt, organizer of the Fifth Assembly District, pointed out that the Communist Party was anxious to effect a united front in the elections. A joint candidate would poll a vote far in excess of the combined Socialist-Communist total in the November elections, Holt said. The Communist Party was the second party in the district, receiving more votes than either the Socialist or Republican parties.

### NOMINATED



Moissaye J. Olgin

### Greek Seamen Halt War Cargo

#### Portland Workers Fight With Crew as Captain Kidnaps Operator

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 25.—Millant refusal by members of the crew of the Greek freighter Ithakos to transport American scrap iron and other war material to Fascist Italy resulted in delaying the sailing of the vessel, scheduled for Dec. 20. Capt. Thomas Vlassopoulos was brought into Municipal Court here on a charge of kidnaping his radio operator to force him to sail with the vessel.

Capt. Vlassopoulos was arrested on a warrant taken out by local Greek workers after police had been called to a local shipping agency to help place the radio operator, Kandyiotis Anastasios, aboard the freighter. The radio man had been forcibly detained by the captain when he attempted to leave the ship in protest against its cargo of war material. He later escaped and made his way to the shipping agency in search of a new berth.

Last Monday, Assistant County Attorney Albert Knudsen notified the kidnaping charge as having "no merit," and the captain was free to sail by court edict, but the court could not solve his problem of finding a radio man and crew.

Fourteen of his crew had deserted the ship since its arrival here fourteen days ago, the captain told the court, despite co-operation of shipping agencies and police in illegally detaining three members of the crew, who were lodged in the county jail in "protective custody" because the captain "wanted to make sure the men would not jump the boat."

### ETHIOPIANS PRESS DRIVE ON FASCISTS

#### Blackshirt Officers of Askaris Singled Out by Sharpshooters

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 25.—Christmas day was marked by no let-up in the harassing guerrilla attacks of the Ethiopian defenders in the Tarnien region and on the very border of Eritrea. Official confirmation is still lacking of the capture of Adi Quala, ten miles north of the Eritrean border, reported by Reuters correspondent here to his London agency.

It was a very gloomy Christmas indeed for the Italian workers and peasants who have been impressed into war service, either as soldiers or laborers, because the Ethiopian fighters kept up a hot sniping along the main front picking off mainly the Fascist officers leading the Askaris, black native troops.

### STUDENTS OFF TO MERGER CONVENTION

#### Hearst Influence Seen in Ohio State Ban on National Gathering

More than 200 students from colleges and high schools throughout the New York area left last night for Columbus, Ohio to participate in the establishment of an American Student Union.

The convention, which was recently barred from the Ohio State University campus allegedly because of pressure from the Hearst newspapers, will be held in the Y.M.C.A. building in Columbus. At least 600 students, converging on that city from all parts of the nation, are expected to assemble for the Union conference.

The proposed union will be a coalition of existing progressive and left-wing student organizations. Its sessions will be preceded by separate meetings of the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League, which are expected to amalgamate their own bodies as the preliminary to the formation of the Union.

### Communists Call for Building Of Farmer-Labor Party Now

#### Answer Arguments of Those Who Support Roosevelt Now

Warning the country that reaction is strengthening its forces rapidly, the Central Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued a ringing call to all Socialists, trade unionists, liberals and progressive people generally to build a Farmer-Labor Party now.

The call, signed by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Central Committee, and Earl Browder, general secretary of the Party, appeals to "all progressive forces in America" to "cease drifting." Answering those who urge waiting until 1940, the Central Committee statement points out that local labor parties, formed now on city, county or state-wide scales, can determine when to wish to support in 1938 in the national Presidential elections, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and a number of the Western and Northwestern States are ready for such a move, the Central Committee appeal declared.

The full text of the statement follows:

**Build the Farmer-Labor Party NOW!**

"A serious danger is taking form in American political life. The Republican Party, Liberty League-Hearst combination is gathering strength week by week. The prospect is becoming so menacing that in the 1936 elections it will represent a more serious challenge for domination of the United States government.



William Z. Foster

#### Urge Common Efforts to Build Local and State Parties

"This reactionary growth draws its strength from two distinct sources. On the one hand it is sweeping in an overwhelming majority of the business world and all circles directly connected with it, including those who in 1932 supported Roosevelt. On the other hand, it is drawing into its channels masses of farmers and city middle classes, and even workers, formerly enthusiastic supporters of Roosevelt, but now utterly disgusted and desperate from the results of Roosevelt's policies and therefore ready blindly to go into any other channels that promise a change. The uninterrupted series of concessions and outright surrenders to the reactionaries being made by the Roosevelt administration only serves to intensify both these tendencies, which under present circumstances throw the immediate political currents into the reactionary channels.

**For Labor Political Action**

"More than ever it is becoming clear that the only effective way to fight reaction is the independent organization of the workers, farmers and impoverished city middle classes for political action in the form of a broad coalition Farmer-

(Continued on Page 2)

### TANG YU-JEN, CHIANG AGENT AIDED JAPAN

#### Tokyo Imperialists Are Alarmed Over Student Demonstrations

TOKYO, Dec. 25.—Tang Yu-Jen, Chinese vice-minister of communications, former vice minister of foreign affairs and notorious agent of Chiang Kai-shek in carrying through the deals with Japan, was assassinated today in Shanghai. He was shot eight times and died in a hospital a few minutes later.

Three Chinese forced their way into Tang Yu-jen's sumptuous mansion in the French Settlement of Shanghai and fired eight bullets into him. A bullet piercing the heart of the Chinese traitor killed him almost instantly.

No arrests were made. Japanese officials while claiming they knew of no motive for the killing, it is unquestioned here that his traitorous role is the cause of the act.

Tang Yu-jen was sacrificed at the recent Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) Congress to save Chiang Kai-shek as vice-minister for foreign affairs. Tang Yu-jen carried out his master's bidding, cringing before the Japanese advance, and complying with all the ultimatums of Tokyo.

**Protests Alarm Tokyo**

Japanese ruling circles are seriously alarmed over the huge and militant students' demonstrations that have tenaciously gripped China. Fearing too great pressure on Chiang Kai-shek to end the students' outpourings would result in the cracking-up of the Nanking regime, the Japanese diplomats have not come out as openly as they would like to. However, it is obvious here that Mayor Wu Teh-chun's action around Shanghai in trying to trick and suppress the students' movement were on orders of the Japanese embassy.

In fact it is known that Consul General Itano Ishii informed Mayor Wu that the Japanese "hoped the Mayor would immediately suppress any anti-Japanese activities." Remembering the Mayor's actions in Chapel, 1932, when he completely capitulated to all the demands of the Tokyo Foreign Office that the Mayor would comply with all the present demands made on him.

**Seeks to Reach Nanking**

Though the students were taken out of the Northern station in Shanghai by a ruse, the demonstrators by the thousands have returned by their ranks and are determined to reach Nanking to put their demands to the Chiang Kai-shek government.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has ordered the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, composed mostly of Russian White Guards, the offal of the civil war against the Russian Revolution, to stand ready for immediate call for mobilization in case the students try to demonstrate in the International Settlement, the stronghold of the imperialist powers in China.

Reports from all other sections of China declare that the students are coming out solidly in demonstrations and strikes against the Japanese invasion of North China, and against the Chinese running-dogs of Japanese imperialism.

**Japanese Arrest Publisher**

(By United Press)

Dr. Yen C. Chih, president of the Federation of Chinese Industries and publisher of the Far East Magazine of Shanghai, has been arrested by Japanese authorities there, according to a cable received yesterday by Henry E. Gellerman, New York correspondent of the publication.

The Japanese also were said to have confiscated and destroyed 11,000 copies of the last issue of the magazine, which contained a violent protest against Japanese aggression in China. Dr. Chih is being held incommunicado, according to the cable from W. Bartels, managing editor of the publication.

### Letter Quoted

Holt's letter, in part, follows: "In the election held last November the Communist candidate for Assembly in the Fifth A. D. ran second with a vote of 2,184. This, in addition to the 1,914 votes polled by the Socialist candidate in the same Assembly District, make up approximately 4,100 votes cast for candidates of the working class in this Assembly District.

"There is no doubt that if our two parties could get together on a United Labor candidate in this Assembly District, the votes polled by this candidate would be twice or three times that amount, which means that such a candidate would have all the possibilities of being elected.

**Sees United Front Victory**

"We feel certain that united action at this time will put a labor candidate into the State Assembly."

Olgin's long record in the labor movement is particularly well known to workers of the Fifth, a district composed mainly of Jewish workers, most of whom are in the various garment trades.

A prolific writer, Olgin is the author of numerous books and pamphlets. His recent pamphlet, "Why Communism," has sold in hundreds of thousands of copies. It was the basis for the attack on all progressive thought by the Hearst press last Sunday.

### Youngstown Hails Planned Sunday Paper

From Youngstown, O., where a goodly portion of the nation's steel is made, comes the news that the local steel workers are anxiously awaiting the first issue of the Sunday Worker.

John Steuben, Youngstown section organizer of the Communist Party, yesterday informed the Sunday Worker that Youngstown Communists are starting a drive for 1,000 subscriptions to the new edition.

"We thank the Central Committee for the splendid decision to issue a Sunday paper popular in style and contents," Steuben wrote. "Our Party membership answers the call of E order to start a drive immediately for 1,000 subs for the Sunday Worker as well as the Daily Worker. We shall come to the Party convention with this quota accomplished."

Steuben pledged to obtain 25 subs personally.

Akron and Canton, neighboring industrial cities, are expected to swing into line next on the Sunday Worker drive.

The first issue will be out Sunday, Jan. 12.

### 40 Drowned in Floods

BELOGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 25 (AP).—Reports received here today said that 40 persons had been drowned in Albanian floods. Heaviest damages were reported in the Scutari district.

### 30 Bengalese on Trial Charged With Plotting Against Britain in India

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Charged with plotting against the British authorities, thirty Bengalese are now on trial in Calcutta.

The police claim that at the time of their arrest, the defendants had in their possession a large quantity of revolutionary literature. It is also charged that they "tried to recruit others into their ranks."

### Fascist Difficulties Mount

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 25.—Reports have been received here from well-informed sources in Italy that there is growing strife within fascist circles and particularly within the Italian General Staff, faced with a dilemma both at home and in Africa. The Haagse Post has printed an article dealing with one angle of this desperate situation.

"Day by day it becomes more obvious why General De Bono was expelled," the paper reports. "Mussolini is learning that his military and other advisers find good reason to advise him against undertaking the Ethiopian adventure. And greater difficulties lie ahead. War correspondents with the Italian troops at the Makale front report that frightful country now lies before them. The Italian army has not been able to even start the struggle to overcome the difficulties presented by this terrain.

"The Ethiopian forces which have crept around to the rear of the Italian troops must first be driven back. A bitter fight is in progress in the mountainous country of Tarnien. It is next to impossible to get at their enemy. Ethiopians appear suddenly where least expected. They lie in ambush, and fire at patrols and transports. For two months the struggle has been going on in the North. Only five months at most are left before the rainy season begins again.

"In the South the situation is no better. The rapid advance of the troops under General Graziani, aimed at cutting off Ethiopia's sources of supplies from French and British Somaliland, has collapsed.

"In Italy there is increasing depression. Signs of loss of faith in ultimate victory become more noticeable. These signs are multiplied by the possibility of more effective embargoes."

### Court Halts Officials Of Newark Movie Union From Taking Office

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Vice-Chancellor M. L. Berry, a court official, yesterday issued an order restraining the officers of the Essex county local of the Moving Picture Operators Union from holding office or performing any of the duties of office. The court announced that it would appoint a receiver for the local and set a date for new elections to be held under the supervision of a master in chancery.

This action was a result of a suit by members of the local.

### Former Aides of Gomez Flee As Clashes Sweep Venezuela

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, Dec. 25.—With scores of former hangers-on of the deceased dictator of Venezuela, Vicente Gomez, fleeing here, stories that Lopez Contreras and his clique has been able to quell the revolutionary uprising, which has cost more than 200 lives already, are greatly discounted here.

Whatever news arrives here from the Venezuelan mainland confirms the fact that not only are there mass demonstrations of workers and peasants against the dictatorship left by Gomez, but the whelps of the dead ruler are fighting among themselves for control.

The seriousness of the situation for the government was shown by the position of some of the scores of refugees who have just arrived aboard a Venezuelan warship from Maracaibo. The successor of Gomez, General Contreras, permitted ninety-seven refugees, most of them related to the dead dictator, to get out of the country and flee the wrath of the people.

Among the ninety-seven arriving are the widow of the late dictator who fled Venezuela with an iron hand for twenty-seven years; a brother, Mateute; former Governor Velasco of Caracas, and about fifty children.

Police here are protecting the refugees from local Venezuelans who themselves fled from murderous threats of the dictator Gomez.

Reports from Caracas state that fighting is still widespread. Many buildings have been burned down, and though the government claims it has the upper hand, it fears an uprising of the peasants.

### Student Leaders Go

Among those who left New York last night are leading representatives of student councils, student newspapers and a host of local clubs.

Prominent undergraduate leaders who are making the journey include Roger E. Chase, editor of "The Columbia Spectator," Andrew Khinoy, associate editor of "The Spectator," Robert Ely, president of the Student Council, Archie Silver, editor of the New York University Heights "News," and Leonore Glotzer, editor of the Barnard College "Quarterly."

Others include Eli Jaffe, editor of the Brooklyn College "Pioneer," Robert Smith, editor of the Columbia "Review," Lee Kanner, editor of the New York University Washington Square "Bulletin," Robert Shulman, managing editor of "The Review," Sylvia Scott, Janet Messers and Grace Rosenblum representing the Hunter College student council, Harold Rosen, vice-president of the N. Y. U. Washington Square student council, Jack Kalish, secretary of the C. C. N. Y. Twenty-third Street student council, Eleanor Ortmann, elected by the Barnard College representative assembly, Julian Lavitt, president-elect of the C. C. N. Y. student council, and Maxwe Rosenblum, president of the N. Y. U. Washington Square evening student council.

Similar delegations are embarking from areas throughout the country for the Columbus meeting to begin on Saturday morning.

### Hearst Pressure Seen in Ban

A sudden ban imposed by Ohio State University officials on a national-wide conference of progressive students called for the Columbus campus this week-end was blamed yesterday on "reactionary pressure" inspired by the Hearst newspaper and "other super-patriots."

The charge that political influence had dictated the university's abrupt withdrawal of permission for the conference was made by the Joint Program Committee for the American Student Union. The committee had planned the congress to establish a coalition of progressive and left-wing student groups throughout the United States.

Despite the ban, the committee made it clear that plans were being continued to gather in Columbus. It announced that an alternative hall had been secured for the sessions and that housing arrangements in other parts of the city were being made in case renewed efforts to secure administrative reversal of the sudden edict failed.

Ohio State University officials, several weeks ago, granted the university's facilities for the conference—to be held December 28th and 29th—and at least 500 students from all parts of the country were preparing to assemble there. On Saturday, less than a week before the conference was to begin, President George W. Rightmire of Ohio State

### One Dead, Two Missing As Fire Razes Theatre In Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 25 (U.P.).—A woman was burned to death, two men were reported missing and four persons were injured in a fire that destroyed the Princess Theatre and the Princess Plaza early today.

The body of a woman identified as Mrs. J. K. Love, 25, a guest at the Plaza, was removed from the ruins after a four-hour fight by Hot Springs firemen to extinguish the fire.

### 3,000 at Rally For Ethiopia

#### Harlem Greet Zaphiro, London Attache of African Nation

Harlem roared a welcome to Lis Tafsaie Zaphiro, first secretary of the Ethiopian Legation in London, in a mighty protest against Fascist Italy's robber war against Ethiopia at a mass meeting attended by more than 3,000 Negro and white persons at Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, on Christmas Eve.

The Ethiopian representative was given a tremendous ovation as he was introduced by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the church. He expressed the gratification of his government and people for the moral and financial support given by wide sections of the population of this and other countries to Ethiopia in its struggle against Italian fascism. He appealed for the co-ordination of all agencies working to raise funds for the shipment of medical supplies to Ethiopia.

A collection at the close of the meeting netted \$306, which will be used to send medical supplies to the Ethiopian forces in the field. The meeting was held under the auspices of the United Committees for Defense of Ethiopia.

### Amoskeag Mills Lay Bankruptcy To War on Union

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., whose Manchester, N. H., mills are the largest cotton factories in the world and which fought with the utmost bitterness and violence great strikes of its employees in the period 1930 to 1932, has declared itself bankrupt. The Amoskeag, though it smashed successive strikes with bloodshed and terror, now states that the losses sustained by the company during that period are the fundamental reasons for its present difficult situation. In its petition for bankruptcy and the right to reorganize, it offers the following figures:

Operating loss in 1930 was \$1,345,489; in 1931 it was \$782,667; in 1932 it was \$1,210,226. In 1933 it made a profit.

The company states in its application for reorganization: "The important labor and taxation problems with which the company has been confronted and which have been important factors in the unsatisfactory results in the last seven years are being negotiated with the various parties interested."

Register now for Winter Term at Workers' School, 35 East 12th Street.

The Sunday Worker on Jan. 12 will be replete with many striking features.

### Forces at Work For a Labor Party To Set Up Center

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 25.—Forces working for a Farmer-Labor Party will open a national information office in the near future, Vice-President Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers of America told a New Haven audience.

Declaring that the federal and state governments are in the hands of "the most powerful representatives of corporate interests," Gorman called for a new party to combat reaction and Fascism.

Under the New Deal, Gorman said, wage and salaried workers have suffered losses of 5 per cent to 18 per cent in real wages, while corporation profits have mounted more than 84 per cent during the same period. In the first ten months of 1935, thirteen Democratic and two Republican governors called out armed forces against strikers, he said.

### Dr. Rosenfeld to Speak Today at Yorkville Rally Against Nazi Violence

Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, former Prussian Minister of Justice, will be one of the principal speakers tonight at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, at a mass meeting called to protest the terrorist activities of Nazi Storm Troopers in this city which culminated in the raid on the German Workers Club, at 1501 Third Avenue, last Saturday night.

Tonight's meeting is called by the Federation of German Workers Clubs, under the slogan, "the united front must break Nazi terror." Other speakers at the meeting will include Otto Sattler, editor of solidarity, organ of the Workers Sick and Death Benefit Society.

### 600 to Face Nazi Courts

#### Ruhr Workers Charged With Organization of Independent Unions

PRAGUE, Dec. 25.—Testimony of the rising tide of working class opposition which stalks throughout Germany today was given here today as a trial of 600 workers will soon be held in Wuppertal, Thuringia, charged with organizing independent trade unions among the workers of the Ruhr.

The workers were arrested in February of this year in a Nazi drive against the illegal organization of trade unions among the workers of the Ruhr, chief industrial section of all Germany. They were immediately placed in chains and subjected to the sadistic third degree examination practiced by the Nazi secret police.

Twelve prisoners died from the effects of the torture which was designed to force them to sign confessions and betray other workers participating in the independent union work.

**Troubles Mount**

Internal economic crisis, the terrible shortage of bitter and meat products, peasant dissatisfaction, the liberation of Ernst Thaelmann and all other political prisoners combined with the international protest movement against the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin are all coming together at this time to the extreme dismay of the Nazi rulers.

"Food cards, reminiscent of the war crisis, are being introduced everywhere. Workers are prepared to wait for hours in the long lines before the stores in order to receive one-eight, or, in some cases, a quarter of a pound of butter, is bound to develop sentiments very unhealthy for the regime which makes this condition necessary.

In order to lessen the growing tension between the masses and the

(Continued on Page 2)

### Soviet Union Honors Leaders For Work During the Past Year

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 25.—Thirty-eight leading officials of the Soviet Union were yesterday awarded the highest honor in the Soviet Union, the famous Order of Lenin, for their outstanding work in teaching and learning from the tolling masses. Among the recipients of the award were chairmen of the Soviet provinces, secretaries of the Communist Party province committees and leading officials of the various national republics.

"Victorious Stalinist Cadres" is how Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, heads an article greeting the awards. The article states: "The strength of our Party lies in that it surrounds itself with millions of active non-Party people, not only in teaching the masses

### Four Die in Air Crash In Peru During a Fog

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 25.—Fog was blamed today for the tragic crash of a giant tri-motor plane which demolished an adobe house near the Lima-Tarma airport last night killing two American aviators and two of the occupants of the house. Several others narrowly escaped death.

The dead were Harold MacMickle, pilot, Russel Pecht, chief engineer of the Pan-American Grace Airways, and an eight-year-old boy and a woman.

The pilot was decapitated when he was catapulted through the glass of the cockpit. Pecht suffered a deep wound on the top of the skull.

(Continued on Page 2)

### Council Denies Rail Franchise In Pittsburgh

#### Traction Company Had Evaded Taxes Under Old Franchise

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau) PITTSBURGH, Dec. 25.—The people of Pittsburgh won the initial round of their fight against the traction trust Monday when public pressure forced the City Council by a vote of 5-4 to deny an extension to the present dishonest agreement.

### 600 Unionists Will Face Nazi Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Nazi regime arising from the food shortage, the Nazis are being forced to take more and more desperate measures against the peasants. Fixed prices are established by Nazi food boards and deliveries are made compulsory at prices which leave the peasants worse off than ever.

## Communists Call for Building Of Farmer-Labor Party Now

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Party on a local scale by states and nationally for the 1936 Presidential election. More than ever it is clear that the economic organization of labor alone is insufficient to stem the tide or to operate effectively on the political field.

drifting in this dangerous situation and give a joint initiative in which the Communists are ready to join wholeheartedly, for a serious effort to build a bulwark against reaction. Now, if ever, is the time to build a broad people's movement of all suffering masses against the economic and political reaction that is threatening to sweep the country.

### Soviet Union Honors Leaders

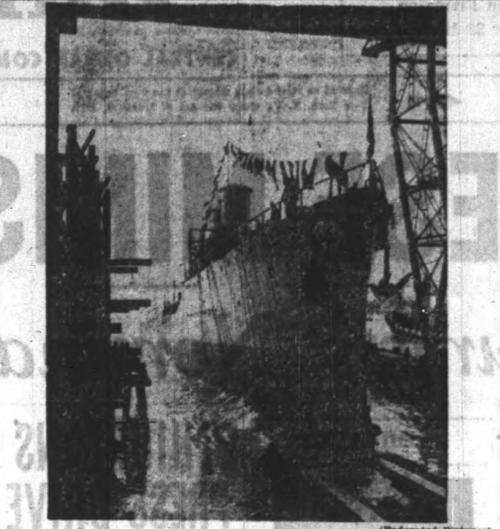
(Continued from Page 1)

ment of collective and state farms and the fierce struggle against the kulaks has raised the yields on the farms combined with introduction of a well-to-do life. Successful work for the cultural advancement of the workers and collective farmers, the construction of new schools and clubs, has eliminated illiteracy.

### Poison Deaths Defendants Are Acquitted

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 25.—Municipal Judge Aiden Ames yesterday acquitted and released without any punishment the wholesaler of the poisonous baking soda which caused three deaths here a month ago, and the owner of the department store which retailed it.

### U. S. NAVY SPEEDS BUILDING



While United States delegates talk with silken voices of a 20 per cent reduction in war ships, Navy Department bigwigs launched another destroyer for their already huge war machine. This one, the U. S. S. Porter, is shown as it slipped into the water at Camden, N. J.

### A. A. U. Leaders to Push Nazi Olympics Boycott

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 25.—"We are going right ahead with our work to prevent participation of American teams in the Berlin Olympics," Joseph "Ziggy" Kahn, chairman of the Allegheny Mountain Association of the A. A. U., told the

### Find 23 Dead In Thuringia Rail Wreck

#### German Police Refuse to Discuss Details of Disaster

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Another "mysterious" railroad wreck took its toll of dead and injured today as one of the worst disasters in German railway history at Grossheeringen, Thuringia. Rescue parties announced after a night of feverish digging through the wreckage that 23 persons were killed and approximately 70 injured in the collision.

## Councils and Workers Alliance Cite Position on Jobless Unity

Opinions concerning the development of the united front between organizations of the unemployed in the state of Illinois were expressed in an exchange of letters between Herbert Benjamin, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils, and Frank W. McCulloch, executive board member of the Illinois Workers Alliance of Cook County.

organization, you know that consistent work and militant struggle is necessary in order that workers shall achieve anything of value or anything that is essential for them. And unity is no exception.

### WHAT'S ON

- Rates: Weekdays, 50c for 15 words; Fridays and Saturdays, 50c for 12 words. Additional charge of 10c per word over 15 words. Money must accompany "What's On" notices.
- Philadelphia, Pa. Med Revels, New Year's Eve. Masque Ball, Red Velvet and Floor show. Tuesday, Dec. 31, Roosevelt Hall, 201 Pine St. Adm. 50c plus tax.

### Two Militants Are Deported As Communist Party Members

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 25.—Charged with being Communist Party members, Jose Flores and Jose P. Barcenas, militant Mexican workers, have been deported to Mexico, according to A. A. Spurgeon, inspector in charge of the local office of the U. S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

### Students Off To Convention

Students during this terroristic drive that the Workers' Center was wrecked and hundreds of working class homes were raided.

### Gary, Ind.

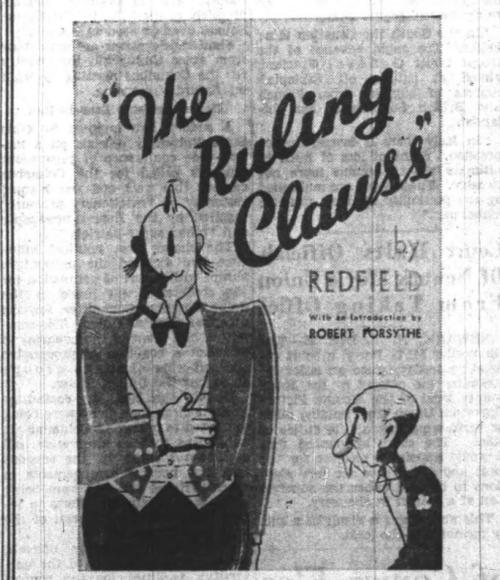
Burce and Dance to help raise funds for the Daily Worker, Jan. 13 at 1240 Broadway. Also to greet the 31-page Sunday Worker.

### Youngstown, Ohio

New Year's Eve. Benefit Dance at 127 West Federal St. Refreshments, good orchestra. All members of surrounding towns and Daily Worker readers and their families are invited. Donations. Asp. 1:30 City Central Comm.

### Laugh Insurance for 1936

HERE is the best insurance policy in the world against melancholia, hypochondria and that run-down feeling... all for the modest investment of \$2.50. Start the New Year right with a pocket full of laughs from the limited, autographed edition of THE RULING CLAWSS by REDFIELD



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### CANDY-GRAMS

FREE—A 6-ounce box of Assorted Fifth Avenue Chocolates will be presented to every customer, absolutely free, with every candy purchase of 49¢ or more.

Special Today—**OLD DUTCH STYLE CHOCOLATES 21¢** (Made without Glucose)

Friday, Dec. 27 **FOUNTAIN SPECIALS**

- Strawberry Sundae regular 15¢ 10¢
- Lettuce and Tomato Sandwich and Coffee with Cream regular 25¢ 15¢
- SPECIAL Triple Deck SANDWICH: Tuna Fish Salad—Tomato—Lettuce—Mayonnaise Pickle regular 30¢ 20¢

225 STORES—one near you

### Shopping Guide

## East New York Brownsville and East Flatbush

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

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

MELLIN SHOES Union Shoes — \$2.95 — Union Store 1689 — PITKIN AVENUE — 1304 Near Rockaway Ave. Near Douglas St.

JACK & JILL BOOTERY Expert Fitting Service 1619 PITKIN AVENUE Corner Hopkinson Avenue

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

RAMER'S SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY 1057 Rutland Road at East 96th Street, East Flatbush

ZIMFELD'S MEN SHOP 1088 RUTLAND ROAD cor. Rockaway Parkway 742 NORTHRAND AVENUE near Park Place

SUNSHINE CAFETERIA Excellent Food — 100% Union — Friendly Atmosphere 1761 Pitkin Avenue, near Watkins Street

LONDON OLD GUARD TOBACCO BEST British BRAND SINCE 1847

Expert Pipe Repairing on the Premises GREENSTEIN'S CIGAR STORE 1785 Pitkin Ave. cor. Stone

Save With Safety at Dinnerstein's Drug Store Special attention relief prescriptions 638 Rockaway Ave. cor. Dumont Ave.

FRANK SUSSMAN, Ph. G. 501 Powell St. Corner Riverdale Brooklyn Dickens 2-8985-8984

Forstadt HATS UNION HATS UNION STORE 1127 Pitkin Avenue, Corner Columbus 628 Fulton Street cor. Pearl

Joyland Tea Garden Lunch 25c — Dinner 35c & 45c Served Day & Night Ask about our new Benefit Plan "Save way to make money" 1718 Pitkin Ave. cor. Thastford M. T. Foy, Mgr. Dickens 2-9426

EAT and MEET in RUTLAND CAFETERIA 1109 Rutland Road, nr. E. 96th St.

# Unions, Church and Civic Groups Back Anti-War Congress

## GEN. BUTLER TO TALK; DELEGATES WILL HEAR A.A.U. OLYMPIC REPORT

### Baltimore to Send Large Delegation to Meeting at Cleveland—Springfield P.M.A. Local Elects Two Delegates

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—Delegates carrying credentials from labor unions; Polish, Lithuanian and Finnish organizations; Youth Groups, Johns Hopkins University, Women's Groups and others will represent this city at the Third U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 3, 4 and 5 at Cleveland's Public Auditorium.

The delegates will be present from:

- The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Local 100.
- League of Polish Organizations for the Luncheon Bill (membership 10,000).
- Association of Practitioners in Jewish Social Agencies.
- The Johns Hopkins University Y.M.C.A.
- Branches of the International Workers Order.
- The Icar.
- The Lithuanian Literary Society.
- Nine or Ten Youth Groups.

Two delegates from the Baltimore City Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism.

One from the Johns Hopkins University Branch.

One from the General Branch.

One from the Women's Commission.

**P.M.A. Elects**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 25.—Ten delegates from leading social agencies and labor unions have been elected to the Congress Against War and Fascism to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 3-5.

The Springfield Council of Churches is sending a delegate; the Y. M. C. A. is sending two; Local Union No. 1 of the Progressive Miners of America will send two; the League of Nations Association is sending one; the Springfield National Association for Advancement of Colored People, one; the Industrial Girls Groups of the Y. W. C. A. one. Two more, delegates at large, will also attend.

**5 Delegates from Indianapolis**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 25.—Five delegates will represent Indianapolis at the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, the local committee for the Congress announced today.

Delegates will be the Rev. Howard M. Lytle of the Fletcher Avenue Methodist Church, Eunice Sink of the Y. W. C. A. Industrial Group, Dr. Benjamin A. Osborn, Thomas A. Vance of the Moultrie Union and J. H. Blood of Terre Haute.

**Scranton Sends Five**

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 25.—Five delegates have just been elected to represent Scranton at the Third U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism.

Delegates elected were Rabbi Max Artz of the Temple Israel; the Rev. Gordon Kibler, former president of the Scranton Ministerium; Attorney Harry L. Van Deusen, Lester Polakoff representing the International Workers Order, and Vincent Morgan, delegate from the Youth of Scranton.

**Kahn to Speak on Olympics**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 25.—

## Cannery Union Charter Fight Gets Support

### Garment Joint Board in Los Angeles Protests Ousting of Local

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—Protests have been filed by two more unions against the lifting of the charter of Fish Cannery Workers' local in San Pedro by J. W. Buzzell, acting A. F. of L. representative here.

One is by formal resolution, nine to five, of the local joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. The other is a letter by a member of Inglewood Local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, written in a satirical vein and endorsed by the local. Previous to these two actions, the Fishermen's Union had endorsed the action of the Fish Cannery Workers' local in refusing to throw out their leader, the union organizer, Jack Moore, at the orders of Buzzell.

Buzzell is secretary of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles. The Fish Cannery Workers' Union (Federal Local 18656 of the A. F. of L.) is in San Pedro. But recently Buzzell became A. F. of L. representative and immediately started to "oust the Reds." Buzzell himself stated in his formal report on conditions in the Fish Cannery Workers that Moore is a good organizer.

"When the local was started," read Buzzell's report, "it had only 60 members and Moore built it up to over 1,000 members. He is an exceptionally capable organizer, especially so since he is only about 23 years old. He is just the kind of organizer we need, if he were with us, but he is a Communist."

Buzzell went on to tell how he addressed the meeting of the Fish Cannery Workers, told them that the A. F. of L. and President Green forbid Communists to hold union office, and declared the floor open for nominations for a new organizer. The members nominated Moore, and wouldn't nominate any one else.

"They wouldn't accept my ruling," said Buzzell. After that he lifted their charter, expelled them from the A. F. of L., and offered a new charter to anyone who would start a rival union local, dual to the Fish Cannery Workers.

The result was a furious and indecisive discussion on the floor of the Central Labor Union, and a series of protests from various unions.

## Labor Board Hearings On Pacific Coast Tie-up Delayed by Holidays

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Two separate local districts of the National Labor Relations Board yesterday postponed all hearings in the cases of twenty-three coastwise steamers tied up here by strike action, until after the Christmas holiday.

The biggest strike is that on nineteen steam schooners, in five ports. The men are demanding overtime pay and a definite length to the work day.

The other ships involved are the Eureka in San Francisco and the Horace X. Baxter in San Pedro. The owners have refused to grant winch drivers' demands for union scale pay for this work.

The Maui and the Diamond Head have been tied to the wharves in San Francisco harbor because the owners ordered the seamen to clean tanks without extra pay or pay for clothing ruined in the tanks. Furthermore, the seamen insist that this is a job for ship scalars, not for seamen.

**Quick Action Gets Pay**

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 25.—A demonstration of more than 400 W. P. A. workers at the County W. P. A. offices when delay of pay checks was announced, resulted in a quick arrival of the checks for 2,300 W. P. A. workers here. The checks reached here Sunday and emergency measures were taken to distribute them. The Mayor issued a proclamation asking grocery stores to keep their places open so that W. P. A. workers could obtain food for their families.

**Delay in Pay Checks Met with**

demonstration with similar results several weeks ago.

**W. P. A. Pay Delayed**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 25.—Local W. P. A. officials are now beginning to call upon the police to solve their pay-check fiasco. Ten of San Diego's "finest" were called in to drive away some 100 W. P. A. workers who had merely come to the Broadway pier for their long overdue wages.

Local officials pass the buck to state officials. They say state officials promised that the checks would be sent down from San Francisco immediately. Post office officials are supposed to be sending tracers after them, but many workers are wondering if they were mailed at all.

All they have been receiving, instead of pay, is promises. Officials have been sensing the change of spirit in the waiting workers. That is why, now, six or seven plain clothes men are continually on the scene, mixing in with the various groups, getting their ears full. And that is why police were called in so quickly.

In an attempt to placate the rising disappointment and anger of the workers, against the continued run-around they have been receiving, grocery-orders to the municipal sum of \$2.50 were issued.

## FIGHT AGAINST STARVATION



In a conference on plans for the Iowa relief workers' strike against starvation wages are R. J. McAnnely (left) of Burlington, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and President J. C. Lewis of that organization. The walkout, scheduled for January 2, will affect several thousand workers.

## WPA Firing Threatened In Effort to Drive Men

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 25.—With an admitted 30 percent reduction in the number of direct relief cases, local authorities falsely claim that relief clients had been transferred to WPA.

Meanwhile, W. D. Twing, district WPA director, denounced workers for preferring W. P. A. to private jobs financed by the government. The private contract jobs were reported to demand much harder labor with no increase in pay.

Twing, late, instructed foremen and superintendents to drive the W. P. A. workers and "to get a full day's work from every man on the job."

"If men now on the job won't do a full day's work, someone else will," he said.

Twing threatened that men refusing to give what he termed "a full day's work" would not be transferred, but discharged.

**Poplarville 'Dream House'**

POPPLARVILLE, Miss., Dec. 25.—While hundreds of evicted Negro and white poor farmers of the South were moving their meager belongings in rickety carts over the muddy roads, Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi moved into the "Dream House" that his \$10,000 a year salary helped to pay for.

The Bilbo "Dream House" has been under construction for five years, as the politician's fortunes wavered, fell and rose again. It is a three-story colonial mansion in brick with vast white pillars in front supporting great porches.

The Governor, however, failed to pay the carpenters for their work on the house, so the carpenters walked off the job. Next the "Dream House" was seized by a U. S. Marshal to satisfy a judgment against Bilbo. Bilbo's son-in-law rebought the house for the ex-Governor, who began to speak whimsically of retiring to his palatial hermitage to "write his memoirs." Political ambition overcame his whimsy.

**Send-Off Dance**

FOR DELEGATES TO THIRD U. S. CONGRESS AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

Friday, Dec. 27th, at 9 P.M. Youth House, 159W.49thSt.

Tickets 50 cents in advance, on sale at Workers Bookshops.

## NEW THEATRE'S NEW YEAR'S EVE.

**FROLIC ONE HOUR FLOOR SHOW**

including JIMMIE DURANTE WILL GEER BUFFOONS

Dancing 'til Morn CLUB VALEALLA BAND

**CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE** 205 E. 67th St.

1 in advance 25c at the door

## Shoe Workers I.L.D. Will Aid Plan Parade Defense Group In Haverhill

### Bitter Struggle Is Expected as New Contract Date Nears

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 25.—A half holiday Monday in which no shoe workers will work but instead will go to union headquarters and parade from there to the City Hall, has been decided upon by the Joint Council of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union here.

The United Shoe and Leather Workers is the principal union in the shoe industry here. With the agreement to expire soon, a bitter war against the union is being launched by the employers. The companies are trying to use divisions in the working class over the issues of which union to join in order to float their own company union scheme.

The parades will hold a meeting after they reach the city hall, and will put forward proposals that all shoe workers fight for a renewal of the contract and for maintaining present conditions.

A big general mass meeting will be held Sunday night to make final preparations and rally forces for Monday's action.

The Brockton Brotherhood official Goodwin is calling a meeting at the same time in order to split the workers' ranks. This "brotherhood" is under the influence of the employers, shoe workers, here state.

## Miami Labor to Boycott Snadstrom Co. Products

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 25.—The Central Labor Union here at its last regular meeting went on record to urge everyone to boycott the products of the Snadstrom Co., manufacturers of horse shoes and other appliances used by horse owners. The members of Federal Labor Union No. 18650 are on strike in the Snadstrom plant.

## I.L.D. Will Aid Defense Group For Ferrero

### Urges Protest to Save 2 Ordered Deported to Fascist Italy

Accepting the invitation to participate in the Ferrero-Sallitto Defense Conference, the New York District of the International Labor Defense yesterday joined the League for Industrial Democracy, the Greater New York Federation of Churches, the Workers Alliance of Greater New York, and dozens of other organizations and trade unions in the defense of Vincent Ferrero and Domenico Sallitto. The two have been threatened with immediate deportation to fascist Italy because they permitted their premises in Oakland, California, to be used by the publishers of a libertarian newspaper.

All branches of the International Labor Defense have received instructions to send immediate protests to Secretary of Labor Perkins at Washington. Among the organizations and trade unions which have already sent protests are the Joint Board Dress and Waistmakers Union, I. L. G. W. U.; Bricklayers Tenders, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, Branch 1; Typographical Union 83; International Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1; Local 132, I. L. G. W. U.; Italian Dressmakers Union, Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.; United Neckwear Cutters Union; Journeymen Tailors Union of America, Local 1; Theatrical Dooormen's Union; Manhattan Superintendent's Union; Retail Dry Goods Clerks Union; Building Service Employees, I. U. Local 149; American Federation of Musicians, Local 802, and a score of others.

## STAGE AND SCREEN

**News and Views of the Screen**

All week, beginning tomorrow, the RKO Palace will feature "I Dream Too Much," starring Lily Pons; also "Another Face," with Wallace Ford and Phyllis Brooks.

"Crime et Châtiment," the French film version of the famous Dostoyevski novel, will be released by the Garrison Film Distributors, Inc. for use in clubs, schools, labor unions and fraternal groups, it was announced today. The picture is a Lanauer International Film importation.

Shirley Ross has been engaged by Columbia Pictures for a role in "The Devil's Squadron," now in production with Richard Dix and Karen Morley in the leads.

Frank Albertson has been signed by RKO Radio to play opposite Jean Parker in the forthcoming production of Phil Stong's "Farmer in the Dell," featuring Fred Stone... William Powell returns to the RKO Radio studio in early next month, when his next picture, "One to Watch," goes into production under the direction of Stephen Roberts.

This evening, at their own playhouse on West 48th Street, the Art Players Collective will present "Hunch," Fauch and Howard Davis as the second production of their seventh repertory season. This is an adaptation by Khaver Payer from the English dramatization by Samuel Ornitz and Donald Davis of Ornitz's novel of the same name. Benno Schneider directed and Mot Solotaroff designed the settings.

The Ed Wynin production, "Alice Takats," will start rehearsals today... The Forty-ninth Street Theatre will house "Truly Valiant" when that play opens during the week of January 6... Miriam Battista has been replaced by Virginia Curley in the cast of "Mistaken"... Alex Yekel will place his next production, "Julie," in rehearsal this week, under the direction of Worthington Minor.

## AMUSEMENTS

**LET FREEDOM RING**

"Deeply entertaining, hot with life, juicy with American characters."—CLIFFORD ODETS

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 14th St. Eves. 8:40; Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30; 3:30 to 5:15; Sat. Eves. 8:30 to 11:30

**PARADISE LOST**

By Clifford Odets

LONGACRE THEATRE, 48th St. W. of 5'way Eves. 8:40; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

**SQUARING THE CIRCLE**

"The best propaganda that Russia has smuggled into this country since the Revolution."—Robert Benchley, New Yorker

18th St. THEATRE, E. of 5'way, BR. 8-1718 Eves. 8:40 to 10:30; Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40 to 5:15

**THE CHILDREN'S HOUR**

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

"Characters drawn with unerring and unerring honesty."—Daily Worker

Maxine Elliott's W. 39 St. Eves. 8:40 to 10:30; Mat. Wed., Fri. and Sat. 2:40

**GULLIVER**

is not only great but bordering on the miraculous.

"I say, miss everything else in sight, but don't let anything keep you away from 'New Gulliver'."

—DAVID PLATT, DAILY WORKER

ACME 14 Union Sq. 20' P. M.

**FRONTIER**

"A work of Art of truly heroic proportions... one of the most amazing and inspiring of films to come out of the Soviet Union."—David Platt, Daily Worker

42nd St. 13c to 1 p.m. ex. Cameo of Bway; Sat. Sun. Holl.

**THUNDERBOLT FROM THE FAR EAST**

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Ferrero, who has lived in this country thirty years, and Sallitto who has been here fifteen years, face long term imprisonment and possible death in Italy. Sallitto has a little girl, born in the United States.

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# Browder Explains Essence of Revolutionary Peace Policy

## Concessions to Aggressor Or Lessening of Sanctions Mean More War, Not Peace

By Earl Browder

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, speaking before 2,000 persons at the St. Nicholas Arena, New York, on Dec. 23, denounced the Hoare-Laval Pact on Ethiopia as a bandit agreement which would only stimulate war preparations.

Events since the St. Nicholas Arena meeting have brilliantly confirmed the thesis put forth by Browder in his speech, the full text of which follows:

On October 2nd, speaking in Madison Square Garden, I declared:

"Britain, France and the other powers at the moment opposing Mussolini are behind the scenes trying to strike a bargain with Italy at the expense of Ethiopia, ready to go to any lengths so long as their own special imperialist interests are respected. That is the danger facing Ethiopia today, which is second only to the immediate menace of Mussolini's hordes."

In the last days we have seen this danger being realized in the new so-called peace proposal of Baldwin and Laval. This proposal is to make peace on the basis of giving half of Ethiopia to Mussolini. It is well described by the Ethiopian representative in Paris as an atrocity.

Let no one console himself with the thought that the sacrifice of Ethiopia will bring any benefits to any other people in the world. Let no one think that this complete betrayal can advance the cause of peace in any respect. Quite the contrary. Such a settlement, so-called, of the Italo-Ethiopian war is a more direct threat to the peace of the rest of the world than the war itself. If it is carried through, it means the scrapping of the last efforts for the organization of peace in Europe. It will constitute the signing of a death warrant of the League of Nations. It is an invitation to the war-makers everywhere to grab what they want by war. It is an invitation to Japan to extend her war of conquest in the Far East. It is direct encouragement to the chief war-maker of Europe, Hitler, to begin his long-planned re-arrangement of European frontiers, which will immediately involve the whole world in a new war.

### Pact Increases War Danger

Every small country in the world must now take note that if the Baldwin-Laval proposal is adopted, they are each and every one at the mercy of any powerful imperialism that wants to pounce upon them. Let the masses within the imperialist countries understand that this project will throw them into a whirlwind of war preparations that will immediately be unleashed by every General Staff.

It is necessary that all sincere friends of peace shall join together to arouse a great mass movement of indignation and angry protests. Let such a mass revolt against this betrayal of peace arise in every country that it will put a halt to this infamous project before it is carried to completion.

This proposed act of treachery is not in any respect some unavoidable compromise forced upon the League of Nations by a situation that has escaped control. It is not because the League of Nations' sanctions has proved ineffective in halting Italian aggression. On the contrary, it is precisely because these sanctions had already threatened the collapse of Mussolini's advances, because the next step of the embargo of oil would have brought this criminal war to inglorious collapse, because of the very effectiveness of the measures of the League of Nations, backed up by a growing independent mass movement throughout the world—that is why British and French imperialism, fearing to defeat Mussolini even more than they fear his victory, dare to come before the world with the monstrous treachery of their present proposal.

It should be clear now to everyone how correct, logical and effective has been the peace policy of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, in the League of Nations, declared from the beginning that under no circumstances would it agree to any settlement that violated the integrity or independence of Ethiopia. The Soviet Union took the lead in pressing for the declaration against Italy, the sanctions which followed. The Soviet Union caused the first embargo list to be enlarged, and constantly pressed for the inclusion of additional materials required by Mussolini under the embargo. In the last weeks, it was the Soviet Union which was pressing with all force for the embargo of oil. If the League of Nations had really carried through the oil embargo as proposed by the Soviet Union and really cut Mussolini off from all supplies, then the Italian forces would have been forced within a few weeks or at most a few months to completely withdraw from Ethiopia.

### Soviet Peace Policy Rallied Masses

It is the peace policy of the Soviet Union which furnished a rallying center for the independent movement of the masses against this criminal war that has begun to rise throughout the world. It was this which furnished the impetus for the heroic actions of the marine workers on the Pacific Coast, which have tied up ships destined for Mussolini for more than six weeks. It was this which encouraged the small countries in the League of Nations, whose independence is threatened by a new war, to unite in support of sanctions against Mussolini's war adventure.

These latest events again demonstrate the hollowness and futility of any peace policy in the United States based upon the idea of neutrality and American isolation. We cannot be neutral in this struggle. We cannot be neutral when we see this latest proposal to carve half the body of Ethiopia to feed Mussolini's imperialist ambitions, as Senator Borah proposed yesterday even while condemning the Laval proposal. We must throw all peace forces in America into the breach for joint struggle with the peace forces of Europe and the world to block this infamous proposal. To talk about

## Browder Gives Answer To These Vital Questions:

Was the Hoare-Laval deal on Ethiopia a move for peace or a move for war?

Can isolation preserve peace for the people of the United States?

What must the anti-war forces do about sanctions?

What do the Italian Socialists of the U. S. say about the Socialist N.E.C.'s resolution on the war?

What does the Congress of Italians abroad say about sanctions?

Does the position of Norman Thomas make for peace?

Would a boycott of oil for Italy by the Soviet Union alone make for peace or war?

How has the Soviet Union helped the Ethiopian fight for independence?

How can we defend Ethiopia and the cause of peace?

practical answer on the questions of war and peace.

While Comrade Thomas and the Socialist National Executive Committee were opposing sanctions and criticizing the Soviet Union for its participation in the League of Nations, they were on the other hand simultaneously demanding of the Soviet Union that it should alone attempt to enforce a general embargo against Italy. In our debate with Comrade Thomas at Madison Square Garden he made this indeed his chief and central point of attack against the whole Communist position in world affairs today. He thought it so important that in the last moments of the debate he addressed himself, in a flight of oratory, to the dead Italian soldiers in Ethiopia, and told them that they had died because the Soviet Union refused to set alone in imposing an oil embargo against Mussolini.

But if that dead Italian soldier to whom Comrade Thomas addressed himself had been an Italian Socialist and if his spirit could have returned to transform Comrade Thomas's monologue into a dialogue, we would have heard that Italian Socialist telling Comrade Thomas that he was wrong on the question of sanctions. We cannot call that Italian Socialist ghost to this meeting tonight. Therefore, we will give the opportunity to the live Italians to speak. First of all, let us quote from the statement adopted by the Executive Committee of the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party at its meeting held in Chicago on November 22nd:

"Your resolution on war and fascism is in conflict with the attitude taken by the millions of European workers . . . as Italian Socialists among whom there are many comrades exiled by the brutal regime of Mussolini, we are in disagreement with your resolution, which places the fighters against fascism on the same level as bourgeois pacifists. . . . The Italian Socialists . . . are firmly convinced that this problem can certainly not be met by a pacifist resolution. . . . The fact that the Socialist Party of America has broken the international solidarity of the proletariat with the adoption of a pacifist resolution has caused deep disappointment in the ranks of the Italian anti-fascist fighters in this coun-

try. . . . You have adopted a resolution which would reduce the American working class to a policy of isolation and resignation before the menace of a fascist-dominated Europe. . . . It would mean transforming the proletariat into an indirect ally of fascism."

It is true that these Italian Socialists in America also have their own confusions. But Comrade Thomas and the N.E.C. will never be able to clear up the Italian members of their own party who are in opposition to their policy on sanctions so long as they base their line on opposition to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and substitute for this peace policy the slogans of neutrality and isolation.

### Position of Congress of Italians Abroad

If the voice of the Italian Socialists in America is not considered sufficiently authoritative to speak in the name of Comrade Thomas's dead Italians in Ethiopia, we will further call for testimony from the Congress of Italians Abroad, held in Brussels, Belgium, on October 13th. At this Congress there participated delegates of the Italian Socialist Party, Italian Democratic Party, the Maximalist Party, and Italian trade unionists of many countries. There also participated representatives of the Labor and Socialist International, the Communist International, the International of Trade Unions, and the Red International of Trade Unions. From America there participated a delegate of the New York Italian Branch of the Socialist Party, Comrade Lupis; Comrade DiFazio from the Italian Bureau of the Communist Party; and Luigi Antonini, President of Local 89 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Surely, if any voice can speak for the dead Italian soldiers in Ethiopia, it is this broad united front of all Italian anti-fascists, officially supported by the two international political organizations of the working class. This Congress unanimously adopted a line in direct conflict with that of Comrade Thomas and the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party. Let me give a few quotations from the appeal issued by that Congress:

"We have met for the purpose of giving our brothers and sisters in Italy and Ethiopia, and all Italians, a slogan which will arouse in them an indomitable determination to take

## Soviet Peace Policy Rallies Anti-War Forces of World For Really Effective Fight

action against war. We have met to show the international public that a distinction must be made between the responsibility borne by the Italian people and that borne by the fascism which is committing the most abominable of all crimes against the Italian people and against humanity. . . . The reactionary forces in Germany and other countries, filled with hatred against the Soviet Union and against every vestige of democratic liberty, are preparing to follow the fascist example. . . . Fascism has caused the putting into operation against Italy of the sanctions envisaged by the League of Nations to be used against aggressors, and by bombarding the native population of Ethiopia it has called forth the indignation of the whole world. . . . The Congress appeals to the solidarity of all brother-nations, and calls upon the international workers' organizations to put an embargo on war supplies, and to demand from the League of Nations the application of sanctions for the purpose of ending the war. The Congress is convinced that economic sanctions, if promptly and energetically applied, and especially for the reason that the solidarity of the working class of the whole world supports them, will force the fascist regime to retreat before military sanctions. . . ."

Thus, we see that Comrade Thomas has placed himself not only in opposition to the policy of the Soviet Union, not only to the policies of the Communist International and of his own Section International, but he has also gone directly against the expressed desires of the Congress of all anti-fascist-Italians. How then does he dare to call upon the spirit of the dead Italian soldier in Ethiopia, to tell him that the Soviet Union is responsible for his death?

### Thomas Confused on War Question

The truth of the matter of course is that Comrade Thomas is full of confusion on all questions relating to the war danger and the struggle against war. This confusion shows itself not only in his slogans of neutrality and his rejection of everything concrete in the way of an international peace policy. It further shows itself in a most dangerous form in his positive contributions toward a policy designed to bring the Italo-Ethiopian war to an end. In the Socialist Call of November 30, in his column written before the Madison Square Garden debate, Comrade Thomas revealed how he thought the war ought to be brought to an end. He is opposed to sanctions, which if fully carried out, would force Italy to withdraw from Ethiopia, but he says, "some sort of an adjustment will be worked out. That adjustment ought to be . . . on terms of giving Italy better access to trade, especially to raw materials. It is not likely that capitalist nations will make such an adjustment except under pressure. Workers are out to exert that kind of pressure, even while they continue their own pressure against Mussolini."

What does this mean "giving Italy better access to trade, especially raw materials"? It means giving Mussolini exactly what he is fighting for. It means to end the war by surrender-

ing to fascism. It means giving Mussolini special privileges in Ethiopia. Can it mean anything else? Of course Italy has economic problems, but war or a violation of Ethiopia is no solution. Doesn't Italy already have exactly the same access to trade, especially raw materials, in Ethiopia that every other nation has or that Ethiopia is willing to grant? And to what extent is even the smallest concession in this direction in any way different in principle to the settlement now being proposed by Baldwin and Laval? But the logic of Comrade Thomas' most serious errors in this whole situation has led him step by step inevitably to this position of capitulation to Mussolini.

Comrade Thomas places as point No. 1 in his program against war that the Soviet Union shall scrap its peace policy and in its place, acting alone and in isolation, it shall place an embargo on Soviet oil destined for Italy, and presumably all other commodities. He demands that the Soviet Union shall alone undertake that same blockade of Italy which he opposes when it is to be carried out through the League of Nations by practically all the countries of the world.

When Comrade Thomas demands of the Soviet Union that it shall carry through sanctions alone, then we must connect this with what he has said at other times and places about sanctions. For example, we turn to his recent book on "War" and there we find on page 178: "In truth, an absolute boycott of embargo against a strong nation, unless overwhelmingly supported by all other strong nations, is more likely to lead to war than to be a substitute for it." Further, in the Socialist Call, November 23rd, we read about "the obvious danger that sanctions may lead directly to war rather than avert it." All of which is a restatement of what he wrote in a previous book, "The Choice Before Us," published in 1934, in which he declared that the economic boycott, "if it could be enforced against any nation, might have many of the evil effects of war and rapidly lead to war."

### Thomas Contradicts Thomas

What conclusion shall we draw from these statements? On the one hand, Comrade Thomas says that an embargo, unless overwhelmingly supported by all other strong nations, is more likely to lead to war than otherwise. On these grounds he opposes the demand that the great majority of nations shall place an embargo against fascist Italy. Then he proceeds to demand that the Soviet Union shall do it alone. We have the choice to conclude either that Comrade Thomas is full of contradictions and confusion, or, that he is trying to use his influence to force the Soviet Union into a situation making for war.

Undoubtedly Comrade Thomas is correct when he points out the danger of war resulting from a unilateral boycott. Unquestionably he is therefore wrong when he proposes and insists that the Soviet Union shall carry out such a policy. Without doubt he is irresponsible when he slanders the Soviet Union by saying that it refrains from such a unilateral embargo from motives of money and profit.

And further, we should examine as to which is the best way to really help Ethiopia. That, after all, is the central question under discussion. To help the victim of aggression and to defeat the fascist aggressor, that today is the central problem of the struggle for peace. In what way would the Soviet Union be helping Ethiopia, if it attempted alone to place an embargo against Italy? It would not be helping at all. Mussolini could get everything he wanted from plenty of other sources. He could even get Soviet products by the simple expedient of buying them through some other country. Then the Soviet Union to enforce its embargo against Italy would have to place the embargo against every other country. The result would then be exactly the opposite to what we set out to accomplish. It would be an embargo of the whole world against the Soviet Union, while Mussolini would be free to draw his supplies from all the rest of the world.

### Soviet Policy Weakened Fascist Italy

On the other hand, the Soviet Union, by its participation in the League of Nations, by the effect of its declaration of policy from that forum in arousing the masses of the world for a real peace policy, has really contributed mightily to draw a ring around Italy, to isolate it, to weaken its attack against Ethiopia. At the same time this policy has been the best help to the Italian masses, oppressed by Mussolini and striving toward the day when they can overthrow his regime. It has been the best help to the peace-loving masses of every country, because it has been a truly international policy, a Socialist policy.

But the Soviet Union is the only Socialist state in a world of capitalist states. Until the workers in the other countries, including the United States, take power and begin to build Socialism, the Soviet Union will have to continue to do business with the capitalist world. It has tremendous military force. But because it is a Socialist country, this is purely for defense. The Soviet Union cannot undertake alone to settle wars outside her own borders. It cannot alone undertake a war to relieve the German masses from Hitler oppression. All these very desirable ends must be achieved by other means.

Outside the borders of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Power is effective directly for peace in the field of international diplomacy, and the utilization of the contradictions between the powers, in mobilizing the small powers who have an interest in peace, and in furnishing the base of support for the great independent movement of the masses for peace. This is a real Socialist peace policy. There is nothing in it that we need to apologize for. We are proud to support it completely and unconditionally. We only wish that Comrade Thomas and the other Socialists would unite with us in its support and for the great task of making it possible to have the same kind of policy followed by the United States, by building Socialism also in America through a workers' government.

## Efforts for Detroit Anti-War United Front Cited

SOCIALISTS THERE DISAGREE EVEN WITH THEIR OWN N.E.C. ON WAR STAND, WEINSTONE REPORTS

By William W. Weinstone

(Extract from the speech of William W. Weinstone, Organizer of the Detroit District, at the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A.)

With regard to our recent discussion with the Socialist Party on the question of the united front in the struggle against war. After an exchange of letters a delegation of the Socialist Party and the Communist Party came together.

At the first session the Socialist Party delegation raised two questions. One question was our general stand on war—that is, whether the Franco-Soviet pact signified a digression from the Leninist policy of uncompromising struggle and opposition to capitalist governments. It was indeed a provoking question to place to people who have been fighting against any collaboration with capitalist governments since the very formation of our Party.

Nevertheless, we quite calmly answered with the statement of Comrade Thorez that while supporting the Franco-Soviet pact unqualifiedly as a weapon against war, this pact in no way obliged the Communist Party of France or of any capitalist country to support its government. The Communist Party has never had and will never have any confidence in a capitalist government. This disposed of that question.

The other question related to our attitude toward sanctions. We stated that we favored sanctions, explaining that we were in favor of peaceful, economic, financial and collective sanctions; explaining that sanctions were a method of bringing the utmost pressure to bear upon warring fascist Italy.

But we explained that we had no confidence in capitalist governments and that in the struggle against war we relied upon the independent action of the working class. We wish to avoid any wrong placing of the question, any counterposing of sanctions versus the action of the masses, any interpretation of sanctions as a substitute for the mobilization of the working people. On the contrary, we could say "we are wholly in agreement with you that the action of the masses is the main way of fighting against war." More than that, we could say with all honesty, "Thank the Lord that we agree after the experiences of Social-Democratic collaboration with capitalist governments and futile reliance on the League of Nations to stop war, that we both turn to a policy of relying upon the great masses of people to stop war."

### Obstacles to Agreement

We were, however, unable to convince them of our stand on sanctions and we turned to a discussion of practical measures upon which we could agree. We accepted the resolution of the

National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party as a possible basis of agreement. But here we encountered this unique difficulty. The Socialist Party delegation of Detroit was not only in disagreement with the stand of the Second International, they were not in full agreement with their own N.E.C., although they were all "militants." I mention it as a matter of the obstacles to overcome in obtaining a united front and to show the necessity of comradely discussion of basic questions. We agreed that a memorandum be drawn and that we come together again. Let me relate some experiences of our second session.

Our memorandum which they asked that I draw up with reference to the war of "fascist Italy against Ethiopia as a war of a fascist imperialist country against a semi-colonial nation." One of the delegates asked whether we had objection to striking out references to "fascist" Italy and leave it only Italy. We stated we had no objection if it was only an editorial change but we would stand by the reference to Italy as a fascist imperialist country.

One delegate of the Socialist Party put forward the theory that war springs from imperialist countries, and objected to any distinction between democratic and fascist imperialist nations. We pointed out to the agreement of other Socialist Party delegates that we must stigmatize the fascist countries as the instigators of war. We made the concession of the first phrase but we left in the essence of our attack upon Italy as a fascist imperialist country.

### Connection of Fascism and War

What was the mistake that this comrade of the Socialist Party was making? He failed to see that it was precisely the fascist countries which were provoking war—Italy, Germany and Japan. He failed to see that a blow struck against Italy, was a blow against fascism generally. He failed furthermore to see that by stigmatizing Italy as a fascist country, we could mobilize the great anti-fascist sentiment of the United States against war, and in that way not merely pronounce ourselves against war, but organize to stop, postpone, yes, even try to prevent war.

We put forward a number of demands such as the stoppage of loans and credit to Italy, boycott of goods, holding of mass meetings and other forms of mass actions. These were agreed to, but then we were confronted once again with the question of what they call sanctions.

They said, "How do you propose to carry through this fight? Do you propose to bring pressure to bear upon the governments?" If so, they said, "You are sneaking in sanctions through the back door."

We stated that the question of sanctions had already been disposed of and we are now dis-

cussing practical questions of action. We asked them, "How do you propose to stop the granting of loans and credits? The masses have no money—the government has it. You comrades have no money to lend to Italy; Morgan has it. Why can we not call upon the masses to demand that neither the government nor Morgan give money to Italy?"

We said further, "We are appealing not so much to the government as to the masses, but we cannot exclude the government. How can you avoid the government; you are not nihilists?"

### Agreement Fails

We said: "Suppose that a resolution was before Congress that America enter the war. Would we not hold meetings, demonstrations, demanding that the Congressmen vote against the resolution? Of course, we would. In that case it is no different from the struggle for other political and economic demands. Of course, here it is obvious that more mass pressure must be brought to bear." And we gave a third instance, citing the example of the Jolly George incident in England in 1920 and the organization of the Councils of Action which stopped Lloyd George from throwing England into a war against Russia on the side of Poland.

We reached an agreement with the delegation. But here is what happened subsequently. The County Committee of the Socialist Party unanimously rejected the agreement on the ground that they would make no united front with an organization that stood for sanctions. This, in spite of the fact that the sanction question had been eliminated. We further learned that both the "Rights" and the "Militants" voted for this resolution.

How can we explain this? The "Rights" who are few in number in Michigan and who are themselves in favor of sanctions "a la" British Labor Party, used the sanction question in order to block the united front. Anything to prevent the united front! And the "Militants," because of their confusion and wavering, fell for the trickery of the Right wing.

We pointed this out to some of the militants. We have proposed that we carry on a symposium or debate and clarify our position on war and bring the question to the membership of the Socialist Party. Some lessons must be drawn from this experience—the necessity of more popularly placing our position, and of trying to clarify some of the "Leftism" and pacifism which affect the "Militants" and Left-wingers of the Socialist Party, while carrying on the fight against the Right-wing position.

Now as to the question of civil rights. Michigan has organized a broad conference for the protection of civil rights, which includes three Central Trades bodies, the Mechanics' Educa-

tion Society of America (M.E.S.A.), many local trade unions, the farmers' union, civic and church societies, professional groups, and the Communist Party.

The Socialist Party was in the conference in the first stages, but withdrew without giving any reason whatsoever. But the work was continued, and when recently the Dunkel-Baldwin Bill was used as a pretext by the police to ban the film "The Youth of Maxim," an approach was again made to the Socialist Party and they rejoined the conference. Why was this so? Because the conference continued the struggle for civil rights, translating the fight for civil rights in terms of the local issues and particularly those questions of civil rights touching upon the economic and trade union questions. In that way the conference established a living contact with the trade unions, affiliated farmers' groups, and brought in more unions. For example, it took up the discharge of two relief workers from their jobs because of their political opinions and because they were organizing the relief clients.

### The Meaning of Fascism in U. S.

You see, fascism is a very general term. To many workers it means something European. If we are to give real meaning to the term we must translate it into the language of civil rights. You must remember even the fascists in the United States say they are opposed to fascism. We can put them on the spot if we expose their attitude to civil rights in the United States.

But more than that, we must take up civil rights, particularly those questions and those rights which are intimately bound up with the problems of organizing the unorganized, with trade unionism, with the right of organization, police interference with picket lines, arrests for distributing literature in the course of organizational activities; and in that way fuse the economic and civil rights with the trade union and economic questions. Thus, we shall impress the trade unionists with the usefulness of a civil rights conference, and they will feel that is flesh and bone of their most intimate problems.

We must be careful not to put abstractly the question of civil rights. Recently the question came up in one of the local unions of giving a monthly contribution to the Conference, and this was passed unanimously, notwithstanding the general reluctance of trade unions to pay per capita or make regular contributions to anything outside of their organizations. One worker said: "If we have such a conference, then we will have unity of action when the cops try to break up our picket lines. And that is exactly what we need in order to stop the cops from interfering with our rights."

# Thaelmann 'Trial' Very Near---We Can Force His Release

## CAMPAIGN MUST REACH FAR BEYOND WORKING CLASS TO ALL CIVILIZED MANKIND, SAYS MINOR

By Robert Minor

(From a speech delivered at the November plenary session of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.)

Comrades, we have received a very important and alarming message from the German Communist Party. This is a message sent expressly to this Plenum.

According to the best judgment of our German Comrades, the Hitler government is about to proceed to an act which they intend to finish with the execution of our beloved Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the Communist Party of Germany.

It is the opinion of our German Communist Party leadership that the Hitler government, swiftly and without more than a few days warning, will stage the farcical "trial" of Thaelmann. It is evident that surprise tactics will be used. The effort will be to get the whole ghastly crime committed and our great comrade who is one of the co-leaders of the International with Stalin and Dimitroff, executed and buried within his grave before the world mass protest can get under way.

The German finance-capitalist dictatorship remembers the Reichstag fire trial which was so confidently entered into by the beast Goering who with Hitler thought that the world could be overruled and the bloody axe finish off with a shattering and terrifying blow to the world proletariat cause. Hitler thought his all-powerful dictatorship would break Dimitroff and with his execution overawe the world. Hitler

did not understand what Stalin has said, that the Bolsheviks are made of a different stuff.

### Reichstag Fire Trial Victory

Probably very few realize what a shaking and disintegrating blow was struck at the German capitalist dictatorship by the Bolshevik Dimitroff, who significantly has lived to be head of the Communist International. A whole world trend of fierce hatred against Nazism, and what is more—renewed confidence in the ability of the Communist-led masses to overthrow Fascism—was set in motion or at least strongly stimulated by the victorious outcome of the Reichstag trial.

A second such defeat of the German blood-irrigants can literally shake the whole structure of Fascism in the heart of Europe. It is our business to help deliver this blow.

### Our Thaelmann Campaign

And we can say that the whole scene has been set for just such a defeat in the second world drama that Hitler feels himself obliged to stage now. We know very well that the internal and external situation of Hitler is going through a rapid worsening in spite of certain indications of fascist support in a number of places, notably in France, Poland and England. The popular revulsion from the bestialities of Nazism in America is so evident that even the Fascist Hearst has been obliged to quibble a little and the prostitute Brisbane only last Thursday tried to ease the pressure on Hearst's newspaper circulation by speaking as though "against Hitler."

But what of our campaign for Thaelmann? Comrades, this a matter too important for us to indulge in self-deception and self-flattery.

Our American campaign has at the present time not the force and mass volume that it should have for this tremendous job of saving Thaelmann and delivering an international blow at Nazism. There has been plainly a setback in our campaign; and this weakness is a danger to the whole international front. Now I am going to adopt a theory of "exceptionalism"—in a certain sense: We all know that events in this big industrial country on this side of the Atlantic—the only country in the world that is still ahead of the U. S. S. R. in industrial production—exercise a heavy influence upon all affairs of Europe. In a way this gives us what we may call an "exceptional" opportunity to strike a blow effectively against Nazism if we organize a real mass campaign against the murder of Thaelmann. We should see the proof of this in the Bremen incident. There was a case where our own comrades of the New York District did such a magnificent job that they themselves did not realize its effectiveness until the news of Europe's reactions to it began to pour in over the cables; and even then they did not get a proper concept about it.

There is nothing in this Thaelmann campaign that "conflicts" with "other" work. Whether we wish or not, we are compelled to carry on a campaign against the growing fascist and semi-fascist trends and aggressions against the American workers; and we cannot

effectively carry on this work unless our whole press is full with a skillful agitation against the fascist terror in Germany.

Our whole press and our speakers' platforms must be full with a fury of agitation against the Hitler terror. It must be intelligent fury.

### Broaden Our Appeal

We must not confine this appeal too closely or in an artificial way to the working class. We must boldly and passionately appeal to the sense of justice of all civilized mankind. We must show that neither justice nor law has anything to do with the beastly orgies of class vengeance in the Nazi courts, but that only brutal, arbitrary murder, and torture in concentration camps, are given to the very finest flower of that great people of Germany who are under the heel of Nazi reaction. We must show that torture, extortion and the most beastly of provocative means are used to fabricate the false evidence on which fantastic accusations are made before "People's Tribunals" whose actions are governed not by law but only by the idiotic mummeries necessary to veil the crime. The American toilers and our Party have helped to save our great Dimitroff from the hand of the fascists—we must now help to save Thaelmann.

The endless imprisonment of Comrade Thaelmann—three years without trial, and without even any formulation of an accusation against him, offers an example that will be understood by Americans. The denial of even the right to one's own choice of a defense attorney, the death sentences for opinion without even any

effort to show overt acts, without even any concrete facts of any kind, and Fascism's sadistic resort to the medieval executioners' axe for the purpose of symbolizing its own degraded reactionism—all of this makes the most dramatic and effective appeal to the masses of American people.

Every comrade here must understand that the news of the actual putting on trial of Comrade Thaelmann will come at some uncertain moment in the near future, probably in the next weeks. It will come suddenly, as a part of the surprise intended to forestall demonstrations. We must be prepared in advance for this surprise. We must be able immediately on the shortest notice to organize mass meetings and demonstrations of great size. Deputations must besiege German consulates and the Embassy. Telegrams and phone calls must flood them. We must be prepared to send deputations to Berlin to attend at the so-called "People's Tribunal."

### We Must Act Now

In order not to be caught unprepared we are obliged to go now in advance to the organization with a real and very much revived campaign against German Nazi terror. With the advantages we now have of the actions of the American Federation of Labor and of the whole orientation of the trade unions, we must boldly and skillfully approach the trade unions and every single organization of the Socialist Party for united action even now before the announcement of the trial of Thaelmann. Then when the announcement comes, with only a

few hours or days to form the basis of united front action, we will not be caught without preparation.

We must now take it as a matter of course that we can and must draw intellectuals, lawyers, writers and artists into this movement and into immediate, concrete actions. If we proceed confidently, quickly and skillfully, we can raise the question of protest against the murder of Comrade Thaelmann effectively in all sorts of government bodies. Especially, I would say that we can successfully carry through even a big majority of all city councils in the United States and official protest against the frame-up of Thaelmann.

We must not fail to understand that this is no formal task and "certainly no 'forlorn' hope. It is not only the most sacred international duty, but the most brilliant opportunity to win a victory against Hitler in a battle that he and the general forces of fascist world-reaction can ill afford to lose.

Not least of all is the fact that we are fighting for and can actually save the life of one of the foremost and most priceless leaders that our Communist International has been able to call forth from the ranks of the working class and place in the general staff of the world revolution.

This is a matter of the mobilization of the masses in every country in the world. And our country is among the most important. All Party forces without exception must make themselves a vital part of this.

Give Hitler a second "Reichstag trial"—and we can.

# American Working Class Has Long Revolutionary Tradition

## TRACHTENBERG CITES GLORIOUS HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AND INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

By Alexander Trachtenberg

(From a speech at the November plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A.)

One of the highlights of Dimitroff's report—it should be said that every paragraph of his report was a highlight!—was when he called upon us to utilize the revolutionary traditions of the people in the ideological struggle for the leadership of the masses. Comrade Dimitroff said:

"Communists who suppose that all this (peoples' traditions) has nothing to do with the cause of the working class, who do nothing to enlighten the masses on the past of their own people in a historically correct fashion, in a genuinely Marxist, Leninist-Marxist, Leninist-Stalin spirit, who do nothing to link up the present struggle with its revolutionary traditions and past,—voluntarily relinquish to the Fascist falsifiers all that is valuable in the historical past of the nation, thereby helping the Fascist to mislead the masses."

The United States is comparatively a young country, but the democratic traditions of the American people, their revolutionary traditions, growing out of the two great revolutions through which the country has passed—the American Revolution and the Civil War—give us a tremendous opportunity to enlighten the masses on their true heritage. Broad peoples' struggles and social movements since the beginning of this nation can also serve as a source of inspiration, and we can draw upon them in our attempt to embed our program and ideas among the masses of the people. The revolutionary tradition of the workers themselves as a class runs as a red thread through the general national democratic traditions of the American people. We must recapture these traditions and make them known to the broadest masses.

### The Manifesto of the Eighth Convention

While it is true that the Party has generally neglected the systematic utilization of these traditions in its general political work, we corrected this shortcoming at the Eighth Convention. At that convention we adopted a manifesto in which we drew upon the traditions of the American Revolution, referring copiously to the Declaration of Independence, and using telling passages from the Declaration in our argument for the right of revolution on the part of the American masses. We must, of course, be on guard against any vulgarization in drawing upon various important historical events in the life of the American people. In order to give a true account of the development of the American nation and explain it in a Marxist-Leninist sense the epoch-making events in American history, we have undertaken the preparation of a series of studies dealing with American history, which will help us to study the revolutionary traditions of the American people in general and of the workingclass in particular, and relate the same to the broad popular movements and the class struggle of today.

The question of independent political action on the part of the working class leading to the organization of a broad Farmer-Labor Party was the theme of much discussion at this plenum. Here, too, we can fruitfully draw upon the experiences of American workers almost five generations ago. When we come to the American workers with the proposal for independent working class political action, we can tell them of those American workers who stood at the cradle of the labor movement in this country and who organized a political party of their own with a program and demands representing their interests as against those of the propertied classes.

### The Early Trade Union

The initial broad political steps of the American workers were taken at about the same time as the first trade union was organized in the United States, almost a hundred years ago. It is true that this political action was at first primitive, corresponding to the productive forces and social relations of the time. The reactionary section of the A. F. of L. leaders

claimed at the Atlantic City convention last October that the idea of a Labor Party advanced at the present time by Gorman and other leading elements in the A. F. of L., as well as by many workers' organizations outside, was an importation directly from the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International. They even referred to Dimitroff's report in which reference is made to a Farmer-Labor Party in the United States. (Parenthetically, it may be remarked that even the reactionary group of A. F. of L. leaders were popularizing the decisions of the Seventh Congress at the A. F. of L. Convention!)

As a matter of fact, independent political action so far as the part of workers is one of the earliest traditions of the American working class. It is true that since its origin it did not have a continuous history, nor did it spread or take roots in this country. The reading of American labor history, however, reveals that the principle of independent political action by workers goes back further than 1922, when the reactionary Farmer-Labor Party was formed. It goes back beyond the formation of the Communist Party in 1919, or the Socialist Party in 1900, or even the Socialist Labor Party in 1877 and the formation of the sections of the First International in America in the 60's and the organization of the Communist League in 1850.

### Traditions of a Labor Party

The first independent workers' political organization, the Working Men's Party, was organized in Philadelphia in 1829. Similar parties were organized in various cities in New England, Pennsylvania and New York State. These parties were formed only two years after the formation of what is considered the first trade union in America, established in Philadelphia in 1827.

The programs and platforms of these parties contained broad political demands of interest to all the disinherited, with workers playing the role of the spearhead in the movement for important political reforms. Demands for such measures as free public schools as against the charity, church and private schools where parents had to pay for the education of their children; equal taxes; abolition of the militia; direct election of all officials; ten-hour day; are typical of the demands advanced by the workers through their political parties. One of the first labor papers in America, the *Mechanics Free Press*, in its issue of June 5, 1830, gave the following reasons for the workers' participation in politics:

"It is our privilege and not only our privilege but imperative duty to attend to the affairs of our government, investigate every measure proposed by our fellow citizens, to examine for ourselves and see that we are not imposed upon, and exposed to a slavery of mind and body, bitter to our existence and too intolerable to be borne."

If we want to know what the workers thought of the two other then existing political parties which they considered as representing the interests of the ruling class of the time, the Federalist and Democratic parties—which can be compared with the Republican and Democratic parties—we can read the following in the same paper:

"So long as the people will be satisfied with the sound of a name, such as Federalist or Democrat, so long as they will be the slaves of corrupt office-hunters and designing politicians, just so long will they have the 'shadow instead of the substance.'"

"We can easily glean from these words the

political understanding of the working class forces even at the early stage of industrialization in the country and the beginning of the organization of workers' resistance to their exploiters. The ruling classes of the time were conscious of the importance of the political demands of these young political workers parties. This can be easily observed from comments on the campaign for free public education which was energetically organized particularly by the workers of the time, by reading the following paragraph in what was known as the *National Gazette*, July 10, 1830, published in New York:

"The 'peasant' must labor during these hours of the day which his wealthy neighbor can give to the abstract culture of his mind, otherwise the earth would not yield for the 'subsistence of all; the mechanic cannot abandon the operation of his trade for general studies; if he should, most of the conveniences of life and objects of exchange would be wanting; languor, decay, poverty, discontent would soon be visible among all classes. No government, no statesman, no philanthropist can furnish what is incompatible with the very organization and being of civil society."

### Independent Political Action

Writing again regarding the fight for public education by the workers, this paper designated it as "agrarianism." Considering that the country was at the time primarily agricultural, the term "agrarianism" had the meaning for the rulers which Socialism or Communism has in later industrial society. The ruling class at that time definitely considered this struggle for free public school, advocated by the Working Men's Party, as an attack upon their property rights. The following quotation from the *National Gazette* expresses this view:

"It would be a compulsory application of

the means of the richer for the direct use of the poor classes, and so far an arbitrary division of property among them."

The New York Working Men's Party entered the election campaign of 1829 with its own program and its own list of candidates. It inaugurated the election campaign with an editorial in the *Workingmen's Advocate* of October 31, 1829, in which it summarized the nature and importance of an independent election campaign on the part of the workers of New York. The following sentence epitomized the deep understanding of the political significance of their election campaign. Flaunting in the faces of the opposing parties the historical meaning of their participation in the elections, the editorial declared:

"The working classes have taken the field and never will they give up the contest until the power that oppresses them is annihilated."

This terse send-off of the election campaign of the Workingmen's Party in 1829 could be reprinted word for word in the *Daily Worker* when the workers of the country will inaugurate their national Farmers-Labor election campaign.

### The First Labor Assemblyman in N. Y.

In the election campaign of 1829 in New York, the workers elected their first representative to the Assembly, the carpenter, Ebenezer Ford. They rolled up a substantial vote for the Working Men's Party.

It has been a practice in the American revolutionary movement to refer only to the great militant economic struggles which the American workers have conducted. Did not the great eight-hour day movement in the eighties cul-

minate in a general strike which gave birth to the great international labor holiday, May First—a political struggle on the part of the American workers? Lenin called our attention long ago that the struggle for the shorter workday is a political struggle.

We realize, of course, that the dominating policy of the A. F. of L. since its inception, with the theory of "no politics in the unions" and the shibboleth of "reward your friends and punish your enemies" had a great deal to do in preventing the great masses of American workers from engaging in independent political action. Similarly, the Socialist Party with a membership of 125,000 and about a million votes at the height of its existence, was jealous of any proposals advocating a broad labor party which would involve millions of workers. It wanted to be the labor party and adopted a sectarian and left-opportunistic attitude on this question. The neutrality policy of the Socialist Party toward the A. F. of L. leaders helped the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to influence the American workers with their opposition to independent political action.

It is our task to popularize the idea of independent political action as the outstanding need of the moment for the American working class. As part of our campaign we should explain in speeches, articles and pamphlets how the American workers at the very beginning participated in independent political action. We must, of course, include in this explanation the experiences of the workers abroad with political action. We must continually explain to the workers the interaction of economic and political movements, the role of the State, etc. We must remember how Eugene Debs realized the nature of the capitalist state during an economic struggle in which he was engaged; he explained how he, a Democrat, became a Socialist as a result of experiences during the American Railway Union strike in 1894, when troops were sent by President Cleveland to crush the strike:

"In the gleam of every bayonet and the flash of every rifle, the class struggle was revealed to me."

### Traditions a Powerful Force

The struggle of the Debs' and other militant labor leaders who came before him and after him are part of the traditions of the American working class upon which the present generation can draw in working among the masses. We can tell the Wobbs and the Greens and the reactionary misleaders of labor that the revolutionary program and activities of the Fosters and Browders, and all those who are fighting under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, stem directly from the traditions of struggle of the working class leaders who preceded us. We stem from the Ruthenbergs, the Haywoods, the Debs', the Parsons, the Chicago Martyrs of the eighties, the "Molly Maguire" miners of the seventies, the Uriah Stephens who organized the Knights of Labor, the William Sylvis, who formed the National Labor Union in the sixties, the Evans' brothers of the thirties and forties, and the other working class leaders who stood at the cradle of the American labor movement.

While we should continually remind the workers of the heroes and leaders of the American working class who came down through history and left their impress on the American labor movement, we should also remind the workers that the American revolution had its Benedict Arnolds, just as the labor movement of the present period has the Mussolinis, the MacDonaldis, and similar traitors and misleaders, open or concealed enemies, within or without the labor movement.

In raising the slogan for a Farmer-Labor Party, and in our attempt to work among the broad masses of farmers and workers in this country for the organization of such a party which would become a powerful force in the struggle for working class emancipation, we can approach the workers much more easily if we show them that the idea of a Farmer-Labor Party, of independent political action, stems directly from the origin of the labor movement in this country and is part and parcel of it. It will be easier for us to carry on agitation for the Farmer-Labor Party, if in addition to basing ourselves upon the needs of today, we also utilize the revolutionary traditions of the American working class during the past hundred years.

# Ohio a Key State for Building Trade Unions And Developing Labor Party, Says Williamson

By John Williamson

(From the speech by John Williamson, organizer of the Ohio district of the Communist Party, at the November plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A.)

We can say that Ohio will play an important role as far as the decisions of the 55th Convention of the American Federation of Labor is concerned. It will be our Party responsibility to see to that.

Why do I say this? First, because three of the mass production industries are located there: steel, auto and rubber. This immediately raises before us the central problem which Comrade Browder raised in his report, of organizing the unorganized into these industrial unions.

Second, two of the unions in these three industries are new internationals, while in the steel union we already have the reinstatement of the progressives, giving a good basis for working in these unions, which is to take the initiative in working out the plan that will lead and organize the masses.

Thirdly, alongside of these three unions in these three basic industries who are the industrial union bloc, we have in Ohio an important district of the United Mine Workers of America, and also mass organizations of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the International Ladies Garment Workers in both Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Fourthly, we have in several large cities a relatively good organized status of the A. F. of L. so far as the craft unions are concerned. The whole top leadership in many places will conduct and is already conducting the struggle for the policy of their international "old guard" leadership very vigorously against the progressive forces. All of this makes it necessary that the Party improve still further its trade union work, and speed up the tempo of the Labor Party development.

### Organizing Unorganized

The main problems flowing from this examination are: that we have to find the ways and means of involving the greatest number of forces in organizing the unorganized in these main industries. This means that our Party

alone cannot do the job, but must take full advantage of the recent decisions of the 55th Convention of the A. F. of L. and utilize every advantage of the industrial bloc in this activity, and our work must be based on a broad and well-organized organization drive, and not the brick by brick method of building the unions in these three basic industries, and really initiating with the full force of the Executive Council a bold organizational campaign.

Furthermore, in connection with this whole problem there is the need of developing forms of struggle which will increase the prestige of these unions, assisting in the organizational drive, and defeating the studied effort of the national government together with the employers in Ohio, in trying to put a stop to the wave of strike struggles in Ohio. We should overcome the uneven development of our union work, especially the work inside the Central Labor Unions, which is sadly neglected in all cities outside of Cleveland.

Comrade Browder correctly criticized Ohio for lagging behind in the development of the Labor Party campaign. There is an obvious contradiction between this and our gains in trade union work, and yet not a single tangible step forward has been made in the Labor Party situation. We can also pose self-critically a few questions connected with this whole problem, which will further show that there is no real basis for Ohio being different than any other place.

### Weaknesses of Labor Party Work

We can pose three questions—first: were there broad economic struggles from which the workers in Ohio can draw the lessons of the need of the Labor Party? Certainly this was true in Ohio more than in any other district. Secondly: are the two old parties more consolidated in Ohio than anywhere else? Certainly not. The large numbers of candidates contesting against each other clearly reflected this. Third: is the A. F. of L. bureaucracy tied up more with the old parties than elsewhere? While they are tied up in the leading cities, this is not more true in Ohio than in any other district where definite steps have been taken so far as the Labor Party campaign is concerned.

When we analyze the recent elections in Ohio we find the same general trend that Com-

rade Browder outlined, namely: certain strata of workers disgusted with the New Deal are going back to the Republican Party. In the five largest cities of which were previously Democratic have at present Republican Mayors. At the same time where any effort was made in connection with independent political action, such as Labor Party or labor ticket, as in Ward 30 in Cleveland, Canton, or Toledo, in every instance we saw great support given to such tickets, to such movements. At the same time it is true that despite the very unsatisfactory conduct of our election campaign, our Communist Party vote increased, but not sufficiently.

We must therefore come to the conclusion that there are no special reasons in Ohio why we have lagged behind. The basic reason for the unsatisfactory situation in connection with the Labor Party rests with ourselves. In our desire not to narrow down the Labor Party movement, we have done practically nothing. We must state this very frankly, when we analyze our entire work. Furthermore, our good forces in the trade unions have not been mobilized consistently enough, in an organizational way, to raise and develop this issue.

### Political Tasks of Union Fractions

And lastly, there is a deep-going weakness in our trade union work—insufficient politicalization in the work of our Communist Party fractions. Our comrades become very good trade union leaders on purely economic problems, without utilizing their position and prestige to bring to these masses important political questions. The fact that this was dramatized at the 55th A. F. of L. convention gives us greater possibilities on a local situation.

What are we to do? We must make our own forces more Labor Party conscious. To meet this situation, we must more insistently than previously develop a wave of propaganda within the unions and other mass organizations, and in the course of this to set up a sort of promotional committee of trade unions, particularly trying to involve the United Textile, Amalgamated, and garment workers in addition to those unions who have already taken action for a Labor Party like the Auto Union, etc. At the same time, in other movements such as the one for unemployment insurance we must develop the whole idea of a Labor Party

# World Protest Asks Transfer Of Olympics

## Norwegian Government Bars Ski Teams from the Winter Games

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Definite progress can be recorded in the international campaign against the 1936 Nazi Olympic Games in Berlin as the mass protest movement for the transfer of the games is showing results. It was announced here.

Reports showing the extent of the feeling were made at an international "Fair Play" conference last week, which included the United States, Switzerland, England, Belgium, Sweden, France, Holland and other countries were represented.

Perhaps the heaviest blow so far to Hitler's hopes for the games is the decision of the Norwegian government that no skiing team will participate at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in the winter games. Norwegian ski experts will not even be allowed to take part as individuals in spite of the fact that Norwegians lead in this sport.

Norwegian trade unions, sports organizations and workers' political groups have been bombarding the government with demands that the country stay out of the games.

## Holland Votes Ban

In Sweden, the Göteborg local of the General Workers' Union, 3,000 strong, passed a resolution assuring its full support to all measures for the conduct of the boycott against the Berlin Olympics.

In spite of the protests of this and many other unions, sports clubs, and societies, the Social-Democratic government of Sweden decided to allow the sum of \$2,300,000 from the "fund for the furthering of sport" for the participation of that country in the Berlin Olympic Games. This sum is much larger than the grant originally intended for the Games.

By a vote of 153 to 107, the Royal Netherlands Athletic League, at its last conference, resolved not to take part in the Nazi Olympics. The matter was brought up at the conference because three women athletes wanted to enter the contests. All the leaders of the various branches of athletics refused to go to Berlin. The committee of the League, who sharply opposed the boycott of the Olympics, is now endeavoring to split the organizations, in order to be able to send at least a handball team to Berlin.

**Olympic Champs Ask Boycott**

A letter has been sent to the French Olympic Committee, demanding that the Games be withdrawn from Germany, and that no French sportsmen should be sent to Garmisch or Berlin. Among those who signed the letter were: Former cabinet minister Senator Justin Godart; ex-minister Pierre Cot; Deputy Henri Torres; radiologist Andre Fery; Olympic champions, Blanche and Cadine; F. Chayrigues and J. Pignatelli, contestants in the Olympic elimination events.

The appeal issued by the Committee for the Transference of the Olympic Games from Berlin to a democratic country has aroused widespread echoes in Czechoslovakia.

The head of the Academy of Creative Arts, Prof. Obrovsky, who is a leading member of the national athletic league "Sokol," published a sharp refusal to participate in Berlin.

It is expected that the "Sokol," largest Czechoslovakian athletic organization, under pressure of the membership, follow the example of the Social-Democratic, Communist, Catholic, and Jewish athletic clubs and refuse to take part in the Olympiad in Berlin.

The trial run of the Olympic torch from Beraun to Prague proved a complete failure. All along the route, the walls and fences were covered with inscriptions demanding that the Olympics should take place outside of Germany. At the Altstaedter Ring in Prague, where the final demonstration took place, scarcely 500 persons attended, and half of these were anti-fascists.

The arrival of the torch-runners was the signal for hoisting the banner with the inscription: "Away from Berlin with the Olympic Games." The police interfered to prevent the distribution of leaflets, but were largely unsuccessful, as the crowd paid more attention to the leaflets and inscriptions than to the public demonstration.

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# U.S. Prison Bureau Finds 44% of Jails Are Below Standard

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Federal Prison Bureau has announced that 44 per cent of the 2,894 county, city and town jails investigated by its agents in the last year as unfit habitations for federal prisoners. Federal standards, as plenty of workers thrown in for strike action, violation of federal injunctions and other charges, can testify, are not particularly high. The highest rate paid for the maintenance of a federal prisoner is \$1.25 a day, and from that it ranges down to 50 cents a day. This covers food, medical care, the expense of guards and rent of the cell, which belongs to the locality.

All local officials are eager to get federal prisoners, which shows there is some profit in it, even at those low rates.

Sanford Bates, director of the bureau, pointed to this profit system as one reason why only three jails in the entire country rated over 90 per cent on the bureau's graded list, and over half of them rated under 50 per cent. He blamed the bad conditions directly on the fee system which the jailer gets so much money for each prisoner, and makes whatever he can save out of it. "Obviously a system which starves the prisoner to pay the jailer is an evil," said Bates.

# Union Disrupters Use 'Rank and File' Cloak

## Secret Group Sailing Under False Colors Issues Slanderous Leaflets Aiming to Smash Coast Maritime Unions and Discredit Leaders

By Vern Smith

Many times in the past groups of rank and file members in some union controlled undemocratically by a corrupt clique have gotten out bulletins, signed "Rank and File Group" or "Rank and File Members" and exposed anti-union activities of the leadership. But the devil can quote scripture, too. Everything signed "Rank and File" isn't necessarily what it seems, and union men will do well to pay very sharp attention to what it says and what it is attacking.

Numbered bulletins up to the number "45" which have been distributed among seamen on the Pacific Coast and three unnumbered bulletins obviously emanating from the same source have been brought to the East Coast. These bulletins were smuggled aboard ship in all sorts of devious ways, any way to prevent the seamen from discovering the true source of the sheets. Most of the bulletins are one-page, letter size, multigraphed sheets.

Addressed "Washington, D. C." They are on good paper and the multigraphing is a professional job. One bulletin, not numbered, has an address "Washington, D. C." in the right hand corner, partly obliterated. This may possibly indicate that the detective agency hired to do this "rank and file" job has its headquarters there. Or, it may be an attempt to throw working class investigators off the track.

During a shoe strike in Brooklyn a few years ago, similar bulletins signed "Group of Shoe Workers," "Rank and File Workers," were circulated, attacking the strike, urging the strikers to throw out their strike leaders, and generally sowing dissension. These bulletins were traced to a detective company.

The latest issue of the "Voice of the Federation," newspaper of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, expresses the opinion of most militant seamen that "Scharrenberg, Plant or the Industrial Association could so publish disruptive stuff and sign it 'Rank and File'."

**Scharrenberg Was Expelled**

Paul Scharrenberg, thrown out of the Seamen's Union by its members, has been reinstated by the International Officials, and still holds his position in the California State Federation of Labor. He spends most of his time venting spleen against the militant marine unions of the West Coast and their Maritime Federation. Plant is the ship-owners' representative in negotiations and president of the San Francisco Waterfront Employers' Association. He is undoubtedly back of the newspaper advertisement campaign against the unions. Any or all of these may be helping or financing the bulletins.

Another of the unnumbered bulletins' remarks, quite unnecessarily and in the manner of the lady who "doth protest too much": "O fellows, who are putting out these bulletins at our expense," and "though there are many of us sharing this expense." But no actual rank and file names have ever been found who have any connection with the present list of slanderous bulletins, which somebody is paying for.

The subject matter of the bulletins gives away their purpose. Each contains a cleverly worded argument, somewhat in popular language, seeking to appeal to some

national Sports Union, it is stated: "An international union is a combination of at least five national leagues, regardless of class distinctions or color."

It was therefore the task of Count Ballet-Latour's investigation to ascertain whether the preparations for the Olympic Games, and with it the entire German sports movement, was in general accord with these statutes. He therefore was obliged thoroughly to test whether the assurance, given by Hitler in writing, of complete equality of treatment both before and during the games, would be maintained.

What is actually the truth? All the German workers' sports organizations have been prohibited and dissolved since March, 1933. Their membership amounted to almost 2,000,000. The Workers' Gymnastic and Sports League alone had 10,000 affiliated organizations. It had at its disposal 230 gymnastiums, 28 gymnastiums together with playing fields, 1,300 sports fields with club-houses, 20 sports fields with swimming-baths, twenty swimming-baths with boat-houses, 55 boat-houses, five sports grounds with gymnasium, fields and baths, four with fields, baths and boat-house, 12 dining-places, five district headquarters and a valuable headquarters in Leipzig. Its entire property amounted to over 100,000,000 marks, which was stolen by the National Socialists. Then the bicycle factory in Offenbach was stolen from the Workers' Cycling League; the "Nature Friends" lost 200 hostels; 200 tents were stolen from the Workers' First-Aid League, besides 40 auto ambulances, 35 other vehicles, 800 wheeled stretchers, 500 hand stretchers, 3,000 oxygen apparatuses, 60 safety apparatuses, etc.; 1,200 sailing boats were stolen from the Workers' Sailing League. The same fate met the Union for Red Sports Unity, with its 4,000 affiliated organizations, their gymnastiums, sports grounds, boat-houses and baths.

The Nazi Order

The members of all these organizations, in the great majority, are now entirely outside all sports ac-

posed to the decisions of the emergency convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific that a vote should be taken on the question of boycotting "hot cargo."

One whole bulletin is devoted to slander against active union men, some of them or other. Coupled with charges that they expelled some or other. The "biggest gas hound on the waterfront" and would sell the union out for a drink" come such statements as that another union member "did a stretch in Los Angeles county jail for Red activities there."

Another pet trick used in these bulletins is to warn the maritime workers that "all this waterfront hellabalo" of "Harry Bridges and his clique" is "getting the public disgusted with us." The only evidence given is the argument that with Christmas only a month away "letting us Christmas cargo" (evidently on the scab ships from the Gulf coast, but what Christmas cargo do they carry?) is "causing merchants considerable worry and inconvenience." Actually when there was a real strike, the public was in favor of the strikers. In the Gulf Coast strike just ended, the public defended the strikers with rifles, at Lake Charles, for ex-

ample. But the bulletins don't mention that.

Frequent charges of graft, all without the slightest evidence, are followed by suggestions that everybody stop paying dues, and stop contributing to the Modesto defense fund and other unions funds. This is an old stool pigeon trick.

**Graft and Union Wrecking**

In unions where there is undemocratic leadership, as for instance in the I. L. U. of the Atlantic Coast, some rank and file members in certain cases make out a charge of graft. But they never follow it up by a suggestion to wreck the union by refusing to pay dues. That is one way to test the difference between a real rank and file bulletin and a fake one.

The real rank and file may be dissatisfied with his leadership or policies being pursued. He may criticize it, if no other avenue of expression is given him, in bulletins signed "Rank and File Group." But in no case does a real rank and file, with the good of his union at heart, strive for disunity, or fight against a federation, against defense activities, against any action meant to safeguard job conditions or wages. And the fake Rank and File detective agency bulletins do all of those things.

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One whole bulletin is devoted to slander against active union men, some of them or other. Coupled with charges that they expelled some or other. The "biggest gas hound on the waterfront" and would sell the union out for a drink" come such statements as that another union member "did a stretch in Los Angeles county jail for Red activities there."

Another pet trick used in these bulletins is to warn the maritime workers that "all this waterfront hellabalo" of "Harry Bridges and his clique" is "getting the public disgusted with us." The only evidence given is the argument that with Christmas only a month away "letting us Christmas cargo" (evidently on the scab ships from the Gulf coast, but what Christmas cargo do they carry?) is "causing merchants considerable worry and inconvenience." Actually when there was a real strike, the public was in favor of the strikers. In the Gulf Coast strike just ended, the public defended the strikers with rifles, at Lake Charles, for ex-

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# Soviet Shows Marked Gain In Auto Output

## Industry Organized in 1926 Reaches 72,000 Mark in 1934

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Comments by the company also make interesting reading. Of the U. S. S. R. the brief to the Tariff Board reads:

"Observe the entrance of the Soviet Union into the list of producers with a jump that carried it almost into major prominence. The Soviet's action is not without interest in considering Canadian policy. Beyond doubt, the building of motor cars by the Soviet is not 'commercial' as the phrase is understood in capitalist economy; were Russians solely interested in obtaining automobiles, trucks and omnibuses at low prices, they would have gone on importing from the United States or other countries."

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# YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

**Fear of Nervous Breakdown**

B. B. of Miami, Fla., writes: "For several months I have been suffering from indigestion which I am treating with a diet. I have a heart murmur which I think is made worse by the diet, and I am afraid I will have a nervous breakdown any minute. I suffer from constipation, for which I take mineral oil."

The symptoms of which you complain may be due to nervousness. However, before one can be sure of this, you would require a general physical examination, including an examination of the heart and x-rays of the stomach. Of course, you cannot afford private care for this and it will be necessary for you to go to a clinic.

We do not know where you got the information about your heart having a murmur, but there are many people who have heart murmurs without its having any significance as far as disease is concerned; and this may be the case with you. If a physical examination is entirely negative, you are suffering from nervousness, which is, in fact, one of the chief causes of stomach trouble. If you will recollect times when you have been extremely worried and upset, you will probably remember that at such times you had a heavy feeling in the pit of your stomach, a lack of appetite, and quite possibly indigestion and constipation, or diarrhea.

If there is an underlying cause for your being very anxious, it is quite possible to develop the symptoms of which you complain, although at the particular moment there may not be any obvious reason for being upset. The chances are, then, that the cause of your anxiety would be either economic or sexual. If the cause is economic, then of course, explaining things will not help; but perhaps devoting yourself to Party work and other activities connected with the movement would help to relieve your anxiety. In any event, a general physical examination is essential and if it turns out to be negative, you will have to write and give us a more detailed account of your case.

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In unions where there is undemocratic leadership, as for instance in the I. L. U. of the Atlantic Coast, some rank and file members in certain cases make out a charge of graft. But they never follow it up by a suggestion to wreck the union by refusing to pay dues. That is one way to test the difference between a real rank and file bulletin and a fake one.

The real rank and file may be dissatisfied with his leadership or policies being pursued. He may criticize it, if no other avenue of expression is given him, in bulletins signed "Rank and File Group." But in no case does a real rank and file, with the good of his union at heart, strive for disunity, or fight against a federation, against defense activities, against any action meant to safeguard job conditions or wages. And the fake Rank and File detective agency bulletins do all of those things.

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# Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

HERE is a moving, manly letter from a German-American stump-farmer, who lives in the copper range in the upper peninsula of Michigan. He's a lover of music and books, and the father of eight children, and in the future he wants to be a Red Guard.

### Seeking the Road to Life

COMRADE GOLD: In the November issue of 23rd, your column in the Daily Worker presents a very interesting and comradely challenge to its readers. As for me, I was never a very interested book reader, due to the fact that I was never in a position to buy a real good book that touched on the economic and political problems. I craved more than once for a chance when I could get a hold of Lenin's Works, Karl Marx's Capital, etc.

But when but ten years of age I was forced to go to work, and at the age of twelve I was left a orphan. The administrator over me said a pick and shovel was good enough for me. So with hardly any education and a hand to mouth wage, my desire for books was set for the future. 1813-14 gave me my first taste of the class struggle, Copper Country Strike (Upper Peninsula, Michigan) blacklisted for over a year, which brought me and my family many hardships.

This started me on the trail of trying to find the road to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and only after the Dictatorship of the Proletariat was set up in the Soviet Union, did I convince myself that my trail led to the proper road of life, liberty and happiness. Hence my desire for a good and if possible thorough knowledge of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, and a good sifting of events in daily happenings by the pen of our revolutionary writers.

Realism is my choice of reading. Stories should have the essence of working class realities and its words to conform to working class every-day use. When able to buy which is not frequent, no library in the territory to borrow from, and the copper barons who control the libraries in the upper peninsula will under no consideration let any revolutionary books get on those shelves, daily papers, Daily Worker, Youngs, magazines (Health and Hygiene, Pioneer, Young Worker, Punnikki, Tyolaisnainen, Communist, Communist International, pamphlets on the workers movement). I read these, as there is so little food for thought in the bourgeois literature.

### "Direct Strangulation"

GETTING only \$22 a month as of this month for six of us in the family don't leave much room for book space. I am on direct relief, which might better be called direct strangulation. The Book Union is a good practical step forward and I would like to be a member of it, but my means prohibit me at this time. If in the near future it is at all possible, I'll be in. I am a lover of music, but can't play any instrument. Sport was my best, although getting kinks in the joints due to sport age limits, my age is 46. Am a strong believer in science. Never had a chance to wear a good suit of clothes yet, so what a good suit would feel like is yet to be answered.

Being a father of eight living children, my desire is that they receive a good education. But a rural school of eight grades is the best they got, which beats me by three grades. My father had only a religious training and was born in the backwoods in Germany. My wife and children and I have left religion out of the race, so all in all our generation is slowly advancing from hinderance to furtherance, and may our children have the opportunity to be the proud bearers of the flag of freedom.

My work now is mostly relief, a job occasionally. I live on a 35-acre tract, four acres cleared, or better known as stump jumping farmer. Farming in this territory is a hand to mouth occupation. As I have no particular trade, but have worked amongst many trades, nevertheless I would have to accept the old saying of Jack of all trades master of none.

And my trade for or after a Soviet America for my age then would be the desire to be a true and staunch Red Guard for the Soviet. Also would like to be one of the helpers in giving J. Pierpont Morgan a good and efficient lesson in reducing fat, also to help renovate the dried-up carcass of Henry Ford with his live belt system. Father Coughlin will then have the sensation of picking out long and short wave lengths as he glides through the air with a balloon designed for two where Dirty Willie Hearst can see to it that the father directs his talk to please him. It spreads records on that day will be shattered to shreds unknown.

Suffice. Yours for Humanity and Freedom for a Soviet America, With Revolutionary Greetings, Comradely, JOHN SPIEGEL.

### More About American Youth

S. R. of Brooklyn, N. Y., reads everything he can get about the Russian Revolution, fiction or history. Thomas Hardy is his favorite novelist, and "Green Mansions" that beautiful fantasy by the English naturalist, W. H. Hudson, is his second favorite. He is also interested in war books, "because I'm no different than the other young fellows I know, the military game appeals to me, in a Red Army sense."

He wants more proletarian stories written around the life of the American youth. "Stories with imagination, that carry the reader along from page to page, and have well developed characters; stories of heroic young workers; pitched battles, winning the female through hell and brimstone in a future America (Soviets via Buck Rogers, if need be).

I LOVE variety in almost every form of living. And I want all my books to have a touch of humor. I read a lot of political stuff these days, got to keep up to date in these changing times, you know.

"I am a clothing cutter and hate the job. In a Soviet America I guess I'd try to be an artist—pen and ink and charcoal."

3 DAYS LEFT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR 20 - 30% DISCOUNT SALE AT ALL WORKERS AND PEOPLES BOOK SHOPS. SALE ENDS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28th

## LITTLE LEFTY

The day after

by del



# 'Tradition of the Sea'

### When the Newsreel Plane Left, Some Rescue Ships Left Too

By PAUL WHITE

## MUSIC

### Revolutionary Songs

By M. M.

THE issuance of American recordings of workers' songs, a project sponsored by the Friends of the Workers' School and directed by Hanns Eisler, was celebrated on Friday evening by a concert at Webster Hall. On that occasion, the three double-faced records which have now been released received an initial hearing. Each song was first performed by the participants as it had been done for the recording. Then the record was played.

Not only may we be grateful for the mere appearance of these records. Judged by strictly professional standards, they are a triumphant achievement. There are six songs, all most effectively arranged for unison chorus, baritone solo and piano: the "International," the four Eisler songs that are best known in America ("Forward, We've Not Forgotten," "Comrades," "Rise Up," "In Praise of Learning," "United Front"), and the "Soup Song." With an intensity that varies intelligently according to the requirements of context and musical form, they are performed with amazing freshness. The "International" is full and rich; the Eisler songs are sparse and charged. If you, too, wondered why the "Soup Song" was chosen for recording, know that the arrangement of Maurice Sugar's humorous words to that veteran tune of innumerable parodies "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean" is a little masterpiece. The chorus is the New Singers directed by Len Adomian. Felix Groveman is soloist in the "Soup Song." Mordecai Bauman is soloist in the Eisler songs. Both Bauman and Groveman sing in the "International." Marc Blitzstein, who plays the accompaniments, is inimitable and indispensable.

THEY know not the day nor the hour, those men who go down to sea in ships. . . . S. O. S. . . . S. O. S. . . . S. S. Dixie . . . grounded on reefs . . . our position follows . . . stand by to effect rescue of passengers and crew."

The Dixie's "Sparks" message filled the air. You will recall it was during the hurricane season this past fall that the Dixie went on the reefs off the Florida coast. "United Fruit Co. New York office calling all ships . . . you will proceed to aid in the rescue of the S. S. Dixie . . . her position follows. . . ."

Nine United Fruit ships closed in on the Dixie. Coastguard cutters and other ships also. In Miami a news picture plane left the airport to "shoot" the Dixie and the rescue scenes. The camera plane zoomed back and forth over the area.

"UNITED FRUIT COMPANY . . . New York office calling all ships in the vicinity of the S. S. Dixie . . . the following ships will resume their course . . . the remainder will stand by to aid the rescue."

The heavy seas pounded the Dixie. Lifeboats dropped over the sides of rescue ships. The swamped and the would-be rescuers were lucky to find themselves safely aboard their own ships once more. Coastguard cutters couldn't make the grade. Five miles off open sea dotted with semi-open reefs filled the distance between the Dixie and her rescue fleet.

Finally a lifeboat made the Dixie after a five-hour pull. It came by the "armstrong" method, its auxiliary motor having been seized by the sea as tribute. The boat drew alongside the Dixie. The angry swells of the sea

DID you see all those 'White Fleet' ships in the newsreels of the sinking of the "Dixie" last fall? . . . Read what a seaman has to tell about that story. . . . And the men who manned the lifeboats for an agonized day are still waiting for their overtime pay.

lifted the boat forty feet and then dropped it the same distance, as you would drop a stone in a deep well. The crew took of their life preservers to use as fenders to avoid being smashed against the Dixie's side.

On deck the first group of women and children were lined up ready to jump one by one into the rescue boat. As each made it, on the rise of the life preserver for use as a fender. Each rise carried off the life preservers already placed there.

THE rest of the people on deck, excepting the crew, were kneeling in prayer. The seamen in the rescue boat could see them. A man was leading them. Suddenly he made a run for the spot where the rescued ones were making the lifeboat. A member of the Dixie's crew stopped him with a punch. The "prayer leader" then tried to slip down the stairs to a lower deck from which to try and jump into the boat. He was caught again and this time brought back to the praying group who hadn't known he was absent. Well, they say that a man's character is best revealed in a sea disaster. Many of our

"leaders" changed their sex, outwardly at least, when the Titanic went down, in a frantic effort to be among the first rescued.

The rescue boat, loaded down with terrified, vomiting women and kids, pulled away successfully and made for the rescue ship. For seven terrible hours, the seamen wrested every inch of the way from the sea.

BACK on board the rescue ship stands a cameraman from a national newspaper agency, brought there by plane. The tired seamen are ordered forward to have their pictures taken.

One of the crew interrupts the first officer to ask, "What about our overtime, do we get it?" "The First bites his lip."

"Go for'd like a good guy and don't argue." The rest of the rescue crew stop and gather around the one who has spoken.

"Yeah, go for'd and have our pretty pictures took. We're heroes, men of the sea. Nice stuff. The company will get advertising every-time our mug show. No dice. We did the work and we want our overtime."

The cameraman tried to cajole the men but they remained obdurate. Now that isn't what you read about seamen in the pretty books that tell of the romance of the seas, but never mention how many thousands of hours of overtime the seamen are robbed of every year by the companies.

If you go to your neighborhood theatre and see the newsreel of the rescue, don't be surprised to see so many ships of the "Great White Fleet."

What did you think the radio orders were based on, traditions of the sea? Not at all. The publicity department did a good job. Somebody got a bonus. But the seamen still want their overtime.

## DANCE

### Dance League Soloists

By ELIZABETH SKRIP

Solo Recital, New Dance League, Adelphi Theatre, December 22.

WHATEVER else one might say concerning the recital of New Dance League soloists at the Adelphi Theatre this past Sunday, this much is apparent: all the young artists are valuable and promising additions to the dance movement, and those performers appearing for the second year have almost without exception taken tremendous strides forward. The major criticism that can be directed against them is that they create so infrequently and have so little to show after a year's work.

Two Songs About Lenin, a free adaptation of two Oriental themes: In January He Died, In April He Was Born, danced by Sophie Maslow, had a gently profound, beautiful lyricism that always distinguished this dancer from all her competitors. Her Prelude to a May First Suite, without exploiting this lyric strain, seemed incomplete and unseasoned by comparison.

Anna Sokolow's work is of a distinctly different quality. It was hard for the audience, hitherto associating this dancer with satire, to grasp immediately the intense seriousness of Speaker, and the comment of pathos in Impressions of a Dance Hall. Anna Sokolow etches in dry-point, the outline of her dances are sharp and uncompromising, and her portraits, perhaps because of this brittle tension, are sometimes open to misinterpretation. A few slight changes in movement might remedy this.

There was no mistaking the satiric intention of Jane Dudley's Middle Class Portraits; the four sketches: Swivel Chair Hero, Dream World Dora, Aesthetic, and Liberal caught the fancy of the audience. Jane Dudley has definitely grown as a technician and creator since last year, and it is right that she should have her wings in satire. Her caricatures were pointed without being obvious, and each sketch wisely avoided overstatement.

William Matons gave one of his most restrained performances in Mad Figure, to a poem by Kenneth Fearing. While not questioning the sincerity of this talented dancer, one must constantly deplore the indulgence in violent movement, which, primarily intended to proclaim the theme of the dance, more often completely submerges it, and renders it inexplicable. In Mad Figure, this violence was integral, however, and the dance emerges as a definite dramatic statement.

The suites of Lily Mehlman and Marie Marchowsky, Fotherland and Conflict respectively, need further consideration in the studio by these dancers. The latter is as yet unclearly projected to the audience, and the former in its present state does not do its creator justice.

MERLE HIRSCH, director of the New World Dancers in Philadelphia, new to New York audiences, came off with flying colors. There is no minimizing this young person's talents. Georgia Prinstein, performed under trying circumstances, was a gripping, if somewhat simple, sketch, and Valse Sentimentale was delightfully and humorously conceived.

Jose Limon and Letitia Ide, a charming and talented duet, also new to the League program, contributed another humorous suite, Noisalgic Fragments. Intended as burlesque on ballet, it was so involved in its own prettiness, that objective comment was seldom, if ever iterated.

Poor music proved the undoing of the two remaining dances. Greeting, the first offering of Limon and Ide, was completely demoralized by a superficial musical background by Pauline, whose compositions have scarcely exhibited any depth or power. The music for Wee Wee Space, by Ross Crystal, hindered rather than aided the dancer. Through its persistent fragmentary tonal sequences, it split the dance into phrases which never managed to achieve climactic strength.

It is useless to speak here of the unfortunate backstage management attending this recital. The New Dance League constantly endeavors to remedy these difficulties, and there is no doubt that an experienced hand will finally gain control. Until then, however, it is not too much to ask an audience whose sympathies are ostensibly with the performers, to maintain a discipline which can endure these details in silence, at least for the sake of the dancer who must appear right after an inconsiderable amount of applause is given an unruly curtain.

# 'Communist' Guide to Fight on Reaction

By John Davis

THOSE tens of thousands of members and friends of the Communist Party who wish they could have attended the recent epochal meeting of the Central Committee, can have their chance now.

The December Communist is out. True, the entire proceedings of the three-day session could hardly be squeezed into the covers of a single magazine. But all the most important sections are here. Earl Browder's masterly report to the meeting on "The United Front—the Key to Our Tactical Orientation," is printed in full. There are also some of the most important of the many speeches; James W. Ford on "The Negro Liberation Movement and the Farmer-Labor Party"; William W. Weinstein on "Experiences in United Independent Political Action—The Road to the Farmer-Labor Party"; Roy Hudson on "Rooting the Party on the Waterfront"; and Alex Bittelman on "Winning the Masses to Fight for Peace."

Finally there appear the resolutions adopted by the meeting. On every page will be found clues to the answers to the thousand and one questions arising in the course of the day's work in the unions and shops, in the farm, church and Negro organizations.

AT THE very outset of his report, Browder explains in brief, clear words, just why it is that the Seventh World Congress found it necessary to evolve new methods for the Communist Party.

"The working class is now in a position to exercise a decisive influence upon the affairs of its own country, as well as upon world affairs. Can it be said that this was always the case? No, it cannot. A split working class could not undertake to exercise a decisive influence upon internal and external affairs. But a working class that is moving in the direction of united action, of unity—such a working class can. Further, the working class that was dragged along by reformism, of milking with the bourgeoisie to suppress the revolutionary movement—such a working class could do nothing in its own interest. But a working class that is moving away from class collaboration, a movement participated in by ever larger numbers of Socialists, Socialist organizations, trade unions—such a working class can."

Two other factors of prime importance comprise the picture: the final and irrevocable victory of Socialism in the Soviet Union and the inability of the bourgeoisie to overcome the collapse of capitalist stabilization.

In view of the present world situation, then, what is "that decisive link in the present class struggle which will enable us best to prepare the leaders for the coming great

battles of the second round of revolutions? It is the united front against war and fascism. This is the "key to our new tactical orientation."

BROWDER then proceeds to examine the whole complex web of issues facing the workers, the farmers, the Negro people and the middle class, translating each part into terms of united front activity.

Declaring that "without a united front there can be no proletarian peace policy and no effective struggle for peace," Browder outlines a realistic five-point course of action which will defeat the isolationist demagogues of Hearst and Coughlin and will at the same time prevent the American masses from being swept into the wake of the Wall Street "internationalists": 1) Independent united front action of the masses against war and fascism. 2) Abandonment of class collaboration policies and an energetic policy of class struggle. 3) Propagation of Stalin's view that the League of Nations is a slight impediment to the fascist war-makers. 4) Exposure of the reformist view that workers should confine their activities to supporting the League. 5) Demand cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union as the basis of any policy of collaboration by the United States with the League of Nations.

(This question of the struggle for peace is developed in greater detail in the speech by Alex Bittelman. He shows the methods to be used in talking to those masses of Americans whom we yet have to convince that the only way to "keep America out of war" is by preventing a world war from breaking out anywhere. Taking up the question of the Left Socialists, Bittelman traces their confusion on the peace policy to their "failure to appreciate the greatest change that occurred in the world since 1914-1918—

the emergence of the Soviet Union."

Naturally, a major portion of Browder's report is devoted to the Farmer-Labor Party. Point by point he answers the arguments that are raised in many quarters against

the need for building a national Farmer-Labor Party without delay. On one hand, Roosevelt is "no obstacle to the growth of fascist forces." On the other hand, the very existence of even a minority Farmer-Labor Party "would throw a scare into the leaders of the old parties and they would drop their indifference to our demands."

THIS section of Browder's report is supplemented by the wealth of material in the other speeches published in this issue. Describing the recent united front activities of the Communist with many Negro organizations in Harlem and other Negro communities, James W. Ford outlines the steps necessary to realizing the tremendous possibilities for drawing the Negro people into a Farmer-Labor Party movement.

Using the Lucas County Labor Congress (Toledo) as an example, William W. Weinstein shows how Communists are to work with the type of labor party with which we may have differences, in order to help move it on to the right track. Weinstein draws the lessons that other cities can learn from the piling up of 85,500 votes by the Ford candidate, Maurice Sugar, in Dayton, relating in detail how it was done, and what opportunities were missed.

The key to all united front activities—in the struggle for peace, in the building of a Farmer-Labor Party—still lies in the concentration work of the Communist Party in the basic industries, Roy Hudson declares in a speech in which he lays special emphasis on the need for improving the work on the waterfront.

In the beginning of his report, Browder says that "the Communists must assume responsibility for the fate and well being of the working class and of all toilers today and every day." This issue of the Communist is a guide-book on the carrying through of that responsibility.

Gilbert Miller has a reputation for letter-perfect productions. His reputation remains untouched. The scenery, direction and Mr. Raymond Avery's scenery are excellent. If you like dramatic cross word puzzles, or if you get a kick out of kibitzing a chess game, "Libel" is a play for you, that is, if you can afford Mr. Miller's tickets.

## TUNING IN

### Dramatic Cross-Word Puzzle

LIBEL! by Edward Woolf. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Henry Miller Theatre, 43rd Street E. of W'way.

WHEN a mystery play has two good acts it's worth seeing even if the third act disappoints. "Libel" a British "Trial of Mary Dugan" is a complex, fascinating study of an English gentleman on trial for his reputation. He has been accused of being an impostor. The case built against him and his rebuttal keep you guessing every minute. I've never heard an audience fill the lobby during the intermission with so much argument (Colin Clive).

Sir Mark Loddien (Proin Clive) is accused of being some one else. He uses for libel, and the plaintiff's case are unrolled in an English court with all the trappings and rigamarole so dear to the hearts of our English cousins. Remarkably enough, the author exposes a good many war horrors via the courtroom cross-examination. The crucial point of the play hangs on just such a horror.

Gilbert Miller has a reputation for letter-perfect productions. His reputation remains untouched. The scenery, direction and Mr. Raymond Avery's scenery are excellent. If you like dramatic cross word puzzles, or if you get a kick out of kibitzing a chess game, "Libel" is a play for you, that is, if you can afford Mr. Miller's tickets.

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- 7:15—WABC—Metropolitan Sketches
- WJZ—Ray Aces—Sketch
- WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
- 7:30—WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
- 7:45—WEAF—Poppye the Sailor—Sketch
- WOR—Mayhew—Sketch
- WJZ—Nine to Five—Sketch
- WABC—To Be Announced
- 7:50—WEAF—Edwin C. Hill, Commentator
- WJZ—Lem and Abner—Sketch
- WABC—Kate Smith, Songs
- 7:55—WEAF—Tom Power, Monologues
- WOR—Talk—Fred G. Clark, National Commander, The Crusaders
- WJZ—Phil Cook, Comedian; Landi Trio and White
- WABC—Bank Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WEAF—Valley's Variety
- WOR—O'Malley Family
- WJZ—Talk—Hendrik Willem

- van Loon, Author
- WABC—Arden Orchestra; Teddy Bergman, Conductor; Jack Arthur, Bartone; Audrey Marsh, Soloist
- WEVD—The Sons and Daughters of Israel
- 8:10—WABC—Gabriel Heister, Commentator
- WJZ—String Symphony, Frank Blak, Conductor
- WEVD—University of the Air
- 8:30—WOR—Little Symphony Orchestra; Philip James, Conductor; Charles Mackinger, Tenor
- WABC—Dance Time 7-12:30
- WEVD—Merrill
- 8:30—WEAF—Show Boat Concert
- WOR—The Witch's Tale
- WJZ—Death Valley Dancers

- 10:15—WOR—To Be Announced
- WEVD—Newspaper Guild on the Radio
- 10:30—WOR—Variety Musicals
- WJZ—Shields Orchestra
- WABC—Buck of Wednesday
- 10:45—WABC—Lyric Trio
- WEVD—Sky High Raconteurs; Buddy Music
- 11:00—WEAF—Music Is My Hobby; John Morris Chiles
- 11:15—WOR—Hilbilly Minstrel
- WJZ—News; Coleman Orch.
- WABC—Buddy Redick Orch.
- 11:15—WEAF—Keller Orch.
- 11:30—WEAF—News
- 11:30—WABC—Dance Music (7:30 A. M.)
- WJZ—Ben Berale Orch.
- WABC—Jones Orch.
- 11:35—WEAF—Mississippi
- WABC—Buddy Redick Orch.
- Ormsandy, Conductor
- 11:50—WJZ—Shandor, Violin; King Orch.
- WABC—Glen Orchestra
- WEVD—Dance Music
- 11:55—WEAF—Sally Orchestra
- WJZ—Martin Orchestra
- WABC—Daily Orchestra

# Questions and Answers

Question: Why would the direct issuance of more money by the United States government today be inflationary? The arguments of Father Coughlin, the supporters of the Patman Bonus Bill and others are that with ten billion dollars of gold in the Treasury, while only seven billions is in actual currency circulation, more money could be issued and still leave us with a bigger gold ratio than under the original gold basis.—L. E. L.

Answer: In 1934 the amount of gold and silver in the Treasury vaults was \$8,408,392,036. At the same time there was \$5,373,469,752 of currency in actual circulation. Legally the government is permitted to issue about two and a half times more currency than the gold and silver backing it. The advocates of inflation base their arguments on this legal right.

However, the amount of currency normally in circulation in any country is fairly constant, never sinking below a certain minimum nor above a certain maximum. It is determined by the amount of gold or silver required to circulate the commodities of that country. No matter how much more gold or silver the government may have, it will not materially affect the amount that the business operations of that country will absorb. If for gold and silver we substitute paper currency as symbols for the metal, the same thing holds true.

Now what happens if the amount of paper money is artificially increased? In the first volume of his great work, Capital, Karl Marx deals with this question as follows:

"If the paper money is in excess, if there is more of it than represents the amount of gold coins of like denomination which could actually be current, it will (apart from the danger of falling into general disrepute) represent only that quantity of gold which, in accordance with the laws of the circulation of commodities, is actually required, and is alone capable of being represented by the paper."

In other words, if we increase the present five billion dollars in circulation in this country to seven and one half billion by issuing new greenbacks, this seven and one half billion will have the purchasing power of only five billion, which is the amount that this country can absorb. It will take \$1.50 to buy what you now get for \$1. (In actual practice the increase may be either more or less than this, but it will be a substantial increase nevertheless.) If wages remain the same, every worker will get a 33 1/3 per cent indirect wage cut. Farmers may receive higher prices for their commodities, but they will also have to pay higher prices for the goods that they buy, while their market will shrink because of the lowering of the purchasing power of the workers. In the long run only the capitalists benefit from inflation.

This has been the experience of the masses with inflation in Germany in 1921-24, in our own country during the Civil War, and everywhere else where it has been tried.

Father Coughlin constantly speaks of "a famine of money" and declares that if more money were issued, all our troubles would end and prosperity would be here. The fact is that in 1934 the amount of currency in circulation was actually some six hundred million dollars greater than in 1929, yet will anyone say that there was more prosperity for the masses in 1934 than in 1929?

Not a lack of currency is at fault. The real reason for poverty, mass unemployment and recurrent economic crisis is that the capitalist system of production for profit instead of for use robs the workers of part of the wealth that they produce. This cannot be changed by money-tinkering; it can be changed only by changing the present system of private ownership of the means of production by a handful of capitalists into collective ownership by the people, as has been done in the Soviet Union. That means the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of socialism.

# News of Workers' Schools in the U.S.

## NEW YORK WORKERS SCHOOL

One and a half weeks left for registration for the Winter Term at the New York Workers School, 33 East 12th Street. Classes begin Jan. 6. The classes are filling up rapidly. Many students came around at the beginning of registration and remarked: "I made sure to come early this time. I wouldn't take any more chances by coming late and not being able to get into a class." That speaks for itself. Register now!

The school has been fortunate in securing Vern Smith who has been the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker for several years to give the course on "Socialist Construction in the U. S. S. R.—Background and Development." Other new courses are: Origin of Man and Civilization, Advanced Labor Journalism, Advanced Social and Political Geography. Other courses of great interest and importance: Problems of the Negro Liberation Movement, Trade Union Problems, History of Science, Literature in the Soviet Union, Health and Hygiene for Workers (includes one year subscription to Health and Hygiene magazine), History of the American Labor Movement, etc.

## CHICAGO WORKERS SCHOOL

Registration is under way now at the Chicago Workers School. The new Winter Term catalogue is being distributed in all the classes. The Winter Term will open Tuesday, Jan. 14. Three courses which will receive particular attention during the coming term are: Problems and Tasks Facing the A. F. of L. American Democratic and Revolutionary Traditions and The Problems of the Young Generation.

## STUYVESANT HEIGHTS WORKERS SCHOOL

The Stuyvesant Heights Workers School now located at 25 Chuaney Street, in Brooklyn, will open its winter term Jan. 6, 1936.

Many new courses are being offered this term. Of particular interest are the short term courses in "Rise of American People," "The Ethiopian Situation and the Danger of a New World War," "How Hitler and Mussolini Rose to Power," etc.

## PHILADELPHIA WORKERS SCHOOL

There are only ten days left in which to register for courses at the Philadelphia Workers School, 42 North 8th Street. A new course will be given in the Negro and Colonial Problems (by popular student demand). Saturday afternoon classes have been organized in The Decisions of the Seventh World Congress and Workers Defense.

# Drive to Organize South Is Fight on Advancing Fascism in U.S.

### COMMUNISTS HAIL HOCHMAN STATEMENT FOR SINGLE UNITED DEFENSE ORGANIZATION AGAINST THE GROWTH OF REACTION

THE trail of blood from the murdered and mutilated body of Joseph Shoemaker, Socialist unemployed organizer, leads from the woods, where he was flung to the city hall at Tampa, Fla., and to the sate capital at Tallahassee.

In 1934 it was Frank Norman, Communist; in 1935 it is Joseph Shoemaker, Socialist.

The Socialists, backed up by all "left" forces, have done an excellent job in exposing the Tampa outrage and organizing protest from all parts of the country. This protest has already won a victory in forcing the Florida authorities to act. Six policemen and two Klansmen have been indicted for the murder of Shoemaker. They and all those connected with it must be made to pay for their fiendish crime!

But much more is involved than the prosecution of the guilty.

Joseph Shoemaker, striking sharecroppers and

Gulf longshoremen who have been murdered in cold blood in recent months—all these have been victimized because they sought to organize the worst paid, most viciously exploited workers in the country, the workers of the South. These acts of ruling class terror in the present period are part of the offensive of the most reactionary capitalist groups against the living standards and democratic rights of the masses everywhere.

The fight to organize the masses in the South is, therefore, part of the fight against advancing American fascism.

One great victory has recently been won in this fight: the freeing on bail of Angelo Herndon and the action of Superior Court Judge Dorsey in declaring unconstitutional the Georgia "insurrection" law under which Herndon was convicted.

Is it an accident that the Herndon victory has been won precisely in that case where a united front was

established and a joint defense committee set up, including Socialists, Communists, trade unionists and liberals?

Does not the Herndon victory point the way to further victories—the way of united action?

In his speech at the Herndon victory meeting in New York Friday night Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, pointed to the growth of reaction throughout the country and declared that the time had come to set up a single united defense organization based on the entire labor movement.

The Communist Party is most eager to join with the Socialist Party and the trade unions in building such a united defense organization and in establishing immediate united action in the Tampa case, the Scottsboro case and in all other cases in which labor and civil liberties are being attacked.

This is an urgent task. But more than this is needed if we are to prevent Tampa and Herndon cases from becoming, as they are in Germany, the law of the land.

We must rouse and organize the masses, before it is too late, in an anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party that will be able to talk turkey to the Governor Sholtzes and Talmadges and the reactionary capitalists whom they represent.

Joseph Shoemaker will not have died in vain if we learn the lessons of his martyrdom.

Unite the efforts of Socialists and Communists and trade unions in Florida to build a Farmer-Labor Party that will put an end to Klan rule. Unite the efforts of Socialists and Communists in every state and nationally to make this country safe from the Liberty Leaguers and the Hearsts who are trying to Hitlerize America.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1935

### Preparing the Battlefield

THE closer you get to the Japanese front lines in Manchuria and China the louder you hear the talk of war against the Soviet Union.

Hard-boiled observers on the scene can't conceal their surprise at the relentless drive of the Tokyo war lords, thirsting for plunder and conquest, for war against the Land of Socialism.

Read the following, only a small detail, in a vast mosaic of war preparations. It was cabled by Victor Keen, N. Y. Herald-Tribune correspondent at late as Dec. 23 from Kalgan, where Japan now controls the routes to the Mongolian People's Republic and the U.S.S.R.:

"The six Chahar hsien (counties) cut from the Chinese Republic constitute a Japanese spearhead thrusting toward Outer Mongolia, which many observers believe will be the battlefield of a not far distant Russo-Japanese conflict. Japan wants control of Outer Mongolia and the contiguous territory of Inner Mongolia to insure a friendly buffer state stretching from Manchukuo borders to the Soviet frontier."

Japan is hewing out a battlefield against the U.S.S.R. Can we wait until the cannons blaze across that battlefield before we raise the cry of alarm for the defense of the Soviet Union? Our immediate task is to make the historic Third Congress of the League Against War and Fascism in Cleveland, Jan. 3, 4 and 5, the answer to such an ominous danger of war of those peace-loving people in the United States who are ready to combat war and fascism.

### The Guild Victory

THE Newspaper Guild, that progressive union of editorial employes, has a right to be proud of the agreement signed on Christmas eve with the new owners of the Amsterdam News, Harlem Negro weekly, thereby terminating a 11-week-old fight against a lockout.

The Amsterdam News settlement is an outstanding victory for organized labor. Not only did New York newspaper men and women break down jim-crow barriers, which for years has held back development of trade unionism in Harlem, but by persistent strike action brought about complete unionization of the editorial department of the paper.

This was the first strike where Negro employes fought against Negro employes.

They won: union recognition, reinstatement of all locked-out workers, firing of scabs, 10 per cent increase in pay, five-day forty-hour week and time off for overtime. More power to the Guild in its fight for economic security for editorial employes.

### Borah and Fish

POLITICS does make strange bedfellows.

Senator Borah professes to be a progressive and is seeking liberal support in his bid for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

But the chief crusader for Borah and head of his board of strategy is Congressman Hamilton Fish, former all-American football player, but in more recent years a star player on the all-America team of reaction.

How does Borah reconcile his professed liberalism with the Red-baiting of Ham Fish?

The big bosses of the Republican Party

most certainly don't want Borah as their candidate. They want an out-and-out Liberty League man, somebody who will bear the trade-mark of the House of Morgan. Borah, on the other hand, is spokesman for groups of independent capitalists and of Mid-Western wealthy farmers.

But Borah's united front with Ham Fish shows he is ready to play ball with reaction. His "save-the-Constitution" oratory and extreme national isolationism are right up Hearst's alley. And his recently stated opposition to an anti-lynching bill has won him the applause of the bourbons of the South.

Genuine progressives have nothing to hope for in Borah's candidacy. Nor in that of President Roosevelt. Growing reaction can only be fought through an anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party, uniting workers, farmers and city middle-class people.

### Student Unity

EVEN greater things than the student movement has accomplished in the past few years can be expected after the launching of the American Student Union on Saturday in Columbus.

The Columbus convention will be based on a merger of the two powerful student organizations, the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy. Together with many other student groups, they will build a new powerful organization to fight for peace, against the threat of wholesale reaction and for extended student relief. By the very character of their fight, the students in such a movement will be drawn closer to the working class and into its struggles.

No wonder Hearst is all wrought up over the Columbus meeting and the reactionary Ohio State University administration has refused to let it convene on the campus!

There is much to be learned from this latest achievement of the students—especially since nothing is more important than the realization of united action within the working class, between the Socialist and Communist Parties and among all anti-fascist forces. Even here the question of organic unity of Socialists and Communists would arise as an outgrowth of the united struggle of the two parties.

The students did not wait to iron out every difference of opinion before first uniting to meet reaction on the campus. They joined hands in a dramatic series of common fights against student expulsions and "loyalty oath" laws, and in magnificent anti-war mobilizations. And this joint activity itself showed them that permanent unity was not only possible but necessary.

Greetings to the American Student Union! May it prove an ever-growing force against fascism and for peace.

### Duranty Versus Thomas

"It's queer how extremes meet. The Old Guard professes to hate Communism as the devil hates holy water, but his position on war today is not so very different from the Communist position. His bureaucratic dictatorship in New York might have been learned from Stalin."

—NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist Call, Dec. 23.

"One of the most striking things that has happened here in the last eighteen months is the genuine growth of the popularity of Stalin and his associates—not merely 'Hail to the Chief' stuff, but real admiration and affection. . . . Today it is true—Stalin has a place not only in the esteem but in the hearts of Russians that might almost compare with the place once held by Lenin."

—WALTER DURANTY, N. Y. Times, Dec. 24.

ISN'T it about time Norman Thomas paid a visit to the Soviet Union and found out what's really happening there? Then maybe he would stop echoing John Powers and Abe Cahan.

Incidentally, why does Thomas avoid mentioning the fight led by the Soviet Union against the Hoare-Laval robber plan for the slicing up of Ethiopia? Why is it that when he does mention the role of the Soviet Union, it is only to attack it with the old "argument" about Soviet oil?

Rather strange behavior for a man who stated in the Browder-Thomas debate: "I regard the achievement in Russia as the one outstanding achievement, the one bright pillar of hope in the turbulent, confused world of the last few years."

## Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

### A Letter to Krumbein Report Progress A Challenge

THE following letter was sent to Comrade Krumbein as an indication of the fact that Party work has not fallen off in his absence, but on the contrary has increased and new cadres have sprung up taking the place of those comrades who have temporarily given up an active part in the struggle.

We hope that the information contained in the enclosed letter will encourage other white collar comrades to carry on in a similar manner.

DEAR Comrade Krumbein: Last night we heard the inspiring news that our Comrade Angelo Herndon was released from prison.

We, Unit 88, a group of white collar workers on a W.P.A. project in Section 2 thought to write to you, Comrade Krumbein, who as yet have not been freed.

We have been in existence as a unit for about two months. We started with a group of five comrades and we are proud to state now that we have more than doubled our membership, having recruited seven members into the Communist Party, two of these persons holding supervisory positions. This recruiting we feel has been due to personal contact and systematic agitation in a friendly manner. The work is being continued on a broader scale now with the increased membership in our unit.

The main activity in the shop is the building of a local of the City Projects Council. There is now more than a third of the project in the union. Already the local has won concessions for the workers on the project a regular meeting time with the supervisor to discuss the problems on the project, the right to post bulletins, a rest room for the women workers, the issuing of a bulletin, etc.

The possibilities for growth are great and with continued efforts on our part, of which we are certain because the enthusiasm is high in our unit, we hope to live up to the standard of Bolshevik activity set up by yourself.

We send you our sincerest revolutionary greetings and a promise for a continued fight for your release.

Comradely yours,  
Buro, Unit 88, Section 2.

ONE of the important points in Comrade Dimitroff's speech at the Seventh World Congress was the problem of strengthening the Communist parties in order to strengthen and to be in a better position to build the United Front. Our District has inaugurated a special Seventh World Congress Recruiting Drive which began September 1 and will end on Lenin Memorial Day.

Our Section which is a marine concentration section, is challenging Section 4 in the Seventh World Congress Recruiting Drive on the following basis:

- 1) That we will recruit more workers into the Party in proportion to our membership on the basis of a ten per cent monthly increase.
- 2) That we will recruit a greater percentage of workers from basic industries than Section 4.
- 3) That we will strengthen our shop nuclei as a result of this drive faster than Section 4.
- 4) That this recruiting drive in our Section will be on the basis of struggle.
- 5) For 100 per cent attendance at unit meetings in Section 3, to be achieved sooner than in Section 4.
- 6) For 100 per cent dues payments and Red Fighting Fund in Section 3, to be achieved sooner than in Section 4.
- 7) That we bring back into the Party a greater percentage of dropped out members than Section 4.
- 8) That we will recruit more young workers into the Y.C.L. than Section 4 during the drive.
- 9) That we will recruit two longshoremen to every one recruited in Section 4.
- 10) That we will recruit more workers from the power house than Section 4.

Section Committee, Section 3, New York.

If you haven't done so yet, send in your subscription today for the Sunday Worker.

—AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

by Phil Bard



## World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### Dardanelles Fortification British Don't Like It Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

ONCE in a while the very competent and semi-official "Augur" of London lets his oracle speak some sooth-saying rot, but not without purpose.

After all even a British Delphic fortune-teller must use his art for the good of Foreign Office policies. We refer to a December 23 cable from London about the fortifications of the Straits, or Dardanelles, the water passage between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Mr. "Augur" gives the whole affair a strange twist in his New York Times story. He says that Britain is very much worried about the Soviet Union being hemmed in because Premier Laval of France is negotiating to help Turkey re-fortify the strategic Straits. The British well remember the Dardanelles during the last World War. Against better military advice, the British kept feeding men to the Turkish cannons and machine guns like they run pigs along the belt in the Chicago stockyards. Gallipoli, in this vicinity, was the fat graveyard of British hopes of controlling the Dardanelles. So when Turkey won its independence, Britain, victorious in the war, dismantled the forest and created a demilitarized zone.

LATER, Turkey to maintain its independence against the British lion's efforts to put its strongest paw in the Near East, entered into a firm alliance with the Soviet Union. That alliance exists today for peace and for mutual defense against any imperialist invasion. When Nazi Germany re-armed, that raised the re-armament question for all countries whose military teeth were pulled by the Versailles peace treaty.

Now Mr. "Augur" wants to tell us that the British admiralty is so solicitous over the danger to the Land of Socialism, because the Soviet's ally, Turkey, raises the question of re-fortifying the Dardanelles. We are sure that Commissioner Litvinoff must be blushing embarrassed at the concern of the admiralty which gave Hitler a naval treaty for virtual domination of the Baltic and a threat against the Finnish Bay and Leningrad.

Who could suspect any perfidy when Mr. "Augur" says that Britain does not want the Dardanelles fortified because it so loves the Soviet Union that it would pain his Majesty's Admirals if the Terrible Turks were to keep the Soviet navy cooped up in the Black Sea. This (Dardanelles fortification) raises not only the far-reaching issue of the freedom of navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, but also the question of the future of British relations with Russia," claims "Augur."

BRITANNIA rules the waves and wants to insure the hammer and sickle free navigation against any Turkish threats! Isn't it more accurate to say, we could ask Mr. "Augur," that Britain fears fortification of the Dardanelles because this would re-enact the World War scenes at Gallipoli, this time under the entirely different conditions of a Soviet-Turkish alliance, against any attempted invasion of an anti-Soviet or anti-Turkish fleet? The freedom Mr. "Augur" wants is not that of the Soviet ships to enter the Mediterranean, but rather of the British fleet to level its guns on the Soviet land and especially the rich oil fields of Batum.

We like especially "Augur's" pose as a British Agent, informing the Soviet Union about M. Laval: "Mr. Laval," he writes, "in promising to support Turkey's reassertion of her ancient rights, may have had in mind a maneuver calculated to weaken Russia's potential power to interfere in Mediterranean affairs, but the British government, intent upon preserving the Soviet fleet and army and aviation as allies for future use in case of a clash in the Far East, may hesitate to take a step the outcome of which would inevitably be to restrict the freedom of movement of the Russian armed forces."

Touching indeed! British imperialism, which financed and led the Far East intervention against the Russian Revolution, now wants to take Turkey's place as a Soviet ally, if only the Dardanelles are not fortified. But after all, the British admiralty must know that guns on the Dardanelles would not menace the Land of Socialism, but only British imperialism. If he navy sought either to make of Turkey a British colony or of the Soviet Union a battleground.

## Letters From Our Readers

### Labor's Initiative Encouraged in U.S.S.R., Curbed in America

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: I read in the Daily Worker how much individual initiative, as expressed by the Stakhanov movement, is appreciated in the Soviet Union. In the U.S.S.R. the Stakhanovites become heroes, while in capitalist countries such people lose their positions.

At the age of eleven I began to work in the factories. I was always interested in improving methods of work. About a year ago I was employed in a shirt factory. After being there three weeks and introducing new methods, the output was increased from 900 dozen per week to 1,500. In the collar operation the firm had a total of eight people working two shifts. Upon my suggestion, changes were made by which the same amount of work was produced by one shift. The other was assigned to different work.

Also in the stamping operation, and in the dampening department adjustments were made.

After working there five months, the manager, fearing that my knowledge was endangering his position, had me discharged. In the Soviet Union my knowledge would have been appreciated, while here because of it I am walking the streets for seven months.

A. E.

### A Camp Hill Sharecropper Sends for the "Daily"

Camp Hill, Ala.

Comrade Editor: We all in Alabama have heard time under the bosses. If we colored people say yes, they will shout and get mad, and if we say no, they will get mad. Some of us have got no bread. Rain is in all of our houses. Some have got no house to live in. We are just here.

I am doing all I can. Please send me the paper. I am sending stamps.

A.

### Explains How Sports Is Made Safe for Fascism

Paterson, N. J.

Comrade Editor: After hearing from the other gentlemen who have stakes in the Olympics, here comes still another, F. L. Steers, third vice-president of the A. A. U. Says Mr. Steers, we made a little canvass of athletes and "out of 140 replies, we received only one against participation. That was from Herman Neuggass (sprinter) of Milwaukee." "On the other hand," continues this Nazi Babbittee, "we have heard the most from organizations, which never before in their existence took any interests in sport. They pass resolutions and try to influence us. It is about time we told them we are responsible for the athletes. We have done more for play for more years than this so-called new anti-Olympic Committee on Fair Play in Sports."

Well, that explains everything! Is there any wonder that out of 140 athletes (if that be true) 139 voted to join the Nazi games, when such headmasters like Brundage, Steers and other moron-Nazis are responsible for the attitude of the athletes boys?

And no wonder Mr. Steers is all heaped up about the anti-Olympic organizations. He has put in so much hard work to make the boys safe for fascism. And here comes that new Anti-Olympic Committee on Fair Play in Sports and tries to open the boys' eyes. Who would not get sore?

So more power to the Anti-Nazi organizations! Stop Hitler agents!

C. G.

### Mayor LaGuardia's Sham Battle with the Racketeers

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: The sales tax Mayor of New York twice within a fortnight made the front pages.

First he attended a meeting of pro-fascists who organized it under the false pretense of collecting funds for the Italian Red Cross. The Mayor then and there gave the prestige of his office to a scheme clearly intended to lend financial aid to the "civilization" racket imposed on Ethiopia's independence by one of the most unscrupulous international robbers, the vainglorious Benito Mussolini.

After that the Little Flower, assuming the airs of a righteous public official, appeared in a Bronx market, read a proclamation that no artichokes are to be sold in any city market, and let it be understood that such action was aimed at a lone one of the hundreds of racketeers that the political machines of the city breed and protect.

Thus LaGuardia made the ridiculous performance of showing no scruples whatsoever against the Fascists' gangsterism against Ethiopia while shrilly trying to appear upright by firing a pop-shot at perhaps the least important of the food racketeers, for how many are there who depend on artichokes for their diet?

A. G. D.

### Guardsmen Express Solidarity with Auto Workers

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor: Enclosed you will find \$4 for the strikers of the Motor Products Corp. This money was collected from a group of guardsmen of the 358th Field Artillery of the Bronx. We are contributing this money to support the strike of these workers and to show our solidarity with them as workers. We are against the use of the National Guard in breaking strikes.

A GROUP OF GUARDSMEN.

## The Farmer-Labor Party Question

"The Farmer-Labor Party is a question of gathering the forces of the toiling masses for the daily struggles for bread, for wages, for relief and insurance, for democratic rights, against the rising tide of reaction. This is a struggle which cannot be postponed, except at the cost of a shameful surrender to fascism, at the cost of a shattering of living standards, the wiping out of all organizations of toilers, even trade unions, and a period of terror and reaction in America."—Earl Browder (Report to the November Plenum of the Central Committee, C. P., U. S. A.).