

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

Daily Worker

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U. S. BACKS DOWN ON OIL BAN POLICY

Pennsylvania Relief Chiefs Bar Aid to W. P. A. Strikers

WPA WORKERS ACT TO FIGHT PAY SLASHES

Utah Labor Unions Plan to Strike Every WPA Job in the State

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 3 (U.P.)—Twelve hundred W. P. A. laborers walked off their jobs today in protest against the wage scale. An hour after they struck, officials were notified of a 25 per cent increase in salary.

Strike Wave Mounts

The New Deal administration was riding forward into an unemployment relief crisis yesterday as W. P. A. machinery became clogged and local and state administrators were attempting to halt strikes and deflate job rolls which were increased during the week-end drive against direct aid to the jobless.

Pennsylvania state authorities ordered all W. P. A. strikers removed from relief lists, while unemployed organizations prepared to go into conferences in Harrisburg on Saturday and Sunday to map a statewide fight for union wages on work relief projects.

A general W. P. A. workers' strike is being contemplated by labor unions in every city in the State of Utah.

In Pueblo, Col., unemployed organizations demanded that W. P. A. officials immediately put to work 2,000 jobless men and women.

Victor Ridder, W. P. A. administrator for New York City, announced that he now had 242,000 on work relief rolls, but insisted that his main job was to deflate W. P. A. by getting workers "back into industry" through the Industrial Re-employment Bureau which to date has been a pathetic failure.

Work or Starve Order Fought

By TOM KEENAN

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau) PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 3.—The relief muddle in which 35,000 city families face the prospect of starvation after Dec. 31 moved nearer to a crisis today as state authorities ordered all W. P. A. strikers dropped from relief and labor's joint committee on Works Progress Administration issued a sharp statement denouncing Mayor McElfair's W. P. A. blockade and called on all groups to help "smash the Mayor's campaign of starvation."

New State regulations, aimed at stifling militant actions by W. P. A. workers throughout Pennsylvania which have forced payment of back wages and elimination of objectionable conditions on hundreds of projects, were laid down by State Relief Director Robert L. Johnson as follows:

1—All W. P. A. workers who strike will be cut off direct relief.

2—Families which have been permitted to remain on direct relief because W. P. A. would reduce their relief income will be forced to accept W. P. A. employment.

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike Voted By Trainmen Of C.B. and Q.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—More than 1,700 engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad voted today to strike if the railroad did not place two men instead of one in the cabs of their streamlined trains and electric switch engines, it was announced by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Firemen polled more than the required two-thirds majority in favor of strike, Vice-President J. P. Farrell said.

The strike vote was ordered because the system of only one man in a cab is extremely hazardous, it was previously stated by President D. B. Robinson. The strike is expected to affect indirectly 6,300 members of other train service unions. The strike vote of the union took place over the entire railroad system.

In 20 states the railroads are forbidden by law to operate any passenger or freight train without having two men on duty in the engine cab. The two-man-in-the-cab rule is universal practice under agreement on most railroads in the country. The practice of one man in a cab is considered particularly dangerous on the Burlington because the streamline trains attain a speed of one hundred miles an hour.

The union officials said that negotiations may be carried on before the strike actually takes place.

Boycott Nazi Olympic Games

SCENE ON BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, WHERE THROGS ARE SIGNING PETITIONS CALLING FOR U. S. BOYCOTT



Farmer-Labor Group Formed

8 Progressive Organizations Hold Meeting in Milwaukee

(Daily Worker Milwaukee Bureau) MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—A significant step toward the formation of a Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Party was taken here Sunday when eight labor, farmer and progressive groups, following a two-day conference at the Wisconsin Hotel, decided to launch the Farmer-Labor Political Federation.

The organizations that participated in the conference were the Socialist Party, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, the Progressive Party, the Farmers' Equity Union, the Farm Holiday Association, the Workers' Alliance, the Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool, and the Farmer-Labor Progressive League. The Communist Party as such was excluded from the conference. It, however, greeted the conference's move toward independent political action.

The conference decided to put up candidates in the coming city and state elections and to place their names on the ballot in the present Progressive column. A motion by Socialist Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee to have the candidates listed in the Socialist column was defeated by 154 to 56. A motion to have the candidates run under the banner of a new Farmer-Labor Party was also defeated by 143 to 60, and the motion for Progressive labeling carried by 143 to 60.

The delegations of the Socialist Party and the Workers' Alliance voted in a solid bloc of 50 for a new Farmer-Labor Party. They were joined by several A. F. of L. and Farm Holiday delegates.

Henry Ohl, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor and a prominent Socialist, acted as chairman of the conference.

The executive board elected by the delegates was empowered to call a state conference in June, 1936, at which the number of delegates will be increased to 350.

A motion by Mrs. Meta Berger, widow of the late Socialist leader, Victor Berger, that a broad conference of all groups be held in Milwaukee was carried by 154 to 56.

Demands to be contained in the renewal of the present six-year contract, which expires in April, will be the principal problem before the tri-district wage convention of the hard coal miners in the United Mine Workers, which opens here tomorrow.

Demands adopted by a number of local unions include the demand for the six-hour day, five-day week; fifteen per cent increase in wages; abolition of the co-operation and efficiency clause which exists in the present contract; elimination of the physical examination; referendum vote on umpire's decision;

Cuban Jail Grays Hair Of Artist

Bey's Afroyim went to Cuba in June of last year to make sketches, an artist innocent of political designs, anxious to draw and paint. He returned to New York recently, at 37 a gray, sick, broken man, a victim of the Batista-Caffrey terror.

Slight, shy, bespectacled, a Caspar Milquetoast type if ever there was one, the last man in the world you'd expect to be considered a dangerous character, he sat yesterday in the offices of the National Committee for Political Prisoners at 156 Fifth Avenue and told reporters a simple story, horrifying in its accumulated detail.

American Express travelers checks were the root of the trouble, it seemed. They were "Soviet checks," the Cuban police charged, and the little artist who went his blissful way about the island making sketches was a "Soviet agent."

Seized by Police

"I was at an English-speaking friend's home in Havana on March 24 when a group of police walked in," Afroyim said. "They pretended that they were searching for arms. They seized me and then took me to my house, where they went through the place. There they found my paintings, some fifty sketches, American express checks and travel literature, including some travel pamphlets about the Soviet Union. All of this, plus some other personal belongings were taken from me and I was brought to the police station."

"At the station the police captain charged me — so it was explained to me, I don't understand any Spanish — with being a 'Soviet agent, a Soviet spy.'"

Promptly after arraignment he was placed in La Cabana, a military prison, and put to work with pick and shovel, tools which he had never before touched. A letter to U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey finally produced some results when a few days later a consular attaché came to the bewildered prisoner.

"They told me you have some bad

(Continued on Page 2)

Tri-District Mine Wage Parley Will Open Today in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—equalization of working time; pay for all dead work; time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday; contract to run no more than two years; no agreement to be signed unless ratified by the membership; and a number of other demands providing better working conditions. The Shenandoah sub-district mine board has also endorsed these and other demands.

Resolutions will also be presented to the convention, calling upon the United Mine Workers to call a convention at least 90 days before the primaries of next year.

(Continued on Page 2)

Coast Dockers Vote Ban on Gulf Cargo

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—The International Longshoremen's Association members here met last night and voted not to work cargo on any ships from the Gulf ports unless these cargoes were specifically released by the Gulf rank and file strikers. The executive committee of District Council No. 2 of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast (including all marine union locals here) met in special session last night and concurred with the action of the longshoremen.

This morning all longshoremen struck work on the Katrina Luckenbach, lying at San Pedro. Under specific orders from International President Joseph P. Ryan, who stated in New York that the strike is settled on the Luckenbach line, this ship had been partially worked yesterday. However, telegrams yesterday from the Gulf in answer to inquiries by the Pacific Coast locals brought out the fact that contrary to the orders of Ryan, and in spite of the declarations of President Dwyer of the Gulf district of the I.L.A., the Gulf Coast longshoremen regard the Luckenbach line as still scabbing.

At present there are seven ships from the Gulf tied up, boycotted by I.L.A. longshoremen in San Pedro. Harry Bridges, president of I.L.A. Local 35-79 and one of the leaders of the Maritime Federation, is going by airplane to San Pedro today to attend a meeting of San Pedro longshoremen tonight.

The Gulf-bound ship Point Reyes

Red Army Aims At Hunan Cities

News of Advance Shown in Statement by U. S. State Department

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The silence on news of the Red Army of China was broken today here by a State Department release of a frantic telegram of the American consul-general at Hankow to the Hunan provincial governor to "protect American missionaries" in the path of the Red Army.

The State Department announcement reveals the fact that the Red Army under the leadership of Comrade Ho Lung is making great advances in the Western part of Hunan province, threatening the important cities of Chenki, Supu, Lumpuan and Chihking. Chihking, says the State Department, was captured by the Soviet forces on Nov. 29. The American government is particularly worried about nine missionaries, including Catholics and Protestants who are in Chihking.

Paul R. Joselyn, the Hankow consul-general, cabled that all Americans in Western Hunan had been "warned repeatedly of the danger of that area being invaded by this group of Communists." In other words, the missionaries had plenty of time to get out without the slightest molestation.

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GREEN SEEKS GAG IN A.F.L., SAYS HOWARD

President Charged with Aim to Restrict Rights of Minorities

(By United Press) WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union today charged that President William Green of the American Federation of Labor was seeking to restrict the rights of minorities.

Howard's statement was contained in a reply to an attack by Green on the drive for industrial unionism sponsored by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and in which Howard is cooperating.

The purpose of the Committee for Industrial Unionism formed by Howard, Lewis and other industrial union advocates is, Howard told Green, "to promote democratic discussion and to bring the unorganized into the American Federation of Labor."

Howard declared, "would be to presume that only the officers and delegates are to be considered and that the members of national and international unions, who support the Federation, as well as the millions of unorganized to whom we would make appeal, should have no direct interest or influence in making the fundamental policies of the American Federation of Labor."

"My experience does not justify acceptance of such a restriction upon the rights of minorities," Howard said, "constitutes no threat to the Federation."

Howard said, "Such activities should cause no apprehension or concern."

He emphasized that the movement had no desire to raid the membership of any established union or to attempt to influence changes of policy by international unions.

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Reversal Announced by Ickes; Plan to Carve Ethiopia Asked In Three-Power Discussions

Fascists Gag News as Negroes Sweep Forward on All Fronts

(By United Press) WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes today retracted a good part of his call made three weeks ago to American oil producers to withhold shipments of petroleum to belligerent nations.

Ickes said that his statement was "not a direct appeal" but "merely a general statement." He was "without authority," he said, to issue such a request as had been attributed to him.

At the same time Secretary of State Cordell Hull threatened a number of munitions manufacturers with federal prosecution for failure to register with the State Department under the Neutrality Act.

The Neutrality Act, passed during the dying days of the last Congress and designed to aid President Roosevelt's power to stop the shipment of munitions to belligerents, provided for the licensing by the State Department of all dealers in implements of war.

It provided that none which failed to register could do any business with the United States Government and provided that any violators of the act should be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

When Secretary of the Interior Ickes "clarified" his position on the oil question, he was asked by reporters why he waited almost three weeks to correct the "mistaken interpretation."

He said: "If I were in the habit of correcting all statements attributed to me I wouldn't have time to do any work."

Ickes' statement made three weeks ago in his capacity as Oil Administrator, was generally disregarded by the oil producers who have even increased their shipments to Italy. At the same time, the Roosevelt administration has been under a heavy barrage from the oil producers and from the reactionaries of the Right on the ground that the United States was "giving the lead" to the League of Nations.

It is felt that it is this pressure which has brought the belated "corrections" from Ickes.

It is argued here by observers in the labor movement that current developments make it more obvious than ever that sanctions really will be enforced only by the united strength of the working class and its allies.

Genevieve Tabous, political commentator of the Radical-Socialist newspaper, l'Oeuvre, today wrote that an oil embargo by the League of Nations would put an early end to hostilities in East Africa.

It is now no secret that fuel consumption of the Italian army in the field greatly exceeds the general staff's estimates.

This is due to the inability of road makers to keep up with the advancing army, with the result that motor trucks must run over roads, mountainous and desert wastes, and extra fuel is required by planes that must fly at high altitudes.

Laval, Rucart said, remained impassive in the face of the fascist Croix De Feu, whose meetings are "rehearsals for civil war," and remained impassive in the face of "impeccable" Paul Elbel, trade expert who lost an eye in an attack by a fascist deputy on the floor last March, described his misfortune amid an uproar. He charged that his aggressor was still at large and that the government had done nothing.

Laval was forced to rise in his own defense and say the investigation was still proceeding. Leon Bernard, Minister of Justice, likewise defended the government and insisted that it was studying possible action against death threats contained in Royalist newspapers.

The obvious hypocrisy of Bernard's statement coming from a high official in a government which has consistently shielded the fascists, evoked the demonstration which caused the suspension of the session.

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Hull Threatens Munition Makers for Failure to Register

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King George Powers Push Asks Rearmament

Policy to Build Huge Military Machine

LONDON, Dec. 3.—British imperialism today served notice that it was committed to a gigantic rearmament program on land, sea and air through King George's traditional speech from the throne of the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament. The speech, as usual, was written by the Cabinet and represents official government policy.

Sharp criticism of the speech by Clement R. Attlee, newly elected leader of the Labor Party, opposition in the House of Commons, forced Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin to promise that there would be the "fullest possible discussion of the most difficult foreign situation facing the country."

In line with the Tory government's policy of seeking a "solution" to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict which would save Mussolini's face, King George's speech stated that British imperialism would continue "to exert" its "influence in favor of peace proposals acceptable to the three parties in the dispute, namely Italy, Ethiopia and the League of Nations."

The official pretext that the huge rearmament program was designed to make good "deficiencies" in British defense forces was put as follows: "The fulfillment of our international obligations under the covenant, no less than the adequate safeguarding of my empire, makes it urgently necessary that the deficiencies of my defense forces should be made good. My ministers will, in due course, lay before you their proposals, which will be limited to the minimum required for these two purposes."

Just before the opening of Parliament, the British Treasury issued a surprise announcement that it would float two loans totalling \$1,458,000,000. It is expected that the largest part of the loans will be used for rearmament.

Wilga Nails Anti-Soviet Tales Of Niedballa, Hearst's Liar

By Fedor P. Wilga

Article III Referring especially to the Niedballa (Weddelman) articles numbers 7, 8 and 9, in the N. Y. American, I wish to make the following corrections:

1. The articles state that famine raged at Alexandrovsk State Farm. Neither the Russian nor American communities at Alexandrovsk State Farm felt any famine or shortage of food whatever, especially the Americans, as we brought with us enough food for about three months, because we heard we were going into a virgin territory. Every

member of the group paid ten dollars extra into a food fund which we had spent in New York before our departure. Although Mr. Niedballa (Niedelman), being penniless, did not contribute at all to this fund, he helped himself to our food-stuffs to such an extent that several months later some of our canned goods were found in his home in Moscow, together with about a thousand dollars worth of tools which he had carried off on his numerous trips from the State Farm to Moscow. This brings along a food supply, while doing no harm, proved to have been un-

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Northwest Youth Congress Maps Union and Jobless Plans

Meeting Votes For a Boycott Against Hearst

48,000 Represented by 185 Delegates from 90 Organizations

SEATTLE, Dec. 3.—The Northwest Youth Congress has just been held in the Labor Temple here, with 185 delegates representing ninety organizations and 48,000 youth.

The congress went on record for a campaign to gain universal education, including entrance to higher schools and full civil rights for youth. The congress demanded socialization of young workers into the American Federation of Labor. It will fight for jobs for young unemployed workers. It supported economic sanctions against Italy, which it branded the aggressor in the war with Ethiopia. The congress called on all to boycott the Hearst press and movies, and to demand the Olympics not be held in Nazi Germany, and, if they are held there, to boycott them.

The congress elected a continuation committee to lead these campaigns and further organize the youth after the adjournment of the congress. Blaisdell, leader of the church groups at the congress, was chosen chairman of the continuation committee.

Among the vice-presidents elected were Raymond, from the International Seamen's Union, Portland, Ore., and Robinson, president of the Butte local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Railway Labor Act Cited in Court Plea By Clerks' Union

(By United Press)

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3.—In what may be a test case of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes and the Amended Railway Labor Act, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks today asked the Federal District Court to force the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad to recognize its union.

The injunction petition charged the railroad with attempting to form "The Clerks Association" as a "company-controlled" union in violation of the Amended Railway Labor Act of 1934.

The Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Act, passed at the last session of Congress, is not mentioned in the petition, but labor authorities said the alleged violations come within its provisions.

The Brotherhood union alleges it was named official representative of the 710 employees in an election last summer, the vote in which was 408 to 243 in favor of the Brotherhood. The railroad, which allegedly has ignored negotiation attempts by the Brotherhood, also is charged with threatening employees with loss of group insurance and loss of representation in labor settlements unless they join the Clerks' Association.

Arbitration Board Upholds News Guild In Newark Strike

(By United Press)

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Eight union editorial workers, whose discharge caused the strike of the Newspaper Guild against the Newark Ledger last year, won their case today before the arbitration committee of three set up at the settlement of the strike.

The arbitration committee upheld the men's reinstatement, finding that they had been discharged for union activities. Seven weeks' back pay was awarded to each.

The committee which made the decision includes Judge Edwin C. Caffrey, of the Essex County Circuit Court; John C. Clancy, lawyer for the Ledger trustees; and Professor Edward Fuhrberg of Dana College, representing the Guild.

The Guild strike lasted for nineteen weeks, and resulted in a return to work of the strikers under an agreement which included arbitration in the case of the eight men discharged. The settlement was halted at the time in labor circles here as a Guild victory.

Report 5 Priests As 'Disappeared' In Nazi Germany

(By United Press)

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Five priests, members of the Society of the Divine Word, have disappeared in Germany, Father Bernard J. Bokh, rector to the Order, reported to J. S. District Attorney Michael L. Igoe today.

Father Bokh asked Igoe to give him a letter of introduction to U. S. Ambassador William E. Dodd. He said that he plans to go to Germany to investigate the disappearance of his colleagues.

The society maintains a large training school near here.

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

Wilga Nails Anti-Soviet Tales of Niedbala

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary as the Government had opened a special store shortly after our arrival. At this store all of the Americans and their families could purchase for Russian rubles everything needed—meat, butter, cheese, sugar, chocolate, candles, tea, coffee, eggs, salami, ducks, crackers, jelly, etc. At the same store we could also purchase clothing, shoes, as well as soap, tooth powder, perfume, shaving materials, towels, and many other comforts.

2. The minimum wages to Americans was 175 rubles per month up to 400 rubles. Mr. Niedbala (Niedelman) received 400 rubles, as did a number of other Americans, so his statement that Americans were paid a minimum of 100 rubles per month is a deliberate falsification. The available bread at 10 per cent straw, 10 per cent sand and 40 per cent water is, of course, ridiculous. We baked our own bread, carefully left both straw and sand out, but necessarily did have to use water. It is true that in the Soviet Union they have not yet attained the Niedbala (Niedelman) art of mixing dough without water, an art which he contended had been perfected here in America.

Maze of Lies

4. As to the suicide of Serge Sioeff, who Niedbala says killed himself because of hunger, the true facts are as follows: Sioeff had come to Russia five years before our group, but joined in the middle of 1933. He received 200 rubles a month working in the repair shop, while his wife received an additional 100 rubles for work in the dining hall, so the family income was 300 rubles per month instead of 90 as Mr. Niedbala claims. Within two weeks of their arrival, his family was given two rooms and a kitchen for living quarters. He also received the usual food-book for getting supplies at the American supply store. One of his children died in 1933, but of pneumonia, not starvation. Sioeff did not commit suicide until 1934 when Mr. Niedbala had already left Russia. So the latter was in no position to know the real reason for Sioeff's death, namely because Sioeff's wife had fallen in love with an American whom she afterwards married.

5. Without being personally familiar with the alleged (by Niedbala) torturing of a woman who brought gold to make some purchases at the Torgsin store in Moscow, I can confidently state that the story is another Niedbala fabrication, for the express purpose of the Torgsin stores was to bring hoarded gold into circulation and any torturing of any customer of these stores for any such reason would have defeated their very purpose.

6. According to Mr. Niedbala (Niedelman), Mr. and Mrs. Sanger were "investigators" sent from Moscow to look into alleged outrages at our farm. The facts are that they were introduced to me personally at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, by Mrs. Patterson, President of the International Seed Co. of New York, with a request that I give them work at the farm, he as a carpenter, she as a baker. When they arrived at the farm, I gave them my own rooms to live in temporarily. On my return from a trip among the farm branches a few days later, I was told that they had left, the reason given being that they had expected to be paid in dollars, but had learned that at this farm all payments were in rubles.

Forges Blue Prints

7. As to Mr. Niedbala's so-called inventions, I have already made clear in a previous article that he had tried to palm off, as his own,

ing, working under conditions which they make and guard for themselves, animated by a cooperative community spirit of which American workers can have no adequate conception, working hard (but for short hours) for their common good, learning steadily the efficient control over their own efforts and over the servant-machines they have created by their joint labors in a world of clear purposes, of fine spirit, and of hard pioneering tasks, a world in which one feels that one can do worthwhile things for his fellow men, and I for one am going back to it, back to its tasks, and to the unequalled happiness I have found there.

[The End.]

Another Lie Shattered

In reference to Niedbala's claim that he was taken to the Workers' Tractor School in Brooklyn by Carl Sklar, investigation shows that Carl Sklar was not in Brooklyn at any time before May of 1933, which was not until after Niedbala had left for the Soviet Union. He has never met Niedbala, and the presumption is that this is merely the old familiar stool-pigeon trick of attempting to compromise a good member of the working class by pretending that he has had some connection with their recognized enemies.

Coast Dockers Vote Ban on Gulf Cargo

(Continued from Page 1)

by all I.L.A. locals in Houston, a couple of days ago, which says: "Every ship that sails out of the Gulf now is unfair and should be boycotted regardless of what President Ryan may say."

The statement by Ryan that the Luckenbach Line and Swayne & Hoyt now recognizes the I.L.A. is not believed here, as it is exactly the same statement he wired to the Pacific Coast locals five days ago. Inquiry brought the answer from the Gulf strikers that Luckenbach ships are still struck, and are still fair.

Freedom of Movement

9. As to his "American companions at Alexandrovsk, stranded in Russia, sold into bondage for life," they are in fact entirely free to leave for home when they choose, and some who found it necessary to call on the Soviet Government for financial aid, were provided with free transportation overseas. Even the native Russian citizen is free to come and go from job to job and from one part of the country to the other, but he is required to give two weeks' notice of quitting a job, just as the industrial administration must give him two weeks' notice or two weeks' pay when his job is done. One thing he need never worry about is a job, for there are far more jobs than men.

In general, Mr. Niedbala, disappointed in his own efforts and schemings for personal advancement by forgery, misappropriations of property and inventions, was invited out of the country, and now gets his revenge, and no doubt stropies stories, and winds up by throwing aspersions on the integrity of the anti-fascist and truth-telling American reporters and travelers, such as Walter Duranty and Louis Fischer, for instance, who have found themselves free both to see and to write the whole truth about the Soviet effort and conditions, and have given us a very different picture from that sponsored by the red-baiting Hearst sensationalists.

Land of Happiness and Opportunity

I left the Soviet Union on Oct. 3 of this year, and have witnessed the abolition of the ration-card system, the opening of literally thousands upon thousands of new stores throughout the country, packed with goods pouring out of the factories built and set to work during the trying days of the Five-Year period of industrial building. I left a nation of happy workers, secure in their opportunity to earn their liv-

Relief Is Barred To W.P.A. Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

even though this entails a stiff reduction in income.

3—All relief clients falling to report on W. P. A. projects after notification, whether for reasons good, bad or indifferent—will be dropped immediately from direct relief.

Aimed at Jobless Groups

In a statement, accompanying the regulations Johnson made it quite clear they are intended to suppress all individual or collective action by the unemployed.

As unemployed organizations here prepared for state-wide conference in Harrisburg this week end, the W. P. A. Joint Committee statement was seen as lending new impetus to the fight to break McNair's blockade of W. P. A. projects in Pittsburgh.

The Joint Committee, including A. F. of L. unions, Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, Pennsylvania Security League, and other liberal organizations and all unemployed groups except the barred Unemployment Councils, minced no words in denouncing the Mayor's actions.

"Taking advantage of every legal trick and illegal dodge, Mayor McNair, in blocking Pittsburgh's participation (in W. P. A.) . . . has thereby brought the spectre of starvation close to 132,000 residents of the city he was elected to serve," the statement said.

The statement scores McNair's "callous, heartless" suggestion to "send the unemployed to Mayview (City Poorhouse and Insane Asylum), and his opposition to W. P. A.'s low wages while he carries on a wage-cutting drive in City Hall.

"The Mayor and Works Director Leslie Johnson have repeatedly maintained that the National Relief Program is paying a pauper wage. This argument comes with bad grace from the Mayor and his Works Director who are blocking any relief, who have cut the wages of scrub women and elevator operators in City Hall, who have fought for wage reductions for all city employees, and whose idea of relief is to give the contractors a cut of the unemployed workers' dolars."

It concludes with an appeal to all organizations to force Mayor McNair "to yield to the will of the people of Pittsburgh and permit the relief program to go forward,"

condemning McNair's declaration that "to give relief to the unemployed under the national program is a waste of the peoples' money," with the charge that "the true waste of the peoples' money is the salary which Mayor McNair is paid."

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Unemployed lake seamen who were ordered to take W. P. A. jobs in camps at \$15 a month picketed the transient shelter here today demanding the \$60.50 a month scale.

Approximately 200 seamen participated in the action. Their demands were refused by Sherrar Ewing, transient director. The picket line thereupon moved to City Hall, where the district office of W. P. A. is located. They will continue picketing tomorrow.

Supporting the action, Secretary Ellison of the local branch of the International Seamen's Union, said: "At wages of \$15 a month the seamen will be scabbing on organized workers and even on the relief workers."

Military Complications in Europe would unite the hands of the Japanese imperialists in the Far East for the armed seizure of the remaining parts of China and would increase their aggressiveness against the Soviet Union to an extraordinary degree.

Boose Get Writ Against I.L.A.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Nov. 3.—Federal Judge Daigins at Monroe, has granted a preliminary injunction against the International Longshoremen's Association in Lake Charles.

Fanny Comes to Houston

The Houston meeting of longshore locals rejected the McGrady board, as they said in their resolution, "because from past experience with labor boards handling New Orleans, we know that this will mean a continuance of company union conditions in the East Gulf as well as a lookout for our members there as well as a continued menace to union conditions in the West Gulf."

The next ship into New York harbor directly from the Gulf, is the Morgan Line's steamer Scanmail, due to dock at Pier 40, Friday morning.

Houston, Texas, Dec. 3.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has arrived here and is conferring with the McGrady mediation board which she appointed a week ago to try and settle the Gulf longshore strike. She made it clear that in her opinion recent events did not prevent the attempt from continuing.

though she spoke of the refusal of the Houston shippers to meet with the board as "retarding the action of conciliation."

AAU to Receive Petition For Olympic Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

The Anti-Nazi Federation received permission from the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday to present petitions containing 100,000 signatures demanding United States withdrawal from the 1936 Olympics if they are held in Berlin.

The permission was granted upon request of June Croll, executive secretary of the Federation, in a letter to the Amateur Athletic Union on Nov. 27.

Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union who responded to Miss Croll's letter said:

"I note your desire to present a petition to the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Olympic Committee, calling for the United States withdrawal from the 1936 Olympics if they are held in Berlin. If you care to send same to this office, it will be called to the attention of the delegates to our convention in the regular manner. Some can be delivered to this office any day between 9 and 5."

Miss Croll reports that over 50,000 signatures have already been gathered from all parts of the country. Individuals and organizations are urgently requested to call or write for petition blanks at headquarters of the Anti-Nazi Federation, 168 West Twenty-third Street.

Mine-Wage Parley Will Open Today

(Continued from Page 1)

to take up the formation of a Labor Party.

Delegates favoring this motion, which is endorsed by several local unions, point out that the power of the state and city officials, belonging to both Democratic and Republican parties, have broken miners' strikes in the past. The injunction of Judge Valentine against the miners last year, which scores were arrested, is given as an example of the anti-labor character of the two old parties. Police, state police and state troopers, have been called out in the past by the Democrats and Republicans alike, not only against the former United Anthracite Miners' Union, but also against the United Mine Workers. For this reason, the rank and file advocates a Labor Party in the anthracite.

Farmer-Labor Group Formed

(Continued from Page 1)

ence be held within 90 days for ratification or amendment of the adopted platform and decisions was ruled out of order.

A draft platform proposed by the Communist Party was kept from the floor after a motion to seat the Communist Party representatives was tabled.

The platform of the new Federation calls for low interest rates for farmers, tariffs to "protect against importation of dairy substitutes and farm products," lower taxes based on the ability to pay. It favors the right to organize and "condemns arrogant employers who have refused to recognize state and federal laws dealing with this subject."

It opposes company unions, federal injunctions, and asks that the right of injunctions be limited to state courts only. Shorter hours and a reduced work week are favored.

Unemployment and social insurance, "to be established by joint state and federal legislation," is favored. An inflationary "managed currency" is approved, as well as the national ownership of banks.

On the subject of fighting war, the platform does not go beyond favoring government, instead of private, manufacture of munitions, though it calls for immediate payment of the bonus, a referendum in case of any war except invasion, and an income tax of 95 per cent on all incomes over \$10,000 in time of war.

Florida Attack Seen as Attempt To Stem Unity

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 3.—The brutal attack by a masked band of vigilantes on three labor organizers last Sunday in Tampa is seen here as an attempt by reactionary elements to block the development of the united front of labor by intimidating its supporters. The three organizers were savagely beaten, tarred and feathered.

Joseph A. Shoemaker and E. F. Poulton, two of the three victims of the vigilante outrage, had participated a few days previously in a united front meeting with the Tampa Unemployed Council. It was following this meeting that Poulton and Shoemaker, with four other organizers, were arrested by police for "investigation" of alleged Communist activities. Poulton is a member of the Socialist Party and organizer of the Unemployed Brotherhood of Hillsborough County. Shoemaker is the leader of the Modern Democrats, and has been active recently in popularizing a program similar to that of Upton Sinclair's Epic.

Shoemaker and Poulton were "released" by the police, with Sam G. Rogers, into the hands of the masked vigilantes.

Rogers and Shoemaker are in a critical condition in a Tampa hospital. The latter is said to have recognized one of his assailants, who then beat him more severely and left him for dead.

Jacksonville workers and their organization are arranging protest meetings against the police and vigilante attacks on united front activities. Telegrams, demanding the arrest and prosecution of the vigilantes, have been sent to Sheriff McLeod and Mayor Chauncey, Tampa, Fla.

Japanese Strategy at Conference

Japanese strategy at the conference will be aimed at preventing an understanding between Britain and the United States on joint action in the Far East, or to rupturing any temporary agreement of this kind which might have been made.

Credence that such an arrangement had been arrived at was given by the facts pointed out, namely, the fact that the American navy had concentrated around Hong Kong during the Ethiopian crisis and the Japanese threat to Amoy, South China; the similarity of official expression in regard to the Japanese invasion of North China; apparent harmony on conference arrangements in both Washington and London, with Japan taking the major part in trying to break up any agreement, etc.

It was understood that there are four major proposals which Foreign Minister Koki Hirota hopes might be incorporated in a new treaty to supplant the four-power pact of 1921 and the nine-power treaty of 1922, which expires at the end of 1936. These are:

Four Points Listed

1) Renewal of the four-power treaty of 1921 making it a general non-aggression pact binding upon the United States, Japan, England and France.

2) An exchange of pledges among those four nations not to molest or attack each others' territories in the Pacific.

3) Renewal of Article XIX of the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922. This is the article in which the United States agreed not to fortify further its Pacific possessions west of Hawaii, including the Philippine dependency, and Great Britain also accepted restrictions on increased fortification of her Pacific naval bases.—Ed.)

4) Permanent neutralization of the Philippines, accompanied by permanent withdrawal from those islands of United States naval and army forces.

Vigilante Victims Fight for Joint Labor Action—One Is a Socialist

(Continued from Page 1)

papers, "Afroyim quoted the diplomatic employe as saying, "I'll look 'em over."

Trial Without Jury

He evidently took his time about "looking 'em over," for no American officials came to the first half of Afroyim's trial, held more than two weeks after his arrest.

There was no jury at the so-called Tribunal of Urgency, No. 1—jurists were one of the little demerits featured that the Balta-Caffrey regime found it best to dispense with in trials of this nature—and Afroyim had no money and could not speak the language. An attorney, apparently more interested in extracting \$150 from the harassed artist than in freeing his client, was appointed by the court.

The court sentenced him to two years, and the little artist was led away, still feeling that it was all an awful misunderstanding that could be easily cleared up were he to see the American consul.

Vice-Consul Claims Helplessness

After the trial, Afroyim said, a certain Mr. Edgar, an American vice-consul, saw him but claimed complete helplessness. The trial was over and one couldn't very well move back the wheels of justice.

Then began about eight months of uninterrupted prison torture.

On April 21, he was moved from La Cabana to Principe, the city jail, where he had to sleep on the bare floor with about 150 other political prisoners.

The prison hospital next claimed him. He spent three months there, during which time, he said, "I never got my prescribed medicine." Prompted from writing in English or receiving letters in English, he was at that period a prisoner held virtually incommunicado. Visits from the American Edgar only succeeded, somehow, in worsening conditions for him. Finally, he was moved out into a small, barn-like structure with capacity, he guessed, for 25 people. But 170 were crowded in.

Tells of Prison Horrors

Again a transfer to another prison; again to the hospital. Repeated searches, during which copies of the Geographic Magazine, novels, a steamboat ticket to France and his toothbrush were confiscated.

On Oct. 10 all the prisoners were undressed and led into the yard and again searched.

On Oct. 12—the calendar of horrors was etched indelibly in his brain, it seemed—he was completely undressed, his head shaved, his face and body beaten roundly and what was left of him tossed into an iron cage. "Like our 200 cages," he described it briefly. For sixteen days, during which time he was beaten into unconsciousness three times, he was in the iron-barred dungeon. Provisions for sleeping were there—a cold, hard, cement floor. Such periods of merciful insensibility that came to him after a pummeling by the guards ("they had fists like rocks") were broken by cold buckets of water.

On Nov. 11, he was shifted to an immigration camp. On Nov. 30, he was placed aboard the S. S. Cuba and deported.

Beyn Afroyim's health is shattered, but he has begun to hate with a deep, abiding hatred the despoilers of the great American banks and their native agents that hold Cuba in their clutches.

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

Franco-Soviet Pact, Fight for Collective Embargo Are Blows for Peace

By R. D.

In the recent debate between Comrade Browder and Norman Thomas, Norman Thomas, in order to avoid clear-cut formulations on the united front, tried to bring into issue the policies of the Soviet Union, especially on the question of the Franco-Soviet pact, oil and sanctions.

The Franco-Soviet Pact. The Soviet Union is in danger of being attacked by Fascist Germany and Japan. Nobody can doubt this. These countries are arming and preparing for attack. But they are doing more. They are trying to effect a political combination so that the Soviet Union will be isolated if such an attack occurs. Japan and Germany will want to receive at least material, financial and economic support from other imperialists in a war against the Soviet Union.

What is the Soviet Union doing in this situation? First, building not only the tremendous, successful socialist society, but strengthening the whole economic life of the country, strengthening all its military resources.

Use Imperialist Conflicts

Secondly, to utilize the antagonisms between the capitalist powers which fear the rearming and unbridled war-mongering of Hitler Germany, France and Czechoslovakia, for example, fear the emergence of Hitler in the European arena. The small Balkan and Baltic states fear Nazi militarism. They fear to be swallowed up in Hitler's drive for expansion.

If Hitler succeeds in breaking their national power and destroying their national independence, German fascism will dominate all Europe. The pact by the Soviet Union with France and Czechoslovakia must be viewed with these facts in mind.

Why were these mutual assistance pacts in the interest of the working class of the entire world? First, be-

cause it makes the aggressive plans of German and Japanese imperialism much more difficult to execute. Of course, it is not easy to achieve this end but it is absolutely necessary in order for the Soviet Union to avoid isolation, to make more difficult an attack by Hitler and the Japanese war-lords.

Hitler has been held back by the fact that he is not so sure that he will get the broad support he needs, economic, financial and political. He knows that to fight the Soviet Union alone will not be easy. The mutual assistance pact between the Soviet Union and France helps to make the war more difficult for fascism. Such a situation not only helps the Soviet Union, but also helps the smaller European countries and the French proletariat who would be involved in a bigger war. Otherwise, Germany would use its tremendous army and navy not only against the East, but also against the West.

It is such a policy, therefore, in the interest of the German proletariat? Without doubt! It is in the interest of the German proletariat, in the present situation and prevents the slaughtering of millions upon millions of German workers.

Is such an alliance in the interest of the French workers? Of course. It is useful for the French proletariat, who otherwise would be driven into a war in which millions of French workers would be slaughtered. It does not weaken the revolutionary movement in France. Stalin, of course, did not oppose French armaments. If the Soviet Union makes an agreement with any country, it cannot say to that country: Please reduce your army. On such a basis no country would make an agreement with the Soviet Union. But did not the Soviet Union propose a general reduction of armies and armaments? It did.

It has made this proposal in the League of Nations, through the proposal of Maxim Litvinoff for disarmament.

The Trotskyites pretend that Stalin told the workers of France not to fight with all their might against their reactionary government, to increase the influence of the workers, and to overthrow the fascists and fascist officers.

It must be clear to those who follow the developments in France, who have read the speeches of the leaders of the French Communist Party at the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, that it is precisely the correct policy of the French Communists, the successful application of the Franco-Soviet Pact which has not at all weakened the struggle against fascism and the bourgeoisie. Just the opposite. The united front is becoming much stronger.

French Workers Understand. If anything is restraining fascism and reaction in France, it is precisely the French People's Front and the French workers, who have shown in the elections that they understood politics; that the French working class is serious about the Franco-Soviet pact, that it does not support Laval or Laval's maneuvers with Hitler. The working class of France is serious about the alliance with the Soviet Union. They are forcing Laval to make a gesture of friendship to the Soviet Union, although Laval would like to go over openly to the fascists. They do not rely upon Laval and the French bourgeoisie. Nobody can guarantee what they will do tomorrow.

As a result, for the last six or eight months, or perhaps for ten months, it was more difficult for Japanese imperialism to do anything. Is it nothing to win ten months or one year or two years for peace, for the strengthening of the proletarian movement all over the

world, for the strengthening of the peace movement, and last, but not least, for the strengthening of the German working class and the Soviet Union? All this is a tremendous gain.

The Question of Oil. The invasion of Ethiopia was begun, first of all, because Mussolini wants to build an Italian empire. Laval wants peace with Italy and desires to give her the empire in order to concentrate French forces in Europe. Great Britain is afraid of an Italian stronghold in the heart of West Africa, threatening her most important land and sea routes. Therefore in its own selfish interest, British imperialism became very "peaceful" in its own interest. But what follows from this argument of the in any way if it demanded that they have no interests of their own?

The question that the Soviet Union asks, is: Are these interests at a given moment a contributing factor to the preservation of peace and the weakening of fascism?

Not Supporting Britain

That is the policy of the Soviet Union regarding sanctions. The Soviet Union does not go to the support of British imperialism, but it tries to use the differences between Italy and Great Britain to bring about such collective pressure of all the powers as would make the war between Britain and Italy more difficult, as would save Ethiopia. At the same time it tries to bring about such collective pressure behind those sanctions that Italy will not dare to use them for broadening the war in Europe.

Whether this will be successful is another question, but it is the only revolutionary policy that can be used. That is why the Soviet Union fights for collective sanctions, and fights for the carrying out of this point in the League of Nations,

against the wavering of France and the maneuvers of the other powers for full economic sanctions.

Some ask why the Soviet Union does not alone stop oil? The facts are that the Soviet Union cannot in the present situation carry out the fight against Italy alone. Not only Italy, but from the East and West, Germany and Japan, are waiting to attack the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, as a power in the League of Nations, tries to force the other states to use collective action, to prevent Italian, German and Japanese imperialism from attacking and isolating it. Would France and England do anything to stop such violation in the event of single-handed action, or would they not be pleased to fight the Soviet Union which they are trying to catch in this trap?

Unity Proposed

The second step has to be taken. This depends not only on the Socialists, but also on the increase of power of the working class, and above all on the power of the working class throughout the world. The Communist International has proposed to the Second International and to the International Federation of Trade Unions, to effect such powerful proletarian unity for proletarian sanctions. The Second International has refused.

Rhode Island U.T.W. Pushes Labor Party

Textile Council to Take Issues to Next State A. F. of L. Meeting

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—The Rhode Island Textile Council of the United Textile Workers Union, at its last meeting instructed its legislative and political committee to appear before the December meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor on behalf of the Labor Party campaign.

The textile committee will specifically urge speedy arrangements for the calling of the Labor Party convention as authorized by the last convention of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor.

The November meeting of the Executive Board of the State Federation voted unanimously to send letters to all local unions asking them to make known whether they were in support of the Labor Party, and what moral and financial aid could be expected.

Paterson Union Elects Sixteen To Silk Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker) PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Sixteen delegates from the various local unions of the American Federation of Silk Workers in this district have been elected to the first annual convention of that Federation, meeting in New York over the coming weekend.

The plain goods department, the loomfitters and twisters, the jacquard weavers, and the warpers have each elected their representatives. Among the delegates from the plain goods department, it was learned, are George Hardley, picket general during the current general strike; Sarcus Philan, Edward Sochon and Bob Apple. Others who have been chosen include William B. Smith, loomfitter and twister; Albert Rennie, warper; Louis Valgo, plain goods, and Harry Ross, jacquard.

Settlement with the Artistic Silk Company was announced by the strike committee of the union yesterday in the continued walk-out of the plain goods workers. Vigorous picketing yesterday and today closed down a number of notoriously anti-union shops, which have attempted to re-open for operations. Among these were the Jo-Max Silk Co., the B. & G. Co., and practically all shops of this character along Straight Street.

Anti-Jewish Law Used by Nazis To Jail Aryan

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (UP).—Martin Webber, 39, an Aryan, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment today for intimacy with a married Jewish woman.

The basis of the charge was that Webber continued the relationship, begun 20 months ago, after passage of the Nuremberg anti-Semitic laws.

WHAT'S ON

Chicago, Ill. Entertainment, Dance, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., Saturday night, Dec. 7. Program will include dance numbers, vocal solo, Youth Symphony Orchestra, and sketch written and acted by housewives in campaign against high cost of living. Aug. United Conference Against the High Cost of Living. Friday, Dec. 6 at Coliseum, 1313 S. Wabash Ave. Huge Mass Rally to Open Cook County Conference Against War & Fascism. Roger M. Baldwin, speaker. Adm. 25c. Unemployed 10c.

Akron, Ohio Banquet to welcome James Keller, organizer for the Akron Sec. at German-American Hall, 84 Grant St., Sunday, Dec. 8, 8 P.M. Speakers: John Williamson, James Keller, I. O. Ford, Ben Atkins, S. Steuben, A. E. Costa, M. J. K. Entertainment. Adm. 50c. at door. The Ausp. of Akron Section.

Milwaukee, Wis. International Workers Bazaar, Dec. 7 and 8, in Miller Hall, 802 West State St. Complete stock of merchandise for sale. Entertainment: Electric Mangle, Home Cooked Dinner and Supper. Thousands of dancing restaurant and bar.

Cleveland, Ohio 3813 Prospect Ave. Opening 8th Ave. with a Grand International Musical Program, 8 P.M. Latest Russian Music, and Entertainment of the Communist Party, December 7 and 8 at the Prospect Addition, Cleveland Grand Labor Bazaar of titles at bargain prices.

Shenandoah, Pa. Concert & Dance, Sat., Dec. 7 at 7:30 P.M. at Maple Hall, cor. Main and Poplar Sts. Ausp. C.P. Unit 2. Adm. 25c.

Police Spare Royal Feelings Of Japanese Consul-General

Charming Young Lady Causes Consternation at Jersey Ceremony

RALLY TOMORROW Rally in New York to Protest Imperialist Rape of China

It certainly was very impolite of the charming young lady—especially since Renzo Sawada, Consul-General of Japan, was right there in the room.

It happened Monday night in the Edison Library at West Orange, N. J. Sawada, standing very erect, was presenting two huge Japanese lanterns to the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation—a gift from the Electrical Association of Japan.

The assembled guests were celebrating the "good-will" gift with champagne, when suddenly the charming young lady made her contribution to the ceremony.

Opening a roll of drawings, which she had been carrying in her hand, and which looked very, very Oriental, she passed them out among the guests.

The buzz of conversation suddenly ceased. Then it began again—louder than before. Two detectives appeared from nowhere and escorted the young lady to the door and out of the building.

The drawings, which had resulted in the appearance of detectives in the midst of such a friendly gathering, portrayed His Imperial Highness, Emperor Hirohito of Japan sprawling all over China with a bayonet in his hand. They were copies of a cartoon drawn by William Gropper for a cover of the magazine China Today.

The charming young lady was Miss Jean Stanley, a member of the American Friends of the Chinese People.

Continuing its fight against the Japanese rape of China, the American Friends of the Chinese People will hold a mass protest meeting tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at Irving Plaza, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place. Among the speakers will be Edward Lamb, prominent Toledo attorney, who has just returned from China bringing a message from Mme. Sun Yat-Sen. Other speakers will include General Victor Yakhontov and Dr. Hansu Chan, editor of China Today.

Connecticut Group to Push Labor Party

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 3.—The formation of an Eastern Connecticut Labor Party Promotion Committee here, Sunday, following a mass meeting which was addressed by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, is meeting with wide enthusiasm from union locals throughout this part of the state. J. Nicholas Danz, of the New London Central Labor Union, was elected chairman of the committee at a conference of textile and other American Federation of Labor locals held at the close of the mass meeting. Arthur P. King, chairman of the Norwich Labor Party, was elected vice-chairman and Mrs. Edith Gero, of Taftville, was elected secretary.

A resolution commending John L. Lewis on his stand for industrial unionism and for the organization of the unorganized, and pledging their support to his program, was passed at the conference.

At the mass meeting in the City Hall here which preceded the conference more than 300 workers from all parts of Eastern Connecticut were present.

Gorman, in addressing this meeting, urged the workers to organize themselves industrially and politically in order to beat back reaction and advance their welfare. Dealing at length with the conditions in the textile industry, where a drive to worsen conditions is going on, Gorman declared that all locals of the union had been instructed to strike immediately at the first attack of the bosses on living standards.

Citing the conditions of the textile workers in the South, the backbone of the Democratic Party, as proof of the failure of the Democratic as well as the Republican Party to protect the living standards of the workers, Gorman urged the workers to build their own Labor Party; to explain patiently to everyone why labor needs its own political party, and to be prepared to defend the Labor Party at all times.

Cites Labor Party Progress Gorman concluded by reading a long list of communities which have already set up local Labor Parties and carried out successful election campaigns. His speech was received with a rousing ovation from the workers present.

Danz followed Gorman and his speech was an attack on the reactionaries in the Federation who are fighting the Labor Party because they are tied up with the old parties. He named John Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and Mayor John Murphy of New Haven, vice-president of the Federation. These men and their counterparts, he charged, are keeping labor from being organized twenty-million strong.

William E. Kuehnel, Andrew Baral and Henry Rainey all spoke of their experiences with the old line parties and urged the workers to recognize the necessity of independent political action.

HANDS OFF CHINA!



This is the cartoon that enraged the imperialists.

Dubinsky Tells of Gains In Report to ILGW Board

By Sandor Voros (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Considerable gain in membership, increased organizational activity, preparations for the possible strike in the dress industry in New York were among the outstanding features of the report delivered yesterday by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, to the meeting of the National Executive Board in the Hotel Hollenden.

The report, which occupied the entire first day of the meeting of the Executive Board, reviewed the history of the I.L.G.W.U. in the past six months, in the time elapsed since the last meeting of the Executive Board.

Dubinsky stressed the organizational status of the union, stated Max D. Danish, director of publicity. The industrial union controversy will come up for full discussion at the end of the week.

I.L.G.W.U. Has 230,000 Good Standing Members According to Dubinsky's report, the I.L.G.W.U. at present has 230,000 good standing members, a gain of 19,000 members in the past six months, in the period following the demise of the N.R.A.

The gain in membership was made mostly outside of New York, in New England, Pennsylvania and the Middle West. This gain in membership has been achieved despite the attacks of the manufacturers, who tried to take advantage of the expiration of the N.R.A. to cut wages, lengthen hours and impose worse working conditions in general.

The attack on the working conditions was especially severe in the non-union cotton garment and cotton underwear shops. In these shops wages have been cut from 15 to 20 per cent and hours increased from 36 to way above 40 a week.

Dress Strike Strong Possibility Surveying the various organizations in New York, Dubinsky reported on the renewed contract in the cloak industry, running for two years, retaining the limitations on contracting.

The strong possibility of a strike in the dressmaking industry in New York was brought before the Executive Board by Dubinsky, who said that conferences were expected, but there was not much reason for optimism.

Soviet Tractor Shop Turns Out Machine Every Two Minutes

(By Federated Press) MOSCOW, Dec. 3.—A tractor every two and a half minutes is the production schedule reached by the Soviet plant at Stalingrad, one of the many now registering a new upsurge in output in response to the large Stakhanovite Congress recently held in Moscow.

The Stakhanovite movement, now sweeping Soviet industry and agriculture, seeks to increase production through greater efficiency and specialization.

The railway car building industry completed its 1935 quota before Dec. 1. At Kharkov, the tractor plant is turning out 144 machines every seven-hour shift, instead of the 72 which American specialists who helped plan construction of the plant fixed as capacity production.

Fascism brings to the youth wholesale dismissals from industry; labor camps, and continuous military drilling for wars of conquest.

Mooney, Refusing Commutation, Demands Pardon SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—The letter he wrote to Governor Stephens seventeen years ago protesting the commutation of his death sentence to life imprisonment was cited today by Thomas J. Mooney, America's second oldest working class prisoner, in a declaration which charges that the move to commute his sentence to time served would give him his freedom at the cost of being branded a felon for the rest of his life. He demanded a pardon, the only honorable basis on which he would accept freedom.

Cleveland WPA Workers Seek A.F.L. Charter

Are Promised Membership in Hod Carriers and Laborer's Union

By Sandor Voros (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Promises to secure a charter for the new Project Workers' Union from the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union were made by leaders of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, Ben Grey, business representative of the new union, announced today.

Albert Dalton, president; Thomas Leshan, secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; James P. McWeeny, A. F. of L. organizer, president of the Cleveland Metal Trades Council; Mike Iavalle, business agent of the building laborers, and other local labor leaders met with the organizational committee of the Project Workers' Union to discuss with them the organization of all W.P.A. workers in Cleveland. Co-operation of the Cleveland Federation of Labor to unionize every project was pledged to the new union.

Two hundred and thirty W.P.A. workers signed application cards Saturday afternoon at a mass meeting called by the Project Workers' Union. James P. McWeeny, speaking in the name of the Metal Trades Council, stressed the importance of organization to raise the wages paid on W.P.A. projects.

In addressing the seven hundred project workers, Clarence Young and Edward Purcell, city councilmen, both members of the A. F. of L., called for a broad united front to safeguard the interest of the workers.

The Project Workers' Union is organized on the basis of project committees. All the different unions that have members working on a given project have representation on the project committee.

About 2,000 members have been signed up in recent weeks by the union and an organizational drive is now being conducted on the various projects. Meetings are being organized during lunch hours, or between the change in shifts, and the project workers are signed up right on the spot.

The union fights for an increase from 42 cents to 60 cents an hour for common labor, a 30-hour week; union wages for labor on construction work amounting to 72 cents an hour.

Twenty Face Prison Terms In McKeesport

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—Frame-up sentences of one to two years in the workhouse face twenty working class prisoners, found guilty of "rioting" and "inciting to riot" for their participation in a McKeesport anti-war demonstration Sept. 1, 1934, unless appeals can be filed when they are called for sentence next week, the International Labor Defense announced today.

A motion for a new trial has been finally refused by Judge Graf, after a ruling on the motion filed in May, 1935, was purposely delayed until after election.

The defendants were declared guilty April 26, 1935, following a four-day trial conducted throughout in an atmosphere of prejudice. The prosecutor failed completely to prove any "rioting" on the part of the prisoners. They were declared guilty for the "crime" of attending, along with 8,000 other people, the street demonstration against war and fascism at which Caroline Hart and George Alexander, chained to telegraph poles, attempted to speak and were gagged by McKeesport cops at the order of the steel companies.

The meeting was broken up by police and deputized American Legionnaires in a vicious clubbing and tear gas attack.

Caroline Hart, George Alexander, Gus Safos, and Mrs. Mary Alexander were found guilty on both counts. Mrs. Alexander, mother of George, had been arrested for protesting against the beating of her son.

The other sixteen, all but one of whom are members of Clairton Lodge of the Amalgamated Association, were declared guilty of "inciting to riot."

Funds to aid in the appeal should be forwarded to James Dolson, Secretary of the I.L.D., at Room 124, 424 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Petitions should be mailed to Judge Graf, Courthouse, Pittsburgh.

Fascism brings to the youth wholesale dismissals from industry; labor camps, and continuous military drilling for wars of conquest.

trial, or my unconditional liberty through pardon.

"If I were guilty of the crime for which I have been unjustly convicted, hanging would be too good for me. Then why commute my sentence to life? I say to you tonight, as I stated the night the Chamber of Commerce jury returned a death verdict against me, that I hope, as well as the hope of Billings, Nolan, Weinberg and Mrs. Mooney, in the solidarity of organized labor, I shall never depart from that statement. It has been my privilege to choose between the honorable and the dishonorable course, if I cared to spare my life, I choose the only course—the honorable course. I prefer death in honor, in defense of my principles rather than living as a cowardly traitor to them."

"That same course has been offered in all of the defendants in this case and even to the relatives of the defendants, and they have all spurned that offer. I would rather hang a thousand times, than as much as even entertain a single dishonorable thought of accepting a tainted liberty. I refuse to accept the commutation. I demand that you revoke it immediately. I now appeal to organized labor again as I did the night that the Chamber of Commerce verdict sealed my doom, to act immediately in defense of their symbolic interest as represented in the issues involved in my own case."

Reading Union Leader Sees Labor Party Need

Luther T. Adams, Head of Largest Union in Socialist-Controlled City, Cites Menace of Growing Reaction to Labor in U. S.

By A. B. Magil

Luther T. Adams, president of Branch 10, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Reading, Pa., is one leading trade unionist who looks to the Socialist election victory in Reading to spur the movement for a Labor Party.

Adams, himself a member of the Socialist Party, is also said to be strongly pro-Nazi.

"What we need is a Labor Party," Adams continued. "It's the only solution. The unions are in great danger and the Labor Party could be a weapon in protecting them."

"For an Inclusive Party in a Labor Party?" I asked.

"The Labor Party should be composed of workers, farmers and small business and professional people. I would include all bona-fide labor organizations. The Labor Party should unite all workers regardless of their political affiliation."

Adams, who is popularly known as "Fat," is himself a hosiery worker. In 1920, following a strike in which he was active, he was blacklisted for six years. Later he again found employment in the Reading mills. In 1933 he helped organize the union and was elected its president. As a result of the union's activities, wages increased were won, ranging, he said, in some cases as high as 375 per cent.

Workers' Alliance Local Scores Relief Victory

By Arley Woodrow

MENA, Ark., Dec. 3.—The Mena Workers' Alliance No. 75 has scored another victory! Southern workers are learning to organize.

Wednesday afternoon the WPA workers became restless, because their checks were seven days past due and none had been received. They receive—

or are supposed to receive — \$21 per month, and their pay is received—or supposed to be received—twice a month, making their checks for the princely sum of \$10.50. With this, these heads of families are supposed to pay house rent, clothe their families, buy school books for their children, pay the doctor, and so on. But they had not received their checks and the next day was Thanksgiving.

How could they buy turkey, goose, furnish dumplings, and other good eats without their "Rosie" (Roosevelt) checks of \$10.50? They needed "Rosie's" checks.

A special meeting of the Workers' Alliance No. 75 was called, and a telegram sent to Works Progress Administration, Little Rock, which read:

"Workers without food Thanksgiving. Demanding checks or food." The relief office, when these ragged and hungry workers appealed for food for Thanksgiving, only smiled and said they could do nothing.

Thanksgiving came and went, but no checks were received up to five o'clock Friday evening.

Thanksgiving Demonstration Perhaps the Works Progress Administration officials cracked a lot of wise jokes about the matter as they stuffed themselves with turkey, cake, puddings and sipped or gulped their wines and other things which the workers—who produce all these good things—are not supposed to enjoy.

But these hungry men in Mena meant business. They had no mirth and no turkey and no cake and no puddings and no wines for their Thanksgiving dinner. Empty stomachs and their hungry, crying children forced them to do more than to humbly bow and in a bondsmen's tone say: "Please, won't you give us a crust?"

These men, tired from their day's work building nice sidewalks by the property of the local capitalists and real estate investors (while mud holes remain in front of the workers' homes), ragged and hungry, assembled at the local relief office.

They were met at the foot of the stairs and were requested to talk the matter over. You see, the relief office had closed for the day.

But these angry men brushed the official aside, hurried up stairs, and pounded on the door. A pretty girl with well kept hands opened the door a little, asking:

"What do you want?" A worker stuck his foot into the door and replied:

"We're coming in!" And they tramped into the lobby of the relief office. Hungry, angry workers in ragged clothing, cement workers, with hags, clothing and faces dirty, smelling of sweat.

The relief officials appeared surprised that these workers who had not received their checks, pay for

Teachers' Vote Flays School Militarization

Pledge Thorough-Going Peace Policy—Score Munition Traffic

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—With but a single dissenting voice, the International Relations Committee of the National Council of Teachers of English has gone on record against the militarization of the schools and the supplying of any materials by the United States that "might be used toward the breaking of world peace."

The National Council of Teachers of English represents the teachers of English throughout the entire country. The resolution passed by the Council's International Relations Committee follows:

"It is the function and purpose of the International Relations Committee as approved by the Executive Committee, the board of directors and through precedent by the membership at large to work actively for the strengthening of international relations and for world peace."

"Those present at this luncheon meeting, sponsored by the International Relations Committee, pledge their support to a thorough-going peace policy for the United States and for the world."

"We are opposed to war and to the supplying of munitions and all materials that might be used toward the breaking of world peace."

"We are opposed to the prevailing tendency to militarize the schools and colleges of the nation through the widespread support and expansion of the R. O. T. C. (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) and other military units and the utilization of high school and college classes for the spreading of war propaganda."

Salt Lake City WPA Workers Plan to Strike

Charge Political Trickery

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 3.—Leaders of unemployed organizations here charged today that the state political machine led by Governor Johnson and dominated by the power interests have obstructed the development of W.P.A. projects.

More than 2,000 unemployed men and women of Pueblo who are eligible for W.P.A. work are still without jobs.

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

Milwaukee, Wis.

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High Costs Issue to Be Put To Roosevelt

Chicago Women Await President's Arrival This Monday

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 3.—When Roosevelt arrives here on Monday morning, he will be met by a delegation of women who will want to know why he has raised the cost of bread more than 25 per cent within the past two years.

In the name of the United Conference Against the High Cost of Living, an organization representing housewives all over the city, these women have written to Roosevelt asking that he give them an audience in order to explain why food is being destroyed when millions are hungry and the cost of living rising.

Roosevelt is due here as the main speaker on Monday before the conference of midwestern farmers.

The fight of the women against the high cost of living has been endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The letter which the women sent to Roosevelt said in part:

"On June 9, 1935, a conference against the high cost of living was held here in Chicago. From this conference a delegation of five was elected to present the demands of the people of Chicago, who are burdened by the high cost of living, to the President of the United States. However, the delegation was referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, who stated that consideration would be given the same."

"A letter has since been received from the Department of Agriculture with no satisfactory results."

"We are writing this letter asking that the President, when he visits Chicago on Dec. 9 to address the farmers, will remember to confer with the delegates of our organization regarding the matter that is agitating the population in the reduction of food prices."

"Kindly inform us at what hour and in what place our delegation can be interviewed by the President. Also, please be informed that copies of this letter will be sent to the press with the enclosed demands and resolutions adopted at our initial conference on June 9."

Florida Labor League Assails Jim Crow Law

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 3.—The arrest and conviction of Mrs. Selena Williams, Negro worker, for sitting in the "white" section of a tramway is being protested by white and Negro workers of St. Petersburg and their organizations. A protest mass meeting in Campbell Park here is being arranged by the Workers League, an organization of unemployed workers.

Mrs. Williams was sentenced by Judge Sauls in the city court to five days imprisonment, the maximum penalty for a disorderly disturbance. In imposing sentence, the chauvinist judge abused Mrs. Williams for daring to take a seat, offered her by a white worker, in the "white" section of the tramway, and for "talking back" to the motorman when he ordered her to move.

"If you are a Southern Negro," the judge shouted at the Negro woman, "you know better than to sit in the white section and you know better than to curse a white person."

The vicious sentence was hailed by the St. Petersburg Times, local boss paper which, under the heading "Negress Handed Heavy Sentence," gleefully wrote:

"It will be at least fifty days before Selena Williams, Negro, decides to sit in the street car sections reserved for white passengers. Yesterday she appeared in the city court and pleaded not guilty to charges of disorderly conduct filed by W. B. McGhee, Municipal Street Car motorman, after the Negro cursed him when he ordered her to leave a seat she had taken in the white section of a North Shore street car."

Mrs. Williams testified that it was a white woman, noting her exhaustion and the crowded condition of the Jim-crow section of the car, got up and gave her her seat.

The Workers League is distributing leaflets denouncing the outrageous arrest and conviction of Mrs. Williams. The leaflets expose the Jim-crow laws and practices of the white rulers as aimed at splitting the working class.

Doctor Sees Life Span Of Humans Extended Until 'Stoppage of Time'

(By United Press)
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Given continued increasing knowledge, scientists may go on extending the life span of human beings until they succeed in actually stopping time," Dr. William M. Mallison told scientific societies at Rutgers University last night.

Dr. Mallison said the life of man might be extended to great ages, at which men would go about "all scars from an accumulation of accidents."

The speaker said that today so much scientific progress has been made it is not foolhardy to envision the time when men will live to 100 and 120 years of age.

That achieved, the speaker felt, scientists would not rest until a complete "stoppage of time" was effected, because as life extended, there would be greater possibilities for research and a larger accompanying knowledge of the secrets of human existence.

Dr. Mallison is editor of Philosophy of Science.

Crisis 'Diseases' Rise Among the Unemployed

Hospitalization Inadequate, Leading Medical Societies Say in Surveys of Cardiac, Lung and Stomach Disorders

By Jack Martin
One of the carefully cultivated myths of the capitalist press is that the health of the unemployed has benefited as a result of the depression. The capitalists evidently are great believers in a fast cure.

Thus we find that when the Illinois State Health Department classifies deaths by accident, it includes deaths from starvation in the category of death from accidental causes, the point being that the patient accidentally fasted too long.

Yet what is the truth? The truth is that the "diseases of poverty" are increasing as the result of long-continued underfeeding, continual evictions, worry, and lack of proper medical care of the unemployed.

Let us take such a disease as tuberculosis. Given sunshine, food, shelter, security—and the disease can be wiped out; given bread and coffee for meals, evictions every few months, rags for clothing against winter winds, and the disease sooner or later will again become the Great White Plague.

The Illinois State Department of Public Health reports that for the first ten months of 1935 tuberculosis cases were a running above the first ten months of 1934 by 21 per cent in the State outside of Chicago and 5 per cent inside Chicago. The fact that there is in Chicago, miserable as it is, is many times higher than in the rest of the State surely is a factor in the greater increase downstate.

Other poverty diseases all show a higher rate this year than a year ago. Pneumonia, for example, is reported as being twice as prevalent this fall as the same time a year ago.

Such a disease as arthritis, the result of poor food, poor teeth, is amazingly rampant among the unemployed.

Why Workers Have Heart Disease
Due to the same causes as arthritis must be placed rheumatic heart disease, that is, heart disease caused by rheumatic fever, tonsillitis, chorea or St. Vitus' dance, and dental infections.

As proof of the contention that the unemployed are peculiarly liable to develop heart disease we shall quote the late Dr. Harold Bachman, who was chief of the Cardiac (heart) Committee at the Children's Memorial Hospital: "Rheumatic diseases do not thrive in all environments. . . . In a private practice group rheumatism and heart disease are extremely rare. In dispensary practice it is not uncommon. If this is the case, certain environmental . . . factors must be important." (Edith Butler Pool Lectures, 1928).

And the Chicago Daily News has quoted the Chicago Heart Association, which is the largest of the kind in the country, as having found that the percentage of cardiac ailments, increased in leaps and bounds when people were cold, hungry, and discouraged. . . . Rheumatic fever and heart ailments, hand in hand are more than 18 times more prevalent in the poorer districts, among those poorly housed and improperly fed." (1-6-34).

The Medical Care of a Worker
Should Get Physicians inform us that adequate medical care to enable the doctor to make an early and proper

Fired Worker Fights to Build Union on WPA

By a Worker Correspondent
MITCHELL, S. D.—Workers on Works Progress Administration projects here were urged to join the rapidly growing Workers Alliance by Dave Wipf, a member of the Alliance, who was fired for

The Breaking Away of Steel Workers from Company Unions to A.F.L.

By MORRIS CHILDS
Events of great, nation-wide significance are taking place in the Chicago-Gary steel area, an area equal in producing capacity to the great steel regions around Pittsburgh.

The steel workers, and especially those in the biggest, most strategic plants, driving to resistance against low wages, rising costs of living, and unbearable speed up, are beginning to break away from the yoke of the company unions. It was upon the paralyzing effect of these company unions, the so-called "employee representation" plan, that the steel monopolies have been depending for the subjugation of the steel workers in these great mills which are the heart of American capitalism.

But today, all over the country the steel workers are beginning to doubt the value of these company unions and are becoming conscious of the need of joining the great stream of the organized labor movement—the A. F. of L.

Shop Delegates Vote for A. F. of L. Affiliation
In Gary, at the end of this past week, shop representatives of fully 11,000 steel workers of the giant Carnegie-Illinois plants, voted on the crucial issue of whether or not the men should affiliate to the A. F. of L. by joining the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.

It is of the greatest national significance that a solid majority of the Organization Committee, six out of nine, especially chosen by the steel workers to report on this problem, voted unhesitatingly for immediate direct affiliation to the National A. F. of L. steel union. That

AAA Program Is No Solution To Farm Crisis

Farmer Shows Need for United Action with City Population

(By a Farmer Correspondent)
GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 3.—Headlines in the local press a few weeks ago announced a 6 to 1 vote for the continuation of the A.A.A. hog and corn reduction program. No mention was made, of course, of the fact that only about a third of the farmers voted, most of them being the well-to-do and rich farmers who actually gain from such a program.

Those farmers who failed to vote ask, "What good does it do us? We can do nothing. Everything that (the big shot farmers) want comes from Washington. From now on I farm in my own way."

Others say "I voted for the program before in order to help the Government—if it didn't do what they expected it to that is not our fault—the fact is we don't have much to say how things are run."

Pessimism Increasing
These expressions of pessimism grow out of the increasing awareness among the farmers that the A.A.A. was not only designed to help the big and not the little farmer, but that the whole program is controlled by those who benefit from it.

The County agents for the A.A.A. are sent in by the federal government and are not under the jurisdiction of the farmers. They are assigned by a committee in each county made up of the rich or well-to-do farmers who have large holdings and are able to benefit from the wholesale destruction program.

When meetings are called by the agents to discuss the program for 1936, most of those who attend are members of the office staff of the agents, some of them coming from distant parts of the county in order to swell the crowd.

At a meeting of this kind held recently the County Chairman of the Corn and Hog Program opened the meeting with loud huzzas for Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. He cited the high prices caused by the new deal as beneficial to the farmers and tried to disguise the A.A.A. organization as one through which the farmers could better their positions.

Points Out Failing
After he finished and other members of his staff had eulogized Wallace, one of the farmers took the floor to remark:

"Not one of you who have talked so far have mentioned the workers in the city. They must buy what we sell and with your prices pushing prices higher their wages in the cities are going down or their relief is being cut. I see no solution in my problem. What we need today is more reduction programs but united action between the farmers and workers against this program and for higher wages and relief."

He was followed by another farmer who said, "Mr. County Agent, how can we expect to get ahead with Big Business standing in between the farmers and the workers, taking a profit from both. It can never be done by raising less, by destroying food and other crops. Big Business, which tells us what we must sell for and tells the workers what they must pay, that is what must be destroyed."

Can Tuberculosis Be Inherited?

J. Z. of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes.—"I am keeping company with a man who is the picture of health. Three members of his family (a sister, a brother and an uncle) all died of tuberculosis. My friend gets frequent colds, but takes good care of himself. What is your opinion as to my continuing to go with him? Do you think he is likely to inherit this disease?"

THE fact that many members of a family have contracted tuberculosis does not necessarily mean that all members of the family group will contract tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is not a hereditary disease; that is, it is not a disease which is transmitted from the mother or father by way of the egg or sperm. Tuberculosis is contracted by contact with the germ of tuberculosis; and while it is true that the contact of a person to the tuberculosis germ is more frequent in a family where tuberculosis is present, infection and illness may be minimized when proper hygienic precautions are taken. The young man should have an x-ray taken to make certain of his freedom from illness of the chest, and if this is found to be normal we see no reason why you should behave any differently to him than you would if there had never been any disease in his family.

YOUR HEALTH

Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)
Deafness Following Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
J. H. R., of Wisconsin, writes.—"Is there any cure for total deafness caused from spinal meningitis fever? I have a friend who has been deaf as a result of this sickness for the past eight years. He is now twenty-five years old. He has tried everything possible with his small financial means. He claims that attending doctors at the time gave him too many electric treatments. Could these treatments be the cause? He has a continual ringing in his ears, but cannot hear a thing. He has a chiropractor in mind, and wants to try that. He has great hopes that some day he will recover his hearing."

YOU probably refer to cerebro-spinal meningitis, rather than spinal meningitis. The deafness, which results occasionally from this disease, is permanent. The cause of the deafness is an involvement of either the hearing nerve, or of that part of the brain which has to do with hearing.

Treatment of any kind for this condition is of no avail. Do not continue with any more of these electrical treatments, and by all means, beware of the chiropractor, unless you are of a charitable disposition and wish to contribute to the chiropractor's sustenance. Medical science is unable to bring to life a nerve that is dead.

We suggest that your friend avail himself of the advice of a local Hard of Hearing League. Such advice should consist of directing him to lip reading, and for suitable hearing aid.

John Saiz, Framed for Life, Mrs. Connors, Whose Children Were Hungry—'Our Neediest'

Once a year the New York Times saves the conscience of its wealthy readers by presenting for their charitable consideration their "Hundred neediest cases"—100 out of the 14,000,000 unemployed, with their dependents which bring the total of America's neediest up near to one-third of the population of this richest country in the world.

But never does the New York Times fight for the rights of the masses, for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of those who grew rich from the sweat of these neediest—never, above all, will it cease to fight against those who are struggling toward a revolutionary change which will wipe out all need for all society.

No, the fighters for these things are often to be found behind prison bars, with the smug approval of the New York Times.

It is for these really "neediest" that the Prisoners' Relief Department of the International Labor Defense carries on its own yearly campaign. Today two more such cases are presented.

Funds should be sent to the Prisoners' Relief Department, I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Case III JOSE SAIZ

In Canon City, Colorado, there is a prison that was established in the days when Colorado was still a territory, part of the fabulous west open spaces of America's West. Unchanged, unimproved it is still in use today—and its methods of discipline are as antiquated as its walls. Gun guards stand over the prisoners while they eat. Visitors are permitted rarely, and then in the office of the warden only. Though there are more than 200 prisoners, the jail boasts only one bathroom.

Jose Saiz, age 22, a young American of Mexican extraction, is serving a life sentence in this jail. He and two other boys were originally sentenced to death in 1932. They were accused of having murdered an old white landlord for whom they had once worked. The man's son, a cruel, degenerate slave-driver, was the only one to "discover the

The Ruling Claw

by Redfield



Case IV MRS. WILMA CONNORS

There are two young children, a little boy and a little girl, in Oklahoma City who haven't seen their mother for almost seven months now. She is far away in West Virginia—in the Federal Prison for Women. They are good kids, and mind their father, who has to take care of them as well as earn a living to keep them alive.

Their mother, Wilma Connors, committed no crime. She was part of a militant demonstration of unemployed men and women who gathered before the offices and commissary of the F.E.R.A. in Oklahoma City last year, demanding more relief and more food for their hungry children. Mrs. Connors was ready to fight to see to it that her children had enough to eat. But that was called "sedition against the federal government" by Oklahoma and federal authorities—because the F.E.R.A. was a federal institution—and Mrs. Connors was sent to jail for one year and one day—far away across the country in West Virginia.

Relief agencies are still not providing the Connors, and the other unemployed of Oklahoma, for the matter, with adequate funds for food, clothing and shelter. The regular relief from the I. L. D. goes a long way toward keeping this little family together until mother comes home.

Help make this Christmas a happier one for the Connors children, and young Jose in Colorado, by contributing to the Christmas drive for political prisoners and their families. Prisoners' Relief Department, I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

HOME LIFE

— By — Ann Barton

HERE is continued the list of organizations for women who want to do some useful work in their spare time that will be in the direction of our mutual aim to "change the world."

THE Anti-Nazi Federation is just what its name implies. It makes wide distribution of information about the brutal Nazi regime. It is conducting a vigorous fight for the release of Ernst Thaelmann and other prisoners of the Nazis. It is in the midst of a campaign that the Olympics shall not be held in Nazi Germany. It conducts mass meetings, lectures, symposiums, to inform the widest possible number of people about the character of the Nazi regime. It has conducted demonstrations against Nazi terror, and for the release of two American seamen who were kidnaped from their ships and imprisoned by the Nazis.

THE editors of the "Working Woman" are in the midst of a campaign to broaden the appeal of this magazine that fights for women's rights and for working class rights. Those who see the great need for organizing women in this period, and who realize the powerful effect of a popular magazine which aims to build the united front among women, can find work to do in support of this magazine. Women who are interested, can write and details can be worked out more completely.

THE International Labor Defense is "the shield of the working class." Its members concern themselves with militant workers who have been imprisoned by the boss class for their activity in organizing strikes, in participating in strike activity, in fighting against war and fascism and for the rights of the oppressed. This organization teaches workers how to defend themselves and their fellow-workers when arrested, organizes mass defense activities, raises funds for this work, secures lawyers in certain cases, raises wide campaigns for the release of working class victims from capitalism's jails. They look after the families of militant imprisoned men and women. It is a vital organization and much useful work can be done there.

HAVE I missed any organizations that women, not ready as yet to join the Communist Party, can join?

If I have I shall no doubt hear of it soon. All of these organizations represent a definite useful field of activity. They are united front organizations in which people, men and women of many political beliefs and religious can be found. For a person who for some reason or other is delaying joining the Communist Party, the work of these organizations, is very useful and necessary.

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Address

City

urgent, vital, demands of the steel workers need action right now, and cannot await action six months from now.

Action Now—Demands Cannot Wait
Therefore, such department representatives should be shown that it is their duty, as the chosen representatives of the men in the shops to call for discussion and action right in the departments, on such issues as higher wages, vacation with pay, shorter work day, and the problem now confronting the Gary workers, that is, affiliation with the A. F. of L. According to democratic procedure it is with the men in the department that the final decision should rest. It should be shown that representatives, not sure of their position because they do not fully know how the men feel, should thrash these questions out with the men in their department. For this reason it is advisable that special meetings on these burning questions be held as soon as possible in the departments so that the wishes of the men can be made known.

Naturally, every member of the A. A. as well as all other workers in the trade unions want to see that these thousands of steel workers now in the company union come in to the A. A. as quickly as possible. But it should not be forgotten that in order for this to happen, the A. A. has some responsibilities. It must in the most friendly, brotherly way trust, and that, therefore, when the interests of the steel workers demand it the company union rules should not be permitted to stand in the way. Secondly, it should be pointed out that the

Must Not Break from Mass

The advanced steel workers ready to break away from the company union, must be on guard against the danger of separating from the main mass of workers in the company union and work in a manner that will result in bringing over the great mass of the workers towards affiliation with the Amalgamated Association. If they do not guard against this danger, the steel companies will try to put over some kind of splitting maneuver to keep the workers divided against one another.

For example, at Gary, seventeen employe representatives from the company union in the enlarged shop Committee of Thirty-four, voted against immediate affiliation to the A. A. Does this mean that all of these men are altogether opposed to independent organization outside the company union? It would be a mistake to think so, since some of these men have already gone on record favoring some form of independent organization. But they are not yet convinced, for one reason or another, that they can vote for affiliation to the A. F. of L. unions, the A. A. right now. It is the job of the advanced workers to convince them of the necessity for this step.

Some have expressed the opinion that under the company rules they have no power to vote the dissolution of company unions, but must wait until June, the time specified for organization changes. In the first place, it should be pointed out in such cases that the rules of the company union were not made by the steel workers, but by the steel trusts, and that, therefore, when the interests of the steel workers demand it the company union rules should not be permitted to stand in the way. Secondly, it should be pointed out that the

By MORRIS CHILDS

shown, and the Gary conference this week proved it beyond a doubt, that their move away from the company unions is serious and determined. All the details of the path to the main stream of organized labor are not yet entirely or equally clear to all steel workers. Hence, before Dec. 27 all those in favor of affiliation have the job of convincing their fellow workers that they belong in the ranks of organized labor, and that now is the time to take a step for determined and united action.

A. A. Must Raise Workers' Demands
The A. A. will win support in the mills and build the union if it raises energetically the vital demands of the men in each department.

The Communist Party, as a party of the working class, is, of course, intensely interested in building a united organization of the steel workers, and has done everything possible to bring about the unity of the steel workers. It has played an important role in this process. For this reason the Communist Party in Chicago and Gary gives its most earnest pledge to the steel workers that it will work and cooperate with them in building an organization of steel workers controlled by the steel workers themselves and not by the steel trusts—an organization part of the entire organized labor movement, the American Federation of Labor.

Every member of the organized labor movement, in studying the present movement in the steel industry, should be aroused to the importance of this mass unrest in the company unions, and should think of ways and means to help

Shop Delegates Vote for A. F. of L. Affiliation

It is of special importance that the steel workers who are taking the lead in this movement, are the main those native born American workers who in the past, because of special privileges and higher level of wages, have been the bulwark of conservatism among the steel workers.

Under no circumstances should the issue be forced in such a way as to cause a split among the steel workers. The steel workers have

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

PERHAPS, in previous columns, I have seemed to stress some of the negative features of the historic debate between Earl Browder and Norman Thomas last week.

This was not due to pessimism, because there was little to be pessimistic about, and a great deal to be joyful for. The debate will be remembered in the future as the first public demonstration of the inevitable United Front. The Peoples' Front in France began in the same manner, amid confusion and lack of self-confidence, that vanished after the first few practical actions.

No, the debate was a great victory for the United Front, but I believe it would be a mistake to think that the United Front has already been achieved by it.

A great deal of hard work still remains to be done. The militant Socialists are still troubled with many fears, doubts and misunderstandings. This was revealed in many of the arguments presented by Comrade Thomas, and I think it a mistake to gloss such obstacles over.

A Remaining Contradiction

NORMAN THOMAS said plainly that he did not believe the time was ripe for a formal United Front. He also gave his wholehearted approval to a partial united front on such issues as the defense of Angelo Herndon, Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys, the fight for civil liberties in Terre Haute, Indiana, and similar situations, the fight for industrial unionism in the A. F. of L., and a group of kindred issues.

In other words, he precises the United Front because it is necessary. But he will not acknowledge this necessity in a formal pact that would extend the United Front and make it a hundred times more powerful.

Here is the contradiction that yet remains to be solved.

What a Formal Pact Will Do

COMRADE Thomas answered his own argument when he asked so eloquently, to the cheers of the mighty audience of 20,000 in Madison Square Garden:

"Must we learn the lessons of working class solidarity only when a Hitler has seized America? Must we wait to form our united front in a concentration camp?"

Is there any answer to this question but the word, No, we cannot and must not wait!

It is true that we are still in the experimental stages of this united front. The joint actions in the Herndon case, in the A. F. of L. drive for industrial unionism and similar situations, may be necessary for the first steps before a national united front is formally ratified.

But Norman Thomas and his fellow-Socialists make a great mistake, it seems to me, in underestimating the political effect of a formal pact, a formal United Front.

Such a formal agreement is like the constitution of some young and new republic. It makes orderly and consistent progress possible. It takes the United Front out of the realm of experiment and speculation and turns it into an established political force.

Such a pact, too, has an electrifying effect on our own masses. Any Italian Socialist can testify that the fight against Mussolini has leaped forward enormously since the signing of such a formal pact between the two parties.

And when news goes out to the American people that the breach in the world of Socialism has been healed, both parties will commence to grow. How many millions of disillusioned workers and middle-class people and farmers are there in America who were former Socialists and Communists and I. W. W., and who dropped out of the movement?

All of us have met them everywhere through the land. This army will flock back to us once the word goes forth that a United Front exists.

This Meeting Was Different

THE word will now go out that such a front is in process of being formed. News of the Madison Square Garden debate has swept the country.

It is hard to convey the deep emotion this debate aroused. I met delegations of workers who had come for it from Los Angeles, Cleveland, Ohio, Montreal, Canada, Birmingham, Alabama, and other distant places.

The whole spirit of the meeting, the vast overflow of thousands who couldn't get in, the singing, the cheering, the spontaneous chant of "We want a United Front!" that throbbled from 20,000 throats, was something I have not seen at any meeting in more than ten years.

The solemnity, too, as this vast audience followed each word of the speakers, reminded me of only one other meeting like it—the one I attended during the dark days when America had just entered the world war, and Socialists, trade unionists, Christian pacifists and I. W. W. met in Madison Square Garden to set up a United Front against J. P. Morgan's war for profit in 1916.

This debate, too, was an attempt to set up a united front on the verge of a new world war. The masses of people feel this; and I am sure they are more aware of the crisis than some of the hesitant leaders.

It isn't a time for quibbling. Some of these leaders are like the French Socialist leaders who also fought the United Front up to the very moment when they felt the Fascist noose around their necks. The Old Guard in this country feel no symptoms yet of this neck trouble. But the masses of workers can't wait for them; and let us hope Norman Thomas will not wait.

He made a magnificent speech in the Garden, despite the flaws I have pointed out in previous columns. He is to be praised for the daring with which he has ventured into a new historic experiment, despite the sneers and threats of the Old Guard. He has come a long way, and he will go further.

And Earl Browder's speech was a magnificent demonstration of the large-visioned clarity, the universality and truth of the Communist line.

Capitalism is in its final bloody phase. History will remember that the Communist first recognized the great hour, and girded themselves to meet and grasp it. They fight for the United Front, taking on their shoulders all the mock and misunderstanding opponents fling at the pioneer.

But the working class of the future will be eternally grateful that the United Front was established in the troubled years of the second World War.

LITTLE LEFTY



'They Try to Hit at Me Through Dad'

A Page from the Diary of a Southern Organizer

By Don West

MOVIES

MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY, a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture directed by Frank Lloyd with Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Franchot Tone, based on the books by Nordhoff and Norman. Playing at the Capitol Theatre.

A BRIEF glance at a history of England is enough to show that the workingman of 1787 or thereabouts lived under conditions of appalling misery. The Industrial Revolution had increased the wealth of the nation but at the expense of the workers who shared nothing but their common insecurity and unemployment. British capitalism which was at the beginning of its piratical colonial epoch and was rapidly forging ahead as a great power used the same piratical methods on its own people and ganged up on every able-bodied man it could lay hands on to make up the crews for its ships. Frank Lloyd's picture shows how it was done.

Whatever else the "Bounty" had in mind when it sailed in 1787 from Portsmouth Harbor, the ship's log said it was en route to Tahiti to pick up breadfruit trees for transplanting in West India soil to provide a cheap food for Britain's colonial slaves. The mutiny of the "Bounty" took place some time in 1789 somewhere in mid-Pacific following a series of drastic outrages committed by the Captain of the ship and some of his officers who flogged, clubbed, maimed, starved, the "Bounty" whose unique ability killed for the slightest infraction of discipline.

Because Charles Laughton fits perfectly into the part of Captain Bligh, the film leaves an indelible impression of the wretched life led by British seamen during this period. Captain Bligh rose to be an admiral in the British navy, but the numerous single ship mutinies that followed the "Bounty" frightened the government of England into abandoning some of its crueler forms of discipline. The scenes on board ship in Frank Lloyd's film are about as harrowing as any in the recent history of the film not excepting "Potemkin."

FROM there on however the producers got together and agreed that a mutiny could go no farther, no further. As soon as the captain and his men are set adrift in an open boat with provisions for two or three weeks, the center of gravity of the picture shifts away from the mutineers and towards the British crown. A considerable amount of film is devoted to building up favor for the ex-captain of a navigator enables him to guide an open boat through some 3,600 miles of treacherous water during some 40-odd days of living on hard bread and water rationed out by the crumb and drop, to a port in the East Indies. The "Mutiny of the Bounty" from then on becomes something that must either add prestige to British sea power or fold up. The film does both.

BUT what puzzled us was not so much the bid for British favor, as the overtones and wistful episode on the Islands. An M-G-M production unit travelled 14,000 miles for these scenes, erected six villages, lived in them for several months, made friends and enemies among the natives, used many of them in the film and no doubt contracted one or two of the more exotic looking Tahitian women for the film. Before returning to the studio, "Mutiny in the Bounty" may have been shot in the South Seas, the natives may have been authentic natives, the breadfruit may have been the real fruit, but the whole thing looked like something that was developed in deep secrecy on an M-G-M lot in California, possessing neither the photographic attractiveness of Murnau's "Tabu" nor the emotional content of "White Shadow in the South Seas." For some reason or other Irving Thalberg, master mind of M-G-M, who is ordinarily careless and unconcerned about facts of history, insisted on following the outward course of the "Bounty" from beginning to end, and even went so far as to rebuild the ship from the original plans in possession of the British government.

I don't know how closely Thalberg and Lloyd studied the three books by Nordhoff and Norman on the subject, but I do know that so much of the effectiveness of "Mutiny on the Bounty" depends upon the personality of Charles Laughton in the role of Captain Bligh that I hesitate to say what the film would have been without him. Clark Gable is good but without Laughton he could never have got to first base in "Mutiny." Fifty miles of film were exposed in the making of "Mutiny of the Bounty." The final version at the Capitol runs 131 minutes. Expert re-cutting could still reduce this footage to about sixty minutes of worthwhile movie.

HAD a letter from mother today. She is worried over certain threats made against my Dad because of his children being in the labor movement. She fears for Dad's health with the added strain and worry this causes him. My Dad is a bent old man. Fifty years have warped his body, stooped his shoulders and smeared a dull lustre through blue eyes that once glowed like fire-coals between shaggy black brows.

Fifty years a "poor white" in Georgia. Reaching up for the cross-bar between the plow handles at eight. Driving steel for the L. and N. Railroad through the Georgia mountains at nineteen. Back to the hill-side farm. Between the plow handles behind a full rearing-sweating, yelling, toiling under a soul-scorching Georgia sun. He fought the hills for a living. His young wife and first-born child must eat something. I was that first kid.

How well I remember those first years when my Dad was young and strong. Going with him in a covered wagon loaded with mountain apples down to the lowland towns. We called it "going off to the railroad" because railroads ran through the lowland towns. Now came closer than twenty miles of our mountain cabin.

FIFTY years and my old Dad is a burned out shell down in the lowlands. His whole life was given to toll which increased the profits of the Georgia rulers. But these robbers are not content with mere destruction. More torture must go with it.

THOSE early years were the only happy ones I ever knew. I was not old enough to count responsibility. "Going off to the railroad" was a lark to me. We camped along

DON WEST is a Southern organizer, and a poet... son of a "poor white"... He tells here how the Bourbons and their police hound the kin of any Southerner who works to organize the working people.

Last week Dad was called into court. They tried to make him swear that a certain Negro neighbor had come to Dad's place drunk and caused trouble. Now, my Dad does not believe as I do. His nose has always been to the grindstone. He never had time to think. He has remained steeped in much of the old prejudice the Georgia rulers feed out to the "poor whites" down there. Yes, my Dad is prejudiced and all that, but he is not a liar! He would swear the lie that would probably have doomed the poor Negro.

THOSE Ku Kluxers were enraged. It is preposterous for a white man, especially one of the "poor white trash," to refuse to swear anything against a "damn nigger" in Georgia! But these Georgia officials had a bright idea. If a "white trash" refused to swear a lie against a "nigger," then he must certainly be a "nigger lover." At least they knew my Dad had children in the labor movement who believed in equality for the Negro people.

Thus they began with third degree methods on my old Dad. They asked him about his children, especially the oldest son. They tried to force Dad to tell where I was and what I was doing. With browbeating threats they tried to bulldoze him into telling something he did not know.

Their efforts were in vain of course. But these Ku Kluxers take delight in torturing a broken down old man. They know my Dad has four children active in the revolutionary labor movement. They seek to aim a blow at us through him.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

Napoleon of Fascism

MANY YEARS after the "triumphant" March on Rome (in a special train from Milan and by urgent request of the King) Benito Mussolini was asked this question by a certain journalist, "What is the chief problem of Fascism today?" To which the assassin of Matteotti and the ruthless but astute lackey of monopoly capital replied tersely, "Its duration."

This anecdote is one of the hundreds collected by the veteran American correspondent, George Selde and now published (after delays imposed by the British and French Foreign Offices) in his sensational biography, *Sawdust Caesar: The Untold History of Mussolini and Fascism* (Harpers, 498 pages, \$3). Those two words, spoken by the Black Shirt Dictator at a time when his power seemed absolute, are eloquent of the decay which has penetrated to every part of capitalist society, and they form the keynote of the extraordinarily well-documented book which Selde has written about the man whose unscrupulous egoism, systematic betrayal of friends and smoldering hatred of the masses made him an ideal spearhead of the offensive of world capitalism against the growing threat of world proletarian revolution.

It is a book which had to be written, and that will have to be read by everyone who wishes to know the inside story of the origin of Fascism and of its development from sporadic gangsterism to one of the most brutal terror regimes ever devised by a reactionary class for the preservation of its own power. What Selde has to say of Mussolini the man (his violent childhood and youth, early ventures into politics, his cheap anarchist-syndicalist "revolutionary" beliefs, constant betrayals of Socialist supporters, his inexhaustible malice and cruelty) is bad enough, but far more significance are his chapters dealing with the economic, financial, political and social contradictions which in Italy provided Mussolini the Fascist demagogue with his historical opportunity.

This opportunity resulted from the impact of a heroic but poorly disciplined and badly organized revolutionary movement under Socialist leadership with the powerful chauvinist forces of Italian capital just before, during and after the War. From the day when Mussolini acquired (with the help of French money) his own paper, *Popolo d'Italia*, in which he published windy and violent articles in favor of "national" regeneration, "creative strikes," "proletarian dictatorship" and so on, political reaction in Italy had found its voice. Selde is, of course, incorrect in suggesting that, as between Socialists and the all-powerful Lega Industriale (industrialists' league), "Mussolini was merely offering Fascism for sale to the best bidder," and his confusion becomes serious when, in discussing Mussolini's expulsion from the Socialist Party, he writes, "he was really more of a Bolshevik and a revolutionary opportunist, ready to engage in civil war, to shed any amount of blood, for the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship" (Emphasis mine—J. S.). A true Marxist revolutionary

does not auction off his principles "to the best bidder"; he bases his tactics on an analysis of things as they are, but he is never an "opportunist" with regard to ultimate aims. Nor have the Bolsheviks ever considered the shedding of blood as anything but a cruel and monstrous necessity of the class struggle, to be avoided whenever and wherever possible.

Steel Vest, Putty Heart

EXTREMELY illuminating are those chapters in which Selde describes how Mussolini, under cover of pseudo-revolutionary aims, deceives the workers on the one hand and on the other (with the help of his growing bands of fascist ruffians) acts as an agent of the big bourgeoisie—who, from behind the scenes, divert to him more and more control of the state apparatus. We are told what happened during the disgraceful Fiume episode, when Mussolini, breathing fire and brimstone, betrayed the pathetic clown, Gabriele d'Annunzio—and stole relief funds for the arming of his Black Shirts. Intimidation and terror begin in real earnest, one of the first victims being the brave but misguided priest, Don Luigi Sturzo, who attempted to confront the castor oil and machine guns of the "squadristi" (fascist storm troops) with an Italian variant of Gandhi's passive resistance.

And Giacomo Matteotti, the one political opponent whom Mussolini really feared? Selde's account of the assassination of this man whose courageous revelations of fascist corruption nearly changed the course of history in Europe is dramatic and circumstantial: even Cesare Rossi, chief of the dreaded fascist Ovra (secret police) rebelled at the cold ferocity of this act, listing in his signed "Confession" 37 "murder and clubbing orders from Mussolini."

What of the regime itself? What has fascism done for—or rather, to—Italy? Here, in several chapters—on the Corporate State, Fascist Finance, the Press, Education and Culture, Militarization of the people, Imperialism and the Ethiopian conflict—the answers give pictures of incredible suffering and hardship. Intensification of world capitalist rivalries, the collapse of the financial structure, a steady drive against the economic security and political rights of the Italian masses—on all sides precipitate decline, masked by a frantic military development and clothed in a "philosophy" which exalts starvation, self-sacrifice, terror and death in the interests of a class whom not even "Sawdust Caesar" can save from eventual extinction. (Selde has already touched on these points in his earlier pamphlet, *The Fascist Road to Ruin*, published by the American League Against War and Fascism.)

Read Selde's book, by all means—not forgetting the valuable source material on Fascism in the Appendices. The author is not always sound in his general political interpretations and in his occasional references to Bolshevik "analogies"—but he knows his Benito Mussolini; sawdust, castor oil, steel vest, putty heart and all. Read his book; but learn from it not how to hate Mussolini, but how to be on guard against, and to fight, Fascism.

THEATRE

Comedy of Tawdry Dreams

WEEP FOR THE VIRGINS, by Nellie Child. Produced by the Group Theatre. Directed by Cheryl Crawford. Settings by Boris Aronson. Forty-sixth Street Theatre.

By MICHAEL BLANKFORD

A HISTORY of the American working class must be written which includes not only the bitter war of strikes and lock-outs and picket-line massacres, but also the forces of capitalist education which impose on a great mass of our people many of their illusions, dreams, and ambitions. Such a history must take into account (and with more than a footnote) the tremendous influence of the Saturday Evening Post, and all the Movie and True Story magazines. The pages of these pulp perverters must be examined with much care and shown up for what they are; middlemen of lies capitalizing on poverty, quenching a thirst for security and well-being with poison more deadly than potassium cyanide, and with more than a footnote the tremendous influence of the Saturday Evening Post, and all the Movie and True Story magazines. 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Hearst Aims at Socialists in Newest Anti-Red Hysteria

CALCULATED RAVINGS AGAINST SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS BY AMERICA'S PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER ONE SHOULD BE FOUGHT BY IRON-BOUND UNITY

"PATRIOTISM is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Dr. Johnson said it and William Randolph Hearst proves it.

Hearst is using the fact that no American flag was displayed at the recent debate between Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Norman Thomas, national leader of the Socialist Party, to drive forward his campaign against democratic rights.

Already an ordinance has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen to require the display of a flag measuring at least 36 by 48 inches at all meetings. *This ordinance was drawn up in the office of Hearst's N. Y. American, the Daily Worker has learned on unimpeachable authority.*

"Alien Agitators and Flag Insulters Should Be Deported!" yelps Hearst across eight columns of Monday's American. "Register All Aliens," he bellows in yesterday's issue of his fascist sheet.

The Monday editorial hits a new high, even for Hearst, in hysterical foaming at the mouth. Ninety per cent of all Communist audiences are aliens, he shrieks. "These audiences are for the most part a rather dirty and seething rabble—yelling, cursing abusive rioters and vagrants. The names of Washington and Lincoln are always booed. Where names are published, whether of platform figures, sponsors, or those in attendance, they are found, with hardly an exception, to be alien names."

This is written about a meeting at which those two "aliens," Earl Browder and Norman Thomas, debated the issues of the united front. As for booing, since when has Hearst mistaken his own name for those of Washington and Lincoln?

But there is method in this madness. These blood-shot ravings and demands for suppressive legislation are directed against not a Communist, but a Socialist

meeting—the Browder-Thomas debate was under the auspices of the Socialist Call. By "Communist and Socialist intruders" Hearst means all those who "intrude" his and his fellow-fascists' efforts to destroy the rights and liberties of the American people.

By "alien names" Hearst does not by any chance mean one Walter Niedballa, a non-citizen who has won his spurs as a 100 per cent American by distinguishing himself as a crook and a drunkard in the Soviet Union and an anti-Soviet Hearstian liar in the United States. He means all Americans, native and foreign-born, who refuse to swallow his reactionary poison.

And by the American flag Hearst does not mean the emblem that was born—with the help of such aliens as Tom Paine, Lafayette, Kosciusko and Steuben—in the revolutionary struggle against the foreign and native Hearsts of that day; but the pirate flag of tyranny

that he seeks to raise over the corpse of what is left of American liberty and democracy.

Is it not clear that the Hearst-Liberty League drive is directed not only against Communists, but against the entire labor movement and all progressive organizations and individuals.

Is it not equally clear that this coalition of the forces of Wall Street reaction requires a coalition of the forces of labor and progress if the rights and living standards of the great mass of our people are to be protected?

Socialist comrades, the American fascists will not spare you any more than the Nazis spared your comrades in Germany. Join hands with the Communists in building a powerful anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party to defeat the efforts of Hearst and the Wall Street open-shoppers to Hitlerize America.

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1935

Vigilance on Waterfront!

PRESIDENT RYAN of the International Longshoremen's Association has ordered a boycott in all ports and of all companies, American and foreign, doing business in the Gulf, the boycott going into effect at midnight December 2.

Ryan's action was made unavoidable by the actual boycott already instituted in the Pacific ports, by the resolution of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific and many I.L.A. locals for action leading to a real boycott, and by the practical repudiation of Ryan's leadership by the Gulf strikers. The Gulf strikers formally declared that he had failed in his union duty and called on the rank and file in Atlantic ports to boycott regardless of Ryan's orders. Whether or not Ryan has real enthusiasm for the boycott is therefore a matter of suspicion.

The boycott, however, will be effective if the longshoremen take it up and carry it through energetically. Meanwhile remember that many times in the past two months cargoes were called fair here by Ryan when they had been loaded by scabs in Gulf ports.

See to it that Ryan's boycott order is 100 per cent effective in every port.

On the Embargo

AMERICAN manufacturers were apparently holding their hands over their ears when the State Department delivered its warning against "abnormal" trade with the nations at war.

Shipments of scrap iron and steel from the United States to Mussolini during October were more than double what they were during the same month last year. And it is expected that November figures will run equally high.

Mussolini has also been a greedy customer of oil, copper, tractors, trucks, airplanes and engines.

Senator Homer T. Bone reports that the majority on the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee favor giving the President specific instructions to embargo not only munitions but every product that can be construed as implements of war.

Such an act—IF and WHEN—would certainly impede Mussolini and therefore lessen the chances of a world war.

BUT WHAT IS TO HAPPEN IN THE MEANTIME?

In the final analysis, the effectiveness of an embargo depends on immediate independent action by railroad workers, longshoremen, seamen and all others involved in the actual handling of Murder Cargo.

Foster on Organization

THE article of William Z. Foster, published in the Daily Worker of Nov. 28, emphasized present concrete tasks of progressives in the trade unions. Comrade Foster called for an immediate campaign to organize the unorganized workers, especially in the basic industries, into all-inclusive A. F. of L. unions.

"An immediate task in strengthening the A. F. of L. in the fight for labor's immediate burning demands is for every A. F. of L. organization, including craft local unions and those now in industrial unions alike, to go on record in support of the industrial form of organization," said Comrade Foster.

Concretely, Comrade Foster urged all

progressives to at once introduce into their A. F. of L. organizations, the resolution of the minority of the Resolutions Committee for the industrial form of organization, which received 11,000 votes at the recent A. F. of L. convention. While pointing out differences with John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, on other issues such as the Labor Party, Comrade Foster declared that the Communists support with all energy the Committee's fight to strengthen and unify the A. F. of L. by the organization of the unorganized workers into A. F. of L. industrial unions.

Side by side with the campaign for the adoption of resolutions favoring the industrial form of organization, goes the task of actually launching the campaign to organize the unorganized steel, auto, rubber and other mass production workers into all inclusive A. F. of L. unions. Comrade Foster emphasized that now, "Every A. F. of L. body should take up concretely the question of the launching of the organizing campaign, and map out the program for concrete support."

The organization of the unorganized workers into the A. F. of L. on the basis of strong industrial unions will strike a blow against the attacks of the employers on labor and against growing fascist attacks on the unions.

Dressmakers' General Strike

DAVID DUBINSKY, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, declared yesterday that a general strike in the dressmaking industry is almost inevitable.

Addressing the national executive board of the union in Cleveland, Dubinsky pointed to the apparent determination of the manufacturers to break down the workers' conditions. This means a fight.

The unions affiliated to the Joint Board of the Dressmakers will enter the battle with 92,000 members and with a strike fund of \$1,000,000.

Victory will be assured by complete unity within the workers' ranks. A real move in this direction was the action in Local 22, where all active workers "regardless of political opinions" united in the Committee of 1,000.

In the general strike of the dressmakers, a united front can be established, in which Socialists, Communists and all other workers can join together for the preservation of working conditions and for their improvement.

With the manufacturers preparing to attack, one united effort must be the answer of workers of all shades of opinion to the common danger.

Schools, Not Warships

BIG whigs of the leading navies of the world are now in London awaiting the opening of one of the most momentous naval conferences scheduled for December 9. The talk, however, will be less of ships than of colonies, plunder, the Far East, and naval alliances for the next imperialist slaughter.

The dominant issue before the gaudily uniformed admirals is the present Japanese war threat to slice up North China. The London treaty of 1922 and the Nine-Power Pact, which gave American imperialism the edge, are virtually scrapped. A huge naval race is on. British imperialism called this conference in the midst of the Ethiopian war and the threat of war in the Far East to force Japan to put its card on the table.

London is angling for an understanding with Wall Street over the threat to their joint interests in China, by the relentless Japanese drive. Statements issued before the conference opens are gloomy. It is clear the Big Three will leave this confab with arguments for spending new billions for huge navies to preserve or to extend their colonial empires.

Schools not battleships, unemployment insurance and the bonus, not millions for the Schwabs, should be the American workers' answer to the admirals' proposals when they return here from London.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Electioneering in Detroit Work in a Negro Territory Concentrating on Wards

I WORKED in the election campaign for three weeks, concentrating on eight streets, including the one I live on. I passed out literature twice a week on both sides of the street, upstairs and down. I talked with whoever I could find at home. I told them all about our three candidates. The majority seemed to know about Maurice Sugar. I put large cards of the three candidates in every store window and private home that I could. I tried to get all the churches in my territory that I could to take literature for distribution.

On election day I arose early and went to the polls and voted. From there I went to campaign headquarters at nine o'clock, where I was assigned to a post at a voting booth. There I stayed until eleven o'clock, giving out leaflets and cards for Maurice Sugar, William McKie and Fay O'Gamb, talking, telling the workers to vote for these candidates on the labor ticket. I showed them the importance of voting for these three candidates.

My work was carried on in a Negro territory. I pointed out how Maurice Sugar fought and was successful in preventing Jesse Crawford from being taken from Michigan State to the Georgia Chain Gang; how he was successful in his fight to admit Negro funerals to Roseland Park Cemetery through the front entrance; how he won the fight to free the Negro workers, Monroe Brown and Charles Lee, who had been sentenced to ninety days for having no home and no job. I told them about the James Victory case; how he is right now engaged in defense of William Turner, who was subjected to a most vicious and brutal attack by firemen and policemen in the Negro neighborhood. I talked to many in the three hours, then came to election headquarters and helped to make coffee and sandwiches. I then went around to all twenty-three booths in my territory where we had people working and gave them coffee and sandwiches.

Then I went back to headquarters and put up sandwiches that were left for anyone going in and out of headquarters. I went back to my post, stayed until 3:15 o'clock. When school was dismissed I went after my two little girls, put large posters of the three candidates on them and myself. I went back to my post and my two little girls went around the block giving out campaign literature and telling the people to vote for these three candidates.

I worked until eight o'clock that night and then went home and prepared sandwiches and coffee for a group of workers, and awaited the return. I only wish I could have gotten more workers all over town to vote.

M. C. From the Michigan Organizer.

THE election campaign in North Detroit was a good campaign on the part of some comrades and non-Party workers. We have in our Section three wards that we must work on to get the workers to vote for Labor's candidate.

The Section Bureau decided to get three comrades for ward captains, who would see to it that all the booths in these wards would be challenged by our workers. As Captain of Ward No. 1, I learned that workers are interested in the Labor Candidates and platform. For the first time we found a new way of working in the election campaign. Instead of working around the election headquarters, we went into a new neighborhood. There we found workers who were willing to help by distributing the paper, "It's About Time," also by offering to act as challengers on election day.

This neighborhood is predominantly American—the American Legion and K. K. K. have considerable influence. Yet in three districts Sugar ran first. In the other precincts we also registered a gain over last spring's election.

I took the names and addresses of these workers and promised to visit them. After the election, this was done. The workers are very anxious to start building "Labor Party Clubs" to explain to those who voted for Sugar the necessity of labor candidates, and also to reach those people who did not vote for Sugar. We will tell further in future articles of the progress we are making to build the Party and "Labor Party Groups" in this particular territory.

F. M. Section Org. Sec. No. 4, Detroit.

THE GRIM REAPER



by Phil Bard

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

More Costly Than Aduwa The Salvaging Crew Mussolini and Machado

ITALIAN fascism is, indeed, in a very bad way. On the military field, it is suffering blows, if not as spectacular as Aduwa, 1896, in some ways will prove more disastrous for Mussolini. Ras Desta Demtu has carried the fighting into Italian Somaliland. In the North all action takes place behind the Italian lines, north of Makale. Definitely, the offensive is in the hands of the Ethiopian defenders in the South. Some 400,000 Ethiopian men, battling to retain the independence of their country, are reported ready to take the offensive in the North.

Every week of the present indecisiveness of the Italian campaign is more costly for Italian Fascism than the entire debacle of Aduwa in 1896. Even those who scoffed at the heroism, the resourcefulness, and the ability of the Ethiopians in the face of the last word in scientific war and murder now must gravely doubt Italian Fascism's ultimate advantages over the Ethiopians, under the conditions at hand.

SANCTIONS are already eating away at the weakest link of Italian Fascism — the source of supply. Unanimously the capitalist press reports that the Italian Fascist rulers are showing signs of consternation and fear.

Just a few references: Francis W. Hirst, Herald Tribune London financial correspondent tells of "renewed anxiety about Italy, following reports of her desperate situation and the wild measures of Mussolini." Frederick T. Birchall cables from Paris about "popular anxiety and profound disquiet" throughout Italy. "They (the Italian people)," he adds, "are not proclaiming their doubts in public. That is too dangerous." But Mussolini's secret police know all about it, he says.

Factories are closing; unemployment is mounting; hunger is growing to the point where Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist Party, tries to give it "scientific" justification by saying people eat too much anyhow—the chief industry of Italy has been cut off at the roots, the tourist trade.

If you boil down all the dispatches from those high-paid friends of Italian Fascism, such as Ann O'Hare, McCormick, or Arnoldo Cortesi, the conclusion is undeniable. Mussolini is in a real bad way, a blind alley, with disaster threatening Italian Fascism.

BUT the main question in this situation is, what is the attitude of British and French imperialism in the face of the danger that confronts Italian Fascism? Does British imperialism conflict with Italian Fascism's African aims go to the extent of unconcern over the threat of collapse of the Fascists? Some channels have it, they say, from Sir Eric Geddes that Washington was informed that Mussolini must step out in order to insure Italian capitalism from further desperate adventures no matter how the Ethiopian situation turns out now, since it cannot turn out sufficiently favorable to save the prestige of Mussolini.

These sources argue that London's policy is similar to Roosevelt's policy apropos Machado of Cuba. But Italy is not Cuba, and Mussolini not Machado.

WHATEVER the opinion of the British ruling clique is now about Mussolini, they know too well how directly linked his umbilical cord is with Fascism, and Fascism is with Italian capitalism, to try so novel an operation. The operation may be successful but the patient might die.

Yet the main task today confronting French and British imperialism is to save the pieces for Mussolini in his Ethiopian war. Ralph Heinemann, head of the United Press Bureau in Paris, very close to Laval cables as follows: "It is the general opinion here and in London that Mussolini must make a statement of his aims and intention before peace-makers can help Italy SALVAGE something out of his costly venture."

Only the workers and anti-Fascist forces acting against these schemes of their imperialist governments and for the anti-imperialist peace policy of the Soviet Union can prevent such a rescue of Italian Fascism.

Letters From Our Readers

Cold Facts Behind Demagoguery Of New Deal Social Security

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

It is a well-known fact that all the demagoguery appears in the headlines and on the front pages, while some of the cold facts are buried in the columns of the financial sections.

President Roosevelt made the following statement in his Atlanta speech: "You and I—yes, every individual and every family in the land—are being brought close to that supreme achievement of the present Congress—the social security law—which in days to come will provide the aged against distressing want, will set up a national system of insurance for the unemployed and will extend well-merited care to the sick and crippled children."

But he did not reveal out of whose pockets the money will be forthcoming for these purposes. This fact had to be concealed for very obvious reasons. However, in the financial section of the Herald Tribune, November 28, 1935, we find the following item:

"The silk and rayon weavers industry will pay \$1,100,000 social security taxes in 1936, according to figures compiled by the National Federation of Textiles. . . . It was estimated that this tax alone will equal almost one-half cent a yard, which will be automatically added to the cost of silk and rayon piece goods during 1936. . . . This added cost will be returned to the employer in higher prices, as indicated by the headline over the news item: Social Security Taxes to Raise Silk Prices. . . . What is true for silk and rayon piece goods will, of course, be true for all goods consumed by the people."
W. W. M.

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

Sees Hearst Usurping 'Glory of American Traditions'

Flint, Mich.
Comrade Editor:

Hearst and his fascist mongers, the Liberty Leaguers, are playing up the revolutionary traditions of the American people. Liberty for the ruling class. A ball and chain for the working class. They use everything at their command, such as radio, moving pictures, newspapers, magazines, to beloud the real issues facing the workers. But one of the biggest trump cards is the revolutionary background of the American people. I often wondered why the Communist Party did not use these traditions. We are more entitled to them, I'm sure, than Hearst or his ilk. It was our forefathers who bore the brunt of the revolutionary battles. Our forefathers suffered untold misery, cold and hunger, for our independence. The glory of American traditions belong to the workers, not the ruling class or the fascist warmongers.

I have noticed cartoons based on our traditions in the Flint Journal. Couldn't we feature something like this, portraying the traditional background of the American people. I am confident that the working class is eager to know it, together with the real history of our country.
K.

Urges Training Cadres Now For 1936 Election Campaign

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

The news of a campaign in New York for a Farmer-Labor Party, and the knowledge of similar campaigns throughout the country, make me ask the question:

Why doesn't the Communist Party begin a drive for an election fund, and election resources, now?

It's about time to get enough money to enable the Party to use the radio two or three times during election. A drive for this fund is timely. Later the Daily Worker drive will interfere.

How about starting speakers classes now to prepare for elections? If we delay this until August, 1936, we will have the same poor quality as last year. How about organizing a dependable corps now and putting them through the traces?

Why not get the sections to organize standing election committees, which the district should call on now and then to advance election plans?
S. B.

WOR Radio Program Gives Time to Anti-War Squeaker

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

I have just finished listening to a fine anti-war speech by a Mr. Cagleberry over WOR. At the end of his address, he advocated Communism as the only sure cure for the war evil. More comrades should take advantage of this "Listener Speaks" program. You can speak against war, fascism, and so forth. Send written copies in advance to WOR, 1030 a. m. on Sunday morning, 10:30 a. m.
T. M.

From Dimitroff Report on Fascism

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