

ETHIOPIANS WIN IN GONDAR PROVINCE; FRONTIER NATIVES TO AID NEGRO NATION

WPA STRIKE OF LABORERS SEEN LIKELY

200 Score Victory on Airport Job in Staten Island

GRIEVANCES CITED

Project Workers' Union Wins Agreement of Recognition

The possibility of a strike that will involve unskilled workers on every W. P. A. project in New York City loomed yesterday as hundreds of grievances piled up in the headquarters of the Project Workers' Union at 11 West Eighteenth Street.

Meanwhile, the union, which is concentrating its attention chiefly to the job of organizing common laborers, chalked up two important victories.

Following a one-day strike of 200 laborers on the Miller Airport project, New York City, Staten Island, the project workers' union forced an agreement whereby W. P. A. will supply after Tuesday trucks to transport the workers to and from work. Before the strike laborers were forced to pay thirty cents a day bus and ferry transportation.

Project Union Recognized

At the same time the victory was announced on Staten Island, the union in Manhattan reported that a delegation of fifty project workers representing the most important projects in the city had negotiated an agreement with William H. Russell, head of the W. P. A. complaint department, to recognize the Project Workers' Union grievance committee and to meet with the committee twice each week.

Joseph Gilbert, general organizer of the union, charged yesterday that hundreds of workers had appeared in the past at the complaint bureau with grievances, which were filed and forgotten. Under the agreement complaints will be filed by the union committee each Wednesday and will receive an answer as to the disposition of the cases on the following Saturday.

Main Grievances

Grievances out of which a new strike movement can be seen developing are: continual delay in payroll; failure to rehire skilled mechanics who are now working as common laborers; discrimination against Negroes and failure of the W. P. A. to pay carfare for workers.

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazi Leader Charges Jews Are Responsible For War in Africa

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The remarkable charge that "Judaism" was responsible for the Italo-Ethiopian conflict was voiced here last night by Julius Streicher, Nazi party leader, in a speech at the Sportpalast.

Streicher's speech bristled with anti-Semitism which was hardly tempered by the announcement that "unauthorized" Jew-baiting would be considered an offense.

"The Jews," stated this aide of the war-mongering Hitler, "have boasted publicly that they always have had their fingers in the breeding of wars.

"When the present fight is over the Italians will find the Jews were behind it."

Threat Is Seen To 5-Cent Fare

Rise Thought Inevitable In City Transaction With the I.R.T.

A threat to the five-cent fare was seen yesterday when news of the proposed agreement between the In-Borough Rapid Transit Company and the city administration became known.

Unless specific provision is made, observers of the New York transit situation said, the present negotiations pave the way for 8-cent and, finally, a 10-cent fare on the subway and elevated lines.

A tentative agreement between representatives of the I. R. T. and Manhattan Railway Co. and Samuel Seabury and A. A. Berle, acting for the city, was reached late Friday. The understanding was that the stockholders would sell their holdings to the city in return for \$40,000,000 in Board of Transit Control 4 1/2 per cent second mortgage bonds.

Step for Unification

This is considered by the city administration to be its most important step towards subway unification since the announcement last February of an agreement with the B. M. T. group. The figure named for the latter was \$192,500,000.

In financial circles it is predicted that a "memorandum of understanding" between the city's negotiators and the I. R. T. and Manhattan people would soon be forthcoming. When the whole batch of properties is unloaded on the city, the gross price, it is estimated, will be about \$240,000,000. This would mean that the city would pay out or obligate itself to pay, through Board of Transit Control securities—approximately \$432,500,000.

The Board of Transit Control is a body created under authorization of the New York State legislature to acquire the New York City rapid transit lines and to operate them or lease them to private parties for operation.

The "Joker"

"When the whole subway system is unified, it is understood, riders will be able to transfer from the present B. M. T. to the I. R. T. or independent systems without payment of a second fare. The joker in the whole matter, observers point out, is that State law requires that the unified system be self-sustaining, i. e., pay interest on all its outstanding obligations besides meeting current operating expenses. On a five-cent fare this would be impossible because of the great load borne by the companies in the way of Board of Transit Control bonds held by the former I. R. T. and B. M. T. stockholders. The "self-sustaining" joker, experts insist, will actually mean a statutory raised fare.

Critics also point out that the city is paying, or intends to pay, good Board of Transit Control bonds for a bunch of worthless or obsolescent properties. Particular mention is made of the almost decrepit Manhattan "L" properties in which the Rockefeller interests are heavy. The city is paying far too much for these, opponents of immediate unification insist, and the cost will ultimately be borne by the strap-hanger.

Herbert Bayard Swope and the Lehman Brothers are among those involved in the B. M. T. deal.

SANCTIONS ARE DEMANDED AGAINST ITALY; U.S.S.R. BARS IMPERIALIST DEAL, SAYS PRAVDA

Ethiopian Note to League Pledges Grim Defense

COMMITTEE NAMED

Council Report Is Vague and Fails to Outlaw Fascist Italy

GENEVA, Oct. 5.—By officially demanding that the League of Nations apply economic and military sanctions against Italy for invading and slaughtering her people, Ethiopia today placed the all-important issue of collective action against Italy squarely before the great powers.

Moving in that direction, the Council adopted the recommendations of the Committee of Thirteen, actually the Council sitting as a committee of the whole, that "any violation of the Covenant should immediately be brought to an end." The resolution was left in this vague state with no names mentioned although it was plain that the only issue before the League today is the invasion of Italy against Ethiopia.

6-Power Committee Named

At a secret session the Council appointed a new 6-power committee to study the new grave situation created by the diplomatic bombshell from Addis Ababa. The committee will be composed of representatives of Great Britain, France, Portugal, Denmark, Chile and Rumania.

This committee is charged with the portentous task of designating the aggressor in the undeclared war in Ethiopia.

The Council approved appointment of a committee of six to designate the aggressor nation. This committee will report on Monday. On Monday also, the Council will vote formal approval of the report of its committee of 13 which recommended that hostilities cease immediately. A full assembly of the League was called for next Wednesday to act on the Council's recommendations.

Italy Brazen

Immediately preceding Ethiopia's forthright note, which was read by Teclé Hawariate, the Ethiopian delegate, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Mussolini's mouthpiece, brazenly declared that Italy's invasion of Ethiopia was "perfectly legitimate and even within the framework of the Covenant." He demanded that Ethiopia be named as the aggressor to forestall Ethiopia's formal demand for sanctions.

With world peace, Ethiopia's independence and the lives of millions of workers hanging in the balance, the League of Nations today reassembled a giant checker-board where move and counter-move rapidly.

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In a comparatively inferior plane, John Robinson beat off two powerful Fascist bombers and sped with a dispatch to Addis Ababa.

American Negro Flier Victor in Air Battle

John Robinson, Aviator from Chicago, Beats Off Two Italian Pursuit Planes and Brings Dispatches to Addis Ababa from Front

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5.—Dispatches from the Eritrean front had to be delivered in Addis Ababa last night at all costs, and they were, John Robinson, "The Brown Condor of Ethiopia," having fought off two Italian pursuit planes, stepped out of his antiquated monoplane and delivered the goods.

Attacked by two modern, top notch Italian planes, Robinson, Chicago Negro who renounced his American citizenship to become one of the leading pilots in the Ethiopian Air Corps, returned the machine gun fire of his assailants, and by adroit maneuvering managed to escape.

Formerly a teacher of flying at Tuskegee Institute after having been graduated from an American air school, Robinson went to Ethiopia as a newspaper correspondent. Once there, he immediately turned all his energies to the defense of the last independent Negro nation and became an Ethiopian citizen.

Since last August when Hubert Julian, the "Black Eagle of Harlem" lost his position in the Ethiopian Air Corps after cracking up one of the country's few ships, Robinson, who at one time ran a garage in Chicago, has become one of Emperor Haile Selassie's leading flyers.

British Communist Leader Presses for Sanctions

FOR WORLD PARLEY

Soviet C.P. Paper Sees Hitler Prepared for Action in Europe

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—If Italian war moves become more aggressive, Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia will be converted into a general European war, declares Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in a ringing editorial today.

Knowing that German fascism is most likely to seize this opportunity to break down the independence of the small European countries, the small capitalist powers are clearly uniting in opposition to Italy's attack against Ethiopia, the editorial states. Meanwhile the attitude of the large imperialist powers is to settle their imperialist rivalries at the expense of the Ethiopian people, writes Pravda.

Shows Danger of World War

"The war which has begun in East Africa is the gravest event since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and shows how tremendously accentuated have become the antagonisms in the imperialist camps and how great the danger is of a new, still bloodier and more destructive imperialist world war," the editorial, entitled "The East African War," begins.

Ironically referring to the Italian attack on Ethiopia, the editorial states:

"Italian imperialism ventured to wage war against Ethiopia because the latter is a weak and backward country. Were Ethiopia a strong power, Italian imperialism would not dare to invade its borders. This confirms the fact that Italian fascism is guided solely by the imperialist law of the jungle in attacking weaker people, namely—you are weak and hence we are strong."

Small Powers See Consequences

"Italian fascism takes the offensive to achieve its aim. The more aggressive its movements, the more certain is it to convert the Ethiopian war into a European war.

"Italian fascism assumes that Anglo-French antagonisms and the fear that fascist Germany will interfere in the complicated relationships of the former allies will compel the great powers to agree to the expansion of the Italian colonial empire at the expense of Ethiopia in the direction of the Red Sea and the Bay of Aden.

"Italian imperialism thus enters the fight for the redivision of the world, and particularly of colonial possessions. It is more than clear that the small capitalist countries are in opposition to Italy's attack against Ethiopia. They clearly see

(Continued on Page 2)

War Summary

ADDIS ABABA.—Fate of Aduwa uncertain, as Ethiopian forces hurl Italian invaders back near Sudanese border. War raging ferociously on three fronts. Emperor Haile Selassie reported on way to take command of Northern front.

GENEVA.—Ethiopia formally demands that League of Nations apply economic and military sanctions upon Italy. Council of the League of Nations after voting resolution calling for cessation of hostilities, appoints new Committee of Six to determine aggression in Italo-Ethiopian war.

LONDON.—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Minister, rejects Mussolini's proposal for joint demobilization of English and Italian fleets in Mediterranean.

FRANCE.—Fascist demonstrations threaten violence if Premier Laval supports sanctions against Italy in League of Nations.

Italians Bombard Radio Station in Southern Zone

PLANES IN ATTACK

Selassie Preparing to Go to Northern Front to Head Defenders

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DIREDAWA, Ethiopia (By telephone to Addis Ababa via Harar), Oct. 5.—The war fever spread today to tribes on the British Somaliland frontier due east of here, where regional sultans ordered the slaying of sheep and cattle for great feasts to incite the population to attack Italians.

All foreigners were ordered by the Emperor today to evacuate this region immediately, in the face of an expected Italian advance and bombing expedition from the base at Mt. Mussa Ali, on the Eritrean-French Somaliland frontier.

Diredawa is an important center on the railway line from Addis Ababa to Djibouti on the coast of French Somaliland, Ethiopia's only outlet to the sea. The Italians are expected to bomb bridges and stations, blocking the line despite the presence of French railroad guards who are policing the French-owned line. The French have indicated they will not regard an attack on the railway within Ethiopia proper as an act of aggression against France.

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5.—Italian troops are having the greatest difficulty getting food and cases of artillery shells to the Aduwa front due to harassing guerrilla fighting of the Ethiopians. This has considerably slowed up the advance to Aduwa, because General de Bono fears to have his men cut off from the base of supplies in the event of a huge right and left concentration of Ethiopian defenders.

Further Italian difficulties were encountered at Mussa Ali, where the air bombardment is not having the effect the Italian forces expected them to. The native defenders have learned how to avoid the force of the shelling.

(Continued on Page 2)

Two Sections Fill Quotas In Campaign

Upon the Communist Party sections in New York mainly depends New York's chances to be the first district over the top in the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive.

Two sections in the already gone far over the top—sections with the largest quotas in the district—Sections 24 and 2, of the east and west side midtown areas.

These sections intend to go still higher. Greeting I. Amter, New York District Organizer, upon his return to his desk, S. Brown, Section 24's organizer, pledged an additional \$500 by next Thursday.

Are the other sections which are now leading the district going to follow in the footsteps of Sections 24 and 2—and shoot above their quotas before this week is over?

Harry Lichtenstein, city manager of the Daily Worker, yesterday announced that he expects Nassau County, Harlem, Section 5, of the Lower Bronx, and Borough Park to go over their quotas this week. A free trip to the Soviet Union, given by the New York District of the Party, goes to the section which gets the highest percentage above its quota.

Radio Operators And Keymen Strike Mackay Company

A strike of radio and telegraph operators and clerks employed by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company with offices and stations throughout the country became effective at three o'clock yesterday morning.

The strike, expected to involve approximately 500 marine coastal stations and point to point operators, transmitter and receiving engineers and clerks, was called by the American Radio Telegraphists Association. Most of the operators affected are in four main cities on the West Coast and in New York City.

Following a strike meeting Friday night, the strike call was issued by the Association when negotiations with the company carried on since Sept. 19 broke off.

ON THE WAR FRONT

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Four Italian bombing planes today rained a heavy bombardment upon the town of Dessey, less than 70 miles north of Addis Ababa, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch received here from Addis Ababa.

[Diredawa, on the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway, is in the direct path of the drive of the Italian Eastern Armies for Harar. There have been reports that it will be bombed.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.—More than 1,300 Ethiopians and 700 Italians were killed in the Danakil country west of Assab, it has been unofficially estimated according to reports from Addis Ababa by Reuter's correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A request to allow wounded Italians to land at Sheikh-Syed has been refused by the Imam of Yemen, who has pledged support to Ethiopia, it was reported.

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WITH THE ETHIOPIAN ARMY.

Diredawa, Oct. 5.—Orders were received from the Emperor today that all foreigners must be evacuated immediately.

(Continued on Page 2)

Milk Striker Dead As Trucks Crash Into Picket Lines

KENOSHA, Wis., Oct. 5 (U.P.)—The Illinois-Wisconsin milk strike, marked by sporadic violence, claimed its first victim today when a 41-year-old picket was killed by a truck running a strikers' blockade.

Hermen K. Slater, a farmhand of New Munster, Wis., and father of three children, was one of 200 pickets who tried to head off a caravan of milk trucks on Highway 42, seven miles south of here.

Slater stood in the center of the highway and tried to flag down the leader of 11 trucks.

The truck speeded down the highway, but the driver, William H. Leahy, Jr., of Mukwonago, was arrested a short time later at Lake Forest, Ill. The other 10 drivers also were held.

Britain Is Cold To Mussolini Plan To Move Warships

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A suggestion direct from Premier Benito Mussolini that England and Italy withdraw their fleets from the Mediterranean to prevent the Italo-Ethiopian dispute from spreading to Europe has been received coldly by Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, the United Press learned today.

The proposal, contained in a personal message from Mussolini to Hoare, conveyed to him yesterday by Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador here, produced no positive response. The British Foreign Secretary wet blanketed the proposal simply by making no comment on that portion of Duce's message during his talk with Grandi.

Replying to a remark by Grandi that Great Britain misunderstood Italy's attitude Hoare replied, somewhat icily, that Italy, for her part, gravely misunderstood Britain's actions and motives.

Hoare received verbally from Grandi the contents of the telegraphed instructions received by the Italian Ambassador from Mussolini. These set forth, firstly, that Britain misunderstood the Italian attitude. Secondly, it explained that Italy disagreed with Britain's contention that Emperor Haile Selassie's consent was required for any settlement of the East African dispute. Mussolini insisted in the third place that Italy had not defied the League of Nations, and fourthly, that Italy would not leave the League unless the League's action forced her to do so.

The fifth point in Mussolini's message was that Rome desired to limit hostilities to colonial operations to prevent their spread to Europe.

Finally, came the suggestion for mutual withdrawal of naval forces from the Mediterranean as a precautionary step.

Thousands At Opening Of Bazaar

Thousands of eager New Yorkers jammed the aisles of the Red Press Bazaar for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Freiheit, and the Young Worker, when it opened for the ninth consecutive year last night at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and 47th Street.

Looking very much like the main floor of a large metropolitan department store, the one hundred or more gaily decorated booths of the bazaar were crowded with enthusiastic customers who bought anything from a full suit of men's clothing to electrical supplies at real bargain prices.

The Freiheit Gesang Verein sang under the direction of J. Shaffer.

Tonight there will be a balloon and costume ball. Sunday afternoon's events will include special for children under the direction of the Young Communist League and the Youth Section of the International Workers Order.

Monday morning the bazaar, which usually runs for only three days but is being held over a fourth this year, will open at 9 a. m. The cafeteria, which serves excellent food at moderate prices, will be open all day.

TIGERS WIN FOURTH											
Detroit	—	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2
Chicago	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
SERIES STANDING.											
Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.								
TIGERS	3	1	.750								
CUBS	1	3	.250								

Organized Actions Against Robber War Sweeps Country

STUDENTS TO PICKET ITALIAN CONSULATES; ANTI-FASCISTS RALLY

'Defend Ethiopia' Committees Organized and Country-Wide Mass Meetings Set by American League Against War and Fascism

Organized action against Fascist Italy, in its war on Ethiopia, is increasing in various parts of the country, reports from a number of national organizations indicated yesterday.

The National Student League, through Serril Gerber, its national secretary, and the Students League for Industrial Democracy, through Joseph Lash, national secretary, stated that communications had been sent to their respective chapters and branches calling upon them to picket all Italian consulates located in their communities.

The American League Against War and Fascism, through Paul M. Reid, executive secretary, reported activities for the defense of Ethiopia in such far-flung cities as Boston, Portland, Ore., Phelps, Wis., Newark and Bergen County, N. J., Pasadena, Calif., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Minneapolis, and Baltimore.

The American League program in these communities calls for mass demonstrations, meetings, sermons on the issue in local churches, the arrangement of country-wide rallies, and the formation of "Defend Ethiopia" Committees. In Boston, a Provisional Emergency Committee has been set up for united action on the Ethiopian situation.

To advance unity of action in the war crisis, the Young Communist League of New York has appealed to the Young People's Socialist League for joint steps against Fascist Italy.

HEADS DEFENSE



Wehbi Pasha, a Turkish general, is directing the defense of Ethiopia.

Negro Docker Dead, One Shot In New Orleans

Bridges Voted Power to Call a Strike in 'Frisco Conflict

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 5.—Repeated clashes between the police and pickets here, resulting from the continued attempts of shipowners to load cargo despite the strike of the International Longshoremen's Association, claimed their first victim today when Henry Jones, a Negro, died from wounds received in one of the clashes.

Sam Williams, another Negro, was shot in the abdomen when police fired into a group of pickets on the riverfront.

The shipowners here are making desperate efforts to load and unload ships with scab labor, much of it recruited through the company union.

Bridges Voted Strike Power

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—More than 2,500 members of the International Longshoremen's Association voted emergency powers to Harry Bridges, president of the San Francisco local of the I.L.A., here yesterday in the face of a possible strike situation.

The union and the employers have reached a deadlock over the refusal of the union members to handle scab cargo and the employers' attempts to force this action.

WHERE ETHIOPIANS FACE ITALIANS



WAR FRONTS: (1) Northern front—Italians furiously driving towards Addis; (2) Near Sudan border—here Ethiopians have driven invading Fascists back; (3) Eastern front at Mussa All—airplane bombardment by Italian fleet successfully countered by Ethiopians; (4) Southern front—Italians driving northward by three main routes indicated; (5, 6 and 7) Towns of Dessay, Direwawa and Awash—these are the targets for the next Italian air raids with the main objective of cutting the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway.

U. S. Finance Capitalism Has Great Stake in War

Powerful American finance capitalists, in particular the House of Morgan, have a great stake in the invasion of Italy against Ethiopia. Fascist Italy is being buttressed by Morgan's millions.

How great these interests are and how much they can be expected to influence the policies of the Roosevelt administration is seen by the fact that between 1920 and 1930 J. P. Morgan underwrote Italian government-guaranteed bonds totalling \$112,000,000 and sold them to American investors.

Private long-term investments (short-term loans are not publicly reported) of United States capital in Italy (as of 1930) were as follows:	
Direct investments of American corporations in Italy	\$121,000,000
Loans to Italian government, including states and cities	142,000,000
Loans to Italian corporations	28,000,000
Government-guaranteed	108,000,000
Private	401,000,000

In the following list of Italian bonds issued and outstanding in the United States, the bonds known to have been floated by J. P. Morgan and Company are so indicated.

Kind of Italy (Morgan)	
Kingdom of Italy	\$100,000,000
City of Milan	20,000,000
City of Rome	30,000,000
Mutual Bank of Venetian Provinces	5,000,000
Adriatic Electric Co.	5,000,000
Ercoli Marzilli Electric Mfg. Co.	5,000,000
Enrico Esca Co. (Electricity)	5,000,000
Fiat (Automobiles)	10,000,000
International Power Generators Corp.	31,000,000
Isarco Hydro-Electric Co.	5,000,000
Italian Credit Corporation for Public Works (Morgan)	12,000,000
Italian Public Utility Credit Institute	20,000,000
Italian Superpower Corp. (Morgan)	22,000,000
Lombard Electric Co.	10,000,000
Mediterranean Electric Co.	11,000,000
Montecatini (Copper mines and chemicals)	10,000,000
Mutual Bank of Venetian Provinces	10,000,000
Pirelli Co. of Italy (Electric cables, rubber tires) (Morgan)	4,000,000
Trenti (Utilities)	12,000,000
United Electric Service Co.	5,000,000

Politt Cites Issues
MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—While the Italian Socialists and Communists are striving to transform the present imperialist war of Mussolini against the Ethiopians into a civil war for the overthrow of the whole fascist regime, the workers throughout the world must force their governments to apply effective sanctions against Italy in the League of Nations, declared Harry Politt, secretary of the British Communist Party and member of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, in an article in Pravda.

Politt also proposed the early convening of a great international congress of workers for the world-wide mobilization of workers for the defense of Ethiopia. A mutual assistance pact between England and the Soviet Union, similar to the Franco-Soviet agreement would materially aid world peace coming at this time, he stated.

Demands of British Communists
The chief demands for sanctions and working class action by the British Communist Party, in full agreement with the policy of the Communist International, are as follows:

1. Great Britain to cut off all shipments of military supplies to Italy.
2. Workers to refuse to load Italian steamers at British ports.
3. No loans for Italy.
4. Removal of the embargo on the shipment of arms to Ethiopia.
5. Closing of the Suez Canal to Italian ships.
6. All British concessions in Ethiopia to be immediately liquidated.
7. Great Britain to insist on the application of all necessary sanctions by the League of Nations for the defense of Ethiopia.

Unity of Youth To Oppose War Asked in Call

Young Communists Ask Y.P.S.L. to Meet on Joint Plan

Definite unity of action against the Fascist war on Ethiopia is urged by the New York District Committee of the Young Communist League in a communication addressed to the Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League, the former committee announced yesterday.

The unity appeal to the Young People's Socialist League, dated Oct. 2, in full is as follows:

"War has begun! Fascist Italy has invaded Ethiopia. The entire world is being driven to the brink of a new world war.

"In this grave crisis our organizations, the Young People's Socialist League and the Young Communist League, which are pledged to a program of struggle against imperialist war, for Peace and Socialism, have a great duty to perform.

"Our task is to rally and organize the widest masses of young people—in the factories, unions, schools and organizations—in a determined and militant fight for peace.

"In this emergency, more than ever before, the burning need of the moment is UNITY OF ACTION! We appeal to you with the greatest sincerity—let us face this crisis shoulder to shoulder together in a REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH!

"Our united activity will arouse the greatest enthusiasm among all youth who oppose fascism and war. It will inspire the movement for unity among all workers' organizations.

"We propose that you designate a responsible committee to meet together with us in the immediate future in order to arrange a joint plan of action to rally the youth of New York for the defense of peace and against the Fascist attack upon Ethiopia!"

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ROOSEVELT EXPECTED TO ACT ON EMBARGO; SPEED SEEN LIKELY

State Department Hastens Recommendations to President — Navy Places Huge Oil Order for Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The declaration of American embargoes against shipping actual munitions either to Italy or to Ethiopia appeared today to await only the word of President Roosevelt. The President, enjoying interludes of fishing in the Pacific between periods of considering radio reports to his cruiser, is the one who must proclaim the embargoes under the Neutrality Act. He will act upon the State Department's official finding that hostilities are in progress.

There is reason to believe that the State Department is ready to advise the President to proclaim the embargoes, if it has not already done so. Secretary of State Cordell Hull made it clear this morning that the Department is going ahead without unavoidable delay, that it is assembling all facts available and laying them before the President.

As to when action will be forthcoming, other officials could only say that it would not be before 4 p. m. and this was coupled with caution against inferring that something would happen today.

Navy Oil Order
The Navy Department today ordered 2,500,000 barrels of oil, to be delivered on the Pacific Coast before next June 30. It will cost \$2,131,375 and will be supplied by four different companies.

In the award of these contracts for oil fuel for the Navy, there is an indication that the administration, whatever its wishes and expectations with respect to the course of the Italian Fascist campaign, is aware that there is just one thing that may be said definitely. That is the obvious fact that the prospect of "localizing" the war is, to say the least, dubious.

In the wake of the appearance here yesterday of a delegation from the National Council of the American Youth Congress, urging full and complete embargoes against all war supplies to the Black Shirts, indication appeared today that the administration is becoming more and more sensitive to the necessity of recognizing in some official form the growing anti-war sentiment of the people.

Districts, sections, units, send regular reports (at least once a week) to the Daily Worker of your activities in the \$60,000 drive! The Daily Worker will publish them.

Classified
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CAMEO 42 St. E. of 25th 10:15 p. m.

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BECAUSE the majority of people cannot afford to pay the customary price for the garments they would like to buy, our whole attention has been given to the problem of producing style-right, wear-right garments at the lowest possible price. The fact that we have become the largest clothing chain in New York is strong evidence that the public has responded to Crawford values. (Adv.)

Ethiopia Wins In Gondar Province

(Continued from Page 1)

and to hold their ground awaiting the attack of the troops.

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 5.—Conflicting reports over the fate of Adawa were streaming into the Ethiopian capital today, some saying that the famous town had been captured, while others tell of a furious battle raging around the approaching ramparts with the Ethiopian defenders in ferocious hand-to-hand encounters with the Fascist attackers.

Confirmed, however, is the war dispatch which says that Ethiopian troops in North Gondar province under the command of Dajazmach Ayeleu, hurled Italians back in a severe battle near the Sudanese border.

The battle occurred this morning and, according to the United Press informant, the Ethiopians won a "considerable victory."

The same source reported that Italian planes bombed Dessay, in Wollo Province.

The Italian Fascists have unleashed their simultaneous drives into Ethiopia with extreme ferocity on three fronts, aiming at meeting in pincer-like fashion at Harrar, which is the center line of the Jibouti-Addis Ababa railway, and the most strategic point in Ethiopia for invasion of its western reaches.

News from the South where heavy battles are raging is scarce, the Italians having bombed the main rail station. Advances on the front are led by air attacks and rapid tank movements.

Ras Sayoum, Ethiopian commander of the Northern front, reported that the Italian forces had penetrated as far as the town of Wayeta and Enquela, and also to Bete Hawariat, an hour and a half's march from Adigrat.

Italian advanced guards have established contact with Ethiopian outposts before Adawa and a desperate battle which may decide the issue on the northern African front is imminent.

(By United Press)
LONDON, Oct. 5.—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is preparing to go to the Northern front, the Addis Ababa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph agency reported today.

Heavy fighting is in progress at the Sudan frontier where forces under Dedjazmach Ayeleu have repulsed Italian troops. The Addis Ababa correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph agency reported today.

Harrar was boiling with excitement today after an official proclamation that all troops operating in this area must proceed to Jijiga. The Ethiopian Army is massing at Jijiga preparatory to a determined stand to prevent Italian penetration beyond Central Ogaden province.

(By United Press)
WITH THE ETHIOPIAN ARMY, Direwawa, by Telephone to Harrar and Addis Ababa, Oct. 5.—Emperor Haile Selassie I prepared today to meet a drive of the Italian Eastern Army on Harrar and the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway south and north.

It was reported that Italian bombing planes arrive at any moment to bomb Direwawa, one of the country's most vital points because of its position on the railway.

Italian columns advancing from Somaliland and Eritrea are to unite here in their drive for the railway and E-r-rar, 30 miles to the South-east of Direwawa.

Ethiopian officers expect that the Italians will bomb not only Direwawa but Harrar, Jijiga, and perhaps Awash and Addis Ababa itself.

World Markets Set for Killing In 'War Babies'

(Continued from Page 1)

"War babies," born of mass destruction, are with us again. These stocks—munitions, chemicals, steel—soared all day Friday and yesterday as the danger of a new World War rose. With every mile of the fascist advance into Ethiopia, war stocks virtually jumped another point.

On the New York Stock Exchange steel, copper, silver, chemical, airplane, explosives and motor shares gained 1 to 3 points on a heavy turnover.

Steel and Arms Up

Especially large gains were made by the American Smelting, Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler and Boeing Airplane.

Referring to the advances made in the "war babies" the Journal of Commerce said yesterday:

"Stocks of companies in these fields which have been operating unprofitably for years were purchased on expectations that the spread of hostilities would mean large profits."

On the London exchange the rain of death on Adawa brought the blooms of new riches. Armament shares were in particular demand. Vickers, Ltd. rose, as did Baldwin and United Steel. Cables and Wireless were also in demand.

In Paris the Bourse showed the munition makers coining money hand over fist as armaments' shares showed large gains. Gnome-Rhone, makers of airplanes, and Hotchkiss, machine gun manufacturers, advanced sharply.

Copper Highest Since 1933

On the American market, copper for export hit a new high on Friday. At 8.85 cents a pound on Friday this commodity was the highest since 1933.

Great purchases of cotton from England and various European countries were reported. British importers bought Canadian wheat liberally.

As the Journal of Commerce candidly phrased it yesterday:

"With Lloyd's insurance premiums indicating a three to one possibility that hostilities would spread to Europe, speculators joined in a rush to buy those issues which normally benefit from war orders."

Dr. Willis N. Huggins, who recently appeared before the League of Nations Council as a delegate of Negro and white defenders of Ethiopia in this country; James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader in Harlem; Mrs. Geraldine Chaney, Negro aldermanic candidate in Queens on a united front ticket supported by the Communist Party; Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. George W. Hinton, pastor of the Corona Congregational Church and chairman of the Queens Committee for Defense of Ethiopia; and Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

Their statements against the war, and pledging their redoubled efforts in the defense of Ethiopia, are as follows:

Charges Betrayal by France, Britain

Dr. Willis N. Huggins: "The grave necessity of the hour is revolutionary unity of Negro and white toilers in combating the Fascist warmongers. France, through her perfidy, and England by meddling and delaying issues, have fuddled Ethiopia in the hour of that nation's great crisis. The Christian Church, wrapped in its meek Christianity, scarcely has raised a finger to stop the slaughter of the innocents in Ethiopia.

"A colonial revolt throughout Africa, and consequent revolution in Europe, would be a fitting reward for England and France for their betrayal of the Negro nation and the rest of the black world in this crisis."

Sees New World War

James W. Ford: "The barbarous attack of Fascist Italy on Ethiopia

Soviet Union Bars Imperialist Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

what consequences the East African war may hold for them.

Danger of Hitler Fascism

"They understand that German fascism will utilize the struggle between the great powers in order to deal with the small European countries in the same way Italian fascism is trying to deal with Ethiopia. The imperialist powers tried to present the war against Ethiopia and apparently they might just as well try to restrict its sphere of military operations once begun.

The great imperialist powers would like particularly to prevent administrative and economic independence in Italy from taking sides with German fascism, to prevent a sharp realignment in their own camp which would upset the unstable balance of power characterizing the present situation in the capitalist world.

Imperialist Proposals

"The attitude of these powers has been expressed in several proposals to establish a protectorate over Ethiopia. In other words, Ethiopia is to be deprived of political, administrative and economic independence. Italy is to be given territorial concessions at the expense of Ethiopia. It is sufficient to mention these proposals to understand that they are attempting the colonial conflict between the imperialist rivals at the expense of the Ethiopian people.

"The rivals of Italian imperialism desire to avoid an open, armed conflict and are prepared to satisfy Italy's colonial appetite with slices of Ethiopian territory, but they are not inclined to recognize the main Italian claims to exclusive right to exploit the Ethiopian people. The fact that the Ethiopian representative expressed his readiness to accept many of these proposals alters nothing because Ethiopia acts in the present situation with a pistol pointed at its breast.

Friends of Peace Must Unite

"Its consent is involuntary. The plan to restrict the independence of Ethiopia does not lose one iota of its imperialist character thereby. Italian imperialism rejects these proposals, apparently assuming that its rivals will be more willing to negotiate when the guns rattle and they are faced with the actual dilemma of either to concede or to fight.

"The forthcoming session of the Council of the League of Nations will meet with an accompaniment of artillery fire. The indignation of the masses of people against the imperialist aggressors is growing. Defense of the cause of peace dic-

ates the uniting of the efforts of all the friends of collective security.

Position of the Soviet Union

"The position of the Soviet Union, namely, the consistent defense of peace and national freedom, is well known. Our proletarian opposition the imperialist desires of Italian fascism.

"The Soviet Union cannot support the proposals for an Ethiopian protectorate owing to its obviously imperialist character. We will, however, do our utmost to help in a really peaceful solution of the conflict.

The Soviet Union still remains in the ranks of the fighters for peace."

Politt Cites Issues

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.—While the Italian Socialists and Communists are striving to transform the present imperialist war of Mussolini against the Ethiopians into a civil war for the overthrow of the whole fascist regime, the workers throughout the world must force their governments to apply effective sanctions against Italy in the League of Nations, declared Harry Politt, secretary of the British Communist Party and member of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, in an article in Pravda.

Politt also proposed the early convening of a great international congress of workers for the world-wide mobilization of workers for the defense of Ethiopia. A mutual assistance pact between England and the Soviet Union, similar to the Franco-Soviet agreement would materially aid world peace coming at this time, he stated.

Demands of British Communists
The chief demands for sanctions and working class action by the British Communist Party, in full agreement with the policy of the Communist International, are as follows:

1. Great Britain to cut off all shipments of military supplies to Italy.
2. Workers to refuse to load Italian steamers at British ports.
3. No loans for Italy.
4. Removal of the embargo on the shipment of arms to Ethiopia.
5. Closing of the Suez Canal to Italian ships.
6. All British concessions in Ethiopia to be immediately liquidated.
7. Great Britain to insist on the application of all necessary sanctions by the League of Nations for the defense of Ethiopia.

Negro Leaders Appeal for Aid to Ethiopia

Negro leaders throughout the city joined yesterday in the growing denunciation of the fascist war on Ethiopia. Ministers, publicists and mass leaders equally expressed condemnation of Mussolini's action in East Africa. Several stressed the necessity of revolutionary unity of Negro and white workers as the chief agency of defense of the Negro nation.

Among those who issued statements to the press were: Dr. Willis N. Huggins, who recently appeared before the League of Nations Council as a delegate of Negro and white defenders of Ethiopia in this country; James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader in Harlem; Mrs. Geraldine Chaney, Negro aldermanic candidate in Queens on a united front ticket supported by the Communist Party; Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. George W. Hinton, pastor of the Corona Congregational Church and chairman of the Queens Committee for Defense of Ethiopia; and Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

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Sees New World War

James W. Ford: "The barbarous attack of Fascist Italy on Ethiopia

calls for the development of a broad and sweeping People's Front against Mussolini, against Fascism and against war.

"A new world war has begun. The opening gun in this war resound twenty-one years after the first World War. This war has begun by the attempt of Mussolini to destroy the independence of the Ethiopian people. Mussolini challenges these people on the grounds of Negro inferiority. Everybody knows the fakery behind this allegation. Mussolini would do the same thing against a weak white nation.

"Every man and woman of African descent and every sympathizer with the independence of Ethiopia must voice his indignation and unless this indignation is made effective in wide scale action of the entire population, our work will be incomplete."

Materiale Aid Urged

Mrs. Geraldine Chaney: "Every person who believes in freedom should and must protest against Mussolini's program to rob, exploit

and enslave the Ethiopian people. It is the duty of all Negroes and other oppressed groups to organize and do everything possible to aid Ethiopia."

Rev. George W. Hinton: "I must warn that unless there is an increase of public opinion which will arouse and support for the cause of Ethiopia from other nations, she is likely to be the greater sufferer. Negroes of America should do all within their power to gather funds and other necessities for our Ethiopian brothers."

Walter White: "Italian Fascism has set fire under the powder keg of white arrogance and greed. This mad and unreasonable act seems destined to become an act of suicide for the so-called white world."

Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.: "The unprovoked attack of the Fascist plunderers comes as no surprise. It represents the last act of a dictator. It will inevitably involve the liberty-loving nations against Fascism, and liberty must always be victorious."

Laborers' Strike On W.P.A. Is Likely

(Continued from Page 1)

who live great distances from the projects.

"All of these grievances are touching the patience of the workers," Joseph Gilbert declared. "If demands of these workers are not met strike action will be necessary."

General Johnson's statement that he has been unable to find sufficient skilled workers to fill the W. P. A. quota were branded as false by Organizer Gilbert.

Cite Negro Discrimination

"We can give the General 5,000

Fascists Seek Quick Victory to Save Regime from Doom

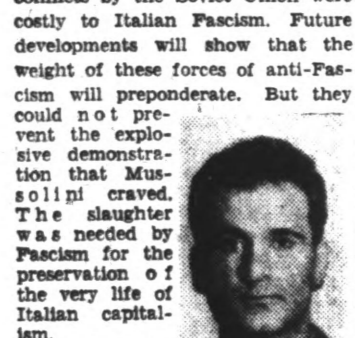
VAGUE ANTI-WAR TALK IS NOT ENOUGH TODAY; SANCTIONS DEMANDED

Mussolini, Aided by the British and French Imperialists, Hopes to Grab Booty—Hitler and Japan Poised for Plunder Attacks

By Harry Gannes

Mussolini has struck the first dreadful blow with the powerful impact and terrific butchery that murderous Italian Fascism required.

War was inevitable. The few weeks of delay forced by the League of Nations and the utilization of the imperialist conflicts by the Soviet Union were costly to Italian Fascism. Future developments will show that the weight of these forces of anti-Fascism will preponderate. But they could not prevent the explosive demonstration that Mussolini craved. The slaughter for Fascism for the preservation of the very life of Italian capitalism.



Harry Gannes

It was war of revolution. Italian Fascism decided to let Ethiopia bleed.

What Next?

Now what are the perspectives? How far will Mussolini's war go? What are Fascism's military objectives in Ethiopia? What next may we expect in the League? Can the Ethiopian people repel the invasion? With peace ended, how are the forces lining up to extend this war into a world slaughter?

Through the din and wailer of the news, where Italian Fascism's propaganda machine is best organized (witness the Hearst, U. P. and A. P. correspondents with the reams of dispatches O. K'd by the Fascist military censors) we can nevertheless trace the main direction of the battles.

Mussolini is driving desperately forward to seize Aduwa for a definite purpose. He believes he can immediately cash in on this great "victory" of vengeance for Italian defeat of 1896. He believes, also, that this will have a tremendous psychological effect on the Ethiopian masses who looked to Aduwa as a symbol of their might in defense of their independence.

Mussolini Plans

With Aduwa in his pocket, he feels he has a political life-preserver. Sanctions and submission to the League, or threats by British imperialism, would not then be so devastating or suicidal, Mussolini reasons.

But that alone is not sufficient, even if absolutely necessary for Italian Fascism. Mussolini's military strategy now is to strike hard and rapidly on all three fronts. He aims to cut a bloody swath through the center of Ethiopia. This path would extend from Assmara, Eritrea, on the North, down through Harar, the heart of Ethiopia, reaching on to Southern Ethiopia in Ogeen province, to the very border of Italian Somaliland.

In short, the Italian bombing planes are even now with their explosives indicating the line of the proposed Italian railway connecting the northern with the Southern Italian colonies.

Besides, this slice severs Ethiopia in half. The territory aimed at composes the richest lands.

Having secured this portion, Mussolini would push on just a little further westward, with possible bombardment of Addis Ababa, in order to show that were he anxious for colonial spoils he could take all. But considering the fact that he is concerned only with Italian Fascist justice, he will for the time being rest content with half of Ethiopia.

Powers Fear Mussolini's Fall

And in this objective Mussolini is receiving the support of French imperialism and the half-hearted consent of British imperialism. The gigantic British fleet in the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, with the help of those powers in the League of Nations favoring sanctions, could effectively have enforced sanctions and have closed the Suez Canal precipitating a crisis that would have choked Mussolini and prevented Fascism from carrying out its war against Ethiopia.

Before the war, on the very eve of battle, and even now Mussolini appeals to British and French imperialism, regarding their show of force, as friends in need. In the initial stages, these finance-capitalists, despite their threats, did not fall Mussolini on the fundamental question of allowing him a free hand at least to initiate the war.

The Plea to Britain

We want to quote some very interesting observations concerning Mussolini's personal plight on the eve of the war against Ethiopia. These comments express most clearly Mussolini's great dread that effective sanctions would snatch from him even the window-dressing of an Ethiopian victory. The following is from a United Press dispatch dated Dec. 3: "These close to him (Mussolini) during his mobilization speech

said he scarcely could complete some of his sentences.

"At one point in his speech, his immediate entourage thought he could not finish.

"It was explained on his behalf that he has been fighting worldwide opposition to his program almost single-handedly, and like a man in a corner, had decided to fight his way out or die fighting.

"Veteran observers said his speech last night (Oct. 2) was in fact a cry for help and a plea to France and Britain to let him go through with his African program without destroying him and the peace of Europe at the same time. "That might explain his failure to use the old slogan of 'sanctions mean war.' . . ."

Role of French Imperialism

That brings us to the next possible steps in the League. French imperialism, true to the Rome pact, that gave Mussolini the firm basis for beginning the war, is doing everything in its power to delay, to hinder, to block sanctions.

To assist Laval in this difficult task, the French munition makers have mobilized the Fascist gangs of de la Roque. This scum threatens "civil war" if France approves of sanctions at the League of Nations.

British imperialism, more anxious to get a ruling in favor of sanctions mainly to insure its dominant hand in the outcome of the war, and to restrict Mussolini to only the smallest gains, lines up to its traditions of perfidy.

Only the Soviet Union, at every step of the battle, signals to the toiling and colonial masses of the world where to strike hardest for peace, for the defeat of Italian Fascism, for stopping the other Fascists from extending the Ethiopian war into a world slaughter.

Position of Soviet Union

What the role of the Soviet Union in the League of Nations will be under precisely the present conditions was not left in doubt by Comrade Litvinoff. In his most important and basic speech on the Ethiopian situation on Sept. 14, he declared:

"You may be assured that, if all efforts for conciliation will have failed and the Italo-Ethiopian conflict comes before the Council again or before the Assembly, the Soviet delegation will pass its judgment with impartiality and courage, that will not be shaken by intimidation, by way of abuses and attacks of the press, or by any other methods.

"I think I defined in the Council the attitude in principle of the Soviet government towards conflicts of this kind with the utmost clearness. . . .

"AS YOU KNOW, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IS IN PRINCIPLE OPPOSED TO THE SYSTEM OF COLONIES, TO THE POLICY OF SPHERES OF INFLUENCE, TO ANYTHING PERTAINING TO IMPERIALISM. . . .

"THE QUESTION OF DEFENDING THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE AS AN INSTRUMENT

(Continued on Page 6)

The War, the Communist International, and the American People

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

The Fascist bombs which fell upon Aduwa were like a lighted fuse thrown into a ton of dynamite. The capitalist world is an armed camp. Each nation is uneasy and suspicious of the other. Militaristic education and propaganda have been encouraged in every way. Pre-conscription training is widespread, reaching out to include the very young. War is in the air, and the flames which are destroying Ethiopian villages may spread around the world, reaching into the homes of the American working people.

Capitalism has been unable to solve its problems. Under the blows of the Great Depression, the world market has shrunk more and more. That has made the struggle for what is left of it, the more intense. The capitalist interests and their agents, the various governments, have been engaged for some time in the fiercest of economic wars. It is only a step from that sort of struggle to open armed international slaughter.

"A Place in the Sun"

Mussolini, faced with chaos and revolt at home, boldly states the reasons for his bloody program, in his war speech of Oct. 2. Fascist Italy demands colonies, resources and "barbarous people" to exploit. He purposes to win "a place in the sun" by the robbery of the lands and oil and other resources of the independent Negro nation. Such is the brazen objective of Fascism, the most vicious form of capitalism: "War!"

While Mussolini moves, Hitler prepares to attack the Soviet Union, through Lithuania and the Ukraine. Japan, striking through northern China, waits for that hour to join in war upon the U.S.S.R. Great Britain, fearful of the "life line of the empire," seeks to check Mussolini in his Ethiopian adventure. France, desirous of keeping what she has, must join hands with Britain against Italy, watchful at the same time of the menace across the Rhine. This is the set-up that may soon bring the American worker face to face with war. It is a chain that makes the fire of local international slaughter burst forth almost inevitably into world flame.

What Shall We Do?

The question is squarely before us: "What shall we do about it?" The answer comes in clear notes from the 7th Congress of the Communist International. That Congress furnishes a guiding line for the workers of the world, at this moment of dire need. In the midst of a warring capitalism, determined to commit hari-kari, the Comintern raises the slogan of the "Struggle for Peace." No passive program will

ON THE MARCH FOR THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY



Ethiopian soldiers at a mass meeting prior to their departure for the Ogeen front from the Addis Ababa railway station. Scenes such as this are taking place throughout the country as the people exhibit the greatest zeal to preserve their independence.

BANKERS, BIG BUSINESS, HEARST PRESS ROOSEVELT ON WAR PLANS

'Neutrality Law' Allows Full Sway to Forces Which Hurlled Nation Into Last Struggle — Only United Mass Action Can Check War-Makers

By A. B. MAGILL

Italian fascism's war against Ethiopia is about 6,000 miles away from the United States. But the new world imperialist war is not 6,000 miles away. It may be just around the corner.

While the direct American interests in Ethiopia are insignificant, the gentlemen of Wall Street who rule this country are not averse to fishing in troubled waters. They did it in the last war and got quite a big haul. The deal by which Rockefeller's Standard Oil tried to put its finger into the Ethiopian pie through a fat oil-concession was one move in this direction. And American investments in Europe are another ominous factor, whose tentacles do not leave us "unentangled and free," as President Roosevelt stated in his recent speech at San Diego, Cal.

The dominant policy of the Roosevelt regime at present is not directed toward immediate war. America is among those countries, for the most part, that carried off the lion's share of the spoils in the last war, whose booty might be endangered by a new conflict at the present time.

U. S. Gets Ready for War

Under pressure of the "preparedness" campaigns of the fascist millionaire, William Randolph Hearst, of the reactionary officer cliques in the Army and Navy, of the munitions industry and other Big Business interests, the Roosevelt administration has, however, been taking energetic measures to build up a modern, offensive war apparatus.

As a result, the largest peacetime war budget in American history has been launched—\$806,446,829 for the year 1936, equivalent to \$635 for every man, woman and child in the country. This is, however, only part of the picture. Millions of dollars of indirect appropriations via W.P.A. and P.W.A. will swell the total to at least one billion and a half. The role of Hearst and his allies in driving the Roosevelt administration along the path of intensive war preparations is of decisive importance. In a remarkable article in the current issue of Common Sense magazine, Major General Smedley D. Butler reveals the domination of the army generals, with their Wall Street connections and their tieup with Hearst, over the war policies of the New Deal.

War Department Runs Amuck

"Under General Douglas MacArthur, the Army's Number 1 soldier," he writes, "the War Department has literally run amuck under the New Deal. Besides grabbing the largest appropriation in peacetime, plus allotments

from other funds, it has brought forth such bellicose plans as that of General Charles E. Kibbourne to locate new air bases adjacent to the Canadian border. This provocative scheme was so raw that the White House was outraged by it—not because it had been formulated, but because it was permitted to become public."

MacArthur, the gold-braid hero of the massacre of the bonus marchers in 1932, has now, at the conclusion of his four-year term, been rewarded with a key post in the Philippines, evidently a move to strengthen that decisive war base of American imperialism in its struggle with Japan form domination of the Pacific.

General Butler spikes the propaganda of the Hearsts and the big war lobby that the United States is a weak military power, with an army seventeenth or eighteenth in size among the armies of the world. He shows that besides the regular army of 118,000 men, additional armed forces—not including the 600,000 boys in CCC camps—bring the actual total to 879,000, placing the United States "up among the leaders."

All for Offensive War

Senator Gerald P. Nye, who headed the Senate munitions inquiry which revealed the tieup of the munitions industry with governmental officials and high army and navy officers (including the patriotic General MacArthur himself), exposed the hypocritical "national defense" talk in a speech at Atlantic City Sept. 9:

"The blueprints prepared during the last ten years for the next war as a basis for annual appropriations," he said, "do not call for a single battle on our land nor a naval engagement in our own waters. They call for moving 3,000,000 of our young men across the sea to engage in a war, somewhere else. That is not national defense. That is offense."

Just how successful these reactionary groups have been in inducing the Roosevelt administration to put through their war program is evident from a New York Times dispatch of Sept. 26 on the recent convention of the American Legion, which was dominated by a militaristic Chamber of Commerce clique.

Legion Got All It Asked

"Practically all of the Legion's 'mandates' concerning national defense have been put into operation since the last convention, even to the point of building up the army, navy and Marine Corps personnel. Thus, there was nothing left for the convention to

do other than turn to a concentrated drive against 'Communist elements.'"

In other words, the drive for war goes hand in hand with the drive against Communism, which in practice is directed against the entire labor movement and the democratic rights of the people as a whole.

This has been best exemplified by the activities of one of the star writers for Hearst, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He has followed up his call for a Nazi-led war against the Soviet Union with a demand for the use of the armed forces against strikers and the creation of bands of anti-Communist storm-troopers.

The Anti-Soviet Note

It was the pressure of this reactionary crowd, headed by Hearst, who are leading the drive toward fascism in this country, that was also responsible for the Roosevelt note to the Soviet Union with its sharp threat of "serious consequences" because of the congress of the Communist International.

It is in the light of the activities of these reactionary, war-igniting groups and in the light of the huge American investments in European countries that American policy in regard to the Ethiopian situation must be understood.

American capitalists have a big stake in Italian fascism. Not the "glorious," "unconquerable" ideas of Fascism, but the golden girders of American bankers' loans prevented the structure of Italian fascism from collapsing in its early years. And today there are still more than \$400,000,000 of American long-term loans alone invested in Italy.

How U. S. Entered Last War

In 1914 the American capitalists also were "not ready" to go to war. Two and a half years later the magic loans of the House of Morgan changed the man who "kept us out of war" into the Messiah who was determined "to make the world safe for democracy"—and we were in the mess with both feet.

The same thing may happen again. The neutrality resolution passed in the closing days of Congress was adopted under pressure of the strong sentiment for peace among the broad masses of the country. President Roosevelt's speech at San Diego also reflected the same pressure.

But other forces are exerting pressure on Congress and Roosevelt, the forces of Hearstian reaction. And the very character of the neutrality resolution adopted shows alarmingly how strong that pressure is. Official government statistics

show that while the shipment of munitions to Italy is comparatively negligible, export of chemicals, steel scrap, cotton and other war materials is by no means insignificant. Shipments of steel scrap alone have increased 450 percent in the last two years.

On the other hand, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 23, 1935, according to a report of the State Department, there have been no shipments of arms or direct war materials to Ethiopia.

In other words, pious neutrality resolutions to the contrary, the American capitalists are taking sides in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, helping to arm Mussolini in his robber war against the only independent Negro nation in the world.

If the fascist war against Ethiopia develops into a general European war—which it is bound to do unless it is quickly ended—it has been freely admitted that Wall Street's stake in Europe will sooner or later draw the United States into the conflict. The way to prevent this is to do everything possible to end Mussolini's adventure. To conquer Ethiopia will require years even for the modernly equipped Italian army. But the halting of Mussolini will not require years if all the nations of the world take united action. The pressure of the people can alone force the nations to act.

How to Defend Peace

To fight for peace, therefore, means to throw all forces behind the defense of Ethiopia. Only this will serve the real interests of the masses of the American people, Negro and white. Only this will further the interests of the oppressed people of Italy, for whom the defeat of Mussolini would be a mighty blow in the struggle for their own liberation.

Our demand to our government must be: an immediate embargo, not only on arms, but on all trade with Italy and on all loans.

Our action must be: unity of Negro and white, the drawing in of the Italian masses in this country in a great people's movement for the defense of Ethiopia, against Mussolini's criminal war, for support of the policies of the Soviet Union that aim at the preservation of world peace.

Concretely this means: united protest demonstrations, action of longshoremen and seamen to prevent the shipment of munitions and war materials to Italy, the organization of medical and financial assistance for Ethiopia.

The new world war is just around the corner. Let us act before it is too late.

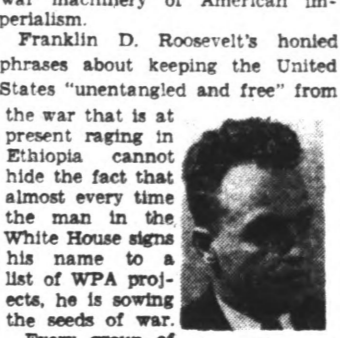
ARMY, NAVY, MILITIA GET THE LION'S SHARE IN W. P. A. PROGRAM

Roosevelt Does Bidding of Reactionary Clique in Military Circles and of Hearst in Building Huge War Machine

By Harry Raymond

Although President Roosevelt's 1935 "relief" act which ushered in the era of WPA and coolie wage scales provides that no relief funds may be spent on bullets or battleships, the New Dealers were at no loss to find a way to appropriate a nice slice of Works Progress funds for strengthening the war machinery of American imperialism.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's honied phrases about keeping the United States "unentangled and free" from the war that is at present raging in Ethiopia cannot hide the fact that almost every time the man in the White House signs his name to a list of WPA projects, he is sowing the seeds of war.



Harry Raymond

Every group of WPA headquarters in Washington announcing the approval of new projects bristles with allotments for the army and navy.

Here the hand that is pushing Roosevelt is the hand of the fascist, war-igniting Hearst and his allies. The campaigns of Hearst, the national leadership of the American Legion and the reactionary officer cliques in the army and navy, who are tied up with powerful Wall Street groups, are beginning to bear fruit. Under pressure of their attacks, their arrogant demands for "adequate defense," Roosevelt has been slipping through millions of disguised war funds via the WPA.

Repair Army Building

During one day in the month of August the Works Progress Administration earmarked \$49,736 to repair the United States Army Building in Atlanta and \$72,000 for construction of target butts and pistol target ranges in the District of Columbia.

Under the heading "President Approves Georgia Works Progress Allotment," a WPA dispatch from Washington, Aug. 21, announced without comment:

"Following is the project approved: Atlanta—Additional repairs to the United States Army Building. Federal funds, \$49,736; sponsor's contribution, \$5,000."

Later that day the following significant announcement came from W.P.A. headquarters:

Appropriations for Target Ranges

"The Division of Applications and Information announced today that the President has approved an allotment of Federal funds totaling \$77,095 to be used by the Works Progress Administration for carrying out the works program in the District of Columbia.

Following are the projects approved: "Construction of target butts and target house, and miscellaneous repairs, wiring of garage and storehouse. Federal funds, \$24,049.

"Completion of pistol target ranges, construction of sheds for storage of targets, and altering of open septic tank. Federal funds, \$23,645.

"Construction of roads and surfacing garage floors at the National Guard Target Range. Federal funds, \$23,645.

"Repair, renovation and painting armory of 260th Coast Artillery, District of Columbia National Guard. Federal funds, \$3,964."

Sluggers War Allotments

The President has been very careful, however, not to make all the W. P. A. war appropriations in one day. His policy whipped on by the

criticism of Hearst and his kind, is obviously one of sneaking up on the nation, like Woodrow Wilson did, with a gigantic war program.

But the speed of pouring W. P. A. funds into the war chest has been by no means slow. Week after week allotments for Army, National Guard and Navy, under the guise of work relief appropriations, are approved by the President.

Aviation fields, such as Floyd Bennett Field, naval and army bases and arsenals have received a nice slice of the \$4,000,000,000 work relief fund.

During one day, last Aug. 27, President Roosevelt approved, under the head of W. P. A. allotments, an appropriation of \$1,754,850 for U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps projects in thirteen states.

Following are the war projects approved in one day last August:

Arkansas

HOT SPRINGS—Construct 41 garages for garrison personnel, reservation fence, roads, curbs and sidewalks, general repairs to utility systems, rehabilitation of barracks, quarters and miscellaneous structures, and improvements to grounds, including grading, drainage and landscaping, \$128,700.

Georgia

ANDERSONVILLE—Repair of roads in the prison park at the National Cemetery, \$5,000.

Illinois

BELLEVILLE—For new buildings and other improvements at Scott Field, \$212,213. (Personnel garages, quarters, barracks, miscellaneous buildings and structures, \$140,513; reconditioning roads, walks, railroad tracks, drainage and landscaping, \$35,500; rehabilitating utility plants and systems, \$29,000.)

Kentucky

NANCY—For anchor rods and guy wires for flagstaff, paint flagstaff, seed and align headstones at Hill Springs National Cemetery, \$1,700.

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS—Repairs and rehabilitation of buildings (warehouses, miscellaneous structures and systems) railroad tracks, drainage, roads, walks and grounds; gravity tank for sprinkler system; and soundproofing and insulation office section of Quartermaster Depot, \$305,500.

Maryland

BALTIMORE—For repairs and painting of harbor boats at Fort Howard, \$250.

Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY—For repairs to buildings at National Cemetery, \$50.

ST. LOUIS—For repairs and rehabilitation of buildings and utilities at the Medical Depot, \$68,200.

New Jersey

DOVER—For new buildings and other improvements at Pictetiny Arsenal, \$508,584.

Repairs to shops, stables, garage, roads, walks, railroad tracks, sewage and water systems, magazines, lightning rods, resurface roads, construct new fences, extend water system, bomb proof shelters and cover ramps between buildings.)

SALEM—For reconstruction of buildings and improvements at Pinks Point National cemetery, \$3,750.

(Widen, repair and resurface approach road, \$3,000; monument, \$750.)

New York

SCHENECTADY—For general repairs to buildings and utilities at Depot, \$152,070.

WATERBURY—For general repairs to buildings and utilities at Madison Barracks, \$20,000.

North Carolina

NEW BERN—For repairs to road system, curb walls, repairs to flagstaff and tablets, improve grounds and reset and realign headstones, \$4,500.

Oklahoma

EL RENO—For improvements to the Veterinary hospital at the Fort Reno Quartermaster Depot, \$28,750.

Construct ten garages for Garrison personnel, transmission line, water and sewer improvements, roads (gravel) resurfacing, rehabilitation and alterations of headquarters buildings and structures, reconstruction and repair of roads, walks, reservation fences, drainage, landscaping and improvement of grounds at the Fort Reno Quartermaster Depot, \$129,435.

For reconstruction of officers' quarters, and sewage disposal plant at Fort Reno Quartermaster Depot, \$56,800.

For general repairs to buildings and utilities at Fort Reno Quartermaster Depot, \$114,550.

Oregon

ASTORIA—For repairs and paint harbor boats at Fort Stevens, \$2,500.

Texas

MINERAL WELLS—For new buildings and other improvements.

(Continued on Page 6)

Browder Sees Ethiopian Invasion as Probable Spark Igniting a World-wide Imperialist Conflagration

Scathingly Bares Entire Maze Of Imperialist Contradictions And All Factors Making for War

Anglo-American Antagonism Cited as Chief Conflict Among Capitalist Nations — Hitler Fascism Named as Most Rabid Instigator of Redivision of the World

The Daily Worker publishes today, in an abridged form, the report on the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International delivered by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, at a mass meeting in the Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Oct. 3. A full text of the speech will be published in the next issue of the Communist and will shortly appear in pamphlet form.

The new imperialist world slaughter against which the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International warned the toilers of all lands has opened with Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. The Nazi bandits of Hitler Germany are arming to the teeth, waiting only the proper moment to carry the torch of war into the rest of Europe. Japanese imperialism, having already seized Manchuria and North China is waiting the word from its Fascist allies in Europe for their joint attack against the Soviet Union. Let no one think that the Fascist assault against Ethiopia's independence is a local affair, that does not affect our lives. It is intertwined with the whole system of world relations and in all probability may be the torch that explodes the powder mine of imperialist war throughout the world.

For us, Communists, therefore, the fight for Ethiopian independence, for the defeat of Italian fascism, for the active defense of Ethiopia, and our efforts to join hands in common action with everyone who will lend even the smallest support in this struggle, is more than sentimental solidarity with the oppressed Ethiopian people. It is an organic part of the whole world-wide battle against fascism and imperialism, for human freedom, which formed the subject matter of the Seventh World Congress.

It is my purpose tonight to deal with the Fascist invasion of Ethiopia, not in detail, but only in its larger connection with the whole world situation. How is it possible that this wanton and inexorable war could be launched at this moment? It is no answer to point to the role of the criminal maniac Mussolini, for that only raises the question how such bandits can operate so freely in the world today. The answer is that monopoly capitalism, imperialism, in every land outside the Soviet Union, has been feverishly preparing for this war, creating the pre-conditions for it, piling up the explosives, so that finally the only thing that is missing is the man to set the match to the fuse. Mussolini has stepped forward as this man of destiny. Tomorrow Hitler will continue the role.

Anglo-American Antagonism

A new repartition of the world has already begun. While Italian troops march into Ethiopia, while Japanese imperialism grabs ever more of China, German fascism, the chief force in the world making for war today, has brought all Europe in arms at the state boundaries, which Hitler proposes to redraw by armed force. He is preparing a war of revenge against France, dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, annexation of Austria, the seizure of the Baltic States, and the division of Soviet Ukraine from the Soviet Union. German fascism is allied with Fascist Poland. British imperialism supports the German armament, trying to weaken the hegemony of France in Europe, and to direct Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union, while striving to establish a counter-balance to the United States in world politics. The main contradiction among the imperialist powers remains that between Britain and the United States, an antagonism which extends to all areas of the world.

At this moment, the imperialist interests in Great Britain place it in conflict with the aims of conquest in Africa by Mussolini. For that reason there is a momentary coinciding of Britain's immediate aim to halt the Italian aggression with the same aim held by the masses throughout the world to fight against war and fascism. That is why it was possible for Litvinoff, representing the Soviet Union, to join in the action of the League of Nations, which raises the question of collective action and sanctions in defense of Ethiopian independence. But let there be no illusions. The only power in the League, consistently standing to the end for peace and the independence of small nations, is the Soviet Union. Britain, and 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.

Soviet Union—Bulwark of Peace

The chief factor in the struggle for world peace, the factor which has prevented the outbreak of war up to now, is the policy of the Soviet Union. This has been possible as a result of the great strengthening of the Soviet Union in relation to the capitalist world. The final victory of Socialism has enormously increased the defensive power of the Soviet Union and thereby its specific weight in European politics, causing the imperialists to postpone the long prepared attack against the land of socialism, and enabling the Soviet Union to develop its peace policy. This policy, which was expressed in the proposals for disarmament, in joining the League of Nations, in the proposed Eastern pact, and in the accomplished mutual defense pacts with France, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, has won the support not only of the class-conscious workers of all lands, but has laid the basis for its cooperation with those states which at the present moment are interested in the preservation of peace. The Soviet Union stands at the head of a mighty con-

centration of all forces tending to prevent or postpone imperialist war.

As against those imperialist powers, which have placed their stake on war for the immediate redistribution of the world (Italy, Germany, Japan, Poland, Hungary), there is a tendency among a number of other countries to maintain the status quo, to postpone the outbreak of war. At the moment, this tendency is represented by the United States (shown in the neutrality resolution of Congress), and in Europe primarily by France, supported by most of the smaller countries, especially those whose independence is threatened by a new imperialist war.

The most favorable factor in the present situation for Ethiopia is that this peace front, organized around the policy of the Soviet Union, makes possible the rallying of enormous forces throughout the world under the slogan: Hands Off Ethiopia! It has confronted the League of Nations with the alternative of either carrying out effective sanctions against Italian aggression or dissolving the whole system of collective security, which is the last frail barrier to a general world war.

Position of Negro Reformists

This is the set-up of the world situation into which Mussolini has thrown the torch of war. It is not clear, therefore, that every effort to fight for peace against fascism, requires in every country that we should take as our basis and starting point the peace policy of the Soviet Union? Is it not clear that everyone who rejects or casts doubt upon that peace policy is helping the fascists and the war makers?

Unfortunately, we still have examples of people who do not understand this. Let us take the question of the defense of Ethiopia. We have a whole group of Negro leaders in America, who presumably want to help Ethiopia. I speak of the chief leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. and of its magazine, The Crisis. But how do they go about helping their Ethiopian brothers? They first of all carry on a wide campaign of scandal-mongering against the Soviet Union, that power which has been most firm and energetic in Ethiopian defense. They ridicule the mass campaign against war and for the independence of small nations, conducted by the Communists in America, as "pious flubdub." Yet if these same persons want to address even a single big meeting in defense of Ethiopia, they had that opportunity in this very hall last week, only because Communist cooperation had made it possible. While they attack the Soviet Union, the Ethiopian representatives in Geneva at the League of Nations, when told about it, exclaimed, "Nonsense! Litvinoff is correct, sincere and genuine." Is it not clear that these gentlemen of the N. A. A. C. P. injure and embarrass the cause of Ethiopia by their malicious slander of the Soviet Union? Is it not clear that everyone who echoes these slanders, as is being done by local Socialist papers, helps Fascist Italy? With this kind of a line it is impossible to fight against Fascism and on the side of freedom. Only by lining up on the side of the Soviet Union is it possible to mobilize the peace-loving masses against war and fascism.

Role of Franco-Soviet Pact

The same thing holds true in regard to the Franco-Soviet pact. There are still people, important persons, who say they want to fight against fascism and for peace, and yet who oppose or cast doubt on the Franco-Soviet pact. It is precisely this pact which made possible the rallying of the People's Front in France, which prevented fascism from seizing that country also. It is precisely this pact, which gave pause to Hitler in his mad drive towards war. It is this pact and the whole peace policy that it expresses which is changing the relation of forces against fascism in Europe making more favorable the prospect that if war does break out in spite of all our efforts, that the fascists will be defeated. Everyone who raises his voice among the masses to cast suspicion on the Franco-Soviet pact is helping Colonel de la Rocque and his fascist bands in their preparations to crush French democracy. They are helping disarm the German masses before the Hitler terror.

Our consistent struggle for peace in all countries is the best answer to that slander so often directed against the Communists that we desire war because we expect it to bring revolution. The relation between the struggle for peace and the struggle for revolution is of a nature quite different from this. But for the constant threat of revolution at home the fascist war-mongers of Europe would long ago have been at each other's throats, again slaughtering millions of people. Thus the struggle for revolution has been a main factor so far making for peace. The fight for peace is at the same time strengthening the preparation for revolution. The Communists have no illusions that war can be done away with while capitalism continues to exist, but this does not weaken, it only strengthens our struggle for peace.

The Seventh World Congress based itself upon the thesis adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of the pre-war Second International on the motion of Lenin and Luxemburg, which said to the toiling masses of the world: "If, nevertheless, war breaks out, it is their duty to work for its speedy termination, and to strive with all their might to utilize the economic and political crisis produced by the war, to rouse the political consciousness of the masses of the people and thereby hasten the downfall of capitalist class rule."

Character of World Situation

What are the factors which characterize and determine the alignment of class forces at this moment in history and the tasks which consequently face the world labor movement. The

OFF TO DEFEND THEIR INDEPENDENCE



These Ethiopians are shown following one of their chiefs as they embark from Addis Ababa to the Eritrean front where the fascist forces are mobilized.

Seventh World Congress listed the following five chief points:

- 1—The final and irrevocable victory of socialism in the Soviet Union.
- 2—The most far-reaching and prolonged economic crisis in the history of capitalism.
- 3—The offensive of fascism, its rise to power in Germany, the assault of Mussolini against the independence of Ethiopia, and the consequent growth of the danger of a new imperialist world war and an attack on the U. S. S. R.
- 4—The political crisis, expressed in the Austrian and Spanish struggles, and in the People's Front movement against fascism in France.
- 5—The revolutionization of the toiling masses throughout the whole capitalist world, the powerful movement for unity of action among the workers, the growth of the revolutionary movement in colonial countries and the extension of the Chinese Soviets.

The Seventh Congress established that the relationship of class forces on a world scale is changing more and more in the direction of a growth of the forces of revolution.

Bourgeoisie Resorts to Fascism

It is this fact that impels the ruling bourgeoisie more and more toward fascism, towards the establishment of the open, terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, the most chauvinist, the most imperialist elements of finance capital.

Fascism strives by demagogic slogans to find for itself a mass basis by directing the indignation of the impoverished middle class masses away from capitalism and against the working class. Fascism has come to power in a number of countries through these means. The fascist victory bears witness to the weakness of the working class, caused by the split in its ranks arising from the policy of Social Democracy of collaboration with the bourgeoisie. But it is also at the same time the witness to the growing weakness of the bourgeoisie itself, which turns to fascism out of fear of the growing unity among the workers, fear of revolution, and because it is no longer able to carry through its growing attacks against the toiling masses and its preparations for war by the old methods of bourgeois democracy.

Congress Estimate of Fascism

The Seventh Congress emphasized the growth of the fascist danger in all capitalist countries, including the U. S. The Congress warned against any underestimation of this danger. At the same time it rejected the fatalistic view that regards the victory of fascism as inevitable. Both mistaken views can only give rise to passivity and weaken the mass resistance to fascism. The working class can prevent the victory of fascism, but for this it must bring about unity in its struggle. It must develop militant action which does not wait nor allow fascism to gather strength. It must develop correct revolutionary leadership to rally around itself the broad masses of toilers generally.

Fascism is an attempt by monopoly capital to bolster up its shaking rule. Its victory creates new formidable difficulties for the working class movement, yet at the same time fascism itself further shakes the foundations of capitalism. It especially sharpens the internal conflicts among the capitalist groups themselves. It shatters the legalistic illusions of the workers. It accentuates the revolutionary hatred of the workers against capitalism. It reveals more and more the falseness of its demagogic promises. As a result of the victory of fascism, therefore, its mass base is disintegrating and narrowing down. But the Congress emphatically warned of the very dangerous illusion of an automatic collapse of the fascist dictatorship. It declared that only the united revolutionary struggle of the working class at the head of all the toilers will bring about the overthrow of fascist dictatorship.

The victory of fascism in Germany stimulated the growth of fascism all over the world. At the same time it stimulated the resistance of the working class and the toiling masses. This became a decisive factor in a new upsurge of the united front movements against the attacks of capital and fascism. It must be said that the moment which marked the beginning of a turn of large masses of Socialist and trade union workers toward the united front, was the Leipzig Trial, when Hitler, Goering and all their hordes were defeated by the bare-handed Bolshevik heroism and clarity of our great Comrade Dimitroff, who won thereby the admiration and love of millions of toilers of all parties, in all lands. It was a historic feature of the Seventh Congress that Dimitroff came forward as the leader of the Comintern.

Movement for Unity

The united front movement is yet only in its beginning. But already the Communist and Socialist workers of France, fighting side by side, succeeded in beating back the first attacks of fascism. Thereby they gave an inspiring example to the workers all over the world.

The beginnings of such unity in the armed struggles in Austria and Spain not only inspired the world with their heroism, but they demonstrated that victory against fascism would have been fully possible but for the sabotage of the Old Guard right wing Socialist leaders, and the waverings of the Left; the continued influence over the masses of the leaders who still held back from the struggle, shook the ranks of the fighters, deprived them of the unity of action and clarity of aims which can only come from a united revolutionary leadership.

The events in Germany and Austria fully revealed the bankruptcy of the Right Wing as well as the Centrist policy of the old Social Democracy. The Right Wing German leadership by its entire policy helped the fascists to victory. The Centrist, self-styled "left," Austrian leadership drew the broad masses away from struggle even on the eve of the inevitable armed clash. These events tremendously increased the disillusionment of the Social-Democratic workers, and hastened their radicalization.

Crisis in Second International

The Second International is undergoing a profound crisis. Within its various parties a re-grouping into two main camps is taking place. Besides the old camp of reactionary leaders, who try to continue the policy of collaboration with the bourgeoisie, there is arising the camp of those who are becoming revolutionized, those who come out openly for the establishment of the working class united front, and who are more and more taking the position of the revolutionary class struggle.

The masses of all countries are more and more reaching the determination that they will not travel the path along which the German masses were led by their Old Guard leaders. "Thus, fascism, which has undertaken to bury Marxism, the revolutionary movement of the working class, is," said Comrade Dimitroff, "as a result of the dialectics of life and the class struggle, itself leading to the further development of those forces, which are bound to serve as its grave-diggers, the grave-diggers of capitalism."

Problems of United Front

The Seventh Congress declared that "at the present historical stage it is the main immediate task of the international labor movement to establish the united fighting front of the working class." The whole work of the Seventh Congress was directed toward speeding up the accomplishment of this aim. It is for this reason that the Congress declared it to be the duty of every Communist Party to take into consideration the changed circumstances and to apply the united front tactics in a new manner, seeking by all means to reach agreements with the organizations of the toilers of all political trends for joint action, on a factory, local, district, national and international scale.

In this the Seventh Congress was answering the question being asked by millions throughout the world: "How can fascism be prevented from coming to power, and how can fascism be overthrown where it has been victorious?" United action of the proletariat is the mighty weapon with which victory can be won.

The Congress outlined the main features of the new manner in which the united front should be developed in all countries. I will outline the main features, giving elaboration on each point, by concrete application to our own American problems, rather than in general terms.

The Congress declared that the Communists everywhere must try by all means to make it easier for workers to find the road to unity of action and to secure agreements with Socialist Parties, trade unions and other organizations on a long or short term basis, directed toward developing united action among the masses. It urged the greatest flexibility in searching for and finding those forms of united front which best correspond to the concrete situation in each country and each locality. It specifically approved among examples of more permanent forms of united front, the proposal for the formation of a Labor Party in the United States.

The American delegation in the Congress already brought forward a clarification and broadening of our whole conception of the Labor Party.

Character of Labor Party

We declared that we must broaden our conception of the Labor Party for which we have been actively fighting since the January meeting of our Central Committee. The association of workers and farmers and city middle classes in a united front party must be understood as a lasting coalition of these different class elements for joint struggle for their common interests over a long period. We must drop our opposition to the name Farmer-Labor as applied to such a party, and be ready to accept any name which is most appealing to the broad masses composing the movement.

Declares Soviet Union Fortress Of Struggle to Preserve Peace In Report on Comintern Congress

Explains Alignment of Workers State With Powers Desiring Status Quo—Warns Against Danger of Imperialist Manipulations to Negro Nation

We must not try to limit the program of such a united front party to such issues for which we have already roused mass movements for immediate demands, but must develop this program on a broader scale. Especially must we listen to every voice expressing that burning desire of the masses for measures directed towards reopening the closed factories, for putting the masses back to work, producing the things that the masses need, while opposing every effort to segregate them upon made work, opposing the limits of this work to non-competitive fields, and helping to bring wide agreement on concrete demands along this line.

We must support and help to find the best formulations for the mass demand to cancel the usurped powers of the Supreme Court to declare social legislation unconstitutional, to break down the special powers of the reactionary Senate, and to secure more equal and proportional representation in Congress.

We must help to formulate for such a united front party a rounded out tax program for national, state and local governments, directed towards relieving the poor from taxation, abolishing the sales tax, fighting against inflation, which hits first and hardest the impoverished masses, and putting the expense of government upon the rich who alone hold the resources of this country in their hands.

We must join in formulating a program for public works designed to meet the needs of the impoverished masses. We must jointly with all progressive forces take up more effectively the fight against the tremendous corruption which honeycombs American government. Upon the basis of such a program, we must direct every effort to make the new party, Farmer-Labor Party or whatever it may be called, the organizing, the leading force for a broad people's movement, drawing in all the oppressed and suffering masses.

More Fundamental Proposals

The Congress pointed out that with the growth of a powerful united mass movement, which the ruling class is no longer able to halt, more fundamental proposals in the interests of the masses must be brought forward, such as control of production, the banks, disbandment of the capitalist armed forces, and their replacement by workers' militia and so on. In the circumstances of the political crisis, such measures will still further shake the economic and political power of the capitalists, increase working class strength, isolate the parties of compromise and lead the working masses to face the question of the revolutionary seizure of power.

It is entirely probable that such a united mass movement will not be convinced of the full Communist program. In what way then can we Communists, together with them, face and solve the immediate question of the formation of a government? Comrade Dimitroff answered this question in the following words:

"If we, Communists, are asked whether we advocate united front only in the struggle for partial demands, or whether we are prepared to share the responsibility even when it will be a question of forming a government, on the basis of the united front, then we say, with a full sense of our responsibility: Yes, we recognize that a situation may arise, in which the formation of a government of a proletarian united front, or of the anti-fascist People's Front, will become not only possible, but necessary, in the interests of the proletariat, and in that case we shall declare for the formation of such a government without the slightest hesitation."

The masses will ask—will we fight for a majority, for control of government, can we take control of government with such a party, what could such a government do?

We clearly answer, yes, we will fight together with such united fronts for a majority in all elected bodies, local, state and national. We will support such a party wherever and whenever it wins a majority, in taking over administrative power, so long as it really uses these powers to protect and extend the democratic liberties and advance the demands of the masses.

When we are asked—will we, Communists, act merely as critics in such a movement, while we advocate Soviet Power for which the masses are not yet ready to fight? We answer—the Communists are even prepared for practical participation in such a government. We openly declare that such a government will not be able to introduce socialism, which is possible only with a really revolutionary government, a Soviet government, but that it can prevent fascism from coming to power, it can protect the democratic liberties of the toiling masses, it can fight off hunger and economic chaos, and it can thus give the toiling masses time to learn through their own experience and not through the horrors of a period of fascist barbarism what is that larger more deep-going program which they must adopt in order to realize socialism, which alone is the final solution of their problems.

It is clear that here we are speaking of a transitional form of government before the victory of the proletarian revolution. Such a government should not be confused with the possible Soviet government, formed on the basis of a bloc with Communists, Left Socialists, etc., which had jointly participated in a victorious revolution. We speak of the possible formation of the united front government before such a victory.

An Anti-Fascist Government

The special character of such a government would be that it is primarily a government of

struggle against fascism and reaction. It could only be a government arising as a result of the united front movement, and therefore in no way restricting the activity of the Communist Party and the mass organizations of the working class, but on the contrary, acting against monopoly capital and fascism.

Such a government could come into existence only under conditions of a political crisis, when the ruling classes are unable to deal with the powerful upsurge of the masses. It could only come when the capitalist state apparatus is seriously paralyzed, when great masses are ready to act against fascism, but not yet prepared to fight for Soviet Power, and when a considerable part of the Socialists and the mass organizations of the workers participate in the united front and demand decisive, uncompromising action against the fascists and other reactionaries, and are ready to go along with the Communists to realize these measures.

It is clear that this possible united front government before the proletarian revolution has nothing whatever in common with the reformist, the opportunist conception of coalition government. It has nothing in common with the unprincipled government blocs that have been formed by the Social-Democratic Parties in Europe together with sections of the bourgeoisie. We have not the slightest wish to revive these bankrupt and discredited practices of the Second International. Where this old coalition policy represented collaboration with the bourgeoisie to preserve capitalism from the attacks of the masses, the united front government in our perspective is on the contrary a vehicle of collaboration between the organizations of the masses, in struggle against capitalism, of all anti-fascist parties and groups, in the interests of the entire toiling population.

No Echo of "Lesser Evil"

Nor is our policy an adaption of the Old Guard theory of the "lesser evil." That theory was the justification for submission without struggle to one section of the ruling classes in the hope that it would protect the workers from the more reactionary section. Our policy, on the contrary, is a further stage in the mobilization of the masses for the active defense of their own interests.

Many Socialists have asked us if this policy does not mean that we were wrong when previously we characterized those Socialist leaders as the main danger to the workers, who only played with left phrases and avoided left deeds. No, that former characterization still stands. What is new in the situation, however, is that we now have a growing Left among the Socialists, which, not satisfied with phrases, is passing over to a Left course in action. This is something fundamentally new which we are most glad to welcome, and we adjust our policies accordingly.

Other Socialists have asked us why, if now we propose to join hands with them in defense of bourgeois democratic liberties, against fascism, it was not proper and necessary for the German Communists to have supported German Social-Democracy in upholding at all costs the Weimar Republic. But the Weimar Republic was not only a register of some democratic achievements of the German masses. It was at the same time the instrument whereby monopoly capital advanced step by step against the living conditions of the workers, robbed them of these democratic rights and prepared the way for fascism. The Communists were at all times prepared for united action to defend these democratic rights, but this could not be done by defending the Weimar Constitution as such, any more than it could be done in the United States, under the slogan of defending the constitution of this country, which is the particular slogan of our fascists.

The decisive feature of our conception of united front government, which the Communist Party will support in every way, is that it will, in the words of the Congress Resolution, "really undertake decisive measures against the counter-revolutionary financial magnates and their fascist agents, and will in no way restrict the activity of the Communist Party and the struggle of the working class."

Unity of the Trade Unions

The Seventh Congress emphasized the special importance of the united front in economic struggles of the workers, and the unity of the trade union movement. It declared decidedly for the re-establishment of trade union unity in each country and internationally. It declared for united class trade unions as one of the bulwarks in each country against the offensive of capitalism; for one trade union in each industry; for one federation of trade unions in each country; for one international federation of trade unions in each industry; for one general international of all trade unions based on the class struggle.

We in the United States had already before the Congress in the main solved the problem of trade union unification, although it is still necessary to conduct an ever stronger resistance to the expulsions, and here and there still have some sections of the trade union movement unite with the main body in the A. F. of L.

The Congress declared it is the duty of Communists to work actively in the trade unions, to consolidate them, to recruit the unorganized, and to bring forward policies of actual defense in the interests of the workers and help them really become genuine class organizations. For this purpose the Communists

American Communist Leader Presents Basis of Program For a Mass Anti-Fascist Farmer-Labor Party in U. S.

Joint Action with Socialists, Unity of Trade Unions Cited As Key to Forming New Party

Utilization of American National Traditions, Struggle for Negro Rights, Winning of the Youth, Uprooting Sectarianism Stressed as Major Tasks

(Continued from Page 4)

are ready to cooperate with all those, including officials, who are prepared to go along this road.

For Defense of Trade Unions

The Congress declared for the defense of the trade unions against all attempts on the part of the bourgeoisie and the fascists to restrict their rights or to destroy them. It declared for the mobilization of the entire union membership against the expulsion of revolutionary workers or entire branches from the unions, for maintaining contact between such expelled members and the bulk of union membership in a joint struggle for restoring the disrupted trade union unity. It declared the only necessary basis for such unity is that of the class struggle and trade union democracy.

The broader and deeper conception of the Farmer-Labor Party here put forth requires that we shall more energetically than ever struggle for working class unity. Such a lasting coalition of different class groups requires for its success a strong and evermore united working class as its foundation and unifying leading force. The central problem of working class unity is the creation of a strong, united trade union movement. The decisive question in building the Farmer-Labor Party is winning the support of the organized workers in the trade unions.

United Front With Socialists

Of how much importance is the question of the united front between the Socialist and Communist Parties? How can we bring this united front about? What are the prospects for creating one united party of socialism, a single, revolutionary proletarian party?

The united front action of Socialists and Communists to build a Farmer-Labor Party, to fight against fascism and war, is of the most tremendous and immediate importance. Small as both parties still are, effective united action between them would multiply their influence on the masses very many times. It would bring the realization of a mass Farmer-Labor Party much quicker. It would change the whole political complexion of the organized labor movement almost overnight. It would immediately put a check to the free development of reactionary influences in thousands of places where they now run wild. It would speed up the whole political development of the American working class; in short, it must be declared, that to win the decisive sections of the Socialist Party to the united front, is an absolute necessity, a matter of life and death for the toiling masses.

To achieve this, however, requires the isolation and defeat of that little group of stubborn Old Guard leaders who ride the Socialist movement like an old man of the sea, choking its development, keeping it in opportunist, sectarian isolation, who are consciously and stubbornly counter-revolutionary and anti-socialist, who even collaborate with open fascists, like Hearst. On the other hand, it requires the closest, most friendly and most patient collaboration with and help to all those individuals and groups within and around the Socialist Party, who are breaking with the old reformist, reactionary policies, and who are moving, however confusedly, toward a class struggle program.

Organic Unity the Goal

To the degree that we successfully achieve unity of action with the Socialists, for the building of the Farmer-Labor Party, and for the immediate current struggles of the masses for their economic and political interests, for the fight against fascism and war, to that degree we are opening up perspectives for the organic unity of Socialists and Communists in one revolutionary party of socialism. We are coming to the end of that period, which began with the World War and the Russian Revolution, of the world-wide split in the socialist movement. We are entering the period of the healing of this split, a period which is opened by the undeniable and final victorious building of the socialist society in the Soviet Union, at the moment when the workers in the capitalist countries are faced with the alternative of united struggle or the rise of barbarous fascism.

We are raising for discussion with the Socialist workers the problem of organic unity in one party, of all those who want Socialism. We will discuss this question with the Socialists, not as a substitute for joint action on the immediate problems, for joint work in building the Farmer-Labor Party, for joint efforts in the trade unions for progressive policies and for trade union democracy, for building and uniting the unemployed organizations, but rather to help along this practical united action, which lays the foundation for future organic unity. We will place this slogan of the united action of all adherents of Socialism and their eventual unity in one party in opposition to the slogan of the Old Guard leaders, which calls for a united front with the open supporters of capitalism, even with Hearst, against the Communists.

Struggle for Negro Rights

It is necessary to say a few words also about the problems of broadening the united mass struggle for Negro rights, and what this means for the policy of the Communists. The Communist Party is proud of its past work in this field, and especially of our long and bitter struggle for the Scottsboro boys, for Angelo Herndon, for the organization of the Negro sharecroppers, for the carrying of mass-organization and struggle into the dark South. We do not apologize for the bitter polemics which were necessary against those who tried to frighten us away from this struggle, who said that we were bringing down heavier op-

pression upon the Negroes by raising the slogan of equality, but we must recognize that hundreds of those who formerly opposed us most bitterly are themselves changing and turning toward more militant policies, under the influence of the crisis and the educational effects of our own work.

Even the N. A. A. C. P., which fought us most bitterly, which still carries on vicious slanders against us, has itself been forced by the new mood among the masses to reorientate itself toward the left, to become more active and more bold in demanding equal rights for the Negroes. Such a practical tribute to the fundamental correctness of our position is more important to us than words. We must recognize that it opens up new possibilities for joint work and struggle, on a far broader basis than ever before. At the same time we know that the past struggles between us has also had one bad effect upon our own forces, of making them too suspicious, too inclined to see enemies everywhere, sometimes even where they do not exist, and where there are potential friends. We ourselves must break loose from these self-imposed limitations. We must have greater confidence in those broad circles, not hitherto associated with us, but who are taking up the struggle for Negro rights. It is for these reasons that the Communist Party believes that all its members and sympathizers should welcome the initiative that is being taken by a broad group of representative Negroes in all walks of life in the planning for a National Negro Congress, to take place early next year. We believe that it is possible for this Congress to hammer out a program, acceptable to all fighters for Negro liberation, including the Communists, which we can wholeheartedly support. One of the most important signs of the practicability of this project is that broad united front in support of Angelo Herndon, even though it is not yet complete in its organizational forms—the united action to which Norman Thomas contributed greatly in realizing.

The National Question and Revolutionary Traditions

The Seventh Congress, calling for systematic, ideological struggle against fascism, pointed out that the most dangerous form of fascist ideology is chauvinism. By this the fascists use the pretext of defending national interests in order to oppress and exploit the people of their own country as well as other people. Our policy must show that the working class, by fighting against all forms of national oppression is the only genuine defender of national freedom and independence.

Comrade Dimitroff brilliantly exposed the fascist demagogues, who are rummaging through the entire history of every nation, so as to be able to pose as the heirs and continuators of all that was exalted and heroic in its past, while all that was degrading and offensive to the national sentiments of the people they make use of as weapons against the enemies of fascism. He poured scorn upon those Communists "who suppose that all this 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 an historically correct fashion, in a genuinely Marxist, a Leninist-Marxist, a Leninist-Stalinist spirit, who do nothing to link up their 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, that the fascists may bamboozle the masses." Comrade Dimitroff pointed out that "we, Communists, are the irreconcilable opponents, on principle, of bourgeois nationalism of every variety, but we are not supporters of national legalism and should never act as such. The task of educating the workers and all toilers in the spirit of proletarian internationalism is one of the fundamental tasks of every Communist Party, but whoever thinks that this permits him, or even compels him, to despise all the national sentiments of the broad, toiling masses, is far from genuine Bolshevism and has understood nothing of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on the national question."

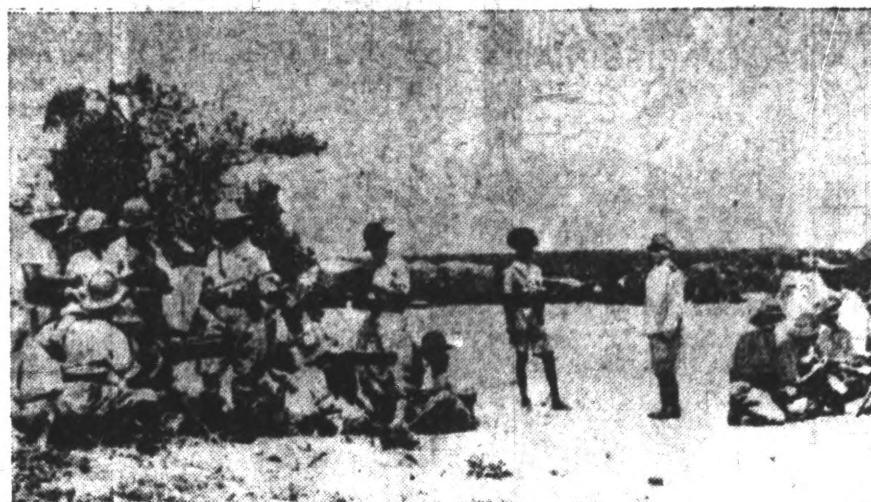
Comrade Dimitroff cited his own experience at the Leipzig trial, when the fascists attempted to slander the Bulgarians as a barbarian people. He declared: "I was not wrong in taking up the defense of the national honor of the toiling masses of the Bulgarian people who are struggling heroically against the fascist usurpers, these real barbarians and savages, nor was I wrong in declaring that I had no cause to be ashamed of being a Bulgarian, but that on the contrary I was proud of being a son of the heroic Bulgarian working class."

Lessons for America

We may hope that these words will still the last doubts of those few very "left" Communists who are afraid that the Eight Convention of our American Party was capitulating to chauvinism when we boldly appropriated the revolutionary traditions of our own country. For America, also, the revolutionary movement is fighting to save the culture of the people, to liberate it from the chains of rotting monopoly capitalism, to preserve it from the threat of that barbarous fascism, which is more and more raising its head in the United States. Only the working class revolution can avert the destruction of culture, can raise it to a higher stage, can infuse its national forms with the content of socialism as is being demonstrated in the great federation of peoples in the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and its great genius, Stalin.

There are great lessons in this, also, for us in our struggle for the rights of the oppressed Negro people. Those slanders, who accuse

ITALIAN TROOPS TRAIN FOR SLAUGHTER



Under the hot African sun these soldiers of the invading army are engaged in a machine gun drill. This photo was taken prior to the Italian advance. Now the same guns are directing a hail of death at human targets.

us because we raise the slogan "self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt," that we want to Jim-crow the Negroes, that we want to separate the Negro people from the white, these falsifiers are thereby putting themselves in the position of advocating the forcible unification of the Negroes which means their segregation as a subject, oppressed nationality. This is chauvinism, white chauvinism, and when expressed by Negro misleaders, is the surrender to white chauvinism. The Soviet Union, which unites in unbreakable solidarity more than 150 separate nationalities has proved once and for all that only the free self-determination, the unity by choice, not from compulsion, is the road to national freedom and independence, and thereby to international solidarity.

The enormous importance of the youth, in the fight against fascism, was very strongly registered in the Seventh Congress. In a number of countries, particularly in Germany, the underestimation of the youth has been cleverly utilized by the fascists, who succeeded in misleading large sections of the youth, into their camp. The sharpest criticism was directed against the sectarian habits of many of our Young Communist Leagues often expressed in trying to copy the Party. The Young Communists of our country were congratulated upon their decisive break with sectarianism, upon their bold joining hands with the Young Socialists, with the youth in religious organizations, and together with them, forging a strong anti-fascist front which has successfully created the great Youth Congress movement.

The particular ruthlessness and cynicism with which fascism enslaves women makes this a central question for the anti-fascist struggle. There cannot be a successful fight against fascism and war unless the broad masses of women are drawn into it. This cannot be done by agitation alone. We must find a way to mobilize the masses of toiling women in support of their every day needs, from the fight against the high cost of living clear up to the struggle against every manifestation of inequality of women, against fascist discrimination, etc. Where this is necessary we must not be afraid of the formation of separate women's organizations. We must find the simplest, most easily understood forms, to bring together the existing mass organizations of women, especially those of progressive anti-war, anti-fascist trade union and Socialist character.

With the development of fascist bands, vigilantes, and so on, and their use to attack the labor movement, the question must be energetically raised in a practical manner of the establishment of anti-fascist mass defense corps, recruiting them from the reliable, tested elements of all organizations in the united front movement.

The Anti-Imperialist Front in the Colonies

The new word spoken by the Seventh Congress with regard to the colonial and semi-colonial countries was to raise sharply as the most important task to establish a broad anti-imperialist people's front. The Communists are advised to do everything possible to bring about joint action with the national revolutionaries and national reformist organizations on a definite anti-imperialist platform. We already see this tactic being applied in Cuba, where the initiative of the Communist Party already gives promise of uniting the anti-imperialist people's front to include also the National Revolutionary Party, "Young Cuba" and the national reformist "Integralista Party" of Grau San Martin. In China the brilliant successes of the Red Army in smashing the encirclement movement of the Kuomintang, shifting its base to the interior, and extending the Soviet movement over new territories, is being combined with the development of the people's anti-imperialist movement all over the country. The Chinese Soviets, by their proposal for a joint war against the Japanese invaders and its organization through a broad anti-imperialist government, are brilliantly exposing the national treachery of the Kuomintang, its shameless surrender to the Japanese invaders, and rallying more and more the entire Chinese people to the emancipation struggle.

We workers in the imperialist countries, in the interests of our own emancipation, must give much more support to the struggle for the liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples. We, in America, must give more effective support to the Cuban anti-imperialist revolution. We must give more attention to helping our Filipino brothers. We must give more support to such praiseworthy efforts as that of the organization of the American Friends of the Chinese People and its brilliant journal, "China Today."

Strengthening Communist Party

Calling for the all round consolidation of the Communist Parties themselves, the Seventh Congress declared: "In order that the united front may be really brought about, the Communists must overcome the self-satisfied sectarianism in their own ranks, which in our day is, in a number of cases, no longer an infantile disorder, but an ingrained vice. This sectarianism, by overestimating the degree of

revolutionization of the masses, by creating the illusion that the path to fascism had already been barred, actually developed passively instead of more energetic struggle against fascism. Sectarianism more than anything else is the obstacle to the realization of the united front."

The Seventh Congress already established considerable growth and maturity in the various Communist Parties. So much so that the Congress could make the momentous decision of a general shift of the operative leadership of party work to the Central Committees of the various countries and charge the international executive to intervene only in exceptional cases, and to give its major attention to working out the common international political problems of all the Parties. But to be satisfied with the extent of our achievements in consolidation of the Communist Party would be the most dangerous thing. The united front can be built and strengthened only to the degree that we strengthen the Communist Party in every way and increase its membership. This is not a narrow Party concern of ourselves, but of the entire working class. The more we emphasize that we are ready to go hand in hand with the Socialists, the progressive trade unionists, and all anti-fascist elements in a common struggle against fascism, the more we, at the same time, emphasize the growing importance of building and strengthening our own Party, and protect it against the penetration of class collaboration, opportunist influences.

The struggle against sectarianism is the struggle to reach and win the masses in practical every day work, to win their confidence by the correctness, energy and persistence of our work. This requires that we take into account much more seriously the degree of preparation of the masses for our program, that we very soberly estimate the relation of forces, that we do not mistake our own wishes for the actual state of affairs. We must patiently and systematically create the possibility for the broad masses to move step by step towards the full platform of the class struggle. We must break once and for all with that sectarianism which sees nothing but dangers of the application of the united front, which sees capitulation in the careful Bolshevik work among the still undeveloped masses, and which is nothing but helplessness and fear of the difficulties of serious mass work.

Cadres and Recruiting

We, in America, must above all emphasize two key points in building the Party, cadres and recruiting. We must have more trained and developed leaders in the lower organizations of the Party and in mass organizations. We must have bold promotion into leading posts of those workers who display the capacity to lead and organize masses. We must have a ruthless elimination of all those in leading posts who are petrified, who cannot move with the times, who cannot bind the Party ever closer to the masses, who are fearful of every move towards the masses. Every Party committee must take up the problem of developing these leading cadres, especially on shop, neighborhood and section bases, for these are the people who must build the Party, who must build the united front, who will be the leaders of the revolution. Along with this must go a great increase in Party membership. We are still a ridiculous small Party. There are 50,000 workers immediately surrounding our Party, ready and fit to become Party members. We keep them out by our sectarian inner Party life. We must bring them into the Party and adjust the Party life so as to make it possible for them to function as Party members by not limiting but rather strengthening their work in mass organizations. We must abolish the sectarian nonsense which thinks that when a worker joins the Party he must give up all family life and devote all his waking hours away from the job to Party meetings and literature distribution. We must actually become a mass Party, and create the conditions that the masses can feel at home in our Party units.

The Victory of Socialism in the Soviet Union

In conclusion, I must speak, even though it must be briefly on account of the late hour, about that outstanding feature of the Seventh Congress, the report of the results of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, by Comrade Manuilsky. The period between the Sixth and Seventh World Congresses marked the achievement of the final victory of socialism in the Soviet Union. This is an epochal event in the history of mankind. This victory is the proof of the correct policy and leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under the guidance of our great and beloved Comrade Stalin. This victory is all the more significant in that it takes place precisely in the period of the prolonged, catastrophic crisis in all capitalist lands, and the complete bankruptcy of all those parties and trends within the working class which had based themselves upon uncompromising struggle against the Communists.

The Soviet Union inherited a country that was most backward, in every respect. It in-

Says Congress Opened the Road For Complete Re-Unification Of the Working Class Movement

Contrasts Progress of Soviet Power with Simultaneous Decline of Conditions in United States—Urges Adherence to Proletarian Internationalism

herited a country which further had been crushed and ruined by the imperialist war and intervention, and harassed by a hostile, capitalist world. But this poverty-stricken, backward, and ruined country was raised up out of its catastrophic situation by the proletarian revolution, by the Soviet Power. In sharp contrast to the course of the capitalist world, which despite its enormous wealth and accumulated productive forces, and even because of this wealth, descended into deep crisis, with starvation and fascist barbarism for the millions of the toiling masses, the course of the Soviet Union, on the contrary, has been steadily upward. It restored the ruined economy of the country and then proceeded to develop productive forces at a speed hitherto unknown in history. It transformed the crushed and outcast masses into the rulers of the country and the creators of the new and magnificent life. It raised the standard of living and created a new, advanced Socialist culture. It welded the internal collaboration of a great family of nations. It built a powerful workers' state, created a new economic order, and is already actually achieving its proclaimed goal of creating a new kind of a human being. It is actually realizing in practical life the dream of all the best thinkers of mankind—Socialism.

This gigantic achievement was not secured automatically, nor without difficulties and struggles. It has been a constant battle, not only against a hostile world without, but with the remnants of the old social order within the country. It was secured only at the price, also, of uncompromising struggle against all deviations within the Communist Party, away from the clear path of Marx, Engels and Lenin. This victory was possible only through the firm, monolithic unity of the Communist Party, under Stalin's leadership, against the Zinoviev-Trotsky opposition, which finally even descended to assassination, and maintaining and carrying through the Leninist-Stalinist principle of the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country. This victory is the fruit of the genius of Stalin, who led the Party and the working class of the entire country to socialism.

The Seventh Congress was given a profound and detailed report on all aspects of this tremendous achievement. We cannot go into these details tonight. The full report has already been made available to you in the Daily Worker and will soon be published in pamphlet form. Its conclusions are unchallengeable. Let us remind ourselves of merely a few features of the rise of socialism in comparison with the decline of our own country.

Some Comparisons

Since 1928 the number of workers employed in the United States has declined at least ten million and the sum total of wages has dropped by more than half. In the Soviet Union the number of workers has doubled, and the sum total of wages has been multiplied by five. In the United States, where the need is greatest, social insurance is still only a vague aspiration, while in the Soviet Union, where unemployment is unknown, the social insurance funds have been multiplied seven-fold and run into many billions of rubles. In the United States, industrial production dropped from 40 to 60 percent, while in the Soviet Union, it increased five-fold. In the United States the mass of farmers have been thrown into poverty, and a large part of them escape starvation only by the government paying them for destroying their crops, while in the Soviet Union, collectivized agriculture is bringing socialist prosperity and culture to the whole countryside. In the United States, millions of the population are moving from their homes into cellars and shacks. In the Soviet Union, they are moving from cellars and shacks into great, modern apartment houses. In the United States, thousands of schools are being closed and millions of children denied education. In the Soviet Union, thousands of new schools are being opened, the number of pupils has risen to five million, the number of teachers already reached 600,000, while the secondary schools have been multiplied by ten and 1,300,000 workers' children are studying in the colleges and universities. In the United States, more than ten million workers have been thrown out of the factories and denied all employment, while in the Soviet Union one and a half million former workers and workers' children occupy positions as factory managers, judges, lawyers, teachers, scientists, and so on.

Are not these facts alone enough to prove beyond all question that the program of Lenin and Stalin, of socialism alone leads humanity to a new and higher life, while capitalism, even in the country where it accumulated half the wealth of the world, is leading humanity to destruction?

Boulder Dam vs. Dnieper Dam

Let us draw a different kind of comparison. A few days ago we read in the newspapers the speech of President Roosevelt at Boulder Dam. The President praised this great technical achievement, the flower of capitalist achievement, which had finally been finished after ten years work. What benefits could he point out which the great Boulder Dam had brought to

the people? In spite of his best efforts he could speak only of jobs for four thousand men in building it, a possible influence of forcing some lower prices from the power trust for the consumers of electric current, and the providing of water-control for the Imperial Valley, which would save from destruction by natural forces some of the crops for later destruction by the government itself to avoid overproduction. He was silent about the fact that every technical achievement in America, be it Boulder Dam or a new machine in the factory, is swelling the army of the starving unemployed, cutting the wages of the employed workers, and rendering even more inexplicable the catastrophe in which our country is involved.

Compare this with the Soviet Union. There whole new great, industrial cities are rising up in a few months time around the great Dnieper Dam power station, around Magnetostroy, around Kuznetstroy, and so on. Every day great new giant factories are opening and begin to pour their stream of commodities out to an eagerly awaiting socialist market. There every new technical and constructional achievement is immediately reflected in better wages, more and better food, more schools, more universities, more newspapers, more theatres, more libraries, for the whole of the toiling mass of the people. There can be no doubt that in the United States we have a much higher development of technical efficiency, that in the Soviet Union they are still relatively backward in a technical sense compared to us, and yet over there they are rising out of poverty to a general well-being for all, while here we are sinking into a swamp of misery that seems to be created by the very wealth of the country.

The cause of this enormous difference in the direction of development between two countries is simple. It is merely that in the United States all our great productive forces, all our gigantic accumulations of wealth, are the private property of a little handful of monopolist capitalists, who are the masters of the country and its government, while in the Soviet Union, relatively poor as they are, the country and all its productive forces are the common property of the people, operated for the benefit of all. In short, in the United States we have capitalism. In the Soviet Union they have established socialism.

Or let us take another comparison. That great technically advanced country, Germany. There the masses have not only been plunged into economic catastrophe, but have lost the last vestige of democratic liberties, and their life is being stultified by a barbarous destruction of all the finest flowers of culture. The same forces of fascism have already engulfed a number of European countries, are threatening to seize France, and are daily becoming more menacing in the United States itself. In this country we see the daily encroachment upon civil rights and democratic liberties. Compare this whole development in the capitalist world with the direction of development in the Soviet Union. There, not only have the masses been developing a new kind of democracy, Soviet democracy, ever since the revolution, which is a hundred times more democratic than anything ever seen in a capitalist land, the Soviet Union is now, thanks to victorious collectivization of agriculture and the final victory of socialism, precisely at the moment, when the capitalist countries are descending to fascism, able to pass over to another great step forward in democratization—the equalization of representation in the Soviets as between city and country, the introduction of the secret ballot and direct elections to all offices from the lowest to the highest.

For Proletarian Internationalism

Comrade Manuilsky ended his report to the Seventh World Congress with words which we must repeat here as the conclusion of this report. He said: "We must advance, Stalin declared, in such a manner that the working class of the whole world can look to us and say: There it is—my vanguard; there it is—my shock brigade, my workers' power, my fatherland. They are working for a cause which is also my cause. Good, led us aid them against the capitalists, let us arouse the world revolution."

"To be unreservedly faithful to the cause of proletarian internationalism, to the cause of the fraternal alliance of the proletariat—this is what our Party teaches and what Stalin teaches. Under the leadership of Stalin our Party has served and continues to serve whole-heartedly the cause of proletarian internationalism, by setting itself the task of building up socialism in one country under the conditions imposed by a hostile environment. Today this victory is a fact. The Party serves proletarian internationalism when it strengthens, extends the defensive powers of the Soviet country, that the toiling masses of all countries do not stand disarmed before the class enemy today, that they are able to lean on a powerful support of peace and freedom in their struggle for emancipation is the magnificent achievement of the Stalinist policy, of the unreserved, faithfulness to the cause of proletarian internationalism. We are true to the cause of proletarian internationalism and shall remain true to it to our last breath. And this is the reason why the exploited and oppressed in all countries of the world see in the land of victorious socialism their fatherland, in our Party and our working class, the shock-brigade of the world proletariat, and in our Stalin the great, wise and beloved leader of the whole toiling humanity."

Tigers Capture Third in Row by Downing Cubs 2 to 1

49,350 CHICAGO FANS SEE DETROIT TAKE 3 TO 1 SERIES LEAD

Crowder Pitches Superb Game In Which Chicago Team Makes Lone Tally, a Homer by Gabby Hartnett, in the Second

By George Kirksey
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

WRIGLEY FIELD, Chicago, Oct. 5.—The World Series crown of thorns was lifted from the brow of Alvin Floyd Crowder, an old army sergeant who did a three-year stretch in the Philippines before he started his baseball career, as the Detroit Tigers conquered the Chicago Cubs for the third straight time today, 2-1.

WRIGLEY FIELD, Chicago, Oct. 5.—The World Series crown of thorns was lifted from the brow of Alvin Floyd Crowder, an old army sergeant who did a three-year stretch in the Philippines before he started his baseball career, as the Detroit Tigers conquered the Chicago Cubs for the third straight time today, 2-1.

The 34-year-old Crowder, in the twilight of his pitching career, hurled a magnificent five-hit game which brought the Tigers to within one game of the world's championship, an honor Detroit has never achieved. In two previous World Series, Crowder had never won or finished a game. The Cardinals beat him in the opener last year, and the Giants triumphed over him in the second game of the 1933 series.

A capacity crowd of 49,350 watched Crowder hold the Cubs to five scattered hits and give the Detroit a three to one edge in the Series.

The Cubs' only tally came in the second inning when Gabby Hartnett, billy catcher, straightened out one of the General's curves for a home run into the right field bleachers.

Tex Carleton worked the first seven innings for the Cubs before yielding to a pinch hitter, Charlie Root worked the rest of the way.

Only One Run Earned
Carleton was the losing pitcher, and it was a tough one for him to drop, for only one of the Tigers' two runs was earned.

The Tigers knotted the count in the second with a legitimate run. Crowder opened the inning with a single to left, and was chased to third as Jo-Jo White slapped a single down the third base line. White was too ambitious on the play, however, and was out trying to make it a double. Crowder came home a minute later when Charley Gehring pounded a two-bagger to deep right.

BOX SCORE FOR FOURTH GAME

DETROIT	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
White, CF	3	0	1	0	0	0
Cochrane, C	4	0	1	6	0	0
Gehring, 2B	4	0	2	3	0	0
Goslin, RF	3	0	1	0	0	0
Fox, LF	5	0	1	0	0	0
Rogelli, SS	3	0	0	2	0	0
Owen, 1B	4	0	0	13	1	0
Clifton, 3B	4	1	0	0	4	0
Crowder, P	3	1	1	2	1	0
TOTALS	33	2	7	27	11	0

CHICAGO	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Galan, LF	4	0	0	2	0	1
Herman, 2B	4	0	1	4	1	0
Lindstrom, CF	4	0	0	3	0	0
Hartnett, C	1	1	1	0	0	0
Demaree, RF	4	0	1	1	0	0
Cavaretta, 1B	4	0	2	3	1	0
Hack, 3B	4	0	0	0	0	0
Jurges, SS	1	0	0	4	2	0
Carleton, P	1	0	0	0	2	0
X-Klein, P	1	0	0	0	0	0
X-Root, P	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTALS	31	1	5	27	8	2

X-Batted for Carleton in seventh.

Army, Navy Get Lion Share of WPA

(Continued from Page 3)

at National Guard camp at Camp Wheeler, \$13,891.

Target range, \$2,552; tent floors, \$3,700; veterinary dispensary, motor repair shed, magazine, boat-house and latrine, \$4,864; electric light system, \$755.

Not one cent for flying field 1935 relief act. Yet the president of the United States is spending \$800,000 of the relief funds for the flying field at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and \$440,000 for the Naval Aircraft Factory.

No relief money for bullets, but millions for bullets which are just as significant in a war program as the policy of W. P. A.

Students help your anti-war fight by making collections for the \$60,000 drive to keep the Daily Worker in publication!

Fascists Seek Quick Victory

(Continued from Page 3)

OF PEACE." (Emphasis mine.—H. G.)

Masses Must Demand Sanctions
French imperialism at the League will maneuver to strengthen its hand to deal with the threats of German Fascism. It will utilize the conflict between Italian and British imperialism to wring concessions from both. British imperialism will strive to become the great "peace-maker." It wants this role so that Mussolini may not overstep the bounds of British imperialist interests and be forced to make peace by insuring to Britain the lion's share of the spoils.

More than ever now the united action of the masses of the world is necessary to force the imperialist powers to vote for sanctions. Mussolini fears genuine sanctions worse than a number of military defeats at the hands of the Ethiopians.

The mighty force of world anti-Fascism must exhibit its strength, therefore, behind the peace policy of the Soviet Union to defeat the machinations of the imperialist bandits, and to lay the basis for the defeat of Italian Fascism.

Certainly no one can deny that the mighty military machine of Italian Fascism is now making ferocious inroads against the poorly armed valiant Ethiopian fighters. It was expected that the first assault of the superior military machine would not meet with the greatest resistance. Every step forward of the Italian army will increase its difficulties. The war front will extend from the spectacular points of Aduva, Mussa Ali and the narrow front to the South in Ogaden. Yet even here the Ethiopian fighters have met the assault stubbornly. At two places they penetrated to the rear of the attackers' lines—in Eritrea and Somaliland.

Guerrilla Tactics Ahead
From now on, gigantic battles will be interspersed with deadly guerrilla warfare.

Seizure of a position by Italian Fascism does not end the fighting at that spot. The population continues the fight as a rebellion. The contour of the country grows more difficult with every foot of advance from the present Italian position. The advancing army will be greatly reduced at each mile because of the forces that will have to be left behind to hold the "gains" and cover the retreat.

Mussolini hopes for speedy victory. If the Ethiopian fighters can smash this hope, even at the loss of some territory, so long as Mussolini's main goal is not reached, the tide of battle can well turn in Ethiopia's favor.

What Delay Means
Mussolini must live in a new, constant dread of the slightest delay of his advance for the following reasons:

- 1.—The inner financial, economic crisis of Fascism will grow by leaps and bounds.
- 2.—The conflicts of the imperialist powers will lead ultimately to some actions against Mussolini.
- 3.—The growing world anti-war anti-Fascist front supporting the Soviet peace policy and the quick enforcement of sanctions is growing.
- 4.—With delay, disease, hunger, disappointment, discontent will begin to creep over the Italian armed forces in East Africa.

Like vultures hovering over the field of battle, the Nazi and Polish eagles fly low, accompanied by the Japanese cormorant. They have smelt fresh blood and are anxious for the kill.

Hitler and Japan Poised
The economic situation in Fascist Germany is growing desperate. Hitler already has a war pretext conveniently available—Memel. The vote will be announced any day now. The Nazi border has his armed forces at the fender of Lithuania ready for attack. Aiding him at every turn is Polish Fascism.

Japanese imperialism also knows how to utilize just such an opportunity to plunge deeper into China, and to strike in unison with Hitler against the Soviet Union.

Every action against Mussolini's war in Ethiopia and for the defense of Ethiopia becomes a weapon in the fight against the imminent danger of a new world slaughter—and primarily a war against the Soviet Union.

Imm-diate Tasks
We can no longer talk vaguely of anti-war actions. The battle is on. We must strike hard and fast against the invader and for the defense of Ethiopia. Everything must be done to speed the united front of all enemies of Fascism and friends of sorely attacked Ethiopia around the following chief points:

- 1.—Demand the immediate stoppage of all arms and war supplies to Italy.
 - 2.—Picket the docks to prevent the loading of Italian steamers at all American ports.
 - 3.—Demand no loans or credits to Italy.
 - 4.—Demand the closing of the Suez Canal.
 - 5.—For unity of black and white toilers and anti-Fascists to give every assistance and support to Ethiopia.
 - 6.—Demand the right of independent Ethiopia to arm against the aggressor, Italian Fascism.
 - 7.—Mobilize mass support to insist on the enforcement of sanctions by all powers in and out of the League against Italy.
- The greatest force fighting on the side of Ethiopia is the growing anti-Fascist united front throughout the world. Its chief slogans are: "Defeat Italian Fascism! Everything for the defense of Ethiopia!"

The Ruling Class

by Redfield



"The Generalissimo has a splinter in his finger—how's everything at the front lines?"

Mr. Hearst Discovers Communists Pay Dues

Finds Blood-Curdling Plot Behind the Admitted Fact That Relief Clients Pay Two Cents a Week to the C.P. and Aid Anti-Nazis

William Randolph Hearst has made another startling discovery!

Communist Party members who are unemployed and on the relief rolls actually pay from ten to twelve cents a month dues to their Party!

Yes, and what's worse, two cents of this sum goes for direct financial assistance to the Communist Party of Germany's fight against Herr Adolf Hitler. Mr. Hearst's boss, friend!

It takes a slick fellow, indeed, to be able to unearth such a blood-curdling plot right here in the U. S. A. But leave it to Hearst. He did it with his little poison pen artist, Stanford E. Stanton, of the New York American.

Hearst's Discovery
Mr. Stanton in an article in the "American" Friday swore by all the gods of gutter journalism that "red propaganda throughout the United States is being financed with funds provided by taxpayers for relief."

To prove his point Mr. Stanton has had reproduced next to his story a photograph of the Party membership book which was lost along with other documents more than a month ago by Florence Bagley, wife of Mr. Victor Alsbelt, of 261 West Twenty-second Street.

The cancelled dues stamps in the book show that Miss Bagley paid regularly dues of two cents a week plus assessments of two cents a month from January to August this year inclusive.

What About the Elks?
Obviously Mr. Stanton was shocked by the fact that Communist Party members pay dues—that employed members pay 2 per cent of their wages and unemployed members pay two cents a week. He probably thought that only Masons, Kew-Forest and Kiwanians should have the right to pay dues to long-to organizations of their own choice.

And Mr. Stanton was shocked again when he learned by snooping and smelling around the Home Relief Bureau that Miss Bagley's few cents per month dues were paid out of a \$40 relief check received by her husband from the H. R. B.

He had it on the reds here, all right! They were using relief funds to finance the Communist Party!

Here's how Mr. Stanton got his remarkable story.
More than a month ago Miss Bagley forgot her purse containing her Party membership card, a Party transfer card and a T. E. R. A. Home Relief identification card in a phone booth in Whelan's Drug Store, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. Three weeks later a Hearst reporter who said his name was Mr. Cohen came to Miss Bagley's house and returned the lost documents. He said they had been mailed to the Hearst office.

The Hearst papers, he told Miss Bagley, would be glad to get a story from her about the Communist Party. He implied that Hearst would pay well for the story.

What About Morgan and Mellon?
Miss Bagley told the reporter to get out of the house.
Then Stanton's story appeared in the "American" under the headline "U. S. Relief Aids Reds."

Tomorrow we may expect a story telling how J. P. Morgan, Andrew Mellon and John D. Rockefeller are aiding the reds.

There are, indeed, quite a few Communists working in the industries controlled by these men. It is reported, too, that these Communists actually pay their Party dues.

And there is such a thing as the Hearst plant: unit of the Communist Party right here in New York.

Ethiopia Pledges Grim Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

ly followed upon each other's heels. Today's developments could easily result in eventual sanctions against Mussolini. If the great powers actually possessed the desire for such action.

History Making Session
Ethiopia's action marked the first time in the history of the League that any nation has invoked Article XVI, for the application of sanctions to a fellow League member.

The Ethiopian note, four pages long, after reciting the facts of Italy's aggression, stated:

"The Ethiopian Government respectfully but firmly asks the Council to declare:

"Firstly, that these indisputable facts constitute resort to war by Italy within the meaning of Article XVI of the Covenant.

"Secondly, this resort to war ipso facto brought about consequences laid down in Article XVI, Paragraph 1.

"Lastly, the Ethiopian Government respectfully asks the Council to fulfill the duties devolving upon it under Article XVI, Paragraph 2, and put an end as soon as possible to the hostilities just begun in defiance of the law and the most solemn obligations.

Pledges to Guard Independence
"Here and now the Ethiopian Government proclaims its people's resolve to defend their independence and the integrity of their territory to the last drop of their blood. They will endure the unjust war which has been imposed upon them for as long as is necessary to defend their age-long inheritance.

"They will not give way to force. Despite the superiority of the implements of war and the massacre accumulated against them by the merciless enemy."

Fascists in Preposterous Charge
Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Mussolini's spokesman before the League, declared that Ethiopia was an aggressor against Italy, because "a state of aggression had existed for several years."

Baron Aloisi added that a constantly menacing attitude by Ethiopia compelled Italy to take "appropriate measures of defense."

"The measures taken by Italy's forces," he declared, "can no longer be regarded."

"Ethiopia's bad faith has not hesitated to connect the mobilization order with the announcement of the prevented withdrawal of her troops 185 miles from the frontier."

The Italian chief delegate said "Ethiopia wished by a withdrawal of this kind to raise an ample curtain behind which it could accomplish the gathering of her troops and accomplishment of her preparation for aggression."

Tries to Blame Ethiopia
"Moreover, it does not seem from the latest information that this withdrawal actually took place. Responsibility for this situation must be attributed to the encouragement which Ethiopia thought it could obtain from discussions at Geneva and distortion of these discussions before international public opinion."

Aloisi charged the encouragement from Geneva had convinced Ethiopia that an "opportune moment had come to profit from the situation and put into effect her hostile forces against Italy."

After his speech Aloisi remained seated at the blue-covered Council table between Laval and Germany's vacant chair, biting his finger-nails.

Tecla Hawariat, chief Ethiopian representative sat quietly at the right-hand end of the table.

Gaston Jeze, French counselor for Ethiopia, remained at the diplomatic tribune about three yards from his customary seat at the Council table. It was understood Aloisi had agreed to sit at the table if Jeze was not at it.

Italy Condemned
The action of the League Council in adopting the resolution implicitly warning that Italo-Ethiopian hostilities must cease is much stronger than the Council has ever taken before when it merely telegraphed beligerents asking them to cease fire.

Earlier they had received the report of the Committee of 13, which while it did not brand Italy as an outlaw, strongly condemned the Italian attitude. In outlining the "circumstances of the dispute" the committee used phrases tantamount to an anti-Italian judgment without actually finding the fascist government guilty of aggression.

The three final paragraphs of the committee's report point out that Ethiopia has accepted all proposals for a peaceful settlement, whereas Italy has consistently refused to admit that a dispute could be settled in accordance with the League Covenant.

Ethiopia Supported
Supporting the Ethiopian contention, it says that Ethiopia sought to have the League settle the Italo-Ethiopian incident, but agreed to submit the matter to arbitration when Italy demanded such action under the 1928 Italo-Ethiopian Treaty.

The Committee of 13's report holds that the border raid incidents of which Italy complained, did not constitute Ethiopian aggression.

"These incidents and raids along the frontier of Ethiopia were not in the nature of aggression sought or encouraged by the central government," the report said.

The report of the Committee of 13 continued:

"At the outset of the dispute, the Ethiopian Government sought settlement by peaceful means. It has appealed to the procedures provided in the Covenant. The Italian Government desiring to keep strictly to the procedure of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928, the Ethiopian Government assented."

Cite Ethiopian Faith
"The Ethiopian Government invariably stated it would faithfully

Harlem Herndon Rally Brands War on Ethiopia

Heroic Negro Youth Calls for United Front on Behalf of African Nation and Against Growing Fascism in U.S.

The fight against Italian fascism's war to enslave the Negro people of Ethiopia and the struggle against jim-crow oppression of the Negro people in this country were joined at a rally yesterday afternoon at 126th Street and Lenox Avenue of Negro and white workers protesting the invasion of Ethiopia and the chain-gang sentence of 18 to 20 years against Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro organizer.

Urges Taxi Men Join AFL Union

By a Worker Correspondent
BROOKLYN—Recently the Parkside Brotherhood announced a "great victory" for their cab drivers. They have at last persuaded certain druggists to fill prescriptions at cost price.

Any business man will tell you that if you offer an article at cost price, you will stimulate other sales. If the merchant does not make an immediate profit, he will at least be assured of future trade. In other words, this "victory" is nothing to write home about.

Instead, why doesn't the Brotherhood call open membership meetings? Is it possible that they realize that the hackmen are sick and tired of the Brotherhood officials' hand-shaking that they indulge in with the bosses? Why can't the Brotherhood actually DO something for the men?

The fact is that the Brotherhood is a company union.

We must organize into our union a fighting union that will not be afraid to place our demands before the bosses and fight for them. Join the Taxi Chauffeurs' Union, Local 1795, A. F. of L.

Griffin attacked as hampering the defense of Ethiopia the false arguments of confused nationalists that the Negro people can't trust the white workers. These confused individuals, Griffin said, failed to differentiate between the white imperialist rulers and the white workers who, like the Negro people, are exploited and oppressed by the white ruling class.

Do they dare reject heroic Angelo Herndon as a leader of the national liberation struggles of the Negro people? He asked. "Can they reject the courageous young Negro leader who successfully organized white and Negro workers together to fight against relief cuts in his appraisal of the readiness of broad sections of the white toilers to fight by our side? Can they refute the facts of the mass fight of millions of white workers, together with the Negro people for the Scottsboro Boys?"

Resolutions Adopted
Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding that the United States Supreme Court, which convenes in Washington on Monday, reverse its previous decision rejecting Herndon's appeal, and demanding the withdrawal of Italian troops from East Africa. The resolutions were ordered sent to the U. S. Supreme Court and the Italian Consulate respectively.

A feature of the rally was the display of a replica of a Georgia chain gang torture truck which mounted on a truck body, the International Labor Defense has been touring throughout the country to expose the horrors of the chain gang system.

Other speakers at the meeting included Mike Walsh, district secretary of the New York I.L.D. and Arthur Williams, John Couzens president.

All Negroes Cut Off Relief in This Town
By a Sharecropper Correspondent
SIMMES PORT, La.—We all are in hope to get some relief because this year this place has been under water and the water from the river has drowned out practically all the crops. A few people made a little corn and cotton.

The Relief helped a few families a little but soon turned everybody down. They gave relief 3 times to the people in Odenville. The colored people are all cut off relief but they did not cut the white people off.

We colored people need more free school. We only get 6 months school while the whites get 9 months school. We are building the union up strong (Share Croppers Union).

Uniformed Nazi Thugs Assault Worker Aiding Anti-Fascist Meeting
Five Nazi thugs, two of them adorned in uniforms, Thursday afternoon an anti-fascist worker in front of the Yorkville Casino, 219 East Eighty-sixth Street. The attacked worker was hearing signs advertising an anti-Nazi meeting to be held under the auspices of the Anti-Nazi Federation this evening at the Yorkville Casino, scene of the attack.

As a crowd gathered and expressed definite sympathy with the signs borne by the victim of the fascist assault, the assailants made a quick getaway.

The Anti-Nazi Federation explained that the scheduled meeting was being held as a counter-demonstration to the German Day "swastika" celebration of the fascists.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

A SOVIET comedy opened the other night in a New York theatre. The play is "Squaring the Circle," by Valentine Katayev. It was first produced in 1927, before the first Five-Year Plan. It is a satire on the housing shortage that prevailed then.

The play is witty and sharp self-criticism of a period now vanished in Soviet progress. It was accepted as such by everyone and was the most popular farce that Soviet Russia ever laughed at. It has run there for years, in scores of playhouses. Communists are not afraid to laugh at themselves. But now the play has been revived in New York, under what you might call White Guard auspices. All its satire has been pointed up and sharpened so that the play will make the Soviet Union seem a place of hunger and harshness. Cheap vaudeville gas lines have been interpolated, all in the Hearst and Hollywood tradition of red-baiting.

Katayev's innocent and witty little joke has been slyly and meanly turned into a sneer against Communism, and a doubt that the Soviet Union can survive (the latter being indicated in a new symbolic ending, that suggests the children of Russia will grow up to overthrow the Soviets).

The author never wrote his play in this spirit. Katayev fought in the Red Army, and his latest novel, "Time, Forward," is a lyrical burst of joy and pride over Soviet achievement.

It is the translators who have betrayed the author. When I tell you they are Eugene Lyons and Charles Malamuth, well-known racketeering enemies of the Soviets, you will understand.

A Twist Here and There

IT IS difficult to pick out the slanderous lines that have been inserted without having a Russian copy of the original play in hand.

Yet one can judge this play by the obvious tendency displayed in its direction. Any stage director can do one of half a dozen things with the same play manuscript. He can make an innocent, commonplace remark, like, "It's a fine day," sound like the sinister prelude to a murder. Look at the way Hearst quotes Lenin.

He can make a healthy Soviet youth who is hungry, sees a piece of sausage, and wonders whether his friend will let him have some, seem like the victim of a great famine.

There is a girl in the play who is a born housewife, and likes to feed people. She is always talking food, too. The director makes this also sound like famine, somehow. There were no food cards in 1927, when the play was written. But the Lyons play introduces that. So it goes.

A la Minsky's Burlesque

HERE are some of the gag lines. As I say, I don't know whether Katayev or Eugene (Hearst) Lyons wrote them. But nobody can mistake what the director meant them to convey here in New York.

"We are building Socialism in one room." "Anyone who owns a canary and a rubber-plant is a bourgeois counter-revolutionist." "She's dogmatic, and I'm dog-hungry." "We must wear neckties for a while, so as to fool our allies abroad into thinking we are civilized, and they will make us a loan. Have you got a match? No, I haven't got a match; comes another Five Year Plan and maybe I'll have a match."

And not only has the political intent of the play been prostituted; it has also been maimed, aesthetically. Katayev took the old French bedroom farce as his model; at its worst, a cheap thing; at its best, something that can be perversely graceful and charming as a dirty song when sung by Ethel Waters. The original play by Katayev had this youthful charm. It was gay, light-fingered and even a touch wistful, it had the delicate good French confectionery must have.

But the American neppens who have produced this play have reduced it to the plane of Minsky's burlesque.

For example, their endless gag about a bull on a collective farm. This, I am sure, was not in the original. It just happens that Russians don't see anything humorous about a bull; the bull does not figure in their slang as a symbol of anything. Bulls and their excreta are a purely American source of humor. But Mr. Lyons worked the bull pretty hard the other night; and it was cheap, and I have heard better at Minsky's. There are many such dull solecisms in the new version of "Squaring the Circle."

About Eugene Lyons

It is time our Soviet literary comrades took some care to see that their plays and novels were not produced in America under such hostile auspices.

Eugene Lyons has built a career out of slandering the Soviets. He is one of that little tribe of journalists who have been peddling and living off the "Great Russian Famine" for many years. I believe he now has connections with Don Levine and Hearst.

Lyons was developed as a journalist in the revolutionary movement, which makes him doubly odorous. He once had a publicity job in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense work. Then he did a column for a time on the Daily Worker. Later he worked for Tass, the Soviet press service. This connection boosted him into his next job as Moscow correspondent for the United Press. The press syndicate wanted an honest reporter in Moscow.

People had trusted Lyons and believed he was loyal to a principle. In Moscow, on a big American salary, success and money seemed to go to his head, however, as generally happens to inferior persons. Mr. Lyons, it is well established, speculated in dollars and rubles on the illegal exchange, and was warned by the Soviet officials. He associated with shady people of every sort, as I can testify, having once been at his home in a former palace in Moscow. Ex-princesses out of a job and in need of male patrons with American dollars seemed to be his specialty.

In this country he has written scenarios for anti-Soviet films, and numerous articles in magazines about the "famine," that lucky famine that only he and a few others ever saw. Hearst and Lyons and Chamberlain have a copyright on this famine, and it has earned little Gene a nice living.

And now he has turned to Soviet literature. Is he going into this new racket on a big scale? I hope the Soviet authors will be warned; and I would also warn our Daily Worker readers not to pay out their hard-earned nickels to see this play.

The play isn't Katayev's, by a long shot; it belongs to Lyons now, and let him have it. There are scores of better plays left to us and the Soviet Union. Why should we help Lyons expand? Let him stick to his famine racket, that is sufficient evil for the moment.

LITTLE LEFTY

Is His Face Red!

by del



Ten Strike Leaders Facing Death

The Life Story of Juan Ochoa, Gallup Defendant

We present here the first of a series of biographies of the ten Gallup, New Mexico miners, now held on framed murder charges and scheduled to be railroaded to trial Oct. 7.

These ten men are labor's heroes in the true sense of the word. That is why they are being victimized. That is why the state of New Mexico, acting in the interests of the coal-operators, are determined to railroad them to a trial and the electric chair. That is why they have put every obstacle of terror, kidnapping, judicial tricks, in the way of the preparation of their defense.

The National Gallup Defense Committee, composed of trade-unionists, has retained the ablest lawyers in the country, who are serving without fee, to help save these men.

"Only the mighty hand of Labor can save us," the Gallup defendants have written. Every local union in the United States should elect a representative to the National Gallup Defense Committee, form a union Gallup Defense Committee, contribute from its treasury, and by raising funds in every way, to the tremendous cost of fighting the Morgan-controlled prosecution.

(Pass a resolution, make an appropriation, in your local, for the defense of the Gallup miners. Send both resolutions and money to the National Gallup Defense Committee, Frank Palmer, secretary-treasurer, 41 East 20th St., New York City. Do it today!)

If there is a single Gallup working-class leader whom the "authorities" are specially determined to railroad to a life term or the electric chair, it is Juan Ochoa. (Joe Bartol would run a close second.) This is because Juan is perhaps the most effective of all the Gallup workers' leaders. He speaks perfect Spanish and perfect English, has a lively intelligence that detects immediately the splitting and confusion tactics of the capitalists and exposes them to the rank and file, is fearless in struggle, is in the most strategic position (acting section organizer of the C. P.) for effective leadership of the workers.

He is one of the most outstanding persons that has come from the 300-year-old native Spanish-American working class of New Mexico, and his development can be regarded as typical of the development of his people. Ochoa, however, is far in advance of the masses of his people. Where he is fully class-conscious and awake, the Spanish-American masses have only



A meeting of striking miners in Gallup in 1933, among whom Ochoa was a militant leader.

begun to open their eyes. But as Juan Ochoa has developed, so we may expect these masses to develop.

Ochoa was born in Hillsboro, N. M., a mining town, in 1900. His father was a miner, his mother a New Mexican ranch woman. His early life was quiet. Juan grew up to be thoughtful, studious, conscientious, typically Spanish in appearance and handsome, with a fine sensitive aquiline nose and nimble nervous hands. Without being taught, Juan draws with considerable talent, and this accomplishment, too, has served the Gallup workers in decorations for leaflets and bulletins.

Varied Jobs

He got his first job at the metal mines at Kelly, N. M., as a weighman for the Ozark Company, and soon after became a pumpman's helper for the Empire Zinc Co., at age of sixteen. In 1918 this company shut down, and Juan went to Albuquerque. There he did odd jobs for a truck line and common labor for the local water company. In 1919 he was working in the railroad shops at La Junta, Colorado, and the following years was a common laborer in the rail mill of the Rockefeller steel plant (Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.) in Pueblo, Colo. This varied experience has been of great value to Juan as a working-class leader; it has given

him the basis of understanding workers' problems outside his special field (coal).

In 1921 he became a coal digger and first joined a union—the United Mine Workers of America, at Florence, Fremont County, Colo. Ochoa was a member of the mine committee of the union.

In 1929 Ochoa was fooled by extravagant promises into leaving his job to take work in the sugar-beet fields near La Junta. But he soon found the pay to be almost negligible, the conditions of living and of work horrible and unsanitary. He stuck it out till the end of the season, then returned to the Victor mine at Florence. He found the strike had been sold out, and the union greatly weakened, and this taught him something about trade union problems. But Ochoa did not know all that he knows today; instead of rejoining the union and organizing a strong rank and file opposition to the leadership, he allowed his membership to lapse.

He was at this mine on and off for several years. It was here he married Isabel Martin, daughter of an Anglo-American father and Spanish-American mother, in 1924. His first child, a boy, Richard, was born in Florence in 1926. The second child, Stella, is two years younger, and was born at Madrid, New Mexico.

Ochoa moved to Madrid, 25 miles

from Santa Fe in 1926. Conditions in the Madrid mines, then as now, were even worse than in the Gallup region. So in 1929 he went to Gallup and dug coal for the Gallup American Coal Co. for a year.

In 1930 he went to work for the Allison mine, and along with all Gallup workers, suffered three pay cuts in succession and rapidly worsening conditions.

Militant Rank and File Leader

He was working at the Mentmore mine (owned by the Albuquerque owners of the Madrid mines) near Gallup in 1933, when as a result of the passage of the N.I.R.A. the company tried to form a company union. Ochoa actively opposed this move, and the workers at Mentmore rose and left the company meeting. He joined the National Miners Union and threw himself into militant activity in support of the strike.

He was invaluable as an interpreter and translator, a faithful picket, and in the later stages (after one period of imprisonment in the stockade for attending a forbidden mass meeting) became a member of the rank and file committee that met with Major Moore, N.R.A. mediator, to protest the jailing of the strike leaders. Ochoa was also one of the committee that journeyed to Santa Fe to protest the jailing of the leaders. In short, he was one—and one of the most val-

able—of the rank and file leadership developed in the strike struggle.

After the strike he was blacklisted, in spite of the "agreement," and threw himself into organization work with the unemployed as well as joining the International Labor Defense. As a delegate from the Unemployed Miners Union, he attended the state Unemployment Conference in Santa Fe in February, 1934, and was there elected a member of the state committee of unemployed councils. That summer he was doing F.E.R.A. work and participated, as a member of the strike committee, in the 100 per cent successful F.E.R.A. strike against a 30 per cent wage cut, as a result of which Gallup preserved the highest work relief wage rate in the southwest.

Electioneered for C. P.

In the same summer Ochoa was on an election tour for the Communist Party and was arrested in Santa Fe "for attacking the N.R.A." But as a result of mass protests in Santa Fe, the state police, who had ordered the arrests, failed even to attend the hearing to press the charges, and he was released.

Late in the year Ochoa at last managed to get a job—with the Southwestern mine, but this lasted only till January, 1935, when he returned to F.E.R.A. work. On April 1st he was interpreter at the mass meeting at which the National Miners Union members (who had already long ago indicated their determination in separate meetings of the locals) were organized into the United Mine Workers of America for the purpose of achieving 100 per cent worker unity in the Gallup field.

Though Juan was never in the alley or in sight of the shootings, he was repeatedly "identified" as present. Why? Because, as under-sheriff Dee Roberts testified at the preliminary hearing, Juan Ochoa "was always there, up in the front ranks" of all the workers' struggles. That is the only crime for which Ochoa is being held to day; being in the front rank of the workers' efforts to better their conditions of life and work.

At the preliminary hearing it was obvious that the frame-up was being specially directed against Ochoa. Witnesses who were extremely vague, lying, contradictory and confused about other matters, were quick to "identify" Ochoa in the alley. They are all agreed. They are determined to "get" Ochoa. It is because of this determination that Ochoa is one of four held without bond for trial.

Only the mighty hand of labor can stop the executioner's terrible hand, can save Ochoa and his nine co-defendants.

World of the Theatre

Gowns by Larue, Ltd.

MOST OF THE GAME, by John Van Druen. Staged by Auril Lee. Presented by Dwight Deere Wilman and Miss Lee. Cort Theatre, West 46th St.

Reviewed by MICHAEL BLANKFORD

JAMES BELL will always be remembered with gratitude for his remarkable performance in John Wexley's *The Last Mile*. He is still worth seeing even at the expense of a trip to the zoo that Mr. Van Druen calls, in jest, I suppose, "a light comedy." I always leave my wallet behind and pin up my pockets when I go to see a play so described. It usually means that the comedy is so light that a good sneeze coming from the tenth row blows it right out of one of Mr. McElligott's fire doors.

However, producers of light comedies are profoundly devoted to the modern drama. They demand their moments of compensation. So what the playwright doesn't give them the drama, Larue Ltd., Jaekel Inc., the Galeries Lafayette, and the French Line give them in gowns, furs, gloves and baggage tags. And Mr. Raymond Sovey, the designer, gives them a luxurious hotel suite that would cost at least \$50 a day in any jerkwater place.

As one character in the play said, "If it hadn't been for Proust and my Capehart, I just don't know what I'd have done with my life," so I must repeat, that if it hadn't been for James Bell and Dorothy Hyson (an English actress who makes a charming debut) and the riding kit in the 3rd Act by H. Kauffman & Sons, I just don't know what I'd have done with my evening.

October "New Theatre"

A scene from Albert Bein's play, "Let Freedom Ring," which opens shortly, strikingly illustrated by photographs of Mordcaai Gorelik's sets for the production, is a feature of the October issue of *New Theatre Magazine*, now on sale at newsstands and bookshops. The play is based on Grace Lumpkin's stirring novel, "To Make My Bread," and is set in a North Carolina mill town.

Workers Music League

Music Vanguard, Endow Eisler Scholarships

Pointing the way to its affiliates and other organizations to which it has addressed an urgent appeal to found scholarships in the two courses to be given by Hanns Eisler, exiled German composer, at the New School for Social Research beginning the middle of October, the Workers Music League announces that it is offering one scholarship in the musical composition course.

Following closely upon this, the *Music Vanguard*, a Critical Review, has announced that it is founding one scholarship in the lecture course. In a statement issued by the League all other musical and cultural organizations are urged to follow suit immediately.

The Workers Music League further announces that there are several scholarships open in Eisler's course in musical composition (with special emphasis upon vocal writing). Applicants are asked to forward a short sketch of their qualifications together with their applications to the Workers Music League, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

World of the Movies

Slush and Spooks

THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM, with Lionel Barrymore and Helen Mack. Directed by George Nichols, Jr. Produced by Kenneth MacGowan for RKO Radio. Now showing at Radio City Music Hall.

Reviewed by JOSEPHINE DANZEL

Unless RKO is hopelessly inconsistent, it's going to be dooming several millions of people to death within the next few months. Because the theory of this latest tear-jerker of theirs is that if anyone can see a person returned from the dead, they themselves are well on the way to the happy hunting ground. And Lionel Barrymore, who dies in the first half of this picture, wanders plainly visible through a luminous fog, for the second half.

This is only one of the numerous paradoxes in a film unrivaled in the field of tears, slushy sentiment, and miscellaneous mysticism. It all comes about because Peter Grimm (Lionel Barrymore), a stub-

born old Hollander who raises flowers, makes his niece (Helen Mack) promise to marry his nephew, and then dies suddenly before he can find out that she really loves his very handsome (but rather stupid-looking) young secretary. To complicate matters, the nephew is really a thorough-going villain. He not only has "tarnished" a young lady, now dead, named Rose Marie, but intends to sell his late uncle's flower farm as his uncle would certainly not have allowed.

All these matters become clear to Peter Grimm in the beyond, where he evidently runs into Rose Marie, who tells him the whole story, and reveals that a little boy Peter has adopted is really the illegitimate son of the villainous nephew. So Peter goes back to earth in his fog, passing through doors, in the best spook manner, to try to set things right again. But nobody will listen to him, and it is only after super-spook effort that he is able to get the little boy's parentage known, the marriage problem satisfactorily settled, and prove to everyone that he really left all the flower farm to his niece, and not to the nephew.

Lionel Barrymore's acting is the only vigorous element in the whole hour and a half that this film drags into. Helen Mack, who apparently had set an all time record for sorrow in "She," again outdoes herself in resignation and tears.

Film Alliance Program

New Film Alliance announces a series of distinguished new films to be exhibited at the New School for Social Research beginning Sunday, October 27th. . . . Programs will be selected from the following: "Les Miserables"—French version in 27 reels (w.o.w.). . . . "Peter"—a new Czechoslovakian social comedy. . . . "The New Gulliver"—Soviet feature animated with one actor and thousands of puppets (a w.o.w.). . . . "Air City"—Dovjenco's greatest film. . . . "Bonnie"—a documentary by the noted Dutch director, Joris Ivens, on the Belgium coal fields. . . . "Women"—on the role of Soviet women during the Civil War period. . . . "Dr. Knock"—Jules Romain's biting satire. . . . "Amok"—by Osep, director of "Mirages de Paris". . . .

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 30 East 13th Street, New York City.

Sanctions and British Imperialism

Question:—Does not the support of sanctions by the Communists result in their helping British imperialism at the expense of Italian imperialism? —M. P.

Answer:—The Communists believe in utilizing every possible means available to defeat the imperialist aggression of Mussolini and to defend the independence of the Ethiopian people. Hence they take advantage of the antagonisms between the imperialist robbers to block the rape of Ethiopia. They urge the workers to force their capitalist governments to undertake collective action through the League of Nations, even to the extent of applying sanctions.

By sanctions the war plans of Mussolini can be effectively crippled. The closing of the Suez Canal would strike a vital blow against the fascist hordes that are attacking the Ethiopian people, and cripple the Italian armies.

But this does not mean that Communists support the British imperialists. They are just as ruthless and bloodthirsty as the Italian fascists. They would sell out the Ethiopians, the moment Italy gave them the lion's share of the loot. As Harry Pollitt, secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain has said: "The British government is seeking to preserve its vital imperialist interests on the one hand, and to cover this up by pretending to be a defender of peace on the other."

Communists have no illusions about "the peacefulness" of the British imperialists. They continue to press for the imposition of sanctions to save Ethiopia, but at the same time they expose the imperialist aims of the British ruling class. The Communists urge the workers to force the British government from making a deal with Italy and betraying the Ethiopians. They urge them to force the British government to break with the Nazis whom they have assisted in rearming. They urge the workers to force the British imperialists to keep peace by following collective measures which will ensure the independence of Ethiopia and the ultimate defeat of Italian fascism, and to support the peace policies of the Soviet Union.

The Communists do not support the British imperialists in any respect. For the time being these imperialists can be utilized. But a victory for peace and the defeat of Mussolini would strike a hard blow at these British robbers themselves. The workers and middle class people who are being mobilized for peace would learn that all capitalists are their enemy. They would turn to the support of united front labor governments which will carry out genuine peace policies and offer unflinching resistance to the war-mad fascists.

Soviet Flashes

By SENDER GARLIN

(Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent)

SOVIET orchards and vineyards will yield a bumper harvest of apples, pears, plums and grapes this year.

THREE hot springs have been discovered in the Arctic. Two located near the Laptev Sea and one near Chaplin Cape have been discovered by a geological expedition of the All-Union Arctic Institute.

THE first Congress of Teachers of the Jewish Autonomous Provinces recently opened its sessions in Biro-Bidjan with 350 delegates.

WOMEN'S fall coats and suits, created by the New York designer, A. Tumarkin, are among the many models displayed at the Experimental Factory of the Moscow Garment Trust. New models are displayed every fifteen days, and more than 300 models have already been exhibited.

MOSCOW'S 1,000 Chinese residents are proud of their modern, up-to-date club and take an active part in the life of the Soviet capital.

DEMAND for circus performances is growing from the kolkhozes (collective farms). In 1934 the circuses controlled by the Gometz (State Trust of Entertainment Enterprises) had an attendance of eleven millions, but figures for the second quarter of 1935 indicate that attendance this year will be far in excess of last year. The School of the Circus which trains young people at government expense, has a curriculum which not only raises the level of circus programs, but assures its graduates of work. In the U.S.S.R. at the present time there are 125 circuses involving 350 acts and 1,500 performers.

ACCORDING to the Moscow Daily News, over 20,000 works by Soviet and foreign writers, principally in English, were sold last month to nearly 1,000 tourists by the International Book Store in Moscow which sells books in 85 different languages.

TUNING IN

- 12:30-WJZ—Music Hall of the Air. Verdi Cycle. Opera. Rigolotto
- 12:45-WABC—From London. Alfred Tennison Memorial at Aldwood on Blackdown. Surrey
- 1:45-WEAF—Sidewalk Interchanges. Surrey
- 2:00-WEAF—Biblical Drama. WJZ—Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch. Frank Black. Conductors. John B. Kennedy. Narrator. If World Series Is Over?
- 2:15-WEAF—World Series Baseball. (Also WABC. WJZ. WOR. If Game Is Necessary)
- 6:00-WJZ—Grenadier Guards Band
- 7:00-WJZ—Jack Benny Comedy. Green. Orch. M. Barlett. Tenor. WABC—Alexander Wool-
- ent. Story Teller
- 7:30-WJZ—Nelson Orch. Harriet Hillard. Songs: Believe It or Not
- WABC—Phil Baker. Comedian. Kemp Orr
- 8:00-WEAF—Major Beers Amateur Hour
- WJZ—Opera—Gilbert and Sullivan's Ruddigore
- WABC—Eddie Cantor
- 8:30-WOR—George Barrere, Flute
- WABC—Dramatic Sketch, with Leslie Howard
- 9:00-WJZ—Preston Orch. Olga
- WABC—Symphony Orch. Victor Kralj. Conductor. Lucerna. Best. Soprano
- 9:30-WJZ—Walter Winchell
- 10:00-WEAF—Symphony Orchestra. Eric Raper. Conductor. Kirsten Flagstad, Soprano

Here is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

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RED ELECTION SONG

Words by Ben Ross and Eeri Robinson Tune: Flying Squadron

(A THEATRE OF ACTION SONG)

Make Way! Make Way!
The workman is going to vote
And this time we won't be the goat
Make way, we're voting red (red, red, red).

Straight red ticket! Straight red ticket!
Straight red ticket! Straight red ticket!
Make way, we're voting red.

Republicans and Democrats
Politicians tip their hats
When we turn around they kick our slats
Make way, we're voting red.

Straight red ticket! etc. (same as above)

The new deal is a rubber check
Bounced back and smacked us in the neck

What we need is a brand new deck!
Make way, we're voting red.

Hathaway.—Brodsky too.

Hathaway and Brodsky too
They're the men that fight for you
Not only now but all year through
Make way, we're voting red.

Straight red ticket! etc.

Prices up and wages down
Workman gets kicked around it's
Time to stop this merry-go-round
Make way, we're voting red!

Hathaway.—Brodsky too.

VOTE RED!

League Must Be Forced to Act Against Mussolini's Robber War

MASSSES OF PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES SHOULD UNITE IN SUPPORT OF SOVIET UNION'S STAND AGAINST AIMS OF ITALIAN FASCISM

THE League of Nations Council meets with the roar of the guns of Italian fascism in far-off Ethiopia echoing throughout the world.

But rising above the sound of guns are the voices of protest throughout the world, the million voices that are one voice, demanding: **SANCTIONS—immediate sanctions to halt Mussolini's war of plunder and oppression.**

The League of Nations Council cannot ignore those voices. Mussolini wars not only on the Ethiopian people, but on the peace of the world, on the independence of small countries, on the welfare of mankind. With Nazi Germany and imperialist Japan ready to reap the harvest, failure to act means unloosing a new world imperialist war.

The League's Committee of 13 has already estab-

lished the guilt of Italian fascism. Delay, behind-the-scenes intrigues, by which British and French imperialism hope to arrive at a robbers' agreement with Mussolini for joint plunder of the only independent Negro nation in the world, endanger not only the independence of Ethiopia, but also world peace.

The League must be compelled to act!

The position of the Soviet Union is clear. This position is brilliantly restated in the ringing editorial of Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published in today's Daily Worker. Peace, indivisible peace, opposition to the predatory aims of Italian fascism, opposition to any scheme that would infringe on the political independence and territorial integrity of Ethiopia—this is what the Soviet Union fights for, both in Geneva and throughout the world.

But the Soviet Union alone cannot direct the activity of the League along this path. **The only force which can do that is the united efforts of the masses of the people of all countries, including our own.**

Italian fascism is undoubtedly speculating on the fact that the United States is not a member of the League and may not support League sanctions. The neutrality resolution passed by the last session of Congress, barring the export of arms alone, while working hardship on Ethiopia, which has no war industry of its own, will not materially affect Mussolini's war activities. In case of League sanctions he is undoubtedly counting on getting huge supplies of copper, chemicals, steel scrap and other war materials, as well as loans, from the United States.

Workers, farmers, middle-class people, Negro and

white: only the halting of Mussolini will prevent the United States from being drawn into a new world war, bloodier and more destructive than the last.

Demand:

An immediate embargo on all munitions, war materials of every kind and loans to Italy; no embargo against Ethiopia; cooperation with the League of Nations in imposing sanctions.

Demand the closing of the Suez Canal to Italian troop and munitions shipments.

Longshoremen and seamen: stop the shipment of war materials to Italy.

Organize everywhere medical and financial aid for Ethiopia.

TO DEFEND ETHIOPIA MEANS TO DEFEND WORLD PEACE.

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1935

They Shall Not Die!

TEN miners will go on trial for their lives tomorrow at Gallup, New Mexico. The electric chair stares each of them in the face.

There is abundant proof that these workers have been chosen for trial solely on the basis of their militant trade union leadership. If they are sent to their deaths, then all labor will have suffered a most serious blow. Their blood would only whet the appetite of advancing American reaction.

They shall not die! They must not die! The working class and all supporters of the fight against reaction must save them. The need of the moment is funds for a mass defense campaign. Every worker, every foe of reaction, should rush money to the National Gallup Defense Committee, Frank Palmer, treasurer, 41 East 20th Street, New York.

Not Yet Satisfactory

THE strength of the United Mine Workers of America and the splendid solidarity displayed by the union miners, the unorganized as well as those in the company unions during the four day strike, are responsible for the gains made by the miners in the agreement reached with the commercial mine operators.

This unity of the workers is also responsible for forcing the owners of steel companies operating the "captive" mines to meet the wage increases in the commercial contract. This is an achievement.

The captive mine situation is not settled, however. Refusal of the operators to recognize the union as an organization and their recognition of John L. Lewis, president, and other union officials, as individuals, as collective bargaining agents for the miners in the U.M.W.A. raises once more the problems the miners faced after the 1933 strike. Similar "recognition" was obtained then.

Security for the miners can be obtained only through real recognition of the union as such. The "recognition" accorded by steel companies now, like in 1933, will make for the growth of company unions. It gave the operators the chance to force miners into the "Brotherhoods" by discriminating against union miners.

An intensive drive for the organization of all miners, whether in captive or commercial mines, into the U.M.W.A. is the crying need of the moment. Such strengthening of the union will make possible an effective struggle for the recognition of the union as such and for further improvement of the standard of living of the miners.

The Workers Will Decide

THE aim of General Hugh S. Johnson's investigation of Communist activities within the New York City W.P.A. should be clear to everyone.

He is attempting to split the organized project workers away from their militant leaders, whether they be Communists,

Socialists or workers of any other shade of political affiliation.

"I want them investigated to see if they represent the workers," he said.

Obviously the General would like to decide who should lead the workers and who should not. But the workers themselves have ways and means of deciding such an important question.

The General should be aware of the fact that there is such a thing in unions and organizations of the unemployed as democratic election of officers, spokesmen and special representatives.

It is the task of organized workers to see to it that these representatives represent them, present their grievances properly and lead a militant and honest fight for their demands.

The workers will decide who shall represent them, General Johnson, and not you. They might choose Communists, they might choose Socialists, they might choose others.

Yes, the workers will decide.

The Arms Embargo

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is about to declare an arms embargo against both Fascist Italy and Ethiopia. Today's reports from Washington indicate that such action may be taken at any moment. The President will act under the vague "Neutrality Resolution" of the last Congress.

Were the United States government bent upon a policy of peace and justice, it would proceed with far different measures. It would place an embargo on ALL commodities and raw materials of every kind, going into Fascist Italy. It would raise the embargo on arms to the Negro nation.

Fascism victorious will mean a world in the flames of international conflict. Fascism has its factories and mills, which can convert cotton, brass, linters, and scrap iron into cannon and munitions of war. Commercial firms have been assured "by official Washington spokesmen" that all of these raw materials will continue to flow into the arms of the fascists.

Ethiopia, fighting for its independence, has no industrial plants, and therefore cannot transform such materials into instruments for its own defense. Guns and ammunition are what the African nation requires. The proposed arms embargo will cut off its supply of such from America.

That embargo, therefore, aids the fascist destroyers. The workers must raise their voices for demands that will aid Ethiopia and thus advance world peace. Against the Washington action, we declare: "Arms must go to Ethiopia! Raise the embargo on munitions for the Negro people! Halt all shipments of materials of any kind to Fascist Italy!"

If the government will not act for Ethiopia, the workers must do so—in strikes on fascist-bound shipping, in demonstrations, in every action that will block exports to Italy and that will advance arms to the Ethiopian people.

Register and Enroll!

NEW YORK CITY voters will have their first opportunity to register for the November elections next Tuesday, October 8. Polling places will be open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next week, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the following week. They will be open on these days from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

In order to vote in the November elections one must register!

At the same time a voter is given the opportunity to enroll in the Party of his choice—Republican, Democratic, Socialist or Communist. Such enrollment permits the voter to participate in the 1936 primaries.

All Communists and Communist sympathizers should not fail to register. Every worker should enroll with his own Party, the Communist Party.

Register Tuesday! Enroll Communist!

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Y. C. L. Starts Drive to Unionize Membership—Major Tasks Before League

IN THE PAST month we have succeeded in bringing a great many of our League members into the trade unions. In some sections the leading comrades and the unit organizers have seriously undertaken the job of unionizing their membership and their leadership. In Section No. 20, for instance, the entire section committee, with the exception of one comrade who is a student, are members of the A. F. of L. Practically all of them have joined the trade unions in the last couple of months.

Following the lead of the Section Committee the membership generally joined the A. F. of L. to the extent that a high percentage of the worker membership of that section are in the trade unions. However, this is not true of most sections. There certainly has been an improvement in the unionization of our membership in our district generally but we can hardly be satisfied with the results already obtained. We have only scratched the surface. Among the major tasks before our League today is to get every working Y.C.L. member into his or her respective union.

There are, of course, certain difficulties. There is the high initiation fee demanded by some unions, the closed books (particularly to youth) in others, and the absence of any union in some fields. But we cannot permit any of these difficulties to stand in our way. We must carefully study each and every one of these problems and find solutions to them.

In those fields where there are no unions in existence we must boldly undertake the organization of one. In the past few months we have succeeded in helping to organize several such unions. Most of the young workers are still unorganized. With the scrapping of the N.R.A. they have lost all pretenses of any protection, their hours were increased, and wages lowered. They are extremely ripe for unionization, but there being no union in most crafts where youths are employed, they remain unorganized and continue to be exploited in the most shameful way. Here is a job for our League. It is comparatively easy to organize a group of these unorganized workers and get a charter from the A. F. of L. and proceed to unionize the trade or craft involved.

Also in cases where a union does exist but denies admission to the young workers, we must find ways and means to bring the young workers into the trade unions. In the printing trades unions, for instance, the books are closed. But through the medium of an independent printers' organization, working closely with the A. F. of L. unions in the field, it was possible to organize a considerable number of these workers, improve their conditions and work towards the opening of the books in the existing A. F. of L. unions.

Our Section Committee must play a much more active role in the trade union movement. The Section Committee must seriously examine and guide the work of every trade union fraction and individual trade union member, every shop and industrial unit. It must react to every strike and to all sorts of trade union activity in the section, such as, organizational drives, stoppages, lockouts, boycotts, etc.

Finally, it is necessary to point to the many opportunities our sections and units have in practically all parts of the city in connection with the union meetings and offices. Many A. F. of L. union offices are not merely offices. They are also hangouts for very many workers. Many unions have day rooms where the unemployed hang out, waiting for a job or just to play checkers and chew the rag. Every section must have a list of all union meetings and offices in its territory which it should utilize for the purpose of making contacts, selling the Young Worker, etc.

IN A WORD, each and every section and unit can and must take part in the trade union movement. This will not only strengthen our Y. C. L. in the trade unions but will also have a very healthy effect upon our section committees, our school units, street units, mass organization units and upon our whole League.

J. B. New York Y. C. I.

NEWS ITEM: ITALIAN ARMY PAVING NEW ROADS IN ETHIOPIA

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

Some 'Hates' That Al Smith Did Not Mention
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Comrade Editor:
Here are a few "hates" Al Smith forgot to mention at the Eucharistic Convention.

The recently announced School of Hate of Communists, by Father Coughlin.
The great hate of the Nazis in Germany for the Catholics, Jews and the working class.
The hate of Italian Fascism of a country of black people, whom Mussolini dares to call "a barbarian country unworthy of ranking among civilized people."

Scoffs at Fascism 'Bringing Civilization' to Ethiopia
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
Mussolini's violation of Ethiopia is based on the pretext of "bringing civilization" to that land. How thin an excuse for Fascism, the destroyer of culture. The Daily Worker has already pointed out how Ethiopia is gradually abolishing slavery, while in Italy's African colonies no attempts have been made to eliminate it. My purpose in writing is to blast another lie about the Negro country.

It is commonly reported that the Ethiopians eat raw meat, thus implying cannibalism and barbarism. I quote Addison E. Southard in the June 1931 issue of the National Geographic Magazine, who at that time was Minister of the United States to Ethiopia:
"Ethiopia produces many fine beef cattle and the people are great

meat eaters. They have what might be called a ceremonial custom of eating a bit of raw beef as a sort of hors d'oeuvre. The practice apparently has led many an amateur, as well as professional writer in search of the sensational to devote much space to an allegedly deep-rooted taste of the Ethiopians for his beef raw. . . Such writers have even been known to stage raw-meat feasts for photographic purposes."
W. R.

Lady Drinks Beer and Sings 'Sweet Adeline'
Flushing, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:
I turned on the radio a few minutes ago and whose voice do I hear coming over the ether, via station WOR? None other than that of Miss Gretta Palmer, newspaper columnist, worker, calculator, capitalist apologist, now turned radio commentator. This is the same lady who was so beautifully chastised by Mike Gold in one of his daily columns last year for a particularly anti-working class article of hers.

Here is the gist of her little "chat" today. She spoke of "foreign agitators" stirring up discontent. She told us how ungrateful the workers were to go on strike against their boss, who after all is good enough to give them a job. She reaches great heights in describing how the Junior Leaguers make such heroic sacrifices such as "rolling out of bed at eight in the morning to go to their baby weighing clinics."

After 15 minutes of such drivel she concluded with the following: "I would like nothing better than to see the workers from foundries with a bottle of beer in front of them seated across the table from the employers talking over their problems. I am sure that in a short while they would be singing 'Sweet Adeline' together."
Oh Bootlicker of the bosses! Your words may appease the conscience of your masters, but do you really think that we workers like to see you for what you are? Go, Lady, and take your place besides Dirty Willy Hearst!
J. M.

Futs Question Directly—Not Fooled by Red Scare
Omaha, Nebraska.
Comrade Editor:
The time has come when we workers must show those demagogues Hearst, Coughlin, Green and Johnson that their crazy pipe dream of raising the red scare cannot fool us. We've seen enough of the way they work. Why are they in favor of clubbing and shooting workers, and depriving them of their rights?
This is the simple question before all the workers.
J. S.

C. I. Congress on People's Front

"In the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the most important task facing the Communists consists in working to establish an anti-imperialist people's front. For this purpose it is necessary to draw the widest masses into the national liberation movement against growing imperialist exploitation, against cruel enslavement, for the driving out of the imperialists, for the independence of the country; to take an active part in the mass anti-imperialist movements headed by the national reformists and strive to bring about joint action with the national-revolutionary and national-reformist organizations on the basis of a definite anti-imperialist platform.

"In the interests of its own struggle for emancipation, the proletariat of the imperialist countries must give its unstinted support to the liberation struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples against the imperialist pirates."
(Resolution of VII World Congress C. I.)

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

Japanese War Reactions
British Union Leader—
On the Soviet Union

BOTH the Chinese and Japanese press are paying the greatest attention to events in Africa. Despite Chiang Kai-shek's order to lay off the Ethiopian subject, even the editorial writers on the most rabid pro-Nanking newspapers in Shanghai cannot refrain from expressing their sympathy with the Ethiopian people.

But the Japanese press is particularly stirred up. Japan at one time had great hopes of staving off Mussolini's plans for the seizure of Ethiopia—by itself grabbing the country and introducing civilization, a la Manchukuo.

The Japanese semi-official news agency, Shimbun Rengo, commenting on the outbreak of war in Ethiopia hastens to declare: "Diplomatic reviewers point out that Japan is not a member of the League of Nations and consequently has no obligations toward the League if she applies sanctions on the basis of Article 16, against Italy."

In other words, the Japanese finance-capitalists express "neutrality," but not disinterestedness. Because the Japanese imperialists, like the Nazis and Polish fascists believe one should make money while the blood flows, they are losing no time to extend their grip in the Far East.

EVERY day, in fact, information streams in about new "incidents," usually fabricated in China by Japanese military cliques, and are quoted as "justification" of new aggressive actions. We must never forget that the Nagata assassination led to some important victories for the Araki clique in the army. And the main slogan of this group is, "There must be war against the Soviet Union at the earliest possible date." Above all, they demand ceaseless expansion at the point of the sword. In such a favorable situation for them as war in East Africa, we may be sure they will not remain idle long.

SWATOW, in South China, for instance, has already been invaded. The Japanese are now presenting a number of ultimatum demands in connection with the arrest of Japanese smugglers at Swatow. Japan has always wanted the South Coast of China, running down from Fukien to Kuangtung which faces the Japanese colonial island of Formosa in the South China Sea.

According to Shimbun Rengo "an important meeting of leading high officials of the Japanese fleet" was held with Admiral Simomura, head of the Japanese fleet in Swatow. The semi-official news agency considers this meeting as "an indication that Simomura is drawing up measures for securing full safety to Japanese residents in Swatow." "Full safety" in the Japanese lexicon, means "full military and political control."

IN an interview with the London correspondent of Tass (Soviet Telegraph Agency), Allen Findlay, new president of the General Council of English war front, the British trade union leader made the following statement for the Soviet press:

"I am glad to express my joy in connection with the Trade Union Congress in receiving the fraternal greetings from our Soviet comrades.

"This joy is all the greater as I noticed delegates in our Congress showed sincere desire to establish closer connections between the two greatest forces working for a common aim. All I experienced in the U. S. S. R. in 1924 has left an unforgettable impression. It justified and strengthened my belief that the workers are capable to organize and direct the new social order, to eliminate for our class the lack of assurance, the concern for tomorrow, and poverty. This belief since then has been periodically upheld and strengthened by accounts of various delegations and other people visiting the Soviet Union, informing us of the continuation of the splendid work of proletarian construction in the new land of Soviets with such success and enthusiasm.

"I greet and respect the Soviet workers and their example of solidarity and devotion to those principles for which they and I stand: namely the entire world for the proletariat, peace and abundance."

Cabinet Near Overthrow In Bulgaria

SOPIA, Oct. 5.—The Bulgarian cabinet under Premier Tosevich was reported faced with imminent overthrow as the peasant and middle-class uprising which centered around

the figure of former Premier Kimon Georgiev is being met with ruthless terror throughout the country, according to a United Press dispatch. Georgiev is now in prison.

George Kosselvanoff, present Foreign Minister, who has differed with Tosevich's policies is understood to be the most likely successor. It has been officially admitted that 153 citizens were arrested in the provinces and sixty-two in Sofia. Reports from rebel sources place the dead, wounded and arrested

much higher. Most of the rebels are reported as belonging to the Zveno group of farmers and the Protogerist Macedonians. Forty army officers were also arrested for supporting the rebellion and will stand court-martial in a few days.

Police and military patrols in Sofia have been instructed to fire on any one found in the streets between midnight and 5 A. M. without a special permit. Telephone and newspaper censorship throughout Bulgaria is in full force.