

ALL FOES OF WAR! MARCH FOR PEACE IN TENS OF THOUSANDS AT NOON TODAY!

AN ARMY of peace will take to the field today. Not one single person who cries out against Mussolini's slaughter of Ethiopian women and children, who knows that another world war must be averted, can be missing when the People's March for Peace swings down Central Park West. At Geneva, the representatives of Great Britain.

France and Italy, are plotting behind the scenes on how best to chop up Ethiopia for themselves. Meanwhile every move at Geneva, every step forward by the Fascist army in Ethiopia, is watched with hawk-like eyes from Berlin and Tokio. Success for Mussolini will mean that Hitler and the Japanese war-lords will swoop down on the territories they prize, especially upon the Soviet Union.

We stand today on the brink of a second world slaughter, compared to which the toll of dead in the last war will fade into insignificance. The Peoples' March for Peace is bringing together the most outstanding leaders and organizations that have ever united here in the interests of peace. March in the parade. Assemble at 1 p. m. from

111th to 120th Streets, between Fifth and Seventh Avenues. Attend the great out-door rally at Sixty-first Street and Central Park West, where Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Dr. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism, will speak. March today for peace!

The 'Daily' Expects Chicago and Detroit Over the Top This Week-end! Received Yesterday\$ 200.57 Total to Date\$47,548.71

Daily Worker

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BRITAIN STANDS ON SANCTIONS PLAN

Ryan Declares National Boycott of Ships Loaded in Gulf

MOVE TO TAKE EFFECT NOV. 1, SAYS ILLA HEAD

Makes Statement After Survey of Dock Strike Zone in New Orleans

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 25.—A national boycott on all vessels loaded in gulf coast ports was declared today by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, effective Nov. 1. Ryan announced the boycott upon his arrival from New Orleans, where he inspected dock strike conditions. "Conditions down here are inexcusable," he said. "What are these steamship operators thinking of? Do they forget what the longshoremen have done to build up their industry and these ports? Do they think they can out-thrust without a fight?" "Well, on Nov. 1 all longshore work in New York and other sections will stop on vessels from the Gulf. Maybe they would like to get other labor in those ports. If they think they can, let them try."

Unrest Exploited in North China By Imperialists

TIENSIN, Oct. 25.—Recent agrarian uprisings in North China, especially in South Hopei province, are developing into an autonomy movement fostered by the Japanese war-lords. Japan is utilizing the discontent and misery of the Chinese people against the Nanking government, encouraging these movements for self-government with the intention of setting up a puppet state in North China. Detached from the Nanking regime, it is declared here. Indication that the Japanese were behind the sudden flaring up of autonomy movements was given today when General Shang Chen, commander of the government forces in Hopei hastened to Tiensin today to discuss the situation with the local Japanese authorities. Among the current causes of unrest is the report that a group of rebels has established an autonomous administration at Wei-Hsien and are gathering arms and men. Another report is that Tung Teh-Chang, vice-commander of the self-defense corps at Wang-Chi-Hsien has revolted against Kao Fan Cheng, defense corps commander, and is now preparing to resist provincial troops.

\$12,000 Still Needed to End 'Daily' Drive

Though hardly a week is left to Nov. 1 over \$12,000 still must be raised in the Daily Worker \$50,000 drive. It is absolutely essential for every district to make a supreme effort to get over the top next week. Of at least eight of them their percentage leaves no doubt that they can do so. These are Philadelphia, which now has 94 per cent, Pittsburgh, which has 89 per cent, New York, which has 86 per cent, Detroit, which has 83 per cent, St. Louis, which has 81 per cent, Buffalo and California, which are well over 70 per cent, and Chicago, though it is only at 61. Chicago is included because it is having its District Daily Worker affair tomorrow night, at the Hungarian Culture Center, 3011 West North Ave., and all sections and organizations and individuals are expected to bring the necessary contributions to put Chicago over the top. Detroit's Daily Worker affair, at which the district expects to finish the balance of its quota, is being held tonight at Finnish Hall, 3089 Fourteenth St. If the Jewish Polish and Hungarian groups and the out-of-town sections bring the balance to their quotas, Detroit will succeed.

Forces Line Up for Showdown On Relief Issues in New York

Marcantonio Calls Mass March to the City Hall HOPKINS WON'T ACT

ERB Workers, Unionists, Jobless to Demand Relief Increase

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The Federal relief administration adopted a "hands off" attitude today toward punishment of Emergency Relief Bureau employees who joined the New York stoppage yesterday. Headquarters said that if anything is done about it, action will have to be taken by New York City authorities. Earlier it was said nothing would happen here unless Administrator Harry L. Hopkins acted. Seemingly he or his first lieutenants declined to move.

Organized labor and the New York City administration were rapidly rallying forces yesterday into two opposing camps for what will, from all indications, develop into the greatest unemployment and relief struggle ever witnessed in America's metropolis.

Spurred on by President Roosevelt's order to "quit this business of relief," the subsequent slashing of aid for the jobless, the attempt to deny relief workers the right to organize and strike and the order of the Emergency Relief Bureau to discharge 900 staff members, the forces of the great battle are shaping up as follows:

Mass March of 50,000—Congressman Vito Marcantonio announced that he will lead a mass march early next week of more than 50,000 E.R.B. employees, unemployed and union members to City Hall to demand that punitive strikebreaking measures taken against relief bureau staff members for participating in Thursday's work stoppage be rescinded, and to raise the demand of the unemployed for a 45 per cent increase in relief appropriations.

The Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies will call a stoppage of work at the time of the parade.

A mass meeting of unemployed and relief workers will be held in Madison Square Garden at a date not yet announced, to support the E.R.B. staff members' fight against the loss of seniority rights for participating in Thursday's action.

Victor Ridder, W.P.A. administrator, declared that he does not recognize relief workers' organizations as unions.

Reports persist that Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the Emergency Relief Bureau, has threatened to resign if reprisals against organized labor in the E.R.B. are carried out.

Investigates Blacklist—Congressman Marcantonio launched an investigation of the charges made by the Daily Worker and the New York Post that Com-

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Ending of Direct Aid Speeded As Whole WPA Program Lags

Hopkins Repeats Roosevelt No-Strike Command Against Resistance to Sub-Standard Relief

By Marguerite Young (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The Federal Government is moving vigorously to speed up the "crack-down" on mass resistance to sub-standard relief. The open resort to such a technique marks sharp realization here, that worker protests are bound to increase as officials carry out present plans to snipe still more off the living scale of the unemployed.

Among abundant evidence of the trend are the following developments:

1. President Roosevelt last night declared the only "legitimate excuse" for "unwillingness to work" is "bad health or advanced age." This is a no-strike command to relief workers, made in a radioed discussion of the relief program.

2. W. P. A. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins late yesterday denied any interest in red-hunts aimed at militant relief workers, but at the same time emphasized that he views "sabotage" as "something else." He refused to define "sabotage" and in

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Townsendites Gary Delegate Fight Gag Rule Of AA Ousted

Convention Takes Course Labor Body Bars Union Representative as a 'Communist'

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The delegates who are here from all states of the Union to the Townsend Plan convention not only want social security but today showed that they will put up a stiff fight for democracy within their organization.

Delegates from all parts of the hall roared and stamped their approval of a motion made to allow democratic elections for the various committees. Chairman Frank Arbutle of California overruled the motion. He was answered by more stormy opposition. He called for a vote to sustain his decision, and quickly banged the opposition into line. From that time on every speaker on the platform urged, appealed and threatened for submission to the present leadership. But the demand of the plain people for plain democracy left its mark.

The political plan of the movement was made plain in the keynote speech delivered by Dr. Clinton Wunder who proclaimed that the movement "can elect congressmen and maybe a president in the coming elections." The plan is very definitely to keep these dissatisfied thousands from breaking away from the old capitalist parties and to tick them into supporting their

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GOODYEAR MEN PROTEST CUT IN PAY

A.F.L. Acts as Rubber Company Union Asks the Six-Hour Day

By Sandor Voros (Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 25.—A committee from the Goodyear Local of the United Rubber Workers of America, led by Sherman H. Delrymple, International president, registered a formal protest to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company management, here today, against a proposed wage cut and introduction of an eight-hour day.

Meanwhile the "senate" of the company union yesterday concurred in the action taken by the "house" in passing a resolution for a six-hour day, overriding the veto of Clifford Slusser, company vice-president, with a vote of fifteen to one.

The demand for a referendum vote will go to the Board of Directors meeting on Monday. The appeal will most likely be rejected as all previous appeals to the Board have been in the past.

The open mass meeting called by the Goodyear Local Thursday night was well attended. Strong criticism was leveled at the company union assembly during the meeting. "They won't bite the hand that feeds them," John House, president of the local, declared in reference to the assembly.

The rubber union is organizing a series of open meetings to rally the workers against the proposed wage cut and lengthening of hours and to build the union.

More than 15,000 employees of Goodyear are affected by the proposed changes. A lengthy statement of the company, published in "Wingfoot Clan," the company house organ, fails to dispel the assertion of the union that the lengthening of hours will be accompanied by a mass lay-off.

140 Fur Workers Vote Strike After Lockout in Easton

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 25.—The 140 locked out employees of the Kost Fur Company here today voted unanimously to strike at a meeting addressed by Ben God, manager of the New York Furriers' Joint Council, Fur Workers International Union, A. F. of L., Irving Potash and Morris Boerum.

Simultaneously the union declared on strike the company's shop in New York at 145 West Twenty-ninth Street and the shops of five contractors working for the company.

Experienced furriers have been forced by the company to work for \$8 and \$12 a six-day week at murderous speed-up. The strike meeting showed the determination of the workers to fight to the end against the unbearable conditions.

The Central Labor Union and the A. F. of L. local unions of this city pledged their support to the strikers.

Charge Civilians Killed

LONDON, Oct. 25.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Addis Ababa today said an official communique had been issued, reporting that six Italian planes had bombed Callafo garrison in the Webbe Shiheli valley, but the garrison was evacuated without loss of life.

The communique charged "further indiscriminate machine-gunning of Ethiopian women and children in the north."

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Powers Get Fascist Peace Bid; Battle Rages in North Ethiopia As Negroes Attack Invaders

Ethiopian Troops Are Massed for Decisive Blow

WARRIORS GET GUNS

Addis Ababa Charges Machine-Gunning of Women and Children

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Fierce battles are taking place in the North of Ethiopia following the first attack by an advance guard of the Ethiopian forces under the leadership of Ras Siyoum, cables from Addis Ababa and Rome declare today.

The first detachment of the Ethiopian forces swooped upon the right wing of the Italian outposts near Aksum. Italian forces answered with artillery fire.

Italian planes are flying over the River Ghera, a tributary of the Takkazze River, trying to spy out the main concentration point of the hundreds of thousands of soldiers under Ras Siyoum's leadership.

Big Army Concentrated—The number of Ethiopian soldiers who took part in the first assault has not been determined, though it is estimated they totaled up in the thousands.

There are between 500,000 and 1,000,000 men under the general leadership of Ras Siyoum in this sector.

Very little fighting is going on to the South, where Rome claims that rains have delayed the advance of the tanks and the fascist armies.

The War Department in Rome, however, today claimed the capture of two villages in the Webbe Shiheli River Valley, Callafo and Gheledi.

Warriors Buy Arms—The Exchange Telegraph reported from Addis Ababa today that fierce warriors from Wallaga, Ethiopia's "golden province," had arrived at the Capital with "hundreds of thousands of dollars" worth of virgin gold ore dust, nuggets and ingots.

The treasure, the dispatch said, was piled on the tables of dealers in the market square in exchange for rifles, ammunition, mules, clothing and currency to aid the Emperor in his defense of the nation.

Charge Civilians Killed—(By United Press) LONDON, Oct. 25.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Addis Ababa today said an official communique had been issued, reporting that six Italian planes had bombed Callafo garrison in the Webbe Shiheli valley, but the garrison was evacuated without loss of life.

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Cops Seize 4 But Fail To Break Pittsburgh Anti-War Picket Line

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—The Communist Party, Y.C.L. and Unemployment Councils maintained an unbroken picket line in front of the Italian Consulate on Grant Street for two hours this morning despite attempts of the city police to break it up through arrests.

Four of the anti-war pickets, carrying placards bearing "Down With War" slogans, were arrested and charged with violation of a city ordinance, shortly after the picket line began. The arrested were Violet Flick, Carl Kashowa, Eida Flick, and William Malone. As the quartet was led off to jail, however, their places were taken by four more pickets—Lillian Lightner, Caroline Hart, Art Nusser, and Collins Mitchell.

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Penalties Effective On the Date Set By the League

PLANS MORE ARMS

King's Speech to House Calls for Increases in Air Force

GENEVA, Oct. 25 (U.P.).—The League of Nations announced today that 28 countries are applying the arms embargo to Italy.

Nine have adopted financial sanctions, the announcement said, three have indicated their readiness to boycott all Italian goods and establish an embargo on key products to Italy, and two have accepted the principle of economic mutual assistance to nations who would suffer financially from the severance of trade relations.

England Approves Sanctions—(By United Press) LONDON, Oct. 25.—Great Britain decided formally tonight to apply economic penalties against Italy, as voted by the League of Nations.

The historic step was taken at Buckingham Palace by the Privy Council, which is comprised of the highest leaders of the nation and the empire and directly represents the King's authority in government.

The meeting approved orders-in-council applying the sanctions against Italy on the date to be set next Thursday by the League of Nations.

Parliament Dissolved—The Privy Council also approved the proclamation dissolving Parliament, which disbanded earlier in the day after the reading of a royal paper in which the King said Britain had worked and is working for peace, but found it necessary to build up its air force for defence purposes.

The council meeting was brief. The King presided, and those present included J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council; Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, and others.

The meeting, by dissolving Parliament officially, opened the way for the general election campaign. The voters will be asked on Nov. 14 to elect a new Parliament.

King's Speech Read—Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, read the King's speech to the assembled Houses of Lords and Commons.

Of the European crisis, the King's speech said: "The critical situation which has unhappily arisen between Italy and Ethiopia has aroused my gravest concern."

"From the moment the dispute occurred between the two countries as the result of a frontier incident in December last year my Government have exerted themselves to the utmost, both individually and in cooperation with other states members of the League of Nations, to promote a peaceful settlement.

Plan Air Force Increase—"To my regret these persistent efforts did not avail to prevent a resort to force, and my Government have loyally supported efforts of the League of Nations with a view to restoration of peace and achievement of its aims."

German Churches Fail To Fly Nazi Swastika—BERLIN, Oct. 25 (U.P.)—Several church authorities are displaying flags other than the swastika, contrary to law, it was announced officially today.

The government therefore is taking measures to enforce the law, so that churches henceforth will fly only the swastika.

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Unite Ranks Against World War Menace—Back U. S. S. R. Peace Policy

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P., U. S. A., ON THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Eighteen years ago capitalism received a mortal blow in one of the greatest countries of the world. The workers of the Russian empire, led by the Communist (Bolshevik) Party, and fighting in alliance with the masses of the peasantry, rose in an armed insurrection, overthrew the capitalist government, established their own government of the Soviets and proceeded to take away the land from the big landlords, the factories from the manufacturers, the banks from the financiers and to establish an order where all industry, all agriculture, all labor, all the natural resources, and all the inventiveness of the human genius can be used for the benefit, not of a handful of exploiters, but of the masses of the people.

Eighteen years have passed since that red-letter day in the history of mankind. The capitalists and their governments who remained in command of five-sixths of the surface of the earth did their utmost to crush the only Workers' Republic. Direct military intervention and economic blockade, secret plots to damage and destroy and campaigns of vilification were used by the world's exploiters to crush the Soviet Union or at least to stunt its growth.

But what do we see after the lapse of these eighteen years which, from an historical point of view, are only a brief span of time? When the Workers' Government came into power Russia was an impoverished land; its man power had been decimated by war and famine; its productive apparatus was nearly destroyed; its natural resources were underdeveloped; its cultural level was very low. Compared with this Workers' Land the capitalist countries looked powerful, rich and highly developed. These powerful and rich countries forced upon the young Workers' Republic a Civil War that lasted for three years and that sapped the vitality of the country to a still greater degree.

SOCIALISM AND PROGRESS—The Soviet Union, however, had momentous assets which the capitalist countries did not possess. The masses of the Soviet Union were led by the Communist Party which was intimately linked up with all toilers. They had their own government which, for the first time in history, was a government of the formerly exploited and oppressed and which used all its power against the former exploiters and oppressors. The masses were animated by the consciousness of the fact that they were their own masters and that whatever they produced in any field would serve to improve their condition. The creative forces of the great bulk of the people who are downtrodden under capitalism were released and given free play under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Eighteen years have passed. Let each worker, let each farmer, let each thinking intellectual compare the situation of the capitalist countries with the situation of the Soviet Union. Where capitalism rules we have a deep economic crisis and prolonged depression which has been in progress for the last six years. Where the workers rule we have an increasing prosperity, production rising within five years over 500 per cent; new factories, new plants, new railroads, new power stations springing up almost overnight. In the capitalist world the situation of agriculture is a crisis within a crisis; in the Soviet Union agriculture has been placed on a collective, socialist basis and is beginning to

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Decisive Battle Expected as Ethiopians March North

Hostile Tribes Unite to Repel Fascist Army

Ready for Just Peace, But Not Partition, Spokesman Says

(Copyright 1935 by United Press)
 ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 25.—Thousands of soldiers, equipped with modern rifles and machine guns, moved swiftly toward the northern front today. Reliable sources said Emperor Haile Selassie has decided to throw them into decisive battle against Italy's invaders from Eritrea.

The troops left the capital with little more than battle equipment, indicating that the command expects to keep them in the field only a few days.

They traveled without tents, without wagons and with the smallest possible supply of food. The dust of their swift march hung over every trail toward the Tigre sector. Most of them pointed toward Dessale.

Hostile Peoples United

Travelers from the north who saw Wollega from the far South of the country streaming northward with Kambetas and Ahmarans, tribes that for centuries regarded each other as natural enemies, said the Ethiopian general staff of the North has formed an army of almost 1,000,000 men.

The travelers said more than 70,000 horsemen waited near Dessale for a promised opportunity to charge an Italian army in the old style of the nomadic northern desert men. Military advisers of the Emperor said such a force might conceivably ride down and overpower even an army well equipped with machine guns.

Most of the horsemen have no rifles. They will rely on their horses' hooves and spears, swords and shields to carry them through Italian infantry.

Mighty Army Ready

Every report from the provinces of the north indicates that Ras Siyoum, Ras Kassa and Ras Mula Getta, the latter Minister of War, have mobilized the largest army of Ethiopian history. Travelers say the ordinarily populous market towns and provincial capitals are deserted save for a few women, the most infirm of the men and children.

Young women have gone to the war with their husbands.

Around Addis Ababa a still innumerable number of Southern tribesmen, summoned North to the most vital front, still await marching orders. The city is almost encircled by temporary huts and tents of the warriors and the camps extend in depth to a day's march.

Will Accept Just Peace

The Emperor is reported to be keeping 50,000 men of the Ambo tribe 100 miles northwest of the city to impose martial law at any time it might be thought advisable.

Europe may hope for a peace based on the status-quo, but such a solution is unthinkable to Ethiopia. A Foreign Office spokesman, informed by the United Press today of Capt. Anthony Eden's speech, in which Britain's Minister for League Affairs held out hope that peace negotiation might be successful, said:

"A just basis for a settlement would always find us ready and willing to cooperate. The Emperor would be willing to serve the cause of peace by conceding Ogaden Province in return for a corridor to the sea. But never on any condition would he cede an inch of the North country to anyone for anything."

Ethiopia Will Attack

Ask what the Emperor would do in case Italy failed to surrender to hold the territory already in their hands, the spokesman replied:

"Ethiopia would attack the moment her armies are assembled. It is inconceivable that Mussolini could permit his 250,000 soldiers to travel all the way to Eritrea and then, under League pressure, turn around and steam slowly back through the Red Sea without firing a shot. He had to have military successes at Adwa, Adigrat and Aksum."

"But now it is equally inconceivable, in the opinion of the Ethiopian authorities, that the League or England and France could expect Ethiopia's million or more warriors to march for weeks toward the front, and then when they got there—on the basis of a peace arranged in Europe, without the participation of the Emperor—turn around and march home again without a serious attempt to expel

National Tube Co. Company Unions Seek Wage Rise

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
 YOUNGSTOWN, Oct. 25.—The eight company union representatives of the National Sheet and Tube Company will at Elmwood, Pa., today decide to communicate with the representatives in the National Tube Co. mills at McKeesport and Lorain on the question of making a joint demand for a 15 per cent wage increase.

This step is mainly due to the pressure of the workers and the actions of the New Castle convention of representatives of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company works as well as the demand of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Co. workers' demand.

In contrast to this the capitalist world is torn by contradictions. In particular it is the aim of the strong nations to oppress and rob the weak ones whom they have turned into colonies or semi-colonies. Imperialism rules the capitalist world. And imperialism means oppression and poverty at home

Socialist International States Stand on Unity

Text of Decision, Not Published by Socialist Press in U. S., Opens Door for Future United Front of Action Against War and Fascism

Complete reports of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist (Second) International on Oct. 12 disclose that although the pressure of the "Old Guard" leaderships of the Socialist Parties of Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Czechoslovakia forced the rejection of immediate united front action with the Communist International, there was at the same time established more cordial relations with the Communist International than had ever before prevailed.

In fact, against the will of the representatives of these five parties, the door was left open for further progress toward common action by both Internationals in the future.

Two Internationals Confer

According to the decision of the Executive Committee, the president (Louis de Broekere) and the secretary (Friedrich Adler) were empowered to engage in "informative conversations" with representatives of the Communist International. These friendly talks were actually held in Paris between Adler and de Broekere for the Second International and Marcel Cachin and Maurice Thorez for the Communist International on Oct. 19.

The complete text of the decision of the Executive Committee of the Second International in response to the appeal for united front against war and fascism by the Communist International (which has not been published in any Socialist publication in this country) follows:

Text of Decision

"Concerning the invitation of the Communist International for a conference with four representatives which it delegated, the Socialist Parties of Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and the Czechoslovakian Republic have decided that they cannot approve the acceptance of this invitation, on the

Soviets Lead In Synthetic Rubber Field

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—Twenty thousand tons of synthetic rubber will be produced in the Soviet Union this year, fulfilling the year's schedule.

No other nation has succeeded in producing synthetic rubber on the same large scale. The largest factory of the United States owned by the du Pont corporation produces 300 tons of synthetic rubber annually.

Last year, the Soviet Union produced only 11,300 tons of synthetic rubber. This indicates a tremendous increase this year. All scientific research and apparatus is exclusively Soviet. Within the last few years, the Soviet Union has trained the only group of scientists, engineers, machine makers, machine operators and general technicians in the world capable of producing artificial rubber on a large scale.

Revealing the conditions throughout Soviet industry and science, the average age of the 610 engineers and 862 technicians in the synthetic rubber industry is twenty-eight and a half years.

Next year's plan calls for the fulfillment of the schedule in ten months, a slash in the cost of production and raising the production schedule from 20,000 tons to 40,000 tons.

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yield an amount of foodstuffs and raw materials sufficient to insure an abundant existence for all.

In the capitalist countries the entire social system is undermined; there is no security, no stability, no prospects there. In the Soviet Union Socialism has been introduced and the system is the most stable in the whole world. In the capitalist countries science is decaying, culture is in a state of degradation, scientific and educational institutions are being closed, men of learning are reduced to poverty and are unable to exercise their knowledge; in the Soviet Union schools and institutes and universities and libraries and academies are increasing in quality and quantity and today the Soviet Union is the most cultured country in the world. In the capitalist countries scores of millions of workers are unemployed and starving; millions of farmers are either entirely ruined or facing bankruptcy and starvation; millions of intellectuals have become "superfluous" because there is no room for them within the framework of the capitalist society; there is misery, sickness, death.

SOVIETS—THE BULWARK OF PEACE

In the Soviet Union there is a job for every man and every woman and their position is improving every day. In the capitalist countries it is the youth that suffers most because it has no prospect and it grows up to face a world which offers no future; in the Soviet Union the youth is triumphant; it is participating in building up Socialism and it is absolutely certain that its future will be that of abundance, health, creative activity and cultural achievements.

Let every worker and every farmer and every intellectual compare the Soviet State and the capitalist world as regards their international relations. The Soviet Government is a bulwark of peace. The Soviet system has liberated the oppressed nationalities which were formerly semi-colonial slaves of the Czarist regime, and has lifted them to tremendous heights as regards industry, agriculture and culture. The Soviet system stands for brotherly cooperation between all nationalities, small or big. The Soviet Government is an anti-imperialist government. It is inspiring the toilers of all lands to fight for peace and is using its increasing international weight to force the capitalist governments as far as possible to refrain from war. It is throwing all its might on the scales of peace wherever war has already begun, as now in the case of the war of Italian fascism against the Ethiopian people.

Workers, farmers, small businessmen, intellectuals, Negro or white! The Soviet Union shows you how it is possible to do away with national oppression, with national hatreds, with Jim-Crow rule, with lynch systems, with all that bloody mess, which is called the national policies of imperialism, how it is possible to establish freedom for every nationality on the basis of self-determination, and cooperation among all the nationalities on the basis of equality in a system where exploitation of man by man has been abolished forever.

French Communist Paper's Circulation Now 239,000 a Day

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The circulation of L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party, has gone up again, reaching an average circulation of 239,000 copies daily.

It now holds fourth place among all the morning papers in Paris, far exceeding the circulation of Le Populaire, organ of the French Socialist Party, or L'Oeuvre, organ of the Radical Socialist Party.

A study was recently made of the paper's expenses in which it was shown that they were 66.6 per cent less than those of any other paper in Paris, although it is printed throughout by union labor.

One of its achievements is a favorable balance at the end of its fiscal year.

Foes of Throne Revolt in Crete

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gent. Premier and Minister of Marine.

Says 75 Per Cent Oppose

Themistocles Sofoulis, Liberal leader and successor to the exiled Venizelos as Republican chief, told the United Press only yesterday, at the hotel where he is kept under police surveillance, that the Republicans intended to maintain their opposition.

The Liberal Party carried on a clever campaign of demagogic promises. Notwithstanding the fact that in the provinces where the Liberals form the government, Section 98 is repealed, the Liberal Party made the repeal of Section 98 one of the main planks in its program. The Liberals attacked the "Fascist Bennett" and promised to restore the liberties abrogated by the Bennett Government which introduced rule by "Order in Council." Hundreds of thousands of Canadians believed that a vote for the Liberals was a vote to do away with the oppression of the Conservative Party.

The Liberal Party received one and one-half million votes and captured 169 seats in the House of Commons. King's Party has an unprecedented majority.

The militant workers' and farmers' movement, under the guidance of the Communist Party is rapidly mobilizing all progressive forces to compel the new government to implement some of its election promises. Delegations will soon interview the government to demand that it declare its position on the attempt of British imperialism to embroil Canada into a new war. Mass defense delegations backed by petitions and demonstrations will demand the immediate repeal of Section 98, the legalization of the Communist Party, the cancellation of the pending trials against the relief march leaders and definite steps to assure a better life to the masses of unemployed.

The Reconstruction Party polled 434,000 votes. However, they only succeeded in electing one member, namely, the leader of this new capitalist party. While the total vote polled by the Reconstruction Party

amounted to as many as the total labor vote, the election destroyed this party insofar as a parliamentary group is concerned. It is important to remember, however, that 334,000 Canadians voted against the old parties and for the Stevens' Reconstruction Party which developed a campaign "for the underdog" and against "vested interests."

The Anti-Capitalist Vote

One of the main causes of the votes cast for Stevens and the 100,000 votes cast for Social Credit, known as the Aberhart Movement, which will come into the new House of Commons with 17 seats, is the lack of unity of the anti-capitalist forces.

The energetic campaign of the Communist Party for the united front only succeeded in establishing local unity with many of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation candidates. The main leaders of the Canadian Co-operative Federation remained bitter enemies of unity into this day.

The total vote polled by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and the Communist Party was about equal to the vote polled by the Stevens' Reconstruction Party. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation polled 299,000 votes, the Communist Party polled approximately 30,000 votes.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation with 118 candidates in the field elected only eight, as compared to a group of 16 they had in the last House of Commons. Of these eight, only two were opposed by Communist candidates.

One of them, A. A. Heaps, was opposed by Tim Buck, the General Secretary of the Communist Party who failed to defeat Heaps only because Heaps became the candidate of the Conservative and Reconstruction Parties who supported him to defeat the Communist candidate. Tim Buck actually received more votes than the number which elected Heaps in the 1930 elections.

Refusal of unity, flirting with the Social Credit and Reconstruction Parties, lack of a definite militant program for the Canadian workers, were the factors which contributed to the failure on the part of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation to elect a large group to the House.

The Communist Vote

Breaking through the illegality imposed in 1931, the Communist Party compelled the Government to keep their hands off, and allow open Communist candidates in the Federal Elections, though formally the Communist Party of Canada is still an illegal organization under Section 98 of the Criminal Code. The Party only had 13 candidates in the field. In many constituencies the Party had united front agree-

ments and supported the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation candidates. However, the main reasons for the relatively small number of candidates, 13 out of 246 constituencies, were the lack of necessary finances, each candidate must deposit \$200 and lack of cadres for the work as a whole.

Though no Communists were elected in the 13 constituencies contested by the Party, 30,000 votes were cast for the Communist candidates. Comrade Tim Buck polled the largest vote. He received nearly 7,500 votes in the North Winnipeg constituency.

Communists Get Mine Vote

J. B. MacLachlan, veteran miners' leader, received 5,266 votes in the Nova Scotia constituency of Cape Breton South. The heaviest vote cast for the Communist candidate here came from the coal miners. In Dominion No. 6 Mine, the Communist candidate received 310 votes which was 24 votes higher than the combined vote cast for the Conservative, Liberal and Reconstruction parties. In Reserve Mines, the Communist candidate received 263 votes which was only five votes less than the combined vote of the three capitalist parties. At Caledonia Mines MacLachlan received 797 votes compared to 342 for the Conservatives, 391 for the Liberals and 269 for the Reconstruction Party.

The miners of Nova Scotia, many of whom are good Catholics, have, in spite of the open anti-Communist propaganda of the Catholic church, voted overwhelmingly for the candidacy of the Communist leader. However, though many farmers were won for our program, not enough was done to swing this decisive section behind our candidate and assure his election.

The Communist candidate in the Cartier constituency, the heart of Montreal, received close to 3,500 votes.

The Communist Party of Canada, though still without parliamentary representation, emerges from the election campaign with great gains. We not only brought before hundreds of thousands of Canadians our program, we not only distributed 500,000 pamphlets and millions of papers and leaflets, but we compelled the very government of Bennett to recognize our status as a Canadian Party, though in 1931 we were driven underground and our Party declared "dead."

The Communist Party of Canada will utilize the results of the Federal elections to develop a struggle for unity in the coming municipal elections throughout Canada. We will develop the struggle for unity on the issue of the defense of Ethiopia and against the war plans of British imperialism.

Canadian General Elections Show Big Communist Gains

Though Only Able to Place 13 Candidates in Field for 245 Offices, C. P. Polled Heavy Vote—Unity Imperative to Force Election Promises

By SAM CARR

The long delayed Federal elections took place on Oct. 14. The main feature of the election results is the annihilating defeat of the Conservative Party led by the multimillionaire R. B. Bennett.

The Bennett Government was responsible for the anti-Soviet embargo which it tried to spread to the U.S.A. and Great Britain. The Government which was defeated drove the Communist Party underground, jailed its leaders and developed an unprecedented anti-working class terror. Bennett and his party faced the electors under the slogan of "Preserve Section 98 and Save Canada from the Reds."

In spite of his governmental machine, the extensive use of the radio and the millions of dollars dished out to the farmers as a pre-election sop, under the pretext that the government is paying additional amounts on past wheat deliveries, the Bennett Government went down in a crushing defeat. It lost 72 of its 113 seats in the House of Commons.

Party Promises

The Liberal Party carried on a clever campaign of demagogic promises. Notwithstanding the fact that in the provinces where the Liberals form the government, Section 98 is repealed, the Liberal Party made the repeal of Section 98 one of the main planks in its program. The Liberals attacked the "Fascist Bennett" and promised to restore the liberties abrogated by the Bennett Government which introduced rule by "Order in Council." Hundreds of thousands of Canadians believed that a vote for the Liberals was a vote to do away with the oppression of the Conservative Party.

The Liberal Party received one and one-half million votes and captured 169 seats in the House of Commons. King's Party has an unprecedented majority.

The militant workers' and farmers' movement, under the guidance of the Communist Party is rapidly mobilizing all progressive forces to compel the new government to implement some of its election promises. Delegations will soon interview the government to demand that it declare its position on the attempt of British imperialism to embroil Canada into a new war. Mass defense delegations backed by petitions and demonstrations will demand the immediate repeal of Section 98, the legalization of the Communist Party, the cancellation of the pending trials against the relief march leaders and definite steps to assure a better life to the masses of unemployed.

The Reconstruction Party polled 434,000 votes. However, they only succeeded in electing one member, namely, the leader of this new capitalist party. While the total vote polled by the Reconstruction Party

amounted to as many as the total labor vote, the election destroyed this party insofar as a parliamentary group is concerned. It is important to remember, however, that 334,000 Canadians voted against the old parties and for the Stevens' Reconstruction Party which developed a campaign "for the underdog" and against "vested interests."

The Anti-Capitalist Vote

One of the main causes of the votes cast for Stevens and the 100,000 votes cast for Social Credit, known as the Aberhart Movement, which will come into the new House of Commons with 17 seats, is the lack of unity of the anti-capitalist forces.

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The total vote polled by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and the Communist Party was about equal to the vote polled by the Stevens' Reconstruction Party. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation polled 299,000 votes, the Communist Party polled approximately 30,000 votes.

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The Communist Party of Canada will utilize the results of the Federal elections to develop a struggle for unity in the coming municipal elections throughout Canada. We will develop the struggle for unity on the issue of the defense of Ethiopia and against the war plans of British imperialism.

Thousands To Join Today In Peace Parade

Foes of War Will Mobilize in Harlem for Parade

While Ethiopian women and children are being bombed by Mussolini's planes, thousands of New Yorkers will take part today in a giant People's March for Peace, demonstrating their insistence that the Fascist invasion be stopped. In a last minute appeal, the People's March for Peace Committee yesterday urged all organizations and individuals who desire to see another world war averted, to assemble at noon from 111th to 120th Streets, between Fifth and Seventh Avenues.

The parade, which has been endorsed by Tom Mooney, by outstanding leaders of the A. F. of L., and of peace, church, Italian and Negro organizations, will follow 110th Street to Central Park West, Peace Committee yesterday urged all organizations and individuals then South to Sixty-first Street. There an open air rally will be held. Among the principal speakers will be Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Dr. Harry P. Ward, national chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism.

At a mass meeting in his Peace Mission on 115th Street, Father Divine declared that thousands of his followers would join in the demonstration. Full endorsement was also given by Captain A. L. King, president of the New York Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He and uniformed members of his organizations will lead the march on horseback, he announced.

Carpenters Local 2090 on Thursday night joined the long list of A. F. of L. unions that had previously voted to back the parade. The Office Workers Union urged all its members and all unaffiliated white collar workers to assemble at noon on 114th Street between Seventh and Lenox Avenues.

The Joint Council of the International Fur Workers Union, A. F. of L., unanimously endorsed the march and issued a special leaflet to its membership.

The City Central Committee of the International Workers Order called on all its branches to assemble with their banners at noon at 113th Street and Lenox Avenue.

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In discussing imperial defense the King said:

"While my Government have not ceased and will not cease their continuing efforts to promote limitation and reduction by international agreement of all forms of armament, it has been found impossible to postpone further the expansion of the Royal Air Force to fulfill its vital duties of national and imperial defense, and the program necessary to give effect to this has now been undertaken."

To Open Discussion on Fleet

It was said on reliable authority that the government intended soon to open discussions leading to the possible withdrawal of its home fleet from the Mediterranean.

Belief was expressed that in the end Mussolini would make proposals—or would intimate his readiness to receive proposals—less ambitious than those generally attributed to him now.

Some sources asserted that business peace talks had commenced already. Others believed that there would be no talks aimed at a definitive solution of the Italian-Ethiopian crisis until early in December, when the success of Italy's penetration of Ethiopia might be better judged. This latter course would mean that Italy would be gambling in the next six weeks on winning such military success as would strengthen its own position in Ethiopia.

Britain Stands On Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

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FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Fight against all curtailment of democratic rights, for the freedom of press, speech and assembly, for the freedom to organize, strike and picket. Do not allow the bosses and their government to lower your living standards. Fight for a higher living standard! Fight for higher wages in factories and plants, for prevailing union wages on public works projects and for more relief! Fight for the 30-hour week without reduction in pay! Fight for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, the Marcantonio Bonus Bill, H. R. 8365, the Farmers' Bill, H. R. 3471, and the projected Anti-Lynching Negro Bill!

Demand of the government the opening of the closed factories and plants to supply jobs to the unemployed at trade union wages!

Down with the lynchers of the Negroes! Fight for economic, political and social equality of the Negroes and for the right of self-determination of the Black Belt!

Demand the immediate release of all class war prisoners, the immediate liberation of Tom Mooney, Angelo Herndon, the Sacramento prisoners, the Scottsboro Boys, and the Gallup defendants.

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

Fight against the armaments policies of the Roosevelt administration! Demand that all war funds be used to relieve unemployment. Fight for a system of collective security!

Fight for peace!

Support the peace policies of the Soviet Union! Demonstrate in defense of the Soviet Union!

Not a train, not a ship in support of the Italian war against Ethiopia! Hands off the Ethiopian people!

Let the Nov. 7 celebration be a powerful demonstration for the united front, for peace, against fascism, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for Socialism as manifested by the U.S.S.R., the Fatherland of all the toilers.

Remember that the best revolutionary traditions of America are your traditions.

Make the Nov. 7 demonstrations a mighty means of mobilizing millions in this country for the struggle against destructive and bankrupt capitalism for the united front and for a Soviet America.

Hall the Communist International and the Communist Party of the United States!

Hall the unity of action of the workers and all toilers!

Unité! Build your own independent power by building your own militant trade unions and your farmers' organizations. Fight against company

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Some sources

U.S. Board Man Sides with Greyhound, Inc.

Attacks Counsel Who Pushes Case Against Open Shop Firm

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—The second day of the initial hearing before the Wagner Bill-created National Labor Relations Board was marked by one of the weirdest performances ever staged by such a tribunal—a vicious attack by a member of the board upon the chief counsel for the crime of doing a workman-like job of presenting an almost iron-bound case against the Pennsylvania-Greyhound Lines, Inc.

The setting for this strange skit was: Greyhound fired nine union workmen, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, A. F. of L., for their activities. During the case the Greyhound company has claimed the "furloughed" were not fired, merely "furloughed" due to the transfer of work formerly done at Pittsburgh garage to Chicago.

In preparing his case, Attorney Robert Watts, counsel for the board, sent a board examiner, Ernest Dunbar, to the Pittsburgh garage where he posed as a mechanic applying for a job and discovered the "major service" work in Chicago had never been sent to Chicago. A company official told him "Oh, we just sent the work to move the work while the men were trying to organize an outside union."

Carmody Protests

When Dunbar told his story, board member John Carmody interrupted Attorney Watts' masterly presentation of evidence to shout:

"For the benefit of the record, as a member of the board, I don't like that way of doing business. I didn't have any idea Dunbar, working for the board, was to testify, and am against such procedure."

Then when the Pennsylvania Greyhound counsel, Ivan Bowen, also entered an ingratiating protest that all records of the company are available to the board, Carmody told the board attorney, "You and I are in accord."

Everyone in the packed courtroom was taken aback by such an outright speech against the board and for the employers.

Attorney Watts also introduced insurance policy cancellations by the company to prove the nine workmen were "fired." An official notice to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to terminate their policies showed the code "1-a" opposite each name. At the bottom of the official form, the code "1-a" is identified as meaning "discharged."

Previous Testimony Corroborated

Albert McKelvie, Emil Law and Erwin Matthews, all fired from the Pittsburgh garage, repeated the tale of espionage and threats told by earlier witnesses.

Attorney Watts who as board counsel must present the whole case for the workers, has produced over fifty documents to make a complete case against the Greyhound Company, proving interstate operations exist, today almost completed the string of witnesses who will testify for the union.

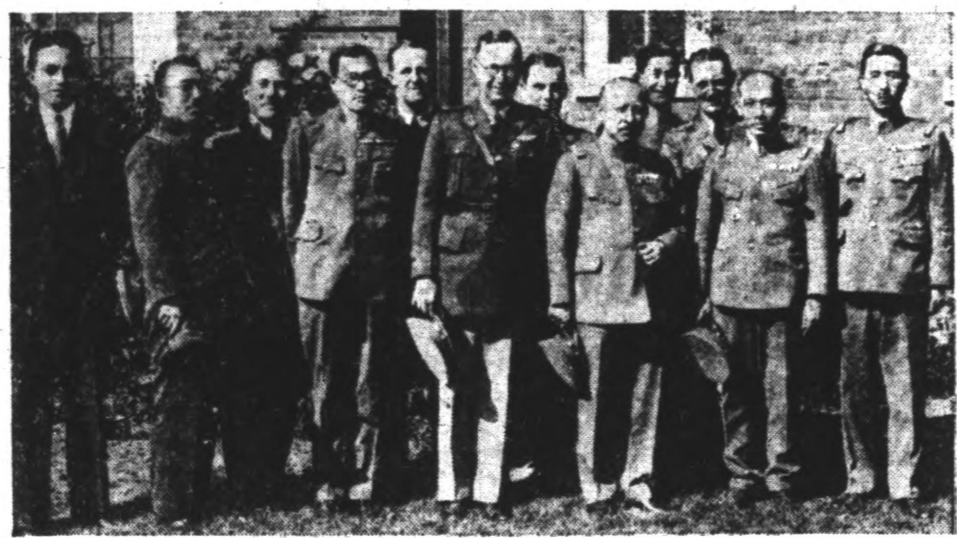
After the close of today's sessions your correspondent asked Carmody, who says he is an old board member:

"Isn't it strange procedure for a member of a board, supposed to be impartial, to object to introduction of such vital evidence by the board's own counsel? Dunbar gave when that counsel must play the whole role of accuser of employers who have used all sorts of espionage to prevent workers from organizing?"

"Well," replied Carmody, "that will be for you to judge. I am against use of the board's examiners as undercover men. Dunbar is supposed to be a mediator."

Assured that on the contrary, the board's counsel must be the accuser according to the act creating it, Carmody declared, "Well, I am against this kind of procedure, anyway."

ARMED FISTS ACROSS THE SEA



Though the military men are doing their share in stirring up sentiment for a war in the Far East, the stuffed shirts of the United States and Japan were creased with smiles when they met at Mitchell Field, N.Y. If their war breaks out, these boys will be miles apart—far behind the lines.

Press Assails Burlington Case Protests

Follows Lead of Court Clerk Who Calls the Petitions 'Improper'

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Oct. 25.—A move to prepare the ground for an adverse decision against the framed Burlington defendants is seen here in a press campaign, instigated by Edward Murray, clerk of the State Supreme Court, against the right of workers to petition and protest against the decision of the lower court sentencing the six defendants to a total of 57 years in jail.

The State Supreme Court has yet to hand down a decision, although it heard the appeal against the convictions over two months ago. Following the filing of hundreds of petitions by J. O. Bailey, chairman of the Burlington Defense Committee, Bailey received a letter from Murray calling his action "an improperity."

At the same time papers throughout the State, led by the Raleigh News and Observer, leading liberal paper, launched a violent attack on "the intimidation" of the court by workers protesting the tactics of the textile bosses in lording the defendants to long prison terms in connection with a fake "dynamiting" of a textile mill during the general textile workers strike. The six defendants, all strike leaders, are members of the United Textile Workers of America. The press campaign was clearly intended to discredit the defendants and scare workers and liberals who have been protesting the outrageous frameup.

Civil Rights Conference Acts

The preparations committee of the All-Southern Conference for Trade Union Rights and Civil Liberties, which met last May in Monticello, Tenn., has sent the court a petition and issued a statement which points out that the use of petitions to appellate courts has many precedents. The statement cites the Herndon and "demonstrations" it says, "is the only means by which labor can meet the propaganda of owners and secure justice in cases like the Burlington case. Our organization certainly does not intend to throw this means away, and will not admit that its use is improper. Workers have every right to make known their resistance to such frame-ups as the one in Burlington. No hair-splitting newspaper definition of propriety is going to stop them from using the power of petition and demonstration."

The statement was signed by Arnold Williams, Chapel Hill liberal; E. Austin Negro editor, and Walt Picard, militant textile leader.

Milwaukee Banquet Nov. 2 Will Celebrate 'Daily' Drive Victory

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—The Milwaukee District of the Communist Party will celebrate its achievement of being the first to fill its quota in the Daily Worker financial drive with a victory banquet Nov. 2.

The banquet will be held in the O.K.U.V. Temple, 1218 West North Street, at 7:30 in the evening. At this banquet the most active members of each mass organization and party unit will be given seats of honor. They will receive the acclaim of their fellow workers and the victory banner which they won from Pittsburgh.

Morris Childs, District Organizer of Chicago, will be the master of ceremonies and will present the victory banner. Admission to the banquet will be 35 cents.

Pennsylvania Petitions Back Workers' Bill

Special Session to Pass Measure Is Object of Campaign

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—Another phase of the fight for genuine social insurance was opened in the State of Pennsylvania today with the distribution of ten thousand petitions, calling upon Governor George H. Earle to call an early session of the Legislature to consider the enactment of the Workers' Bill for Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance.

The Pennsylvania Joint Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance has set itself the task of getting a half million signatures to the State petition among members of trade unions, fraternal, religious and political organizations and societies.

Introduced into the 1935 session of the State Legislature, the Workers' Bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions and Gratitudes which in turn postponed action on the bill, thereby preventing it from even coming to the floor of the house.

In its appeal to organizations receiving the petitions the committee points out that the continued worsening of the conditions among the unemployed and part-time workers, the low rates of relief, which are below subsistence levels, and the slowness with which W.P.A. is getting under way here only 8,000 out of a quota of 54,000 in Allegheny County having been called for work, demand a substantial and permanent system of insurance for unemployed and part-time workers.

Governor Earle recently announced that he will call a special session of the State Legislature to consider social legislation which he failed to get through the regular session owing to a hostile Senate.

If you have not yet contributed to the Daily Worker financial drive, make your contribution today. The Daily Worker needs funds now! If you have already contributed, try to make another.

The Daily Worker \$50,000 drive is now in the last lap. Rush your contributions to put it over the top!

Penn State Students Bar Fascist Film

100 of Faculty Join 500 at College in Protest at 'Red Salute'

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 25.—The student body of Penn State, aided by a large section of the faculty, won an impressive victory over Hollywood's fascist hirelings when a showing of "Red Salute" scheduled at a local theatre was cancelled.

Petitions were circulated, and signed by more than 100 faculty members and 500 students, demanding cancellation of the picture. A number of students volunteered to picket the theatre. An editorial calling upon the students to boycott the theatre, and condemning the management, had already been set in type to appear in the Collegian, student newspaper, when the local manager of the theatre came to the student editors and announced the cancellation.

All three student publications, literary, newspaper and comic, have taken a vigorous anti-fascist stand. Plans have been made to seek a charter for the National Student League, and to organize the students for the Nov. 8 mobilization against war.

Toy and Doll Strikers Firm For Union Pact

WEST NEW YORK, N. J., Oct. 25.—The striking young toy and doll workers of the Barclay Manufacturing Company of this city unanimously endorsed the action of their strike committee in refusing to accept settlement without union recognition. Cheerful and singing the young workers.

The effective picketing and general strike activities forced the owners to apply for settlement to the strike committee of twenty workers, which is conducting the strike. On Wednesday they approached the strike committee and offered to grant all strike demands except union recognition.

Realizing that recognition of the union is important as a means of providing security of the workers' jobs, the strike committee voted to remain out and make recognition a prerequisite to settlement.

Before the strike the company forced the workers into unbearable conditions of work. It was no rare occurrence for workers to receive \$1 for eight hours of piece work. The strikers demand in addition to union recognition wage increases and other union conditions.

Granite Cutters Union Demands Herndon Pardon

BARRE, Vt., Oct. 25.—The Barre Branch of the Granite Cutters International Association of America at its last regular meeting, Oct. 21, adopted and sent a protest telegram to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, demanding an unconditional pardon for Angelo Herndon, young Negro labor organizer sentenced to 18 to 20 years on "the chin" for his role in the case of Angelo Herndon and having decided that the trial and the sentence of Herndon is cruel and unjust, we demand that you grant an unconditional pardon for him and that all charges against him be dropped immediately.

Sharecroppers' Union Grows Despite Terror

Delegation to Washington Asks Statement from Roosevelt Condemning Murder of Six During Recent Cotton Pickers' Strike

By LEN DE CAUX (By Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Fugitives from lynch terror because they led in a strike for a few cents more for cotton picking, a delegation of Alabama sharecroppers carried their story to Washington yesterday.

They told of six of their number being murdered by landlord mobs. They even gave the names of many who had joined in the lynching, and challenged the authorities to prosecute them. They sought to see Postmaster-General Farley to tell him of the mail of striking sharecroppers being opened and withheld from them. To the relief administration they protested against cotton pickers having been forced to scab, on penalty of being thrown off relief.

Three Found in Swamp

Smith Watkins, another union leader, was lynched, and Ed Tracy was later shot, as he tried to escape a raid on his home. Three unidentified bodies of Negro workers were found in the swamps around Fort Deposit, riddled with bullets.

"Justice cannot be had in Alabama in this case," the sharecropper delegates declared in a statement presented to the White House. "High Sheriff Woodruff of Lowndes county was the leader of the lynch mob. Gov. Graves sent Kyle Young, former high sheriff of Talapoosa county and leader of the lynch mob against the Talapoosa sharecroppers in 1931, with bloodhounds to Lowndes county to 'investigate' the terror. The investigation turned into a manhunt, with bloodhounds for the strike leaders."

Although driven underground by the terror, the Sharecroppers Union has grown greatly in membership since the calling of the strike. It now has some 1,100 members in Lowndes county, the delegates told Federated Press. Its meetings have to be held sometimes in woods or swamps; or in the guise of bible meetings, with minutes kept by underling certain words in the bible.

Pres. Roosevelt and other high officials were asked by the delegation to issue a public condemnation of the Alabama lynch murders and the violations of the strikers' civil and constitutional rights. Federal prosecution of the members of the lynch mob, named by the delegation, was also sought.

Nov. 7 Rallies Chicago Rallies Are Planned Will Celebrate In Minnesota Soviet Power

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—Preparations are going forward in the Minnesota district for large Nov. 7 meetings to mark the Eighteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. A huge mass meeting will be held at Eagles Hall in Minneapolis and a similar one in St. Paul. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak at both meetings.

Otto Wangerin will be the main speaker at meeting at Crosby, Pa., and Hill City, Nov. 7, and 8. Meetings have also been arranged in Wadena and Ottertail County, at which Harry Mayville, organizer for the Ornamental Iron Workers' Union, Local 1313, will be one of the speakers. Meetings in Duluth and Superior will be addressed by Nat Ross, district organizer of the Communist Party.

Special entertainment is being planned for these meetings and efforts are being made to have speakers from the Farmer-Labor Party and the unions to greet the 18th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

The Daily Worker cannot afford to prolong the \$50,000 drive. Rush your contributions to put the drive over the top on schedule!

Police Kidnap, Ship a Family Out of State

Child Dangerously Ill After 'Deportation' from Indiana

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 25.—The ten-year old boy of Mr. Townsend, a Negro worker of this city, lies dangerously ill of pneumonia because of hardships and exposure suffered when police and local relief authorities kidnaped the family and deported them to Cairo, Ill., about a week ago.

Townsend was attending church when he was called out by a policeman. He was immediately placed under arrest, his home was raided, and his little boy caught up where he was at play in the street and imprisoned with his father. Held incommunicado, refused permission to use the phone to get in touch with his friends. Townsend was shipped to Cairo, Ill., with his boy, although the family was not on relief here.

In Cairo, Townsend found himself without a job and applied for relief, but was rejected. After four days of hardship he returned here.

This case followed immediately upon the heels of a similar attack on a white worker, John Harrison, whom officials tried to deport to southern Indiana.

Negro and white workers and liberals are protesting these outrages and have set up a Committee of the Defense of Civil Rights. A mass meeting is being arranged for an early date.

Funds Sought For C. P. Work In Steel Area

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—To raise funds needed for the organization of the Communist Party in the steel and coal regions of this state, the District Committee of the Communist Party here has issued a call to all friends and sympathizers as well as party members to give the fullest cooperation for the Communist Party annual bazaar to be held Nov. 15, 16 and 17 at the Coliseum, 15th Street and Wabash Avenue.

A conference at the Peoples Auditorium has been called for Oct. 26 of representatives from mass organizations and units.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Europa Thea, 10th & Market Sts. Philadelphia, Pa.
NOW PLAYING!
AMKINO presents Soviet Russia's
"PEASANTS"
"Belongs among the great motion pictures of all times."
—ROBERT FORSYTHE, New Masses

Chicago, Ill.

Growing Negro Unity Shown at Detroit Parley

By GEORGE MORRIS (Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—Discussion at the three-day Economic Conference on the Negro in Michigan held here October 21-23, presents an outline of the problems that will face the National Negro Congress scheduled in Chicago, Feb. 14.

Although there was a great variety of opinions and organizations, the conference unanimously elected a sponsoring committee for a state-wide Negro congress and to build support for the National Negro Congress. The congress to be held in Chicago is regarded as the means that will bring together the major organizations and movements of the Negro people for united action on the basis of the most pressing issues that face the Negro people as a whole.

The three-day conference was under the auspices of the Detroit Civil Rights Committee, an organization that has been especially active in exposing discrimination by the city administration in the hiring of Negroes. A list of co-sponsors included many Negro organizations and churches. The arrangement and conduct of the conference also had the close cooperation of John P. Davis, the national representative of the provisional committee of the National Negro Congress.

Elect Leaders

The committee and officers elected to bring the Negro people of the State of Michigan behind the great Chicago congress is a fair cross-section of the currents among the Negro people here and, as it might well be assumed to be an example of what could be organized in most other states, it shows what a wide basis is in process of development for the National Negro Congress.

The chairman of the Michigan sponsoring committee is Snow P. Griggs, chairman of the Civic Rights Committee; the vice-chairmen is Rev. G. W. Baber, pastor of the Ebenezer A. M. E. church; Clarence S. Nelson of the Nat Turner Club is secretary and Christine S.

Smith, resident secretary of the Y. W. C. A., is treasurer.

One of the early acts of the sponsoring committee, will be a mass expression in support of Ethiopia and protest against the fascist war instigators.

The proceedings at the local economic conference could prove of much value to other sections of the country where steps are taken to build support for the coming congress. The seven sessions were devoted to the following seven topics:

- (1) Black workers face the New Deal introduced with an address by John Davis; (2) Ethiopia Negro people at the cross road of world affairs, an address delivered by Bishop James A. Bray of Chicago; (3) the Michigan Negro on relief; (4) the Negro women's problems; (5) civil rights as it deals with the Negro, address by Maurice Sugar; (6) Negro youth and their future; (7) the labor unions and the Negro, address by Lester B. Granger, leader of the National Urban League.

Economic Plight Chief Issue

Running through all these topics was the appalling economic plight of the Negro masses in Detroit. A table printed in the program for the delegates, a result of research by the Civic Rights Committee, gives an idea. Although the Negro people constitute 126,000, or 7.6 per cent of the population, they consist of 26 per cent of those on relief rolls. But as the following table shows, they constitute less than 1 per cent of those on municipal jobs:

	No. Em- No. of	played Negroes
Detroit Street Railway	4,579	59
Herman Kiefer Hospital	727	1
Receiving Hospital	700	4
Visiting Nurses	362	4
Police Dept.—Officers	3,734	35
Police Dept.—Civilians	289	6
Fire Department	1,748	0
Water Board—More than 1,000	0	0
Detroit Public Libraries	851	3
Board of Education	10,181	95
TOTAL	23,861	230

These figures stood as an unquestioned indictment of the city administration and with that exposed the bankruptcy of the policy of throwing the support of the Negro people to political bosses for favors and jobs. The unanimous tone running through the conference was that it is time for the Negro people to act as a unit. In the discussion it was apparent, however, that there wasn't unanimity as to what united action should aim to achieve.

There were people who conceived of uniting to cast a solid Negro vote which might serve as an advantage in bargaining for jobs and similar concessions. There were proposals of unity to patronize only Negro business and give jobs to only Negro people. The predominant opinion, however, was that it is necessary to promote the united cooperation of the Negro people with the growing will among the white people for a struggle against the same powerful rich and reactionary forces that are oppressing the vast majority of the Negroes and whites.

Negro and Unions
Another important problem brought forward in the economic conference was that while opportunity for intellectuals has become very much limited, as a result of the crisis, for the Negro intellectual there is hardly a chance. A vivid picture was presented of Negro school teachers seldom permitted to advance beyond elementary grades; of students completing a course for a profession only to find a large number of whites preferable where there is a job to be filled, etc. etc. This situation is bringing the upper strata among the Negro people to a greater degree into a common struggle with the masses of workers and farmers.

A fact that stood out in the conference was that the antagonism that was known in the past between various Negro organizations is being eliminated. A spirit of unity and cooperation has taken its place, as central immediate issues overshadow differences. Nor is there any longer a serious fear of the "red scare." Among about a dozen preachers of some of the outstanding Negro churches and many leaders of the National Association of Colored People, Urban League, the Y's, and similar organizations there were also Communists who were welcomed and helped to promote this unity.

The Detroit conference, while it could have been greatly improved if it would have been more popularized, especially among the workers, was nevertheless a valuable achievement and should be followed in other parts of the country.

WHAT'S ON

- Boston, Mass.**
Soviet sound film, "Destruction of England" titled "The Struggle of the People of the World." Formation of united front. Only one showing Saturday, Oct. 26, 8:30 P.M. International Hall, 42 W. North St. Boston. Bring friends and contacts. Price 25c.
The Party Chinese Music and Refreshments. Speaker: E. Lewis, 163 Harrison Ave. Sunday, Oct. 27, 8 P.M. at 1511 N. North St. Boston.
- Philadelphia, Pa.**
Concert and Dance to be given by the North Philadelphia Workers Bookshop, 10th & Park. Major speakers: E. Lewis, 163 Harrison Ave. Speaker: Pat Toole. New Theatre Group. Adm. 25c. All are asked to cooperate with us. Price and Motion Picture showing of Soviet Film. Sunday, Oct. 27, 8 P.M. at 1511 N. North St. Entertainment, refreshments, good time. Benefit Daily Worker campaign. Adm. 25c.
Celebrate the 18th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Friday, Nov. 1, 8 P.M. at the Olympia Arena. Road and Banquet. St. Program includes prominent National speaker, President George Faren, Bella Dorfman of N.Y., Arkel, violin selections and Piano. New Theatre Group. Adm. 25c. With ticket 30c. Dances. 10c. Supper. C.P. Dist. 3. Second Annual Young Worker Concert. Very entertaining program. Chalk talk by Dr. New Theatre Group in new new skills. Young Worker. Manager, Peter Degeeter. Trip Subscription to Young Worker admits you free. Sunday, Oct. 27, 8 P.M. at 1511 N. North St. and Montgomery Ave. Subs. 25c.
New Theatre Masquerade. Halloween Party. Oct. 28, at 111 N. 18th St. All night. Entertainment. Amateur Night. Dancing, food, refreshments. Subs. 25c.
Beginning Nov. 1 the Party Office and Workers School will be located at the S.W. cor. 8th and Arch St. Entrance on 8th St.
The Fresh Fruit Geese Parade will celebrate the opening of its own concert and dancing. Concert. New conductor. Concert. Banquet with a Banquet on Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 P.M. at 802 Grand Ave. Concert. Banquet. Refreshments. Adm. 25c.
- Rochester, N. Y.**
Dance given for the Daily Worker. Saturday, Oct. 26, 8 P.M. at Lithuanian Hall, 875 Joseph Ave. Dancing, refreshments, excellent program. Tickets 25c.
- Baltimore, Md.**
Celebration of the 18th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 P.M. at Lehman's Hall. Earl Browder will be the main speaker. Daily Worker Party and Dance. at E. Morris Hall, 1019 W. North Avenue. Sunday, Oct. 27, Adm. only 15c.
- Cleveland, Ohio**
Celebrate the Victory of Socialism. Thursday, Nov. 7th, 7:30 P.M. at Public Auditorium. East Sixth and Lakeside. Excellent musical program. Main speaker, Bob Minor. Adm. 25c. Unemployed 10c with cards. Supper. C.P. Y. C. Cleveland, Ohio.
- Detroit, Mich.**
Concert and Dance, given by four branches of the Russian Revolution. Nov. 1, 8 P.M. at 1511 N. North St. Workers Hall, 1942 E. Ferry Ave. For benefit of Daily Worker. Interesting program arranged. Tickets 30c in advance, 25c at door. Good music, good time assured to all. Come and bring friends. Program starts 8 P.M. sharp. District Daily Worker Banquet, Saturday, Oct. 26, 8 P.M. at Finnish Hall, 1949 14th St. Excellent program. Adm. 25c.

DAILY WORKER Concert and Ball

FEATURING "Union Label," by New Theatre Group
Daily Worker Sketch, by the Puppeteers
"The Great Philanthropist," by the New Theatre Group
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27
HUNGARIAN CULTURE CENTER
7 P. M. 2011 WEST NORTH AVE.
ADMISSION 25c. Tickets at Workers Book Stores, 2135 Division St.; 161 N. Franklin St.; 1326 E. 57th St.
Detroit, Mich.

DAILY WORKER BANQUET

Good Food — Excellent Program
To celebrate the completion of the Daily Worker District Quota
Saturday, Oct. 26th
8 P. M. Admission 25c
FINNISH HALL
5969 Fourteenth Street

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Craft Divisions Prevent Building of Unions, Says John L. Lewis

Only Industrial Unionism Will Build A. F. of L.

Mine Union Head Tells A. F. of L. Convention Change Necessary

Portions of the speech of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, to the A. F. of L. convention, are given below. Lewis warned of the threat of fascism. He declared that the workers will not join the A. F. of L. unless the mass production industries are built along industrial lines, with craft divisions eliminated.

What is the record? Delegate Howard expressed it when he said that we laid claim to a membership of approximately three and a half million, out of an organized number of approximately thirty-nine million. There is the answer. If we know nothing else on the question we can at least read the results, and in reading the results we surely understand that our influence is less great, that our activities are more circumscribed, and that our power is more limited to achieve our natural and desirable and various objectives than it would be if we had those twenty-five million workers that President Green, in his public address in 1934, talked of organizing.

Where are they? Where are those twenty-five million that in a moment of exuberance, we were going to organize? Perhaps President Green's arithmetic was wrong and he meant twenty-five thousand, because the total results are nearer the twenty-five thousand than the twenty-five million.

[Lewis then gave figures on the organizing progress of the American Federation of Labor.]

Calls for Change in Policy

On that basis I submit it to be a reasonable statement that it will be a long time before the American Federation of Labor organizes those 25,000,000 workers that we are all so anxious to organize. There are others among us who believe that the record indicates a need for a change in policy. This convention floor is teeming with delegates from those industries where those local unions have been established and where they are now dying like the grass withering before the Autumn sun, who are ready to tell this convention of the need for that change in policy.

There has been a change in industry, a constant daily change in its processes, a constant change in its employment conditions, a great concentration of opposition to the extension and the logical expansion of the trade union movement. Great combinations of capital have assembled great industrial plants, and they are strung across the borders of our several States from the North to the South and from the East to the West in such a manner that they have assembled to themselves tremendous power and influence, and they are almost 100 per cent effective in opposing organization of the workers under the policies of the American Federation of Labor.

Organize Mass Production Industries

What are we going to do about it? There are some of us who say, let us take council, one with the other, let us put into effect a policy in these certain specified mass production industries that will enable the workers to stand together as a unit against these great commercial units that are exploiting industry at the present time.

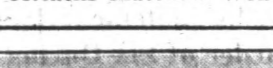
And the great voice of the workers in those industries, as articulate as their own circumstances will permit, comes to the American Federation of Labor in the form of messages and communications and resolutions to this convention and articles in the press, and in the liberal press, encouraging attention to that subject. Why do we hesitate, perhaps, because there are men here representing great organizations that have rendered a splendid service to their membership formed on craft lines, who fear that such a policy would jeopardize the interests of their own positions. Their unions are already jeopardized and their membership is already jeopardized because unless the American Federation of Labor may be successful in organizing these unorganized workers, it is extremely doubtful whether many of these organizations now so perfect, now so efficient, will now be permitted to endure and to function in a manner that is conducive to the well-being of their membership.

Refers to Fascist Danger

There are great influences abroad in the land, and the minds of men in all walks of life are disturbed. We are all disturbed by reason of the changes and the hazards in our economic situation and as regards our own political security. There are forces at work in this country that would wipe out, if they could, the labor movement in America, just as it was wiped out in Germany, just as it was wiped out in Italy.

There are those of us who believe that the best security against that menace and against that trend and against that tendency is a more comprehensive and more powerful labor movement. We believe that the way should be paved so that those millions of workers who are clamoring for admission into our councils might be made welcome upon a basis

Attacks Matthew Well



Matthew Well, president of the United Mine Workers of America, led the fight at the A. F. of L. convention for the building of industrial unions in the mass production industries.

Fascism Will Gain Unless Plans Adopted

Workers Demand an End to Breaking Up of Unions into Crafts

that they understand and that they believe is suited to their requirements. Industrial Union—Key Question And in consequence of that we are assembled in this convention with the eyes of these millions of workers upon the convention to decide this momentous question. We think that upon this decision of this convention may rest the future of the American Federation of Labor, because upon this decision will rest the question of whether the American Federation of Labor may be forged into an instrumentality that will render service to all of the workers or whether the American Federation of Labor and its leaders will rest content in that comfortable situation that has prevailed through the years, where they are only required to render service to a paltry three or four or five million of the forty odd million wage workers of this country who, after all, want to be union men.

I was one who came from the San Francisco convention of last year under the presumption that the American Federation of Labor, in the councils of its leaders, had reached a political compromise upon this question that would enable us to organize these workers without impairment of those organizations already established in certain industries on a craft basis and functioning with great efficiency. For six days and almost six nights the Committee on Resolutions at San Francisco wrestled with this problem, and earnest men, in equity and in good conscience, applied themselves to the proposition and the problem of compromising what had seemed before to be two extreme viewpoints.

There came from that convention a committee report which has been read here, which provided for the issuance of charters in mass production industries and, as we understood, upon a basis that would permit men in those organizations to have jurisdiction over the workers in that industry. If that was not the understanding at that time, then it is inconceivable that the committee could have worked for six days on the question, because there would have been no question. The convention, adopting the committee's report, gave express direction to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to issue those kind of charters in at least three named industries.

Difference in Interpretation

What happened? When those questions came before the enlarged Council at a meeting held, I think, three months after the convention adjourned, we found that there was a difference there in interpreting the resolution of the convention as to the type and character and scope of the charters and jurisdictions which should be granted to those industries. There were those upon the Council who contended that under no circumstances should charters be issued that in any way deprived the right of certain organizations to come into those industries and to have those men in membership and to make contracts for them. After extended consideration and general debate, that idea prevailed on the Executive Council, and a charter was issued in the automobile industry that practically limited the membership of that organization to the men employed only in the assembling processes of the plant operations.

Breach of Faith

I was one of those on the Executive Council who thought the action was a breach of faith. I still believe that it was a breach of faith and a travesty upon good conscience. And in consequence of that action the automobile industry is filled with turmoil and caviling and confusion reigns, and these young men are in this convention asking for the granting of the kind of charter that they thought was going to be granted after the San Francisco convention had taken the above-named action.

So the question still haunts us

as respects that industry, and we find that elements not friendly to the American Federation of Labor and its ideals and its objectives are exploiting that situation. We find also that the American Federation of Labor in this convention has adopted or will adopt a resolution criticizing a clergyman (Father Coughlin—Ed.) because he dares to organize an independent union, contrary to the procedure recommended by the American Federation of Labor in the form of organization that it recommends for that industry. Rather should the American Federation of Labor condemn itself for its own short-sighted policy and for creating gratuitously a situation that permits an enemy to come over its walls and wage destruction in its internal affairs.

Rubber Situation

We find that the Executive Council took similar action as affecting the rubber industry. We find that the same situation will substantially prevail there, perhaps of lesser magnitude only because the industry itself is secondary in importance to the automobile industry. And after the lapse of all these years we find that the American Federation is still tinkering with his job in the great rubber stronghold of America in the same inefficient manner as was the case some twenty years or more ago, with no more result and no more hope. The men employed in these rubber plants write me, gratuitously, and say that the kind of organization they want in the rubber industry is the kind of organization that the United Mine Workers of America have in the mining industry. That is what they want. Why not give it to them? There is a problem of opposing those corporations so firmly entrenched in the rubber industry who have never yielded to the rights of collective bargaining. If they are going to fight voluntarily for their rights, and are willing to do so and are willing to accept the punishment that may be inflicted upon them by these corporations in that industry, why not let the rest of us, who perhaps will not shed any blood personally, let them make their rules, so that they may have a chance to win?

Rank and File Want Industrial Unions

Craft organization? you say, well, I will not yield my jurisdiction in that industry. They do not have it anyhow. They have got nothing there. A dues-paying member is almost an unknown quantity in the rubber industry as far as craft organizations are concerned. They may have one or more sometimes, but they are harried hither and yon and they are compelled to live a life of secrecy and exclusion, just the same as the men in the other mass production industries and in their own industry are harried hither and yon and make eternal human sacrifices day after day and year after year, while the great American Federation of Labor ponders and ponders and wonders whether or not it really will be best to give these workers the kind of an organization that they want, that they hope for and that they pray for. So we find that the San Francisco convention policy has not been administered by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. We find that Chairman Well, of this committee, mildly lectures Delegate Lewis and quotes at length from a speech made in San Francisco, asking the convention to accept the report of the committee on the ground that Delegate Lewis now, after the lapse of one year, is not satisfied with the San Francisco action.

Fascism Will Gain Unless Plans Adopted

Workers Demand an End to Breaking Up of Unions into Crafts

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there was an actuality, it would remove the incentive of the great captains of the steel industry to destroy and punish and harass our people who work in the captive coal mines throughout this country, owned by the steel industry. The American Federation of Labor has not done anything with the problem. The Executive Council report says that it has done so because there has been turmoil in the Amalgamated Association, an organization of six or eight thousand men. Well, there are four or five hundred thousand outside of it clamoring to join an industrial form of union. We are assured the way is now open for an aggressive campaign of organization in the steel industry. What kind of a campaign—a campaign to organize them in fifty-seven varieties of organizations? You ought to know without my telling you how effective that kind of a campaign will be, and with several hundred thousands of members of the United Mine Workers of America who understand the position of interests of that character, and who also understand the practical problems of organization in these big industries, they know that the officers of the American Federation of Labor might as well sit down in their easy chairs and twiddle their thumbs and take a nap as to conclude that any results will come from that kind of organization in the iron and steel industry.

If you go in there with your craft union they will now you down like the Italian machine guns now down the Ethiopians in the war now going on in that country; they will now down and laugh while they are doing it and ridicule your lack of business acumen, ridicule your lack of ordinary business sagacity in running your own affairs, because of the caviling in your own councils and the feebleness of your methods.

Organize the Unorganized—the Chief Problem

There is more in this proposition than a mere academic discussion of the modus operandi of organization; there is more to this proposition than revolves around the mere acceptance or rejection of the resolution.

The Chief Problem

The objective well-being and the dream of the future of millions of Americans are involved in the question of whether the American Federation of Labor will be able to devise policies that will permit it to function in a manner that will achieve its own objectives, not the objectives of someone else, but the declared objectives of the American Federation of Labor since the first day it was organized—the objectives of organizing the unorganized.

Surely I don't need to portray to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, composed as it is of its great leaders, the advantages that will come to labor and to America through the organization of the unorganized.

I ask the consideration of the American Federation of Labor, and in so doing I protest to the convention that upon the part of those who presented this minority report there is no attempt or even thought to take advantage of or destroy any existing form of craft organization wherever they have been able to establish themselves in accordance with their policy. The building trades organizations—and I know this has been discussed in the Council—need have no fear of this policy, because there is no logical proponent of this philosophy or an opponent of it who would attempt to apply such a policy where the craft organizations have demonstrated their efficiency for decades of time.

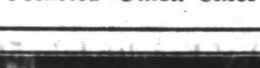
Craft Unions Cannot Survive Storm

Whereas, today the craft unions of this country may be able to stand upon their own feet and like mighty oaks stand before the gale, defying the lightning, yet the day may come when this changed scheme of things—and things are changing rapidly now—the day may come when those organizations will not be able to withstand the lightning and the gale. Now, prepare yourselves by making a contribution to your less fortunate brethren, heed this cry from Macedonia that comes from the hearts of men. Organize the unorganized and in so doing you make the American Federation of Labor the greatest instrumental-ity that has ever been forged in the history of modern civilization to befriend the cause of humanity and champion human rights.

Wants Industrial Union for Steel

We are anxious to have collective bargaining established in the steel industry, and our interest in that is to that degree selfish because our people know that if the workers were organized in the steel industry and collective bargaining

Printers' Union Chief



The president of the Typographical Union made the minority report of the Resolutions Committee at the A. F. of L. convention which called for the organization of the unorganized workers into industrial unions. Howard, candidate of the industrial union forces for vice president, received more than eleven thousand votes, representing one million, one hundred thousand dues-paying workers.

Howard Says Mass Production Industries Can Be Organized Only by Industrial Unions

Printers' Union Leader Calls for Industrial Form of Unions

The following are extracts from the speech delivered at the A. F. of L. convention by Charles Howard, president of the Typographical Union. Howard made a strong plea for establishing industrial unionism as a permanent policy of the A. F. of L. as a means of organizing the millions of unorganized workers in the basic mass production industries.

I contend that the success of an organization campaign depends upon molding the policies of the American Federation of Labor to meet the desires of those whom we decide to organize, rather than to accept the policies that we would impose upon them.

Inadequacy of Craft Unions

That is one of the principal, fundamental reasons that I am presenting to this convention in a minority report an organization policy which I believe will accomplish that result. I represent in this convention what is usually referred to as a craft union. I cannot be charged with having a personal or organizational interest in this matter other than the general welfare of the workers of my country. I understand, because of contact during the past three or four years, the reasons why we have failed to organize the workers in these mass production industries. First, there is involved the question of continuous employment. Any one who is familiar with the situation knows that under the system for the operation of these industries the workers are required perhaps within the limit of one day to perform work that would come under the jurisdiction of more than one national or international craft union. Now these workers are sufficiently intelligent to know that immediately they are directed to step across jurisdictional lines by their supervisors that there is the possibility of a jurisdictional controversy which will affect their opportunity for continuous employment. I am told by some of those who are employed in the type of craft that we seek to organize that there are times when workers will be engaged upon work that would come under the jurisdiction of three or four craft unions within a single day. I submit to you that it is not possible to induce those men, with their inexperience, to organize upon craft lines.

Workers Want Guarantees of Autonomy

Now there is another condition that interferes with the organization of workers in these plants. And it is not a theoretical fear, it is one that has been experienced in many places and it is one that real in the minds of these workers. They believe—and not without cause—that if they are organized in a Federal Union without the drawing of jurisdictional lines, that as soon as some national or international union makes a jurisdictional claim for a small block of these workers, that the unity of action will be destroyed and that this group will be forcibly removed from the Federal organization on industrial lines and set over into a craft organization that cannot protect them under the existing conditions.

Challenge to U.M.W.A.

I have no quarrel with any craft union. The coal miners are organized to suit themselves, and we say to the electricians and the carpenters and the machinists: "You can do likewise, but when you are organized in a manner that you desire, don't intrude upon the rights of the members of the United Mine Workers of America." That is what we say to you and that is what we mean and that is what we will do. Brother Hutchison gets up here and almost cries about the mine workers taking his carpenters. He never had them, they never belonged to any union. We organized them. Recently he had some members that he took over after the timbermen's union became defunct, and he found them so hard to handle that he told us we could have them.

Yes, there is something the matter with this

When we began negotiations with the coal operators in February of this year, the representatives of the Machinists' Union, the great fighting Wharton's union, appeared before the coal operators and offered this proposition: That they would take 20 cents a day less than the mine workers were demanding and where we had the eight-hour day into effect. And then they will stand up here and declare to the high heavens for a shorter work day and a shorter work week! That is what we are complaining about.

Opposes False Jurisdictional Claims

We have no objection to the craft organizations organizing the men in the crafts. There is plenty of work for them to do. What we object to is that when we organize them and get them a wage scale, they come sneaking in like thieves in the night attempting to claim jurisdiction over them. I told the representative of the Machinists' Union in Charleston, when he complained about the mine workers having machinists in their union, that any man, whether he has a union card in his pocket or not, who attempts to take a single member away from the United Mine Workers

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I contend that the success of an organization campaign depends upon molding the policies of the American Federation of Labor to meet the desires of those whom we decide to organize, rather than to accept the policies that we would impose upon them.

Inadequacy of Craft Unions

That is one of the principal, fundamental reasons that I am presenting to this convention in a minority report an organization policy which I believe will accomplish that result. I represent in this convention what is usually referred to as a craft union. I cannot be charged with having a personal or organizational interest in this matter other than the general welfare of the workers of my country. I understand, because of contact during the past three or four years, the reasons why we have failed to organize the workers in these mass production industries. First, there is involved the question of continuous employment. Any one who is familiar with the situation knows that under the system for the operation of these industries the workers are required perhaps within the limit of one day to perform work that would come under the jurisdiction of more than one national or international craft union. Now these workers are sufficiently intelligent to know that immediately they are directed to step across jurisdictional lines by their supervisors that there is the possibility of a jurisdictional controversy which will affect their opportunity for continuous employment. I am told by some of those who are employed in the type of craft that we seek to organize that there are times when workers will be engaged upon work that would come under the jurisdiction of three or four craft unions within a single day. I submit to you that it is not possible to induce those men, with their inexperience, to organize upon craft lines.

Workers Want Guarantees of Autonomy

Now there is another condition that interferes with the organization of workers in these plants. And it is not a theoretical fear, it is one that has been experienced in many places and it is one that real in the minds of these workers. They believe—and not without cause—that if they are organized in a Federal Union without the drawing of jurisdictional lines, that as soon as some national or international union makes a jurisdictional claim for a small block of these workers, that the unity of action will be destroyed and that this group will be forcibly removed from the Federal organization on industrial lines and set over into a craft organization that cannot protect them under the existing conditions.

Challenge to U.M.W.A.

I have no quarrel with any craft union. The coal miners are organized to suit themselves, and we say to the electricians and the carpenters and the machinists: "You can do likewise, but when you are organized in a manner that you desire, don't intrude upon the rights of the members of the United Mine Workers of America." That is what we say to you and that is what we mean and that is what we will do. Brother Hutchison gets up here and almost cries about the mine workers taking his carpenters. He never had them, they never belonged to any union. We organized them. Recently he had some members that he took over after the timbermen's union became defunct, and he found them so hard to handle that he told us we could have them.

Yes, there is something the matter with this

When we began negotiations with the coal operators in February of this year, the representatives of the Machinists' Union, the great fighting Wharton's union, appeared before the coal operators and offered this proposition: That they would take 20 cents a day less than the mine workers were demanding and where we had the eight-hour day into effect. And then they will stand up here and declare to the high heavens for a shorter work day and a shorter work week! That is what we are complaining about.

Opposes False Jurisdictional Claims

We have no objection to the craft organizations organizing the men in the crafts. There is plenty of work for them to do. What we object to is that when we organize them and get them a wage scale, they come sneaking in like thieves in the night attempting to claim jurisdiction over them. I told the representative of the Machinists' Union in Charleston, when he complained about the mine workers having machinists in their union, that any man, whether he has a union card in his pocket or not, who attempts to take a single member away from the United Mine Workers

HOW GOVERNMENT TREATS STRIKERS



The National Guard troops are shown attacking a coal miners' picket line. Francis Gorman, in his speech to the A. F. of L. convention, said that the use of National Guard troops against strikers, by both Republican and Democratic state administrations, is proof that the workers and farmers need a Labor Party of their own.

Van Bittner Makes Plea For Industrial Unions

West Virginia U. M. W. A. President Cites the Damaging Work of Craft Unions in Butte Metal Mine Strike

The following is part of a speech delivered by De-legate Van Bittner of the United Mine Workers of America, and president of the West Virginia District of that union. In his remarks Van Bittner deals mainly with the 1934 strike of the Butte metal miners.

Not a single member of any of these craft unions who were on strike were brought into the conference with the Anaconda Copper Company at its offices in New York City. Not one of the men were there who understood the conditions existing at the plants of the Anaconda Copper Company, but these gentlemen went to New York and met the officers of the Anaconda Copper Company and made this agreement without anybody's knowledge, except theirs and the representative of the Anaconda Copper Company. They say the miners were protected, that this agreement provided that the craftsmen would not go to work until the miners' strike was settled. Well, what kind of an agreement was that? Why did you make that kind of agreement before you knew that the miners were going to be able to make a settlement with the Anaconda Copper Company? If there has even been a ridiculous statement made to a labor convention, it was the statement that the other crafts would not go to work until the miners settled their strike. That is the damnest, foolish thing I ever heard of!

Speaks Against Raid on Butte Union

The question boiled down here is not one that was settled yesterday. You are attempting to say that because there hasn't been a single, solitary man take this floor and attempt to justify or defend his action in the raid upon the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union. These men all went out on strike together. The strike was called by the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union and then a group meets in New York and says, "Well, the Anaconda Copper Company ought to sign an agreement with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. We are getting in on the ground floor because I think we can demonstrate to the Anaconda Copper Company that it is to their interest, in order that the miners' strike might be broken, to sign with us." That is what they meant.

Want Right to Negotiate Own Agreements

Finally, after this proposition was presented to the miners for them to nullify, we miners, we who are the fact of the company and they agreed to accept the same agreement that had been negotiated for the crafts. We refused. They said that no one in Washington could make an agreement we would accept. We kept on and managed to chisel a little more out of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Now I bring this to you to prove this one thing, that had we been all in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' organization, like the jurisdiction that was granted to us in 1911, there would have been no negotiations entered into by any one but us. We would have worked the ones, we, the ones who work in and around the mines, we who go down in the holes and sweat and work, would be the ones to negotiate the agreement, not someone in Washington who probably doesn't know what the inside of a mine looks like.

Party sections, have you fulfilled your quotas in the Daily Worker financial drive? Try to raise the balance of your quotas immediately!

The Daily Worker cannot afford to prolong the \$50,000 drive. Rush your contributions to get the drive over the top on schedule!

Butte Miners' Leader Tells Of '34 Strike

Demands Right of Unions to Negotiate Own Agreements

The following is part of a speech given by Delegate Robinson of the Butte organization of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Union. Robinson deals with the question of how craft unions weakened the struggle of the metal miners there last year. He advocated the right of unions to enter and carry out negotiations without interference from craft unions or the Executive Council.

afternoon in regard to a strike that took place in Butte, Montana, in Anaconda and Great Falls, Montana. I have heard several delegates say that the ones who talked about it didn't know what they were talking about, but I think I am qualified to speak with regard to the strike that occurred in these three cities. At the time the strike occurred on May 8, 1934, I was secretary of the Butte Miners' Union No. 1. I think that I am qualified to speak about the whole strike, everything that took place during the strike, with the one exception that I do not know what took place in the conference in Washington, D. C. I don't know what happened there.

Tells of Unity

I want to go on record here as thanking the members of the local of the crafts involved in that strike. Those men came out with us 100 per cent. We put up a united front that was probably never equaled in the history of the labor movement. Every craft that came off the hill was with us at that time. But when during the strike, we had negotiated for quite some time, we were turned down. Finally negotiations started for a period of time. Then during the middle of the summer it was decided by members of the entire strike committee, made up of members of the miners' union and all the different crafts concerned that the best possible way to take care of the situation there would be to get a conference in Washington through the Department of Labor.

We were making preparations for this when we received word that the crafts were sending certain international organization heads to Butte; that they were coming there under sealed orders. None of the crafts knew a thing about it, nobody seemed to be able to find out a thing in that regard, and then finally, upon the entrance of Delegate Frey, they finally presented the crafts there an agreement. This agreement it seems had been negotiated in Washington by—I don't know who. It was negotiated with the heads of the Anaconda Coal Mining Company.

Present Agreement to Crafts

They presented this agreement to the various crafts and told them that they would have an opportunity to vote upon it but instead of taking the vote of each individual organization and asking them whether or not they wanted to accept it or reject it, they took the sum total vote of all the crafts involved. Some of them voted unanimously to reject the proposition, some of them voted to accept it. The weaker locals, the ones that did not have any representatives practically involved in the strike, voted for it naturally. The others that were really involved in the strike voted to reject the proposition because it did not give them much.

Up to this time we have managed to negotiate far enough so that we have a much better agreement than the agreement brought back from Washington by Delegate Frey. It wasn't due to the agreement reached in Washington that the men decided not to go back to work until the miners had negotiated an agreement; it was due to the fact that when we entered the strike early in May we had a signed agreement with all the organizations that no one organization would go back to work until all reached an agreement. Neither Washington nor the international union can take credit for that.

Want Right to Negotiate Own Agreements

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duPont's Profits Grow Under the New Deal

(By Federated Press) WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 25.—If the du Pont family is opposed to the New Deal on the grounds that it is hurting business, they're kidding themselves. For earnings of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to be used for dividends amounted to \$35,534,717 for the first nine months of 1935, the company's reports show. The earnings are more than \$1,000,000 higher than for the same time last year.

Workers Demand Labor Party, Gorman Tells AFL Parley

New Deal Has Brought Only More Distress

Labor Party Cannot Be Stopped By Old Guard Officials

Francis Gorman, parts of whose speech to the recent American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City are given below, is vice-president of the United Textile Workers Union. Gorman introduced a resolution into the convention on behalf of the textile delegation calling for the launching of a Labor Party, to include all workers and farmers regardless of political belief.

A large bloc of delegates from the federal local unions and the city central bodies and state federations supported Gorman's Labor Party resolution. The convention voted to continue the futile "non-partisan" policy of endorsing candidates of the two old parties, but a sizable minority voted for the Labor Party.

I appear before you today in behalf of the United Textile Workers of America, and in support of the Labor Party Resolution submitted to you by this organization. We come to you, as a matter of fact, with a mandate from our membership which represents the will of the textile workers of the United States. They ardently desire that the American Federation of Labor go on record in support of this movement, lending it all the dignity and prestige of the Federation's position.

Now—a year ago during the general textile strike when I had the privilege of standing before you, I said that 16 of our textile workers had been killed and a score or two wounded. Most of these casualties occurred in the South. In the year that has passed violence against us has continued and within the past two months twenty of our members have been shot—one a woman, fatally.

Disappointed in New Deal

We looked with what now seems to us to be naive faith, to the proponents of a New Deal—believing, I guess, that it meant a New Deal for labor, as well as a New Deal for industry. We have been sorely disappointed. We do not impugn the honesty of the President of the United States, because whether or not Franklin Delano Roosevelt is sincere is a little consequence here. He cannot, out of the very nature of the present political machinery, do other than what he has done. We know, for instance, that his electoral success depends upon the "Solid South," and the Southland is composed of the most bitter anti-labor, most viciously unmerciful employer groups in the United States. The Administration has done nothing effective about protecting the Southern workers against this cruel persecution—only because the New Dealers revel in the blood spilled on the economic battle front, but because Franklin Roosevelt must have the Southern employer in order to be re-elected President of the United States. So—what difference does it make if he be the most ardent of the so-called supporters of the working man? There is nothing he can do, nor has done, and stay within the limits of our present order.

[A large section of Francis Gorman's address is here omitted. Comments in this section proved by quotation from government figures, and from an article by John P. Frey in the "American Federationist" that profits have soared, while real wages declined. He shows that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned over nine and a half billion dollars to financiers and employers. At the same time nearly twenty million people dependent on relief received only a fraction of this amount.]

Does it seem fair to you that the Government should lay out over seven billion dollars in loans to industry and to banks, while at the same time it begrudges its relief workers even the miserable privilege of working at the prevailing wage rates?

What is at hand, The world waits in strained anxiety for the next development in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and for the possible war between Great Britain and Italy. What will France do? What will Germany do? What will Russia do? What will the United States do? We must ask ourselves these questions and remember that the answer lies with the working classes of all these nations, for it is us, not the bankers and bosses, who fight the wars.

We know one thing right now. Industrialists in the United States will profit by war. We may not ship ammunition to warring countries, but we may ship raw materials. Fabrics will have to be woven and made into uniforms; Great Britain, Italy and Japan have been buying our cotton for the millions of pounds, our copper and iron and steel scrap by the millions of tons, a recent New York Times dispatch informs us. The canning industry, according to the financial journal, Barron's, reports phenomenal prosperity, and never since the beginning of this last crisis has the wool industry been in such a prosperous condition.

Government Loans On Big Business

What does this mean to labor? You may say increased wages. You may say that labor profits by war, though we know that most of you do not believe that. But remember that labor's share in war-time profits is negligible. Wages may be increased to be sure, but not by a triple, and prices shoot sky-high. Increased war-time prices, however,

are not the gravest consequence labor faces with war. The most devastating thing which can happen to labor has already begun to occur. Employers have been viewing with alarm increased labor unrest; their eyes are, subconsciously perhaps, on the possibility of war.

And during a war there MUST be no strikes. There must be no interruption in the pace and the limit to which they may exploit labor. Thus, they have renewed their vicious union-busting efforts; they are conducting new and more bitter campaigns aimed at the destruction of the existing labor movement. There can be no disputing that this is happening. We know that it is a historical fact that as militancy develops in the labor movement, the efforts of anti-labor, open-shop employers to kill trade unionism redouble. We have already seen that they stop at nothing to stamp out the constitutional and civil rights of the workers to organize and bargain collectively. They murder our people, they frame our leaders; they arrest our pickets; in short, they resort to the crudest and most vicious forms of coercion and intimidation in order to maintain a "docile" labor army.

This we have learned to expect from big business and the financial tycoons of this country. But we learned an even more important lesson—we have learned that the efforts to destroy the trade union movement will go unaccompanied by the Government. We have learned that the Government leans on big business. We have learned that the Republican Party means destruction to the workers, and that the New Deal means a New Deal for big business and a Raw Deal for labor. Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively was not protected under the New Deal. We can prove this by looking at the facts. On whose side was the Government in our thousands and thousands of cases of discrimination? On whose side was the Government that promotes subsistence week relief and raises prime starting wages? On whose side is the Government which contributes to the destruction of the trade union movement? Not on the side of the workers. How can we defend a government which promotes sweatshop and open-shop conditions through its own system of awarding government contracts to the lowest bidder?

Unions Seriously Threatened

We wish to repeat—with world war possible, there can be not the slightest doubt but that the trade union movement, not only in this country, but all over the world, is seriously, dangerously threatened. We have only to look across the ocean to our brothers and sisters in Europe to understand that.

What shall we do in the face of these dangers? Sit supinely back and allow the bosses, with the help of the Government, to destroy us? Shall we discourage the militancy, the intelligence and the foresight with which large bodies of our workers are attempting to meet these situations, by discouraging them in the development of a Labor Party? Are we to acquiesce in the LEADERS of the American working class? And as such, is it not our solemn duty to ASSUME that leadership?

The Republican and Democratic Parties have completely broken faith with the workers by placing at the disposal of open-shop anti-labor industrialists, few in number, forces designed and created under our Constitution for the maintenance and protection of the general welfare—the welfare of the many. We speak, of course, of the use of the National Guard, our State Militia, in times of economic struggle.

By what right, by what mandate from the people, may we ask, does the State Government take upon itself the privilege of crushing trade unionism by means of forces over which the people themselves have sole control?

There can be no justification for that. Yet, we are forced to admit, that by the presence of State troops in areas in which there are strikes, the Government unmistakably demonstrates that its sympathies, allegiance, lies not with the workers, not with the overwhelming masses of our people, but with the bosses, with the small but mighty majority.

The Fascist Danger

Let us turn now to that gravest of all dangers, to the fast approaching, universally hated and dreaded danger of fascism. To deny this danger, is to play ostrich and betray the entire American labor movement.

We have only to look at Germany, at Italy, at Poland, at Austria. We have only to remember that the hasty events which led up to the ascendancy of Hitler, and we can see what is happening in this country. The labor movement in Germany and Italy were unprepared for the monster. German workers looked with unseeing eyes to Italy and said: "But this is Germany. This can never happen to Germany." And as they were saying this, Thyssen, Krupp and the big financiers and industrialists in Germany were equipping Hitler, and coaching him in his role of dictator.

At the time of Hitler's ascendancy to power, the workers, through their various political parties had a majority of seats in the Reich. But they did not use them. The Social Democratic workers went to sleep; they refused to join the rest of the workers' political factions in a united program of resistance to Nazism. What were the consequences? Too terrible to describe. Brother Wolf gave us his report on this subject. Hundreds upon hundreds of the German working class leaders lie in torture in the barbarian Nazi concentration camps. Thousands of militant German workers have been beheaded for resisting the cruel, inhuman, anti-labor policies of the Nazi government or worse still, for ever having even been anything but a Nazi. The German trade union movement has been completely destroyed—except for its underground activities.

Backs Labor Party



Gorman spoke at the A. F. of L. convention for a Labor Party to fight against hunger, war and fascism.

In France, on the other hand, the workers were more wary. They looked to the mistakes of their fellow workers in Germany, and when the fascist organization, the Croix de Feu, attempted a coup, a united front of all the workers, regardless of race, religious creed and political affiliation, prevented it. The continuance of this valiant resistance on the part of the French workers has made a reputation of the fascist attack impossible so far, and indeed, has been the vital factor in determining France's pacific policies. But remember, only if the French workers STRENGTHEN their ranks can fascism be warded off.

You may ask: And what has that to do with the American workers? We cannot close our eyes to the significance of the American Liberty League; of the subsidized press, which screams Americanism on the one hand, and prints tales lauding the accomplishments of Herr Hitler and Premier Mussolini on the other; the subsidized trade papers, house organs of the most powerful industrial interests in every business, and which express the trend locally. And many, many other manifestations too numerous to recount here today.

We must not forget, for instance, that the corporate state is but a partnership between the biggest industrial interests and the government, and that that is precisely what the New Deal is. We cannot, as labor men, ask for another New Deal.

What Kind of a Labor Party

Under the present decadence of our scarcity economy, other groups of people are in ever increasing numbers finding their way into the ranks of the workers. I refer to the small, so-called independent business man, who was unable to stay in competition with the powerful monopolistic trade association groups which ran the codes under the National Recovery Administration. I refer also to the vast army of technically trained young men and women, graduated from our colleges into a world of hopeless confusion, and into a world in which the employment opportunities are constantly and inevitably under the very nature of things decreasing. I refer likewise to the small farmer, crowded out of existence by the burden of debt, by rising prices of processed commodities, necessary to their very existence. And, lastly, I refer to the large body of farm laborers and tenant farmers, scarcely able to eke out a bare, miserable existence, and so necessary to that portion of the organized labor movement which finds itself in agricultural areas. The Labor Party must be for all of these people, for everybody whose right to live under decent conditions, and to take a hand in the guiding of his own destinies, must be protected. But let me repeat, if it is to be successful, the basis of the party must be the organized labor movement.

There have, in the past, and at the present time there are, Third Party movements, based on the discontent of the destitute farmers, which movements have as yet been unsuccessful in their attempts at expanding their base. In addition, their programs have been nebulous, rambling allusions to "security," to social reforms not clearly nor concisely enunciated. The program of a successful Labor Party must be definite, must be built on the immediate demands of the workers, with a definite eye toward an expanding, even more inclusive program. It cannot be successful on any other basis.

But let us not talk of "third parties." This Labor Party must never be confused with a THIRD PARTY. The Labor Party is a SECOND PARTY. I think you will have by now agreed with me that there is slight differentiation in the two old political parties, that a confusion of the Labor Party movement with a Third Party movement will be a confusion of the fundamental aims of a Labor Party.

And if the large body of so-called "liberals" who form the foundation of the Third Party movements, be really sincere, we do not need to invite them to join with us in the Labor Party. They will do so on their own initiative.

The Right to Work

Until we have a new economy, permitted of the full utilization of our productive capacities, abolishing the destructive, demoralizing consequences of unemployment, guaranteeing a decent annual income, the rights of our people to achieve a maximum in this life cannot be preserved. For the workers, it means the preservation of the fundamental, absolutely necessary right to organize and bargain collectively, to

achieve their economic demands by strike, if necessary, and without intervention by State militia or the National Guard.

We cannot in faith to ourselves and to the people whom we represent, continue to support political machinery, and an economic system which constantly enlarges, makes permanent and concentrates in subsistence areas an ever-growing army of unemployed. Let us give them more than lip-service. We must protect the right of the people to work. We must do that not only because the people now unemployed are jobless through no fault of their own, but because we know, each one of us gathered together here today, that inevitably we also shall be unemployed; that mechanization and the desperate fight of the moneyed, industrial interests to maintain their fat profits at the expense of the workers, will eventually claim us if we do not fight it now.

We know, further, that while we are employed today, the vast army of unemployed is a constant threat to the already miserable starvation wages of the workers now employed. The right to work is the basic right of everybody in the world. And the right to work is being denied millions of our people, because we find ourselves within the rigid limits of an economic program based on the restriction of production, based on the restriction of our natural and human resources. Shall we continue to permit a small group of selfish, private interests to destroy us? To deny us our constitutional rights? Obviously not.

The present Democratic Administration passed a "Social Security Act." This plan is designed to protect the worker against the limitations of our system, guaranteeing "security" wage during our periodic depressions. But consider the contradictions of this Act. Consider the idiocy of asking the employed workers, scarcely able to keep body and soul together, scarcely able to buy bread for their wives and children, to support their fellow workers who are without jobs! Is there a logical reason why those members of our society who are responsible for unemployment, responsible for the contradictions and incompetency of our industrial system, should not be made to bear the burden of their own selfishness, aided by the Government, whose sole duty is to protect the broadest interests of the people? There is no logical explanation for such myopia and we can only achieve bona fide unemployment insurance through our own economic strength, through the militant demands of the workers themselves.

A. F. of L. for Democracy

In its recently released report to the 56th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council of the Federation clearly recognizes the validity of the remarks I am making here today. It recognizes the changing economy, the fact that our system of mass production has wrought necessary changes in the economic system. It merely remains for this Council to accept the only logical method by which this reorganization can take place.

The Council finally enunciates the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor, and clearly paves the way for the formation of a Labor Party, by a quotation of the declarations of the American Federation of Labor convention held here in 1926. The Council states: "At the same time that convention, among other things, declared that the American Federation of Labor stands unequivocally for democracy, for the right of people to rule themselves and to control their destinies through political machinery of their own making." That is precisely our point. The people can no longer rule themselves. We are ruled over. And the people can never rule themselves unless they own the party through which they seek to achieve

Fascism, War Loom Unless Workers Unite

Examples of France and Germany Show Need For Unity

their aims. Labor wants this Labor Party, and, by the pronouncements of the American Federation of Labor itself, labor has an inalienable right to the creation of this.

The Time Is Ripe

You may say "the time is not ripe. We are not yet strong enough for a Labor Party movement." And in answer to you, I would like to quote one of our distinguished forefathers who answered the same criticism on the eve of the American Revolution: "You say we are not yet strong enough. And I say to you—When shall we be strong enough? When the enemy is firmly entrenched in every house in our country?" Remember that, today, delegates, for the enemy is today at our gates!

Whatever may be the proclamation of either of the two major political parties, the fact remains that the one great party is the creature of reaction in the South, and the other is the creature of reaction in the North, and it cannot be otherwise within the span of the system in which we find ourselves today.

I know it will be said if we adopt this resolution, or any like it, that we shall lose whatever influence we may have with whichever party is victorious in the coming election. Remember, brothers and sisters, that the only impression we have ever made on either party has been the fear of God and the wrath of man into that party.

We can make a sound decision on this floor, but that decision, if it be sound, must look forward to the independence of this labor army from reaction, from deception, from demagoguery, whether it be from the Bourbons of the South, or from the financial magnates of the North.

Workers Want It

I say to you here today, brothers and sisters of the American Federation of Labor, that we are the oppressed people! That we, the majority of the people, have been robbed of our constitutional and civil rights by a powerful minority. And I warn you with utmost seriousness and emphasis that we shall not free ourselves from bondage unless we take the lead, and direct the government ourselves. Our only salvation lies in a militant, courageous, and statesmanlike Labor Party movement, based on the organized workers of America and pledged to a program protecting the rights of the people. If you turn us down here today, fellow delegates, do not for one moment believe that the Labor Party movement will die. It will not. It will go on, growing and growing. The people want it and neither you nor I, nor the hired assassins of the employers can stop them. We want your approval and your sanction for this resolution. We want you to go on record as leaders of the American workers, not as followers. But if you do not, the American workers will lead you for the will of the majority ultimately wins.

We put the question to you bluntly: Is the American Federation of Labor ready to accept its sacred duty, to lead, to brave, to lead without compromise, the workers of this country? We must meet the challenge of the employers who flatly declared that the age of trade unionism is dead. You can only meet this question one way—through a militant, organized Labor Party movement.

Metal Miners Protest Efforts Of Crafts to Split Union

Delegate Peterson of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union Demands That His Union Be Given Its Jurisdiction Rights Over Industry

The following are excerpts of a speech to the A. F. of L. convention by Delegate Paul Peterson, representing the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, in which he tells of craft union officials taking several hundred members from his union and breaking them up into various craft unions.

Peterson spoke on the protest before the convention against the violation of his union's charter rights. He denounced the efforts of the craft union officials to divide the ranks of the metal miners. Peterson is a member of the State Legislature of Utah and is still working in the mines at Price City, Utah.

What we want to know is how the metal trades or anyone else proposes to build an organization successfully if they are going to divide their forces. We want to know if we have a controversy with the boss, if we have the right to settle that controversy or someone else is going to settle it for us, and after they force us into a position where we have to accept it, that we take it? We want to know what our rights are. We not only want to know, we demand, if you please, that we are given our jurisdiction as provided by this holy contract that has been referred to.

Demands Jurisdiction

We have had the unhappy thing come to us in my own State of Utah, of having seven distinct organizations that were operating a year ago in the graveyard now. The charters have been returned to the international unions—because the crafts did not go out and organize ahead of us, they did not do that. They follow us up after we

get them, and then cause confusion, and when we go to a boss in an attempt to make an agreement he says, "No, I am not going to enter into an agreement with 25 to 30 different organizations." What is the result? The union is dead. And let me tell you something else, that the crafts, neither us nor any one else can go into that camp and again reorganize those workers so long as the present conditions exist. We have to have the right to show those workers that we are going to be able to protect them by taking a sufficient number into the organization at the start so that we can protect those who might be discharged.

Asks Change

We ask only our rights, and our rights will clear up this proposition. I wonder if those crafts that have done us so much damage realize what they have done? Do they want us to think that they have done this on purpose? I hope they don't want us to think that they have sold us into slavery, even as Jacob was sold into Egypt. But I know this, that unless their policy in the future is changed, unless their rights are changed, unless they do everything possible to encourage the men of each craft, we do everything to help any organizer to get these men, but we demand that he stay out of our jurisdiction. We have been able to do these things for one reason only, because we were organized in one complete bloc.

Philip Murray, Member of the Miners' Delegation, Makes Plea For Inner Democracy in Unions

Council Cannot Dictate Who Shall Lead the Unions, He Says

The following are extracts of a speech by Philip Murray of the U. M. W. A. delegation on the question of inner democracy in the unions. Murray objected to the Executive Council's recognition of one faction in the Building Trades dispute and the outlawing of another faction, on the ground that this violates the union's democratic rights. He criticized the Executive Council for its autocratic interference with the autonomy of the unions.

The United Mine Workers do not intend to participate in the matter that has to do with who should be officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, but this situation, as we see it, is one that is more far-reaching in its consequences than the mere seating of the delegates of this convention. It involves the power of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the convention of the American Federation of Labor to intrude in matters affecting the policies of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We cannot get ourselves to believe that the American Federation of Labor has reached the place in its history where it is willing to assume that kind of an authority, the invocation of that kind of power that seeks to say who shall and who shall not be officers of affiliated organizations within the officials of the Building Trades Department or other international unions.

Must Respect Unions' Rights

We are for the motion to defer because we believe it is the proper and sensible one. We do not think it is within the province of a convention of the American Federation of Labor under its present constitution and under the procedures which have regulated its affairs since the inception of this organization to invoke its power and say to chartered organizations who shall or shall not be members of those chartered organizations.

Constitution Gives Autonomy

The constitution of every international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor gives it sovereign, autonomous power to regulate its own affairs and say who shall and who shall not be members of those international unions, to say who shall and who shall not be officers of those international unions. That has been a standing governing policy that has followed on down through the history of the great labor movement of the United States of America since the beginning of time. Is the American Federation of Labor now prepared to establish a precedent in this convention which will deviate from every policy adopted by our conventions of the American Federation of Labor in the days gone by?

Are we prepared now as a convention to proceed upon the theory that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor exercises the right to intrude upon the charter rights of affiliated organizations whether they be Building Trades Departments or International organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor?

The United Mine Workers delegation takes no position in this dispute either for or against any of the groups. We are standing firmly and soundly upon a policy which we believe the American Federation of Labor has adhered to since its very foundation.

So, before casting my vote in favor of the motion to defer, I thought it best that at least this Delegation ought to say why the Mine Workers are voting to let the matter go to the Committee on Executive Council's Report is prepared to submit its report to this convention.

Gary, Ind., Paper Backs Reds' Right To Free Speech

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

GARY, Ind., Oct. 25—The Gary Post-Tribune here editorially defends the right of Communists to hold public meetings and address petitions to the City Council.

The editorial follows the recent visit of a delegation led by Bob Brown, Communist Party organizer, to the City Council to protest the breaking up of two anti-war meetings by Police Captain E. Mabius. Brown was given the floor on a motion of Dan Perotta, councilman. This action was denounced by the chairman of the Americanization Committee of the American Legion here, who wrote that "such people should be booted in jail." The Gary Post-Tribune states, "We don't believe in putting up barriers to free speech."

The police captain, Mabius, has been conducting raids against all meetings held for the defense of Ethiopia, the latest attack being on an indoor meeting of Negroes of the Negro World Alliance (Garveyites), the meeting being dispersed by Mabius on the false ground that Roosevelt had asked such meetings be forbidden.

Talks at Parley



Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, speaking for the organization of the unorganized workers into industrial unions, made a ringing plea for the unity of labor to combat the danger of fascism. Hillman's speech at the A. F. of L. convention will appear in a later issue of the Daily Worker.

Red Baiting Is Hearst Weapon Delegate Says

Lawrence Opposes Red Scare Amendment at AFL Convention

Below is given a portion of the speech of delegate Howard Lawrence, of a Chicago federal local union, to the A. F. of L. convention against the amendment to the A. F. of L. constitution which empowers city central bodies and state federations of the A. F. of L. to bar Communists and other radicals as delegates to these bodies.

I would be less than human if I did not feel that this proposed amendment might be used against those who so plainly expressed their deep convictions in opposition to that notorious anti-labor body, the National Civic Federation.

Who is going to decide whether a man is a Communist or advocates the violent overthrow of the government? Will it be those who are accustomed to the use of fair and seductive words?

Does this seem to be an exaggeration? Here is proof that it is not. An industrial union resolution was introduced at the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor last month.

Victor Olander, secretary of the State Federation, rose to the occasion. He made a long speech in which he charged that there was no question of industrial unionism, but before the state convention there was a question of whether the American labor movement is going to accept orders from Moscow. Mr. Olander concluded by saying that a vote for the industrial union resolution would be a vote to destroy the A. F. of L. and the U. S. government.

I was surprised yesterday that Brother John L. Lewis was not accused of having secret correspondence with Joseph Stalin.

Yet, that is what is happening all over the country to good trade unionists who may disagree with certain leaders of the A. F. of L. We must stop intimidating our membership with the red scare.

I entered the trade union movement to join with others who want to fight for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. The other day I asked this question of Brother Tobin, Can you give evidence of any trade union organization under the control of Communists, where the wages were lowered, the hours increased, the working conditions are in worse shape and we have a smaller membership than before the Communists gained control? No such example could be given. Let us not play the game of the National Civic Federation and William Hitler Hearst: Let us stop red-baiting.

Let us get busy organizing the twenty-five million unorganized workers.

Auto Mechanics Win Strike Gains In San Francisco

(By Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25—Auto mechanics ended their strike when they adopted a resolution supporting the Nye Bill, which would put such training on a solely voluntary basis.

The resolution was introduced by the Education Committee.

The fight to win the freedom of Tom Mooney also occupied a large part of the attention of the meeting. It was announced that more than \$2,000 had already been collected and sent to Mooney's attorneys in San Francisco. Following the reading of the telegram from Mooney, the delegation, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Federation, made an appeal for more funds.

The two-year strike at the Edgewater Beach Hotel was discussed with denunciation coming from the delegates at the action of certain unions, particularly the teamsters, going through the picket lines. Delegate Parker of the Waiters' Local, denounced these actions and also denounced what he called the "round-table discussions" with the employers which are taking the place of the old method of fighting by which the trade unions won whatever they did win. President Fitzpatrick also denounced the actions of trade unionists going through picket lines because of jurisdictional disputes. "I would rather tear up my union card than do such a thing," he said. "The hotel cannot be half union and half non-union."

Murray Says Frey Always Fights New Ideas in AFL Conventions

[The following are extracts of a speech by Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, in which he takes Charles Frey of the Metal Trades Department to task for fighting the industrial unions now as he had always fought unemployment insurance.]

Let us look over the record of the American Federation of Labor and see what has happened to the development of newer thought with respect to other phases of our economic life when proposals were introduced in former conventions having to do with the social and economic betterment of our people. I can refer this convention to a rather interesting, educational and illuminating record made by our distinguished friend, Mr. Frey, in a recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. In 1929, when some of the delegates representing the organized workers of this country, fearing a national depression of disastrous consequences, suggested that the American Federation of Labor go on record favoring unemployment and health insurance, Delegate Frey opposed it with his usual vigor. It required the hide of a rhinoceros, of course, to stand before a convention of the organized workers of this country during the year 1929 and oppose unemployment insurance—and yet Delegate Frey opposed it.

Let's Look at Record

I have the record here in my hand. It is not necessary that I should read it, but I can readily leave it to the record so that all the delegates can read it some time during the course of the convention. But let me read just one sentence out of that record. Referring to Delegate Frey, with reference to unemployment and health insurance, he said:

"By the same reasoning it might go much further, it might even ask for unemployment insurance, and yet, even for health insurance."

Can you imagine the ghastly picture of a convention of the American Federation of Labor so insulting the intelligence of our distinguished friend, Mr. Frey, as to ask the organized labor movement in America to favor a plan which comprehended unemployment insurance and health insurance, and yet in 1929 Mr. Frey was opposed to that because he stated that for a period of forty-nine years, during the traditional history of the American Federation of Labor, no convention of the American Federation of Labor had ever gone so far. Tonight the picture is changed with respect to the question of industrial unionism, and Mr. Frey, with poetry on his lips and tears coursing down his cheeks, tells this convention that for a period of fifty-five years we have respected the sacred traditions of this grand old institution and we have never gone on record in favor of industrial unionism. What a blot it would be upon the history of the trade union movement if this convention adopted the date and hour should do to Mr. Frey in the year 1935, upon the question of industrial unionism, what it did to him in the year 1929 or 1933 upon the question of unemployment insurance.

Chicago Labor Scores School War Training

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25—Opposing compulsory military training in the schools and universities as militaristic preparation for war, the Chicago Federation of Labor here at a regular meeting on Sunday adopted a resolution supporting the Nye Bill, which would put such training on a solely voluntary basis.

The resolution was introduced by the Education Committee.

The fight to win the freedom of Tom Mooney also occupied a large part of the attention of the meeting. It was announced that more than \$2,000 had already been collected and sent to Mooney's attorneys in San Francisco. Following the reading of the telegram from Mooney, the delegation, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Federation, made an appeal for more funds.

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HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

Today SLAVA DUNN'S second column appears on "How to Answer Children's Questions About Sex." The first was printed last Saturday.

"I AM told that there are mothers who, even reading my column on sex education might be shocked. I hope I can convince them that children do not have our adult ideas about sex.

"WHAT could be more natural and innocent than a three or four year old's question: 'Where did you get me, mommy?' Yet there are women, who, because of their own training, are unable to meet that question honestly and simply, by saying: 'You just grew inside of me, dear. Instead they become embarrassed or shocked and are unable to find words. They turn away from the earnest little face and evade the question, or tell the child a perfectly unjustified lie. Those mothers should ask themselves: 'Do I really prefer my child to meet life either unprepared or (as usually happens) to gather information in some form of vulgar stories, jokes, words, and even acts? There are no dirty words by themselves; it is only the dirty attitude that makes them such to us.

"INFORMATION obtained from a wrong person will suggest to a child something dirty and shameful about the human body, and the physical side of love. How much better it is to tell the simple truth, in your own words, and thus teach a child a healthy and finer attitude toward love and reproduction! Once deceived or discouraged, children do not come back trustfully when in trouble later. To keep the truth from a child about babies, mating and reproduction is just as wrong as to tell them that all is 'bright and beautiful' and nobody exploits his fellow man.

"THE right time to give sex information is when the questions are asked. The child asks when he is ready for an answer. The age determines the simplicity of the answer. Tell no more and no less. Just what is asked. Sometimes other questions follow soon, sometimes much later. But it is much easier to talk to a four year old than an eight or fourteen year old child. So don't miss the chance when a child asks you: 'But how did I start growing in you?' Be happy that you were asked instead of some smutty person, and say something like this: 'You were a tiny speck of jelly inside of me and when daddy put another tiny speck of jelly from his body near it, they mixed and this started you growing in me until you were ready to 'come out.' If the child knows from an early age the structural difference between father and mother or brothers and sisters, it is easy to explain that mother has a special opening for the baby and father uses his organ to help put the little speck inside of mother where the baby can grow."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2514 is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14. Size 10 takes 2 1/2 yards 3 1/2 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (10c preferred) for each Anne Adams pattern (New York City residents should add one cent tax on each pattern order). Write plainly, your name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.

Address order to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.



Slogans for the Celebration of Russian Revolution Issued By Central Committee, CPUSA

In commemoration of the Eighteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, on Nov. 7, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States has issued a series of revolutionary slogans to be used at meetings, demonstrations and appeals in honor of the Russian Revolution.

The slogans concentrate into a phrase the program of the Communist International and the Communist Party of the United States, on the most pressing problems of our time.

The slogans having reference to the struggle against "imperialism and fascism, here and abroad, follow:

Slogans Against War

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

"Hands off the Ethiopian people!"

"Let us surround the fascist invaders of war with an iron ring of isolation!"

"Long live the Soviet policy of peace!"

"Long live peace!"

"The Soviet Union defends socialism and peace for all humanity!"

"The peace policy of the U.S.S.R. is against national racial dissension."

"The peace policy of the U.S.S.R. protects the lives of the workers of all countries, the lives of all the oppressed and exploited."

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

"The peace policy of the U.S.S.R."

Townsendites Fight Gag Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

differences with the leadership are "traitors." In an interview with the press, Townsend admitted that his organization had collected almost \$1,000,000 in \$2-registration fees. Members pay 10 cents a month dues. He claims many million members. His plan is that Congress shall pass a law taxing all transactions two per cent, the proceeds of which will give every person over \$60 \$100 a month which they will have to spend every month. This will solve the problem of security and unemployment, he says.

At this morning's session a telegram was read from Governor Merriam of California wishing the convention success. Otto Case, state treasurer of Washington, delivered a sharp and accurate attack against the Roosevelt Social Security Bill. He pointed out, as the Communist Party does, that this measure is a fraud that gives no real security, that it places the main burden on the poor, that the people must wait for 48 different states to pass state laws first, that it ignores the problem right now. But he failed to see that in urging support of the old-line capitalist parties he is urging the people in the movement to follow the very same politicians who have tricked the people into their present plight and that these capitalist parties can never carry through the wishes of the people for true social security and unemployment insurance.

It was reported that there are now 4,504 registered clubs with memberships of one hundred or more and that more than \$85,000 has been spent since July 1 last year. Despite the fact that his organization endorsed H.R. 2827, A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will speak at the Sunday mass meeting for the Townsend plan. It was announced.

The vast majority of the people at the convention are earnestly striving for some plan of social security. They must see, however, that without the help and guidance of the working class which also is fighting for social security through independent political action, they will not win social security.

YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Does Vitamin D Milk Meet Vitamin Requirements?

B. M. of New York, writes:—"I have a baby boy eight months old. He weighs twenty pounds and has four teeth. With the exception of frequent colds, he seems to be in good health. His diet includes a variety of vegetables, egg yolk, prunes and bananas. He has been getting Borden's vitamin D milk four times a day. Please give me your opinion on the quality of this milk and his diet generally. It is necessary to give him cod liver oil?"

AT the age of eight months your baby should be getting about four teaspoons of cod liver oil daily. "Vitamin D" milk or "irradiated milk" contains vitamin D in small amounts, but not enough to supply your baby's needs, particularly during the winter months. The milk companies merely use vitamin D as another talking point in advertising their products, but only children past infancy get enough of this vitamin in this type of milk; young babies need much more than irradiated milk can furnish. However, Borden's, Sheffields or Morrissania milk are of a good quality and you need not hesitate to change from one to the other.

Unless your baby is unusually large for his age, a weight of twenty pounds is too high; the average weight for his age being about seventeen and a half pounds. Overweight and lack of enough vitamin D in the diet probably accounts for his frequent colds. You should take the child to a doctor or a good baby clinic for a thorough check-up of his physical condition.

You do not state the daily quantities of the various foods that the baby gets, but in view of his overweight, it may be that he is overfed.

Until you see a doctor (who may see fit to make some changes in accordance with his findings), you should follow the following schedule of feeding:

Divide the following formula into four bottles of about one and a half ounces each. Evaporated milk, four ounces; boiled water, twenty-eight ounces. (Boil the water for five minutes.)

6:00 A.M.: Cod liver oil, one teaspoonful (given before the bottle). Bottle.

8:00 A.M.: Cod liver oil, one teaspoonful and a half to two ounces of tomato juice, three to five ounces. Bottle.

10:00 A.M.: Cod liver oil, one teaspoonful. Bottle.

One to two tablespoonsful of one of the following: Rice, baked potato, cereal; banana. Substitute one egg-yolk for this three times a week. Bottle.

2:00 P.M.: Cod liver oil, one teaspoonful. Bottle.

Two to three tablespoonsful of strained green vegetables. Bottle.

6:00 P.M.: Cod liver oil, one teaspoonful. Bottle.

One tablespoonful of prune juice or other fruit juice.

This mixed diet will take care of ordinary vitamin requirements. It is best to start with small amounts of cod liver oil (ten drops four times daily) and gradually increase the amount over a period of about a week until the baby is getting the full dose. This allows the child to get used to the taste. However, if it is difficult to get the baby to take cod liver oil, you may simply add ten drops of Violesterol to his milk each day. Violesterol will be more expensive to use than cod liver oil.

(For measuring use only the dropper furnished with the bottle of Violesterol.)

Ending of Direct Aid Is Speeded

(Continued from Page 1)

"friends" in the Wall Street-dominated parties.

In his keynote speech Dr. Wunder implied that all those who have next June, when the present program expires.

A. High subordinate officials today said nothing would be done about the New York Emergency Relief Bureau's carrying Hopkins' strike-strikers policy a step further by directly penalizing those who joined in yesterday's stoppage, unless Hopkins himself chooses to act. The Administrator could not be reached for comment, headquarters added.

In the face of all this the capital witnessed renewed mass determination to halt the attack upon the living scale.

Sharecroppers Protest

A Negro and white delegation of Alabama sharecroppers and former professors registered protests against strike-breaking by relief authorities. They had traveled here to tell how strike-breaking has spread from the F. E. R. A. to the Resettlement Administration. The group included Mrs. Annie Mae Meriwether, widow of a cropper murdered by landlords in the August strike in Alabama cotton fields; Tom Burke, white assistant secretary of the share-croppers union; and Henry Roberts and Wesley Smith, Negro leaders in the strike. Dr. Joseph R. Gelders, former University of Alabama professor and teacher, now secretary of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners; and Donald Henderson, editor of the Rural Worker.

Before Resettlement officials these spokesmen detailed that Alabama agents of the Federal Government, who were also landlords, forced Negro tenants on government "steer farms" to scab on the striking cotton pickers. Other scabs were hired from F. E. R. A. rolls and transported to the strike fields in Government trucks, and paid almost as much as the strikers were demanding. Officials here finally agreed union will give names, something to look into the complaints if the which can be done only for a few counties where the landlords' terror is less violent than in Lowndes. The delegation tried to see President Roosevelt today.

Police Disperse Pickets

Twenty-five Philadelphia W.P.A. workers, white collar men and women demanding jobs to go around, picketed the headquarters of Comptroller General McCarl here two days ago—and were dispersed by police. This did not prevent the group from leaving their demands from McCarl and before relief heads.

President Roosevelt boasted that 350,000 workers went back to private industry jobs during September. He failed to mention that this is hardly a drop in the unemployment bucket which the American Federation of Labor recognizes. On Oct. 14, the Federation said total unemployment for September "still exceeds 11,000,000."

Hopkins ballyhooed the assertion that about 2,100,000 will be put to work under present plans by Dec. 1. Should that happen, which is not certain and should industry absorb 700,000 more during October and November; that would still leave 8,110,000 to shift for themselves, so far as Washington is concerned.

Relief Budget Cut

Relief Administration figures issued yesterday showed a cut of \$7,000,000 in the budget, from August to September. This was a decrease of 18.1 per cent—while the decline in the number of families was only 6.8 per cent. In his general press conference late yesterday, Hopkins was asked whether this didn't prove that they are cutting allowances as well as slashing the rolls. He opined that any of a number of things might otherwise explain it. But when asked whether he would state definitely that the figures do not

Wednesday Edition Of 'Daily' to Contain AFL Parley Speeches

(Continued from Page 1)

Wednesday's city edition of the Daily Worker will contain the speeches of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers; Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union; Philip Murray, vice-president of the U. M. W.; Francis Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers; and other leading delegates to the recent A. F. of L. convention, dealing with industrial unionism, the Labor Party, trade union democracy and other progressive issues.

This special issue will be off the press Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Trade unions, Communist Party units and other organizations must have their orders to the city office, 35 East Twelfth Street, by 12 noon Tuesday.

show lowered family budgets, he replied, "I can't answer that."

Latest W. P. A. estimates are that 1,310,733 were working on October 17. If, as prophesied, the 3,500,000 are employed by Dec. 1, there will be 2,180,267 more relief jobs. But it is questionable whether this will happen, try as they may. For those now employed include only 760,000 outside of the C. C. C. and they are supposed to add not more than 100,000 more to the C. C. C., so they would have to employ 1,310,000 outside of the C. C. C. during a few weeks. Hopkins insisted that the main "bugle" will take place between Oct. 28 and Nov. 12.

No Plans for Next Year

Comptroller General McCarl has "released" about \$1,000,000,000 during the last week, for 90,000 W. P. A. projects. But this does not mean that all of these paper undertakings will materialize—it merely means that State Administrators are now at liberty to pick from this number. It is estimated that about half the 90,000 actually will be carried out.

The question thus arises: Will the allocations left from projects not carried out be diverted to further work preparations? Already the percentage of funds thus allocated runs much higher than it ran under the old W. P. A. The President has authority to shift funds within limits.

By next July the whole \$4,000,000,000 fund is scheduled to be spent.

Asked about plans, Hopkins indicated there was none. He was asked whether plans for this year weren't under consideration at this time last year. He responded, "I can't remember that far back."

Work or Starve

When he indicated disapproval of "starvation" he was asked whether that included strikes. The reply was negative.

"So you recognize the right to strike as well as to organize on relief jobs?"

"Sure." Then he smiled and named the joker. "They just don't get paid while on strike."

"In other words, you have the work-or-starve policy; the relief worker takes what is offered or starves?"

"That's right," Hopkins said. A reporter asked ironically whether this wasn't "unfair competition" since—on paper—the Relief Administration supposedly supplies relief to strikers in private industry. Hopkins passed this one saying, "That's another matter."

The hearing down on the unemployed meets the long-stated specific demand of the open-shoppers of the Chamber of Commerce and their ilk that this should be accomplished precisely for the purpose of depressing wages, thereby, throughout industry.

Forces Line Up for Relief Showdown

(Continued from Page 1)

missioner of Public Welfare William Hodson had ordered an "anti-red" blacklist in the city relief apparatus.

Meanwhile, a definite split between Mayor LaGuardia and Congressman Marcantonio is clearly indicated.

The Congressman, acting as counsel to the Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, said that the organization is contacting "all of organized labor—conservative, liberal and all shades—asking for support" of the great march and demonstration next week.

"Response Very Favorable"

"To date we have received a very favorable response," he declared. "Labor feels that it must fight against the punitive measures of the E. R. B. against its employees. The vicious thing about this thing is that the E. R. B. Board puts a premium on scabbing."

The Congressman, who spoke in behalf of Bernard L. Black, secretary of the A.W.P.R.A., who is confined to bed on account of illness, said that the unemployed and relief workers will not be satisfied to go with their protest to Foley Square as they have been forced to do by the city administration in the past.

"If City Hall can be used to receive unemployed, certainly the organized unemployed are entitled to go there," he said. "And we're not bringing any gifts to borough presidents either," he added. "When we do have a stoppage we will not have 7,000, but 50,000 marching to City Hall."

"LaGuardia Can't Dodge Issue"

In regard to his relations with Mayor LaGuardia, Marcantonio said that they were friendly "up till now."

"But as the counsel for the union," the Congressman declared, "I intend to make an official demand on the Mayor for his position on the punitive measures taken against members of the E. R. B. staff. I have always and at all times felt that LaGuardia was a friend of labor. This is the time for him to show it. He cannot very well afford to dodge this issue. It is the most amazing thing that not a single word about this question has come from the Board of Estimate, or even the Mayor."

Will Protect Clients

In announcing the stoppage, meeting and parade both the union leaders and Marcantonio said that the organizations involved would not do anything to endanger the distribution of relief to the unemployed. Steps will be taken, as were taken during the last stoppage, to leave twenty per cent of the association members in the bureau to deal with the clients.

When asked what the association would do if they failed to win their demands following next week's actions, Marcantonio said: "I'll rest my case with public opinion in New York and with organized labor."

Seeks To Oust Hodson

Action for the ousting of Commissioner of Public Welfare William Hodson will be demanded by Marcantonio as soon as he has completed an investigation of the charges made by the Daily Worker and the New York Post that the commissioner had ordered the compiling of a blacklist of active union members on relief projects.

If Hodson is guilty of this he is guilty of violating F.E.R.A. rules and is thereby disqualified," the Congressman asserted.

Marcantonio charged that the Roosevelt administration had fallen into the same "psychological mood" as the Hoover administration expressed in 1932. "They are trying to build up a statistical argument to prove there is no more need for relief," he said. "Unemployment is the biggest problem in the United States today."

Carr Threatens to Quit

Early yesterday sources close to the relief administration reported that Charlotte Carr, E.R.B. director, had threatened to resign from her post if staff workers lost seniority rights for participating in the stoppage.

Another bombshell tossed into the situation was an announcement of Victor Ridder, W.P.A. administrator, that one of his aims while on the job would be "to make it completely unnecessary for unions to exist." He said that he did not regard the City Projects Council and the Association of Workers in Public Relief Bureaus as unions.

"My job is to make these organizations unnecessary," he said. The administrator showed information given to him by his subordinates far from correct when he told reporters that he had been told that there were only "500 members in the City Projects Council."

Willis Morgan, president of the organization, stated that Mr. Ridder was wrong by 1,500.

2,000 Members

"We will open our books to prove that we have at present 2,000 dues paying members," Morgan declared. When informed that his information was wrong, Mr. Ridder asserted that he did not care if the organization had 500 or 80,000 in its ranks. "What's the difference?" he said.

The march to City Hall next week leaders of the E.R.B. workers and the unemployed announced, will demand that steps be taken at once to increase the relief appropriations by 45 per cent. For the staff workers the marchers will demand a guarantee of transfers, of all those discharged to W.P.A. administrative status, without wage cuts and with retention of sick leave and vacations.

The Daily Worker cannot afford to prolong the \$60,000 drive. Rush your contributions to put the drive over the top on schedule!

Dunne to Talk On AFL Parley On Wednesday

Also to Speak at Rally in Irving Plaza

"The Battle of Atlantic City" will be the title of a report on the recent American Federation of Labor convention which will be given by William F. Dunne, veteran labor leader and journalist, Wednesday evening at 8:30 in Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street.

Jack Rand, delegate to the convention from Federal Local 20039 of the Display, Fixture and Figure Workers Union, who led the fight against the anti-red amendment, and Carl Reeve, associate editor of the Daily Worker, will also speak. Louis Budenz, of the Daily Worker staff, will act as chairman.

The meeting has been arranged by the Marine Workers Committee which helps support the Rank and File Groups in the unions of the seamen and longshoremen. Admission will be 25 cents.

Writers' Union To Put Demand For Projects

Unemployed writers will push forward their demand for the provision of an adequate number of jobs on work relief projects, in a demonstration before the Port Authority Building, 111 Eighth Avenue, this morning at 10:30 o'clock, Ivan Black, secretary of the Writers' Union, announced yesterday.

The 300 to 500 jobs previously promised on project work, the Writers' Union charges, have been cut recently to about 150, whereas there should be at least 750 such jobs to meet the writers' unemployment situation here.

"Our demonstration will not interfere with the Peace Parade in any way," Black stated, in making the announcement.

IWO Branches Queried in Lag In Daily Drive

"What are you going to do about it?" is the question asked by the City Central Committee of the International Workers Order of its branches, in a statement issued yesterday, after pointing out that only one out of 32 branches had sent in anything to the Daily Worker drive. The only branch which has responded at all, the committee declared, is Y-40, which sent in only \$1. "We want to know from the branches if they are satisfied with this showing," the Central Committee demanded.

This sharp reminder was issued, the committee said, in order to awaken the branches to the nearness of the end of the drive and to remind them that they have shamefully fallen down on their record of the past when they were in the forefront of the organizations which responded to the need of the workers to maintain their own paper, the Daily Worker.

Anti-War Unity Idea Spreads With Quakers

By a Worker Correspondent

RICHMOND, Ind.—A "red scare" has been started among the delegates to the annual convention of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, which took place here recently. Delegates representing 16,000 Quakers from Eastern Indiana, Western Ohio, and Michigan attended the meeting.

The author of the "red scare" was William C. Dennis, member of the Hague Tribunal, former legal adviser to the Kuomintang government in China, close friend of Chiang Kai-shek, and at present president of Earlham College. Dennis made a vicious tirade against the Communists in his report for the "Peace Committee." He warned the delegates and members of the society not to have anything to do with the Communists.

I am pleased to report that there was a considerable feeling of dissonance with the attempt of Dennis to start a "red scare" against the Communists and militant fighters against war and fascism. Not only is there dissatisfaction with this program of Dennis, but also with that of the Friends Service Committee.

Trickery Used Against Jobless

By a Worker Correspondent

GLENDALE, Calif.—A lady of 55 years, in dire need, came to the Public Works and Unemployed Union when her relief was cut off recently. She has lived in Los Angeles County for eight years, and had been receiving a check for \$7.14 from the S.E.R.A. each month, until she was cut off.

The relief officials said her checks were stopped because she is not a resident.

A PWUU grievance committee, consisting of Mrs. Reichman, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Stophel, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. White and Mrs. White, took the matter up with the S.E.R.A., with the result that she received a check of \$6.70 on Sept. 11.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Address your letters to Mary Morrow, the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

ADVENTURES OF MARGIE, TIM AND JERRY



AFTER THE TRUCK FILLED WITH GUNS WAS DASHED INTO THE RIVER, THE FIVE CHILDREN BECAME PAUL REVERES. DURING THE NIGHT THEY GO FROM DOOR TO DOOR, AROUSING THE NEIGHBORS, AND SAVING THE TOWN.

DOT PUZZLE

Do you recognize the scales of justice in today's puzzle? They are the scales that the blind lady Justice holds in her hand. Most of you, I'm sure, have seen pictures of this blindfolded lady, Justice. She is not supposed to see whether a man is rich or poor when he comes up for trial for wrong-doing.

But who pays attention to what is happening in the world today? Who knows that rich and poor are not treated alike in the courts of justice. It is because the courts, where the people are tried for their misdeeds are controlled by the rich.

Angelo Herndon's father and mother were poor Negro workers. When Angelo was 13, he went to work in the coal mines of Alabama. During the years that followed, he worked at many jobs, until one day in 1931, when he was 18 years old, he found himself without work and sitting in the park with the rest of the unemployed. He picked up a leaflet. On it he saw the name of the Unemployment Council. He read the leaflet through and decided to do something.

From that time on, Angelo Herndon became a leader of the working class. He led the unemployed in their struggles for food and shelter so their families need not suffer. He brought them the truth of black and white unity. He showed the way to freedom to the Negroes in the South. These are the crimes of Angelo Herndon.

For this, they hate and fear him and want to see him dead. They will feel safer in their beautiful white mansions if Angelo Herndon is being beaten and driven to death on the chain gang. The chain gangs is a far more cruel punishment than jail. The prisoners wear heavy iron chains. All day long they slave at back-breaking toil under the hot Georgia sun. They are beaten and tortured. Their food and shelter are not fit for pigs.

Angelo Herndon's bright young life will wither away on the chain gang if we cannot rescue him. Once before we forced his jailers to give him up. The pennies of the workers raised \$15,000 bail, and he was given leave from the jail where he had served 2 years of his sentence. That was more than a year and a half ago.

Negroes and whites all over the country have rallied to the fight for Herndon's freedom. Ladies societies, ministers and trade unionists have joined hands in this cause. But now the courts of justice have sent him back to imprisonment.

Angelo Herndon, we have not said goodbye—it is only "till we meet again." We pledge our working class honor that we will save you. All of us, men, women and children, black and white will take part in the fight for your freedom—for your life. We will get petitions signed by the millions, until, if they were laid down side by side, they would stretch from New York to San Francisco. Our telegrams of protest will flood the office of Georgia's governor, until he dreams of them at night.

We must have you back, Angelo Herndon. We need you!

PEOPLE'S PEACE PARADE

Today in New York City there will be a demonstration the like of which has not been seen. The American League Against War and Fascism is sending out the call to all people who are against war. Many Young Pioneer troops will take part in the parade.

On November 11 there will be a special parade for boys and girls, the Children's Peace Parade. Many clubs, societies and scout troops will march united against war. Watch this column for more news.

All boys and girls who are planning to march in this demonstration are urged to send in to our column, the news of their activity.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

IN NEW YORK last week thirty-four people were killed by automobiles. This was only an average humdrum week, in only one American city. Last year 36,000 people were killed by autos throughout the nation. Over 100,000 were crippled and maimed for life.

Figures show that more Americans were killed by autos in the past 20 years than in all the wars America has fought since 1776.

It is a ghastly menace and affects all of us. The proletarian pedestrian suffers the most. It is scarcely safe to walk a city street or country highway any longer. The hounds of death bark and roar about you, and swoop down when least expected.

It is supposed to be the price of progress, but as for myself, I am sentimental enough to declare that I would gladly give up every auto that ever came out of Detroit for the life of a single murdered child on the highway.

Mass Murder Unnecessary

YET it is true that the automobile has been a great social factor for progress. It has played a role, like the telegraph, the radio and aeroplane, in destroying sectional lines and provincialism, and is one of the harbingers of a world without passports, tariffs, race hatreds and international war. We can charge at least two-thirds of the automobiling deaths and injuries to the greediness and inefficiency of the profiteering capitalist system. As in other fields, progress could have been achieved without this enormous price.

In the Soviet Union a great continent is being developed without the brutality and horror that attended the opening of the American continent.

Soviet Russia has mined a great deal of gold, but there have been no frenzied gold rushes there. There have been no land booms, like our own Florida bubble. There haven't been the shepherd's wars, the wholesale murder that attended our oil well booms, the long casualty lists of workingmen that marked the building of our transcontinental railroads, or great dams, skyscrapers, and other construction projects.

The Soviet Union now mines almost as much metal and coal as America, without a tenth of the accidents. Yes, it is possible to have a large-scale industry, and the mass luxury and progress this insures, without chaos and mass murder. That is, if the industry is owned by the nation, as in the Soviet Union, and not by greedy profiteers, as in America.

Death and Dividends

SPEED is the chief cause of most automobile accidents. Everyone knows that; but in the scramble for sales, the auto profiteers have stepped up the speed of their cars.

Read the way they boast about this in their ads; and appeal to the speed craze. Year after year the speeds have gone up, until now the low price cars make 80 miles an hour, and the more expensive go as high as 120.

Only a maniac wants to go that fast. It serves no useful purpose, and is a menace to the rest of us. But try and get a law passed that would limit the speed range in the manufacture of a car. You would find out soon who is running this government at Washington! The billionaires of Detroit make profit out of every murder on the road by these speed maniacs. That is why the ghastly game goes on, despite the horror-stories and editorials in the bourgeois press. "Sudden death" pays dividends.

A Georgia Racket

THERE are other capitalist factors in this unholy massacre of Americans by the automobile.

It takes years before a man can become a locomotive engineer. But almost anyone can get a license to drive an automobile. The politicians want the license fees, and the auto manufacturers want to sell cars.

In some states, like Florida, a driving license isn't even needed. They are glad to get your gasoline taxes and fees for the plates. And now some states are reducing the fees for plates. In Georgia you can get them for \$2, and it has brought thousands of people from other states where there is a higher fee. They get the plates by mail—it is just a Georgia racket typical of that g-great and windy fascist friend of the pee-put, Governor Talmadge.

A National Problem

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S two young sons own high-priced cars, and like to make whoopee in them. They are typical of a lot of these aristocratic kids who burn up the highways. The boys have been arrested often, and, of course, the ticket was fixed. Recently it got into the papers, but how many of these upper-class speed-frenzies ever go to jail? Their cases are always fixed; they are given, you might say, a license to murder.

One of the factors for death are the trucks on the highways. The American cities and country highways were never meant for trucks. These dangerous boxcars do not belong among the little roadsters and sedans.

In a socialized nation roads would be built for trucks, if necessary. In a capitalist country we permit them to slaughter the citizens.

The modern tools of production have grown so enormous that capitalism can no longer be entrusted with them. It is a system of private ownership that grew up in a period of small factories and machines.

Today machinery has become social, and unless it is owned socially, by the nation, and controlled, it is a source of social death and degradation. The automobile is a national problem, not a personal one, any longer. I wish we could organize some of the victims of the auto—I am sure they are ripe for revolt of some kind. I myself have often wished I could take a shot at some speed-maniac who just grazed by me on the wings of crazy death, and grinned back as if to say, "Where's your sense of humor?"

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

NAME ADDRESS AMOUNT

Tear off and mail immediately to DAILY WORKER 50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

LITTLE LEFTY

Meet the Magistrate!

by del



To Play Tonight



Maximilian Pilsner, famous violinist, will perform tonight at the Brooklyn Academy of Music at a grand concert to be given for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

AROUND the DIAL

By P. D. COSLOE

AS the economic and political situation becomes more and more sharpened, the radio reveals itself for the class apparatus that it is. Now that election time is approaching, listeners are deluged with every conceivable kind of propaganda, all calculated to divert the attention of the masses from the real issues and plunge them into further confusion. When the strike wave was at its height, news agencies lost their veneer of impartiality (thin as it was), and broadcast the wildest and most vicious "news" of strikers' activities. Programs from the Soviet Union stand as much chance with the networks as a Negro stands in registering at the Waldorf-Astoria. Even paid announcements by unions have been kept off the air, however cut and dried they have been.

In revolutionary situations, the bourgeoisie has realized full well the value of broadcasting. In Vienna, Cuba, Mexico, struggles were conducted for the occupancy of radio stations. A director of a French station was discharged for permitting Hanns Eisler to speak. We here in America should learn our lesson from the experience in other countries. We must not permit the radio broadcasters to continue their unbridled anti-working class propaganda. One of the most effective ways of countering this continual attack is to organize into a radio listeners' organization. Lucien Zacharoff has pointed out in an article in the New Masses (July 9) what such an organization could accomplish. It could curtail, even eliminate, fascist propaganda. It could present the message of genuine social security. It could protect children from exploitation, reduce commercialism in so-called cultural programs, institute proper educational programs, boycott advertisers if need be, and publish an enlightening journal.

All these and more could be done with proper organization.

How Obscure Miner Stakhanov Has Become Great Soviet Hero

Responsible for Tremendous Increase in Coal Mining Output

By SENDER GARLIN (By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.—The word "Stakhanov" will be on the lips of millions of Soviet toilers participating in the eighteenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution taking place this year. Never before in the history of Soviet Power has there been such a wave of enthusiasm as over the present movement for increased productivity of labor. Workers in factories, mills, mines, from one end of the Soviet Union to the other are holding meetings to perfect methods of increasing their output based on the "Stakhanov" method.

Originating in the rich Don coal basin, the Stakhanov movement spread like prairie fire to other industries, and today the name of Busygin (after a worker in the Gorky Auto Plant) and the name of Vinegradova, a woman textile worker, have become almost as famous as that of Stakhanov.

Alexei Stakhanov, initiator of the new movement, was once an obscure coal miner in the Donbas. Now he is the greatest hero in the Soviet Union. He recently explained the reasons for his own success and the achievements of the entire coal region.

Pondered Over Problem
"More than once we pondered over the problem of how best to manage labor in the mine," he said. "The existing system of organization didn't satisfy us. A wall face eighty-five metres long with a vein thickness of one point four meters, divided into eight 'stopes,' was worked by eight to nine miners using pneumatic hammers. Each one had to cut his own stope and reinforce his working place with mine timber. Only two or three hours were spent in actual mining, the rest of the time being occupied by reinforcing. The result was that the pneumatic hammers were employed only five or six hours daily. The rest of the time they remained idle although the compressors continued to work during both shifts."

"Is it impossible to employ pneumatic hammers through the entire shift, we wondered? We decided to send one miner to operate all eight stopes and I was chosen. Two carpenters were sent with me and I was accompanied by the chief of the mine, the Party organizer, and the editor of the shaft paper. Time passed swiftly. During five hours and forty-five minutes I managed to dig coal out of the wall face and cut out a hundred and two tons of coal. My record would have remained merely a personal attainment if practical conclusions were not derived from it."

"At present the wall face of our mine is divided into only four stopes each, twenty-two meters long. It was worked by the seventeen workers and



The Soviet miner, Nikita A. Isotov, after work in the coal pit.

five assistants formerly employed, only ten men are now needed. The results of our new methods of work did not fail to make themselves apparent. The productivity of the pneumatic hammer increased from thirteen or fourteen tons to fifty to fifty-five tons during a single shift. If we take into account the total number of workers—carpenters, assisting miners, as well as miners themselves—the productivity per man is from thirty to thirty-two tons. The output of the entire section has been raised to three hundred tons per day; some days the production is as high as three hundred and twenty-seven tons. Formerly the output of our section didn't exceed two hundred and fifty tons."

Earnings Trebled
In concluding, Stakhanov declared, "Earnings have increased correspondingly. My own earnings during eighteen working days in September almost tripled."

Reports coming from the Donbas coal region clearly indicate that the Stakhanov movement has proven to be a powerful level for increasing the output of the train coal region of the U.S.S.R., bringing it up to

the scheduled plan. The daily average output of coal in the Donbas showed an increase of fifteen thousand tons during the last three weeks. On October 19th production reached the record figure of two hundred thousand, seven hundred and ninety tons.

Workers in capitalist countries who think of increased production only in terms of speedup would be amazed at the tremendous surge of enthusiasm which the Stakhanov movement has created. Hundreds of meetings are being held in factories in every industrial center where workers from benches and pits themselves propose methods for increasing production by improving technique.

Such a program, the Soviet toilers realize, does not, as in capitalist countries, result in the displacement of labor, for the U.S.S.R. is a land where unemployment has been forever abolished. Moreover, the Soviet masses know they are working not to make profits for the boss but to build up Soviet economy which aims to increase wages, shorten hours, and generally raise the living and cultural standards of all workers.

Schneider's Novel Is Story of Jewish Proletarian Life

FROM THE KINGDOM OF NECESSITY, by Isidor Schneider. G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

Reviewed by ANN RIVINGTON

HE has set out from the kingdom of necessity; he had found a way out, the escape from his class, only to find that, outside, he was homeless. He was to learn that no one enters the kingdom of freedom alone. . . . Such is the theme of Isidor Schneider's novel. It traces the path of the immigrant slum boy, the tailor's son, the janitor's son, his labored path to literary glory and individual attainment.

Superficially, this might appear the theme for a success story. But "No one enters the kingdom of freedom alone." For the hero, Isaac Hyman, his gifts as a poet come to be unsatisfactory to him, not merely because they bring no money, but because "We will all be ghosts unless we find a way, as poets, to serve society. We cannot be great in vacuums, not even vacuums among the stars. At the same time, he finds his work as a copy writer, a journalist, and later an editor in a publishing house, to be a form of mental prostitution and exploitation as complete and inevitable, if subtler, than that more direct exploitation of the janitor's boy, the messenger boy, the stock room worker.

The book is transparently autobiographical. The procession of characters have the nostalgic warmth of memories; the incisiveness of real human beings, clearly seen and warmly understood. This is true except for one notable exception. Isaac Hyman himself is depicted with a searching subjective honesty, but objectively the hero gives an impression of caricature which seems to reflect either shyness or self-consciousness, and immediately identifies him as the author just as clearly as if the book had been written in the first person.

THE stylistic qualities of the writing are in the finest tradition, the worthy work of a novelist who is also an outstanding poet. The prose is sensitive and rhythmical, the wording exquisitely chosen without loss of strength.

The book has wide scope, built out of rich experience. The life of the janitor's boy leads on into the life of the student. The familiar of young gangsters becomes the familiar of young poets. The Zionist boys' club, a pacifist society, the desk of the copy writer succeed one another. One of the most interesting sections of the book is that which deals with Isaac Hyman's attempt to lead the pacifist society into an active anti-war position at the time of the World War, and with his own role as a conscientious objector.

But it is of no use to parcel out sections for special appraisal. This book is the growth of a man, and his understanding of a world. It must be read as a whole. In view of the man's experience, his honesty and perception; it is also the growth of a revolutionist, unfinished, to be sure, within the limits of the book, but nevertheless sure in direction and movement.

CURRENT BOOKS IN REVIEW

By JOHN STANLEY

NORMAN THOMAS, leader of the "Militant" wing of the American Socialist Party, represents a position which, despite wavering and confusion, is in opposition to the reactionary and chauvinist tendencies of the "Old Guard." On the issues of War and Fascism the stand of the "Militants" shows that, though differences exist on a number of important questions, there are sufficient points of agreement to make possible and necessary close co-operation with the Communists.

In his latest book, War, No Profit, No Glory, No Need (Frederick A. Stokes, 234 pages, \$1.50), Mr. Thomas attempts to work out a practical approach to the problem of war—which, in agreement with the Communists, he regards as inseparable from the capitalist structure of society. Convinced that "the search for peace necessarily involves a search for a method of struggle which does not involve war" Mr. Thomas proceeds to discuss such things as the "general strike" against mobilization, youth movements, the "Oxford pledge" against war, and the imperialist role of the League of Nations. So far, so good; so good, in fact, that he should have gone much further. Unfortunately, there are serious confusions and not a few misunderstandings which it is desirable to indicate. In the first place, despite his frank recognition of the great importance of organized mass-action against War and Fascism, Mr. Thomas completely ignores the significance of the powerful People's Front in France, and of the United Front drives now gaining momentum throughout the world. Nor does he anywhere refer to the growing sympathy between the rank and file of the Second International and Social-Democracy on the one hand, and the Communist International on the other—a sympathy which is making itself increasingly manifest in the United States as in other countries. Surely, these are facts which no class-conscious Socialist—as Mr. Thomas claims to be—can afford to ignore. That he is able, not only to discuss the problem of war, but also to propose a "five-point program" for

keeping America out of war, without regard to the international class struggle of the proletariat bears witness to the persistence in him of dangerous reformist illusions.

In the second place, what is the use of saying, as he does say, "We have to wage peace, and risk something for peace" if there is no serious attention given to the peace policy of the Soviet Union, or to the Soviet slogan, "peace is indivisible"? In what other country is peace being "waged" with so much courage, persistence and realism? It is not a question here of "forms of government," but solely of the forces which are definitely opposed to reaction, exploitation and war: that Mr. Thomas has slurred over these forces; that he even believes that the Soviet Union "supports" peace for nationalist reasons—an impossibility in a state whose development and policy harmonize with the international interests of the workers of all countries—show that he has failed to grasp the realities of the world situation and the tactics by which alone the forces of war and fascism can be defeated.

WHAT is wrong here? Why is it that a man whose personal sincerity cannot be questioned and whose hatred of all forms of social injustice is deep—why does such a man exhibit these confusions? At bottom I think it is because Norman Thomas still lacks faith in the masses; his whole approach betrays a profound (even if unconscious) disbelief in the courage, integrity and social constructiveness of the working class. Why otherwise his constant harping upon the need for "education" (in the bourgeois sense?), his excessive and oft-repeated fear of "violence"; from which follows his intense dislike of "revolution"; and his insistence upon the possibility of "peaceful change"? Why, in spite of his desire to see the overthrow of the "capitalist-nationalist system which of itself breeds war," does he continue to cherish the theory, according to which capitalism (the most powerfully organized society the world has ever known) will peacefully die?

Distrusting—as I believe he still does distrust—the class which is actually building socialism in the Soviet Union, Mr. Thomas is unable correctly to interpret the activities of the party to which class has given its mandate to "overtake and surpass" the capitalist world which both he and the Communists fight against. "Communism" is for him also the "big bad wolf" which it remains for the leadership of the Second International. He pictures every move of the Comintern as a "maneuver": weak, arrogant, crafty, or all three at once. So much so that, in an extraordinary footnote, he actually believes that the Seventh Congress, by advocating a militant United World Front Against War and Fascism, has put itself on record as favoring an "international war" against Fascism. And he compares this supposed "treachery" to the working class to the shameful enlistment of the leaders of the Second International in the service of their imperialist governments in the last World War!

NORMAN THOMAS, and with him thousands of honest Socialists, is looking for the way out of our present chaos, and into the order of a new world. So are the Communists. That, already, makes possible a United Front on the basis of fundamental issues. There remains only to realize this unity in practice, not because no differences exist, but because no differences can be so important that they should be allowed to continue to divide the working class, with the consequent isolation of the farmers and city middle class, in face of the rise of fascist reaction in this country and the threat of a new World War. Cannot all Socialists and Communists agree to these words which Lenin wrote in the grim days of April, 1917:

"We want to rebuild the world. We want to end this imperialist war in which hundreds of millions of people are involved. . . . And here we are, afraid of our own shadow. Here we are, keeping on our backs the same old soiled shirt. . . . It is high time to cast off the soiled shirt. It is high time to put on clean linen."

Questions and Answers

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

Question: Did the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International discuss the problems of the colonial peoples?—S. P.

Answer: Yes! The whole important problem of Communist work in the colonial countries was gone into from every angle. The Congress on the basis of reports and discussions worked out the tactics to be applied in the struggle against the oppression and exploitation of the robber imperialists. In his report on the Seventh Congress at Madison Square Garden, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the American Party pointed out in this connection that "the new word spoken by the Seventh Congress with regard to the colonial and semi-colonial countries was to raise sharply as the most important task the establishment of a broad anti-imperialist people's front."

The people's anti-imperialist front supplies the key to successful struggles against the imperialists who have enslaved the colonial peoples all over the world. Communists were told by the Seventh Congress to work for united struggles by all groups and persons sincerely devoted to the cause of national liberation and the driving out of the imperialists. Thus Communists will join with national revolutionaries and reformist groups to fight against the common foe on a fighting anti-imperialist platform.

In his report Comrade Browder gave examples of how this tactic had been applied. In Cuba the Communist Party has taken the initiative of striving to bring into the united anti-imperialist front the national reformist party, the "Integralistas" headed by Grau San Martin. In China the Communists are urging a national war of liberation by a broad anti-imperialist movement to free China of the shackles imposed by the Japanese invaders.

This new tactic will soon begin to show important results as the colonial peoples begin to move more effectively against the imperialists. It is up to the workers in the imperialist countries to support these liberation struggles of their brother workers in the colonies. There can be no emancipation of the workers in the imperialist countries unless it is accompanied by the liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

Italo Balbo Refuses Offer To Seize Power in Italy

ITALO BALBO, former Italian Minister, now Governor of the Italian colony in Libya, refused an offer from the French government of financial assistance if he would attempt to overthrow Mussolini and seize power in Italy himself on a program of calling off the Italian-Ethiopian war, according to persistent reports in London official quarters detailed by John Strachey in a cable article appearing in this week's issue of the New Masses.

The Strachey article, entitled "Capitalism Cannot Demobilize," asserts that Balbo was willing enough to make the attempt to upset Mussolini and take the reins of government on the basis of French financial support, which he estimated as "not unduly high, except for his fear of what would happen were he to succeed in gaining power, ousting Mussolini and ending the war, creating an army of millions of unemployed through demobilization."

The New Masses article explains the reason for the failure of the negotiations thus: "Balbo" who evidently thinks ahead, continued thus: "It would be possible (and not too expensive) for him to upset Mussolini and take power on the basis of calling off the war and demobilizing the Italian army, but what was he to do next? If he called off the war and demobilized the Italian army and air force and stopped the feverish armaments production, he would create between six and seven million unemployed in Italy and what was he going to do with them?"

"It was useless for him to take power in circumstances which would mean that he would lose it again in a few months. He was only willing to do the job for the French on one condition—that the French government would give him the money to feed at least six million Italian unemployed for an indefinite period. If the French government would do that, then he was their man, but not otherwise."

"It is said that the negotiations actually got to the point of the French treasury experts working out the cost of feeding six million Italian unemployed forever. But of course they found the thing utterly impossible."

Strachey concludes: "The basic dilemma of fascist capitalism today is precisely this: fascist capitalism cannot demobilize. The fascist capitalist state is one vast war-making machine. It can only exist by preparing for war. It can only hold the minds of its dupes among the population by ceaseless war propaganda. It can only hold its rotten economic system together by ever-increasing armaments building. Finally there comes the stage which Mussolini reached. Then the mobilization of millions of men becomes an economic and social necessity. Once that moment has come the fascists must have war and no one can call that war off without destroying the fascist regime."

TUNING IN

- 7:00-WEAF Sports-Thompson Fane, Elmer Layden, Notre Dame University Football Coach, Guest
- WOB-Sports Resume-Sam Lenax
- WABC-Family on Tour-Musical Sketch, with Frank Parker, Tenor
- Tom Howard, Comedian, Norwegian Quartet
- 7:15-WEAF-Poppy the Sailor-Sketch
- WJZ-McCune Orch.
- WJZ-Master Builders-Talk
- 7:30-WEAF-Hampton Institute Choir
- WOB-Football-Eddie Buckley
- WJZ-Message of Israel
- WABC-Concert Band, Edward D'Ana, Conductor, Francis Bowman, Narrator
- 7:45-WOB-Washington Merry Go-Round-Drew Perryon, Robert S. Allen
- 8:00-WEAF-The Hit Parade-Lennie Hayton Orch.
- WOB-Football-Lou Little Hall Orch., Dolly Dawn, Songs, Sonny Schuyler, Baritone
- WJZ-To Be Announced
- WABC-We Americans-Walter Pitkin
- 8:15-WJZ-Season Symphony Orch. Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor, Lotie LeBaron, Soprano
- 8:30-WOB-Happy Hall's Hoopswarming
- WABC-California Melodians
- 9:00-WEAF Rubinez Orch. Virginia Foa, Soprano, Jas. Peirce, Tenor
- WOB-To Be Announced
- WABC-Nino Martini, Tenor, Kostaslatos Orch.
- WOB-Russian Young People's Chorus
- 9:15-WEAF-Symphony Orch. Wallace Beery, Master of Ceremonies
- WABC-Canadian Musical WJZ-National Era Dance WABC-Marty May, Comedian
- 10:00-WEAF-Gretia Palmer, Commentator
- WABC-Salun Orch.
- WABC-To Be Announced
- WJZ-Carefree Carnival WABC-J. Smith and Wife Sketch
- 11:00-WEAF-Stern Orch. WOB-News
- WJZ-News, Dance Orch.
- WABC-Lyman Orch.
- 11:15-WJZ-Russian Young People's Chorus
- 11:45-WEAF-News, Childs Orch.
- WJZ-Ray Noble Orch. WABC-Hopkins Orch.
- WABC-Edna Gorman, WJZ-Shander Violin, Leases Orch.
- WABC-Messner Orch.
- 12:30-WOB-Happy Hall's Hoopswarming
- WJZ-Tucks Orch. WABC-Young Orch.

Otto Bauer Points Way to Working Class Unity Against War

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE AT A.F.L. CONVENTION AND FOR HERNDON—WHY NOT UNITE FOR PEACE IN EVERY LOCALITY?

OTTO BAUER, leader of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party, has made a proposal which no sincere Socialist can afford to disregard.

Realizing that the emergency is great he calls on those Socialist Parties that favor the united front to establish independent contact with the Communist International "in order to coordinate the great proletarian forces of the world in the struggle to save peace and in the stand to be taken towards war problems should a world war break out."

He conceives of this as "a bridge" to the united front by "an alliance of mutual information and understanding."

The recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist International rejected the proposal of the Communist International for joint action against war

and fascism. The rejection was due to the opposition of the Socialist Parties of Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden and Holland.

Undoubtedly thousands of American Socialists and sympathizers must have been disappointed by this decision of the Second International Executive, especially so in view of the fact that with Mussolini's war against the Ethiopian people already under way, united action of the two Internationals could be such a powerful factor in defeating the aims of Italian fascism and preventing a new world war.

Though the American Socialist Party was not officially represented at the meeting of the Second International Executive, there is no doubt that the five parties which are blocking the path to unity of the international working class against war and fascism are

counting on the support of the reactionary "Old Guard" in the American party and the die-hard Tories in all Socialist Parties.

But will the American S. P. go along with these people—whose bitter opposition to the united front is actually a fight to maintain their own united front with the capitalists—or will it go along with Otto Bauer, with the Socialist Parties of France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the Polish Bund, the Mensheviks, with the progressive forces in all Socialist Parties and help, in the words of Bauer, to "throw an emergency bridge across the chasm torn by the split"?

The recent meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of the United States took a heartening turn toward more militant policies. It, however, referred the proposal of the Communist Party

for united action against Mussolini's invasion to the national convention, which will not be held until May.

By that time it may be too late to prevent the threatening catastrophe. Can we not do something now?

At the A. F. of L. convention Socialists and Communists joined in a common fight for progressive policies. At Manhattan Opera House Wednesday night leading Socialists, trade unionists and Communists appealed for a united struggle to save Angelo Herndon from the chain gang.

If it was possible at Atlantic City, at Manhattan Opera House, why not in the fight for peace in every locality?

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1935

Ryan Acts

JOSEPH RYAN, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has declared a boycott on all ships loaded by scab labor in Gulf ports. After November 1st, Ryan declared, all I. L. A. members in every port in the United States will refuse to work on ships sent out from Gulf ports, where the I. L. A. members are on strike.

This solidarity of the maritime workers throughout the whole country will win the strike and defeat the armed attacks on Gulf port strikers.

The whole labor movement should give every support to the boycott of scab-loaded goods. Tie up every ship going to or from the Gulf ports. Help the Southern longshoremen win their strike.

Churchill's Speech

ONLY the gravest fear that the madmen of the world, the German Nazis, would ignite a world war fire that the capitalists would never be able to control could have forced a speech such as the Conservative Mr. Winston Churchill made Thursday in the House of Parliament.

"Even now Germany is the chief menace to Europe," declared Mr. Churchill. "The whole of Germany is an armed camp and the industries of Germany are mobilized for war. . . We cannot afford to see Nazidom in its present phase of cruelty and intolerance, with all its hatred and gleaming weapons, paramount in Europe at present."

German Fascism not only threatens a new bloody world slaughter, Mr. Churchill said, but is chiefly responsible for inspiring Mussolini to invade Ethiopia.

But Mr. Churchill forgets to mention the aid and comfort given to Herr Hitler and his pro-war fiends by the Hoare-Baldwin cabinet when they invited him to arm—against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Churchill grows hot under the collar only when the guns of Hitler point wildly in every direction, instead of exclusively against the Soviet Union.

Not you, Mr. Churchill, or the Nazi allies of your party in Britain, will move one jot to end this scourge to humanity. Only the broadest united front of labor and all sincere anti-Fascists will achieve that, to the cost of world capitalism.

Reverse This Decision!

THE ax of the anti-Communist amendment to the A. F. of L. constitution has fallen.

Reactionaries in the Gary, Ind., Central Labor Body have unseated Bob Brown, duly elected delegate of the Gary Local of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, charging him with being "a known Communist organizer."

Brown is an active builder of the A.A. and a loyal trade unionist. As pointed out by progressives at the A. F. of L. convention, this amendment, even in the diluted form in which it was finally passed, will be used not only against Communists, but against all progressives and all those who refuse to play ball with the reactionaries who may happen to be in power.

Carl Mullins, State Federation of Labor leader, who led the attack on Brown,

was recently given a political job by Governor McNutt, the man who was denounced at the A. F. of L. convention for calling out the troops against the Terre Haute strikers.

Is this labor-hater, who stands behind Mullins, going to be allowed to use the anti-Communist amendment to carry through a "purge" of the Indiana labor movement?

Organized labor in Indiana should act to reverse this disgraceful decision. After the A. F. of L. convention kicked the National Civic Federation out of the labor movement, are they going to let it in through the back door?

HOLC Hokum

NOW comes the Home Owners Loan Corporation, to declare:

That more than 5,000 "distressed home owners" will be put out on the street by the government, by January first. That 22 per cent of those who took out HOLC loans are more than ninety days delinquent, as of Sept. 30. That, with thousands of homes being foreclosed, the corporation will wind up its business with nearly \$1,150,000,000 of this loan fund unused. That it will devote itself from now on to foreclosing on small homes and selling them at auction.

Of all the Roosevelt "recovery" frauds, the HOLC was one of the most fraudulent. Pretending to aid small home owners, it "relieved" only the financial institutions interested in real estate speculation.

The workers' homes are being sold on the block. The banks and building and loan associations are waxing fat. The HOLC was "a success."

Angelo Herndon

AT ANY moment Angelo Herndon may be called upon to surrender to begin serving his 18 to 20-year term on a Georgia chain gang. Already the lynchers, according to a report broadcast over the radio, have picked for him a chain gang in Lanier county, in turpentine country, the hardest, cruelest, and most remote link in the bestial Georgia chain gang system.

Not only until Angelo Herndon surrenders to the Atlanta authorities, but until his life is saved and he is unconditionally free, the campaign on his behalf must be developed to ever bigger proportions, involving more and more organizations of the toilers.

Continue to sign and circulate the Herndon petitions! Send the demand of your trade union for his freedom to Governor Talmadge, in Atlanta, Ga.

Send funds to support the legal action and mass campaign to the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

A Great Achievement

By Earl Browder

THE November issue of "Soviet Russia Today," celebrating the 18th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, is an outstanding achievement in the field of publications of the united left-wing forces in the U. S. In 100 big pages of pictures and stories, it reflects the glorious victories of Socialist construction on a scale, and with a high quality, never before achieved in this country. It shows the beginning of an adequate understanding of how to popularize the victories of Socialism, which are changing the whole world outlook today. This great book of a magazine is also a technical triumph, being produced to sell at the regular price of 10 cents per copy, made possible by printing 100,000 copies.

Congratulations to Corliss Lamont, the National Chairman of the Friends of the Soviet Union; to Herbert Goldfrank, the Secretary, and to the editorial staff and the 50 outstanding contributors, writers and artists who have given us the memorable issue of "Soviet Russia Today." A worthy manner of showing appreciation would be for everyone to boost its circulation up another hundred thousand. It's worth it!

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

United Front Appeal To Catholics of Springfield Slow Source of Supply

WE ARE printing below, as an excellent example of a united front appeal, a leaflet issued by the Communist Party Unit of Springfield, Illinois.

TO ALL CATHOLICS: Brothers and Sisters:

The serious situation which faces millions of Catholics, as well as non-Catholics, impels us to address this message to your gathering. The developments in Germany should arouse everyone to indignation and protest. The Nazi Hitler government has now declared war against Catholics. The bestial attack upon the Jews, upon trade unions and other workers organizations are now followed by raids upon Catholics.

On July 18, 1935, General Goering, in the name of the Hitler government declared war against Catholics and instructed a police and judicial authorities to proceed with their suppression. Parishes were raided; mass was stopped by Storm Troopers; the right to worship was denied. Ruthless suppression of speech and opinion in the Church is being carried on and hundreds of Catholics who dared protest were sent to concentration camps. On July 20 the German government issued orders to all courts and judges to apply the same law against Catholics as is used against Communists. The result is that many Catholic organizations have been suppressed and the Catholic Youth League dispersed.

What is the cause of this? The Hitler regime is smashing every organization not bowing to the rule of murder, blood and sword. German fascism suppresses all those who are opposed to the coordination of their beliefs, religious or otherwise, by the dictates of Hitler. These attacks are a challenge to all freedom-loving people. The Hitler regime first attacked Communists, then Jews, then smashed the trade unions of workers and now follows all this up with a crushing attack on the Catholics.

What can we, Catholics and non-Catholics, do here in America? We Communists fully realize that we have differences. But can we allow these differences to stand in our way when barbarity and oppression are directed against all? The Communist Party has continuously pointed out that a denial of freedom to the Communist constitutes a direct attack against all, and not only against Communists. The truth of this can now be seen from what is occurring in Germany.

The circumstances in Germany is a warning to us in America. The freedom of the German people has been blotted out by German fascism. Efforts to restrict the rights of the American people are more and more being made from day to day. Let us all stand together to preserve our hard-won democratic rights.

We join all Catholic brothers in protest against the Hitler fascist barbarity. We appeal to you: Send resolutions of protest to the Hitler government and German consulates demanding freedom of worship, demanding a halt to persecution of Catholics, Jews, Communists, Socialists and other sections of the population.

COMMUNIST PARTY, Box 904, Springfield, Ill.

THE comrades of this unit feel that there is laxity in the distribution of the speech of Dimitroff. The Daily Worker and the Party Organizer have both told us that one-half million copies of this important document must be sold. There were discussions in the units, everyone was geared to make a real distribution of the pamphlet. But where are they?

We have a keen recognition that our Party Press and publications are among the most important weapons placed in our hands. However, there should be less time lag in distribution so that we may take advantage of their timeliness.

Comradely yours,
Unit J-8, Hollywood Sub-Sec.

Join the Communist Party
15 East 11th Street, New York
Please send me more information on the Communist Party
NAME
ADDRESS

WINDOW DRESSING

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

On Second Thought, Maybe It's the High Prices

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: C. F. Hughes, in a column entitled "The Merchant's Point of View," in the New York Times, makes a remarkable discovery:

"Something of a setback was suffered by trade in the week," he says. "The chief blame was laid upon warm weather, although there are increased reports of consumer resistance to higher prices."

H. A.

Shows 'Liberal' Press an Aid to Reactionary Propaganda

New York, N. Y.

A speaker at a street meeting, a few nights ago, outlining the peculiarly single purpose, the bringing in of fascism into this country, which runs through the programs of the black network, Hearst, Macfadden, Liberty League, D. A. R., American Legion leadership, and so forth, brought out a point which in my opinion deserves careful study.

In his treatment of the press, he brought out sharply the fact that the pseudo-liberal World Telegram was the forum for the most notorious though hidden fascist appeal. General Johnson's soft soap accompanied by the most vicious reactionary propaganda. He made a special point of showing that the so-called liberal sources of fascism are the most dangerous because of the fact that they inject their

poisonous ideas by appealing to "reason."

His statement, that under cover of supplementary news items there were days when the World Telegram gave Johnson half a page, brought startled exclamations from his liberal-reading audience.

Let us expose the liberal-veiled fascist propaganda of the World Telegram. It is dangerous because it reasons its readers into complacency with realities of fascism.

Sees Letter Columns Can Be Made Workers' Forums

Chicago, Ill.

There are Readers' Letter columns in three Chicago papers, but we who have something to say do not seem to know they exist. It is rarely I see a letter in the Daily News and Daily Times that give the working class position.

The Nazi "Friends of New Germany," however, are not asleep. They are using these letter departments quite extensively. Recently the Chicago Times published a series of articles by Guy Hiekk, which mildly attacked Hitler's reign

of terror. The Nazis thereupon rained protesting letters on the paper—some openly Nazi, some cleverly disguised. The writer of the open Nazi brief is a regular contributor to the press whom I can recognize, though hitherto less brazen.

The letter columns in the press can be used as a medium for expressing our point of view. They are supposed to be open to all who have something to say, and we should make use of the opportunity as persistently as possible.

S. D. W.

Towards Building a Living Revolutionary Monument

Los Angeles, Calif.

As a fitting memorial to the memory of my brother and comrade, Max Eisenberg who died two years ago, I am contributing \$5 to the Daily Worker to go towards Los Angeles contributions in the present drive. By helping to build our workers' press we are fulfilling the desires and activities of this comrade who contributed 35 years to the movement, and who, in 1923, was one of the organizers of the Workers' (Communist) Party in California.

We hope that this contribution, small as it is, will go a long way towards building a revolutionary monument not only to Max Eisenberg, but to all working class fighters and martyrs—a monument that is living and fighting—in the form of a stronger Daily Worker.

MARY OSTROW.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Ethiopia, China, Nazis Why a Naval Confab? Churchill's Speech

INEXTRICABLY bound up with any "solution" of the Fascist war against Ethiopia—there are now two more vital issues. They are the repartition of China and the Nazi war preparations—mainly the question of what Hitler direct his fire to the East or to the West.

Secretary of State Hull in his haste to accept the British invitation to the Dec. 2 naval parley was so uncoth as not even to wait for the arrival of the official bid. It is the burning Chinese facet of the question that mainly interests Wall Street.

While busily engaged in secretly conversing with Mussolini over lessening Anglo-Italian tension by a sacrifice of Ethiopia, the British shrewdly decided to call a naval parley. This clever move is intended to kill two birds with one conference.

The signatories to the Washington and London naval treaties, who by courtesy are the first invited, happen to be: (1) Britain, France and Italy (those interested in getting over a deal now through the League of Nations against Russia, Poland, and (2) the United States and Japan (both non-League members but who are the chief antagonists over the question of who shall control China).

The British hope thereby not only to find some extra-League means of bolting up whatever scheme they cook up regarding Ethiopia, but they can also use the naval conference to maneuver with the United States against the Japanese. They have in mind Tokio's threat to swallow all of China, due to the difficulties British imperialism now experiences in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

But Winston Churchill's speech is the most surprising move. It forecasts a European triple alliance (Italy, France, Britain) whose motive power is supposed to be the dismembered body of Ethiopia.

Under the pressure of France, the first step of the new alliance would be to warn German fascism against any intended invasion towards the West, that is, in France's direction. The next step under the pressure of the Hoare-Baldwin section of the new British Cabinet, and of Mussolini, would be to direct the explosive nature of the Nazi war machinery exclusively to the East, that is, against the Soviet Union.

AUGUR. British foreign affairs commentator, whose information sources lead into the Foreign Office, declares that Hitler's advisers recently urged him to put his greatest war emphasis on the Western front. Which accounts for Churchill's almost unprecedented speech for a Conservative aimed at the Nazis. Churchill mingles no words in blaming the Nazis for the changed world war atmosphere. The Nazi war machine threatens the whole world embroils Churchill. (That is so long as it is directed westward.)

CHURCHILL goes so far as to indicate that such severe pressure may be brought if Hitler continues his war aims against France that may unseat the Nazis in favor of either the open rule of the Reichswehr or some other form of the capitalist dictatorship without the swastika. The following portion of his speech seems to have no other meaning:

"I have a lively admiration for their [the German people's] splendid qualities of intellect and valour, their science and their art, and the re-entry into the European circle of a Germany at peace within itself and with a heart devoid of hate will be the most precious benefit for which they can strive and the supreme advantage which alone can liberate Europe from these perils and fears. I believe the British and French democracies will go a long way to extending the hand of friendship to a resolute such a house."

But all of this is predicted of slitting an Ethiopia. For after some very large and eloquently glistening crocodile tears over Ethiopia heroically fighting an unequal battle against Fascist war science, Mr. Churchill adopts Mussolini's very own views when he says: "Stems must certainly be taken to make sure that opposition by the dominant race of Ethiopia of tribes which have recently emerged is not motivated as a result of the action of the British and French. It must be made to put their house in order."

Dimitroff Report on Toilers' Allies

"The proletariat of the imperialist countries has possible allies not only in the toilers of its own countries but also in the oppressed nations of the colonies and semi-colonies. Inasmuch as the proletariat is split both nationally and internationally, inasmuch as one of its parts supports the policy of collaboration with the bourgeoisie, in particular its system of oppression in the colonies and semi-colonies, this alienates from the working class the oppressed peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies and weakens the world anti-imperialist front. Every step on the road to unity of action, directed towards the support of the struggle for the liberation of the colonial peoples on the part of the proletariat of the imperialist countries, denotes the transformation of the colonies and semi-colonies into one of the most important reserves of the world proletariat." (Dimitroff's report to the 7th World Congress.)