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# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Warmer, possibly rain or snow.

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(Eight Pages)

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# SOVIET UNION RECOGNIZED

## DECATUR SEETHING WITH LYNCH THREATS AGAINST SCOTTSBORO BOYS AND ATTORNEYS, DENIED PROTECTION

### Alabama Officials In Open Invitation For Lynching Orgy

Only Quick Protest Action Can Save Boys and Defenders

**BULLETIN**  
DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 17.—Judge W. W. Callahan this afternoon, refused a formal request made by David Schiffman, I.L.D. attorney, that sufficient protection for the Scottsboro boys and the I.L.D. attorneys be supplied.

The Judge said that deputies would be sufficient but declined to say how many would be assigned. The Morgan County Sheriff has only five at the jail.

Schiffman made a last plea that he hear evidence proving that the lives of the Scottsboro boys and Liebowitz and Brodsky are in grave danger before he orders the boys brought to Decatur Monday morning. He refused to entertain the plea.

By JOHN L. SPIVAK  
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)  
**BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 17.**—No additional deputies have been sworn in to protect the Scottsboro boys and the International Labor Defense Attorney Samuel Liebowitz and Joseph Brodsky when they arrive in Decatur Monday morning for the arraignment. Sheriff "Bud" Davis of Morgan County stated today over the long distance telephone.

Morgan County has five deputies and "two or three others out in the county," the sheriff said, though he understands that Sheriff J. F. Hawkins of Jefferson County (Birmingham) who will bring the Negroes to Decatur, may be asked to remain with them to help out the Morgan County sheriff. "We may have twelve, maybe fifteen deputies," Sheriff Davis concluded. "I haven't anything to say about it. Attorney General Knight is handling the whole matter of protection."

Officials Contradict Each Other  
All of the very strange arrangements which have been made for protecting the prisoners and the I. L. D. lawyers seem even more strange when one considers the discrepancies in the statements between officials. Attorney General Thomas B. Knight says that he has no authority to get out of the guard or to say whether the prisoners are to remain in Decatur or be

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### Arrest of Armwood Lynchers Ordered On Eve of Inquiry

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Alarmed at the preparations for the Anti-Lynching Conference Public Inquiry on the Armwood lynching, called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, headlines in this morning's "Baltimore Sun" shows the Ritchie Machine engaging in desperate maneuvers to head off the exposure of complicity of State and County officials in the brutal lynching of Armwood. The Public Inquiry will take place tomorrow (Saturday) night at the New Albert Auditorium, at 1224 Pennsylvania Ave., and will be followed by the Conference, which will be held in the same hall.

Yesterday, the Arrangements Committee served Gov. Ritchie and Attorney General Lane with demands they attend the Public Hearing Saturday night and defend their actions before the tolling masses. As a result of this pressure, Lane after weeks of inactivity during which he adjourned the Grand Jury supposed to be investigating the Armwood lynching, and practically abandoned the investigation, yesterday asked State Attorney Robbins, one of the lynchers exposed in Captain Spencer's affidavit, to arrest and prosecute nine known lynchers. Lane's letter to Robbins is referred to by the "Baltimore Sun" as containing the names, addresses and occupations of the lynch-

## Save the Scottsboro Boys!

THE air about Decatur, Alabama, is now sinister with lynch preparations. This Monday morning the nine Scottsboro boys will be taken from their jail cells and brought to Decatur for arraignment.

Openly, cynically, and with savage anticipation, the leading businessmen, plantation masters, and officials of Decatur are preparing to "put a quick end" to the Scottsboro case. They are ready for the Monday arraignment!

For more than two years, only the unrelenting vigilance and ceaseless protests of the masses of the world has kept the nine Scottsboro boys alive, out of the hands of the Jim-Crow executioners.

If in the next two days this vigilance relaxes but for one moment, it is a horrible certainty that the Scottsboro boys will be flung to hangmen and lynch torturers!

Scores of affidavits have been produced by the Daily Worker proving that Decatur is ready for the lynching.

The sheriff in whose custody they will be, has refused to give any assurance that he will fire into any lynch mob that attempts the life of the boys. He thus promises the lynch mob full protection in advance!

Both, Judge Callahan and Governor Miller of Alabama, have refused to pay the slightest attention to the International Labor Defense warnings that adequate protection must be granted in view of the obvious danger to the boys.

The situation is gruesomely like the recent state of affairs in Maryland, where George Armwood was tortured to death and lynched, after the leading state officials had previous information of the lynch preparations and participated in the lynching!

On Monday morning nothing will stand between the Scottsboro boys and torture, agony, and death, but the might of your protest!

From every factory, every working class street, neighborhood and organization, must pour an avalanche of mighty protest! Every hour is fraught with danger! Send your cry of anger to the lynch Governor Miller of Alabama, demanding protection and release of the Scottsboro boys!

The Governor of Alabama must know that you hold him personally responsible for the safety of the innocent Scottsboro boys!

## MARCH IN UNION SQ. MONDAY AGAINST NAZI TERRORISM

### March on German Consulate to Demand the Freedom of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff, Who Face Execution

NEW YORK.—The voices of tens of thousands of marching workers will demonstrate Monday morning in Union Square against German Fascism must strike fear into the hearts of the murderous Nazis and lend courage and strength to the millions of oppressed workers in Germany.

The demonstration, called for 11 a. m., is arranged by the Communist Party, New York District, and is supported by the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, the National Students League and others.

A parade to the German consulate, where a delegation will protest the Reichstag fire frame up and demand the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff, will follow.

The Union Square meeting will be addressed by Max Bedacht, veteran Communist leader; James W. Ford, militant Negro worker; Charles Krumboltz, N. Y. District Organizer of the Communist Party; Alfred Wagentrecht will be chairman.

Stream of Protest  
NEW YORK.—A steady stream of representatives from workers' organizations

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## Support the Paper That Battles for The Soviet Union!

To give to you detailed news of the recognition of the Soviet Union, last minute news of the Scottsboro case and other workers' struggles, the Daily Worker omits today's appeal for funds. This despite the financial danger our paper is in. We rely upon you, comrades, to understand the necessity for omitting it. We call upon you to do your utmost to raise funds so that our Daily Worker can exist.

## CUT 187,000 OFF CHICAGO RELIEF ROLL

### Roosevelt Aide Orders Jobless Off Relief, Beginning Mon.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—Removal of 187,000 unemployed workers from the relief rolls of Illinois was ordered by telephone by Governor Horner today. Eighty thousand men will be at work on forced labor by Monday, it was announced by the state government at Springfield. The 187,000 will be off the relief rolls within ten days, it was stated. "No civil works money will be allotted to any fund," it was announced.

"Take Them Off Relief," Says Hopkins  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—That no money will be given to states or cities that do not remove unemployed workers from relief lists, was made clear today in a statement of federal relief administrator Hopkins, who is in charge of carrying through Roosevelt's forced labor program. "No civil works money will be allotted to any

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## Cops, Scab Herders Fail to Break Ranks Of Meat Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 17.—The general strike of packing house workers is still solid as far as the ranks of the strikers are concerned. Very few scabs are being recruited from among the ranks of strikers, and what scabs have been recruited have been imported. In all there are no more than 100 scabs in all strike shops combined.

Practically no deliveries are being made by any trucks, and the employers under heavy police guard, and deputies, radio cars and motorcycles are giving protection to store keepers coming for their own meat in their own cars.

The boss class press so far has refused to print the exposé printed in today's Daily Worker of the conspiracy to attack a woman strike breaker, use stench bombs as an excuse for more terror and extending the "hunger."

In this conference between the

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## Reversal of U.S. Non-Recognition Policy Is Victory for the Workers' Fatherland

### Soviet Leaders



Joseph V. Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Mikhail Kalinin at a May First demonstration in Moscow.

### Envoy to U.S.S.R. Maxim Litvinoff



William C. Bullitt, State Department advisor, who was yesterday chosen to be United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Maxim Litvinoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who yesterday completed negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

## Joint Statement by Roosevelt and Litvinoff

In addition to the agreements which we have signed today, there has taken place an exchange of views with regard to methods of settling all outstanding questions of indebtedness and claims that permits us to hope for a speedy and satisfactory solution of these questions which both our governments desire to have out of the way as soon as possible.

Mr. Litvinoff will remain in Washington for several days for further discussions.

## Farmers Cheer Cancellation Demand

### Acclaim Hathaway As He Declares Only Unity Of Workers, Farmers, Headed by Communist Party Can Beat Wall Street Rule

The Farmers Conference is now discussing the text of a fighting call to action which it will issue to the farmers of the country. The full text of the document, and the delegates' discussion will be printed in full in Monday's Daily Worker.

By SENNER GARLIN  
(Special to Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Four political parties today presented their farm programs to the 700 delegates from 38 states at the afternoon session of the Second National Farmers' Conference, now being held here in People's Auditorium.

The Republican and Democratic parties, in response to an invitation extended them by the Executive Committee of the National Farmers' Committee of Action, failed to send representatives in person, but instead mailed copies of their national platform with the request that they be read to the assembled farm delegates.

## Is Proof of Growing Strength of Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and a Success of Its Peace Policy

### Bullitt Appointed U. S. Ambassador as Full Diplomatic Relations Are Extended by President Roosevelt

By MARGUERITE YOUNG  
(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The United States agreed to establish normal relations with the Soviet Union just before last midnight, and today the recognition of the Workers' and Farmers' Government by the world's most powerful capitalist government was a fact.

An exchange of letters between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinoff, "agreeing to establish normal diplomatic relations, and to exchange ambassadors," was handed to the press corps at the White House, leading up to the historic and significant moment. President Roosevelt read the communications

and immediately announced that William C. Bullitt, an old personal friend of Litvinoff, had been chosen to be first American Ambassador, if he is acceptable to Moscow.

Litvinoff Will Speak to Press  
Foreign Commissar Litvinoff previously had arranged to talk to the Capitol news correspondents tonight in the National Press Club. He will remain in Washington for a few days to complete preparations for transforming the vast potential trade and other benefits of recognition into actualities. Then he will go to New York to spend a few days before sailing home.

Using identical language, Litvinoff and Roosevelt expressed the hope that "the relations now established between our peoples may forever remain normal and friendly and that our nations henceforth may cooperate for their mutual benefits and for the preservation of the peace of the world." The words were interpreted unanimously by foreign observers as a joint reminder to any nation considering aggression in the Far East. In addition to resumption of normal diplomatic relations, the communications cover agreement in principle on outstanding questions between the two governments.

Full text of letters passed between President Roosevelt and Litvinoff on Page 3.

No Backward Steps  
Despite multiple prediction of "concessions," and the general conviction that the United States was driving towards actual bargains in the ten days' conversations, the long exchanges of letters recited not one step backward from the line the Soviet Government has followed consistently on debts, claims, propaganda, etc.

For more than an hour before the regular Roosevelt press conference, reporters were assembled in the White House executive office, certain that the recognition would be forthcoming. There was tension, followed by great exhilaration and enthusiasm as the lined up to wait to be admitted to Roosevelt's private office. When the door was opened, they surged forward and surrounded his desk. Smoking a cigarette, he greeted them with an announcement about last night—then suddenly began to describe a resolution by the American Iron and Steel Institute, in whose affairs no one had any interest whatsoever for the moment. A great laugh resounded in the oval chamber. Everyone knew what was wanted and Roosevelt then complied. He asked the reporters to read everything in the long communication he was getting out before writing.

In absolute silence, the room full of correspondents then listened while Roosevelt recited the historic letters. Commenting as he proceeded, the President three times mentioned the relations already were established shortly before the magic hour, midnight, Nov. 16, 1933.

Debt Question Settled  
Hats and coats were forgotten as the correspondents dashed wildly for telephones, taxis and typewriters, to send the news world-wide.

Outstanding among the communi-

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## Much News Omitted Due to Recognition

In view of the unusual amount of space devoted to the news of recognition of the Soviet Union, many of our regular Saturday features, special articles and news stories have been omitted.

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## Decatur Seething With Threats to Lynch Scottsboro 9

(Continued from Page 1)

removed to Birmingham after the arraignment to be kept safely until the trial starts a week from Monday. On the other hand Sheriff Davis, in whose care the prisoners will be in Decatur, says that all arrangements for protection are in the hands of the attorney general.

The more one probes into this very complicated and tense situation the more peculiar it looks.

**L. L. D. Attorneys Arrive in Birmingham**

Despite this extremely grave indifference to provide sufficient protection and in view of the intense Lynch sentiment seething in Decatur, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky arrived in Birmingham by plane late this evening ready to go into court in Decatur Monday morning. Immediately upon their arrival they were to conference with David Schiffman, I.L.D. attorney who has been here during the past month. General George W. Chamblee, Southern counsel from Chattanooga, is expected tomorrow to join in the conference and lay plans for the coming arraignment and trial.

Whether Leibowitz will remain in Birmingham until the 27th when the actual trial starts or return to New York and come down again has not yet been determined.

**To Demand Miller Afford Protection**

To Judge W. W. Callahan's announcement that he does not intend to have soldiers in and around the courthouse and jail during the arraignment and trial and Sheriff Davis' statement that there probably will not be more than 20 or 30 deputies if he believed that L. L. D. counsel will seek an audience with Governor Miller in Montgomery tomorrow or Sunday to demand that proper steps be taken to protect the defendants and themselves since the threats against the lives of the counsel have been more open than against the defendants.

At the last trial not only did Sheriff Davis have all available deputies on hand but there were some 35 soldiers heavily armed around the courtroom and jail. Even at that, mob movements started which were stopped with difficulty. And at that time the sentiment was nowhere near as bitter as it is now.

Simultaneously many leading citizens of Alabama, fearful that the seeming set-up is a trap to result in a shocking massacre are urging the Attorney General Judge Callahan and the governor to see to it that proper protection is afforded both the defendants and their attorneys.

**"State Has Perfect Set-up for Sheriff"**

In a last minute effort to forestall the imminent danger David Schiffman left this morning for Decatur to confer with Judge Callahan on the question of protection though he had little hope that the presiding judge would change his mind.

"It seems that the State has a perfect set-up for a slaughter," Schiffman said before he left.

Sheriff "Bud" Davis, during the telephone conversation in which he said he was taking no special precautions to protect the defendants or their attorneys said that he had not even asked the National Guardsmen stationed at Hartsville, some 13 miles away, to be in readiness for a call. "Of course they're always there," he explained, "but I am under orders from the court and I have received no orders to ask them to be in readiness. The whole matter of protection is in the hands of Attorney General Knight," he repeated.

**Judge Baker Tables for Press**

"Will the Scottsboro boys be kept in jail in Decatur between the time they are arraigned on Monday morning and the time they go to trial a week later or will they be returned to sheriff said. On the question of newspapermen not being allowed press tables within the trial area space Sheriff Davis said:

"I can't put up press tables if the judge won't let me. He's running the court," the sheriff was asked what the sentiment was in Decatur. "Oh, there's no sentiment against the Negroes," he said genially. "How about Leibowitz and Brodsky," he was asked. "Oh, I don't know. I don't think there's any sentiment against Leibowitz here. No, I don't think so. I haven't found any."

**Sheriff Vague on Protection**

"You don't think that five deputies you have around the Decatur jail will be sufficient to protect the Negroes in the event of trouble do you?" There were no other deputies from another county," the sheriff explained. "Maybe there'll be a total of twelve or fifteen?"

That Judge Callahan planned to ask Sheriff Hawkins of Jefferson County to remain with the prisoners and cooperate with Sheriff Davis has been rumored for several days. Sheriff Hawkins himself says that he has not received orders to transport the boys to Decatur nor whether he would stay with them or return to Birmingham.

The fact that Sheriff Davis is of the opinion that "deputies from another county may be asked to stay" with him is but one more link in the chain tending to show that the whole thing was carefully planned out and the orders that will be issued probably agreed upon long in advance otherwise how did the rumor about Sheriff Hawkins being asked to stay with Sheriff Davis get out—and those persons who had the rumor were influential Alabama citizens with excellent sources of information.

**Decatur Hourly Growing More Tense**

During the past three days the attorney general has been in Decatur conferring and laying plans for the arraignment and trial.

Reports from Decatur show that the town is hourly growing more tense as Monday morning draws nearer though there is a possibility that nothing may happen at the time of the arraignment lest it look too much like the state deliberately led the defendants and their attorneys into a trap to be slaughtered. Leibowitz seems to be here in Decatur right now with a greater intensity than they hate the Scottsboro boys and the L. L. D. no one can foretell what will happen Monday morning when Leibowitz walks into court.

**All Nine Boys To Be Taken to Decatur**

Judging from last minute information all nine Scottsboro boys will be arraigned. The attorney general plans

## GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

—by del

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 Al Olean, Newburgh, N. Y. . . . . 25  
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 Milton Howard . . . . . \$ .50  
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## Cut 187,000 Off Chicago Relief in Forced Labor Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

state that does not transfer people from its relief rolls," Hopkins said. "If any state wants to continue on a relief basis, there will be no civil works there." This is a clear admission that the purpose of the Roosevelt forced labor program is to take four million off of relief rolls. These will be dropped from both relief and public works rolls if Roosevelt's program goes through.

Admission that the public works program of the N.R.A., which Roosevelt said would put six million unemployed back to work, is a flat failure, was made in the discussions centering around Roosevelt's forced labor program. Administrator Ickes told the local relief administrators that there is only 580 million dollars left of the public works fund of three billion, three hundred million dollars set aside by the N.R.A. Of this, 238 million was given to the navy, 135 million to the railroads, which went mostly for equipment and 32 million for the militarized conservation camps for the youth, who receive \$1 a day, pay. The money has been spent for war projects and for bankers and employers, and little is left for the unemployed. Unemployment increased under the public works program of the N.R.A., which Roosevelt said would end unemployment.

**Mayors Would Give Smaller Wages**

NEW YORK.—At a conference of mayors and relief officials of New York state yesterday, a resolution was passed calling on Roosevelt to lower the minimum wages of fifty cents an hour for part time workers on Roosevelt's forced labor projects. The resolution was proposed by Mayor Allen, the general electric company's mayor of Schenectady. The resolution was proposed as a means of using low forced labor wages to reduce the wages of workers generally.

In a banquet at the Hotel Astor, the city's leading millionaires, such as George Baker, leading politicians, headed by Al Smith, and A. F. of L. labor officials, represented by Matthew Woll, mobilized relief canvassers to extract four million dollars from the workers for unemployment relief. The keynote of the banquet, called by the "Citizens Family Welfare Committee," was sounded by the multi-millionaire, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, who said, "Bring every door bell, and pray on every door step." The purpose is to force the workers to give unemployment relief funds, in order to save the pocketbooks of the employers. Many of the biggest employers were present and urged the relief canvassers not to miss any workers.

to ask for the Heywood Patterson case first, Patterson was tried this spring, convicted, sentenced to death by the jury, and then the conviction was set aside by Judge Horton who had presided over the trial. So far as can be learned the State has little or no additional evidence besides what it introduced at the spring trial and which Judge Morrison found insufficient to sustain a conviction. The state does, however, intend to produce Orylle Gilley who is supposed to have been in the now famous gondola car where the alleged "rape" upon Virginia Price and Ruby Bates occurred. Where Orylle Gilley is now is a closely kept secret.

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## Rally Monday to Fight Nazi Terror

(Continued from Page 1)

nations have been calling at the offices of the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism requesting assistance in formulating cables to Berlin and anxious to make sure of the correct address to which to direct the cables.

All organizations are advised to now send cables to Justice Buehner, Leipzig, Germany, instead of to Berlin. The trial has again moved to Leipzig and the above is a sufficient address.

The Steinmetz Club of Engineers forwarded a protest cable today. The Finnish Federation and five of its district organizations also cabled Buehner. The Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Brooklyn Allied Professional Committee, New York Allied Professional Committee, W.I.R. Medical Aid Unit, Trade Union Unity Council and others have just sent protest cables.

**Washington Workers Protest**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The workers of this city are rallying Saturday at 1:30 p.m. before the German Embassy, 14th and Massachusetts Ave., to demand the release of the four German Communists who, according to information received, may be murdered on Tuesday.

## Mentally Unfit In Nazi Frame-up

(Continued from Page 1)

sion of drilled speeches, but he is mentally incapable of the proper recitation. He speaks in disconnected sentences, jumping from one subject to another.

Finally, referring to the fire, he declared that Kemper told him he had delivered 400 metres of ignition fuse to the Reichstag for Torgler. Even van der Lubbe smiled at this. Grothe continued, saying that Torgler and Koenen admitted they were the incendiaries of the Reichstag. He even stated he saw Poonoff in September, 1932, at the Red Aid Central Committee. Kemper was also present, he added.

Throughout Kemper repeated that his evidence on Torgler and others is derived from hearsay, based on conversations with Kemper.

## CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE **Daily Worker** Saturday, Nov. 18th:

Entertainment and Dance given by the Middle Bronx Workers Club, 386 Third Ave., Red Dancer, Worker's Club, 449 W. 29th St. at 8 p.m. Good program.

Grand Concert at the Shole's Alchemic Club House, 3401 Gile Place, Bronx. Program: Eugene Slaven, graduate Moscow University of Music, pianist; Solo by Lulu Morris. Given by Unit 15 Sec. 15.

Entertainment and Dance given by Unit 5 Sec. 10 at 125-15 53rd Avenue, Corona Heights, L. I. Adm. 10c.

Concert and Dance given by Unit 9 Sec. 1 at 126 University Place, 2nd floor. Adm. 25c. Special attraction, Daily Worker Chorus.

Banquet and Concert under auspices of Section 5 at Hungarian Workers Club, 642 So. Boulevard, Bronx. Adm. 25c.

Concert and Entertainment at 286 W. 25th St., 9 p.m. Given by Unit 14 Spachetti Party and Entertainment given at 53 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Adm. 25c. Unemployed free.

Entertainment and Dance given by Unit 1 Sec. 1 at 215 E. 12th St. Apt. 1.

**Solidarity Affair** of the L.L.D. Klara Zetkin Br. and Concert of the New Yorker Mandolin Orchestra, Inc. Sat., Nov. 18, at 8:30 P. M. at the LABOR TEMPLE 243 East 84th Street

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## TESTIMONIAL BANQUET

Member of Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., and National Secretary of I. W. O.

Speakers: CLARENCE HATHAWAY EARL BROWDER JAMES W. FORD WILLIAM WEINER CHARLES KRUMBIEN JOSEPH BRODSKY

## SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25, 8 P.M.

Irving Plaza Hall RESERVATIONS - - - \$1 Tickets for sale at I. W. O., 80 Fifth Ave., and Workers' Book Shop, 80 East 13th Street.

## CONCERT TONIGHT

FREIHEIT GEZANG FAREIN ORATORIO "GEVITER" (STORM)

Assisted by Symphony Orchestra Music by J. SCHAEFER Text compiled by LGRINSFAN New SOVIET SONGS at CITY COLLEGE (AUDITORIUM) 23rd St. and Lexington Ave. JACOB SHAEFER Conductor TICKETS: 50c; 75c; \$1.00 DANCE after Concert at Irving Plaza Admission to Dance - - 15c

## Going to Russia?

Workers needing full outfits of horsehide leather sheeplined Coats, Windbreakers, Breaches, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all their purchases at the SQUARE DEAL ARMY and NAVY STORE 121 THIRD AVE. (2 doors South of 14th Street)

YOU need the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary movement needs the Daily Worker. The "Daily" needs funds to continue. Help the "Daily" with your immediate contribution.

## NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 17 - 18TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

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Lecture and Showing of Movie "POTEMKIN" Social and Entertainment at WEST SIDE WORKERS' CLUB 210 West 68th Street Sat., Nov. 18, at 8:00 P. M. Admission 15 cents. Sponsors: Longshoremen Bank and Film Action Committee

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DR. S. L. SHIELDS Surgeon Dentist 2371 WALLAVE AVE. Bronx, N. Y.

DR. R. H. ISAACS Formerly of Baltimore, Md. has moved his office to New York at 304 E. 178th Street, Bronx, N. Y. (Cor. Anthony Ave.) Phone: FORDHAM 7-3418 Office Hours: 12 to 2; 6 to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 to 12 Noon

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Workers to Mass at 10 A.M. Today to Hit Anti-Soviet Meet

F.S.U. Urges Workers To Answer Lies of White Guardists

NEW YORK—Thousands of workers will mass today in Washington Square at 10 A.M. in defiant answer to the anti-Soviet meeting called by the United Ukrainian Society...

Cops, Scab Herders Fail to Break Banks of Meat Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

employers' committee, Ben Marshall, Asst. Superintendent of the Pittsburgh police, was present, and besides the above-mentioned provocation, they also planned to set fire to some plant, also to be blamed on the strikers.

Already a girl strike-breaker has been sent to the hospital as planned. Some strikers have been arrested on this frame-up and others are being "worked for."

Delegation of women, wives of strikers, are visiting Mayor Herron, protesting against the violence of the cops.

At the two shops, Oswald-Hess and Zell's, where the injunction has been granted temporarily until the hearing on Tuesday, the police are trying to stop picketing. A mass mobilization of all strikers and sympathizers is being called for Monday morning for mass picketing.

The strike-breaking plans are being directed by Bergoff Service Bureau, with headquarters at 2 Columbus Circle, New York, a well-known strike-breaking agency that provides some of the largest corporations with strike-breakers and under-cover men, etc. This agency gives as reference the United States, Canadian and Cuban governments.

A conference between strike leaders of the Packing House Workers and representatives of the Union of Meat Packers is being held at the Hotel New Yorker today.

National Events

Lecture on N.R.A. NEWARK—The N.R.A. and the Crisis will be the lecture at the Workers' Forum tomorrow, at 8 p. m., at Krueger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave.

Lecture at I.L.D. Bazaar CHICAGO—Herbert Newton, out on bail on charges of "inciting to insurrection," and editor of "Workers' Voice," will lecture at the annual Bazaar of the International Labor Defense, tomorrow at 4 p. m., at Finnish Hall, 509 14th St.

To Speak on Experiences in Russia HAVERHILL, Mass.—Ann Louis St. '06, American writer, will speak on "My 12 Years in Soviet Russia," tomorrow at 8 p. m., at Haverhill H. S. Forum.

Meet on Reichstag Frame-Up CHICAGO—As part of the campaign to save the lives of the four working class leaders held on framed-up charge of setting fire to the Reichstag, a mass meeting will be held tomorrow, at 3 p. m., at Masonic Temple, 23 W. Randolph St. Donald Henderson, National Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism will be the main speaker.

PHILADELPHIA Marx-Lenin Exhibit Tuesday and Wednesday, November 21 and 22, 3 P. M. to 11 P. M. GIRARD MANOR HALL, 911 W. Girard Avenue

Lectures both days by HARRY M. WICKES at 8 P. M., on "The Historical Development of Marxism" Admission: Afternoon 10c; Eve. 15c. Unemployed 5c. Auditor: Workers School of Philadelphia

Soviet Union Recognized; Name Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

ment for the two governments' understanding in the letters, were the following: 1. Debts and Claims: The two Governments merely announced that "There has taken place an exchange of views with regard to methods of settling outstanding questions of indebtedness and claims that permit us to hope for a speedy and satisfactory solution of these questions," and in the meantime the U.S.S.R. agrees to cancel all claims inherited from prior governments against American Nationalities, and waives all claims against American military intervention in Siberia after January, 1918.

Re-States Religious Policy 2. Religion: Litvinoff restated the long-standing policy which guarantees tolerance of all religious observances of foreigners in Russia, incidentally taking occasion to cite the "fixed policy" which the Soviet Union long ago declared in specific decrees, which guarantee the right to "free exercise of liberty, conscious and religious worshippers."

3. Economic Espionage: Litvinoff informed Roosevelt that "the widespread opinion that the dissemination of economic information from the U.S.S.R. is allowed only in so far as this information has been published in newspapers or magazines, is erroneous. The right to obtain economic information is limited in the U.S.S.R., as in other countries only in the case of business and production secrets and in the case of the employment of forbidden methods (bribery, theft, fraud, etc.) to obtain such information. The category of business and production secrets naturally include the official economic plans in so far as they have not been made public, but not individual reports concerning the production conditions and the general conditions of individual enterprises."

4. Propaganda: The Soviet Government restated its "fixed policy" to respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner with the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions."

It was argued also that both governments will notify the other's counsel in the event of arrest of a national. The announcement of recognition had been expected throughout today by a corps of exhilarated news correspondents and others who followed the ten days' preliminary conversations. Confidence reached virtually absolute certainty when Litvinoff made a press conference today.

He added that he did not intend to go to Warm Springs, Georgia, to see Roosevelt, but would remain in the Capital for some days. Then he stepped into a sleek American official limousine and disappeared down the curving avenue. The reporters dashed to their telephones and on to a conference with Under-Secretary Phillips of the State Department. His reinforced convictions by affably explaining why truckloads of documents were removed last night from the Russian embassy here, an incident which had mystified some.

The property was moved by the United States Army to a storehouse where documents could be spread out and examined by both American and Soviet representatives. In further conversations, Phillips said, for some of the documents would have been consulted. To an inquiry as to whether this in itself did not imply recognition, the officials smilingly advised reporters to use their own judgment. They did, smiling broadly back.

Then Phillips presented Assistant Secretary Payer, who had just been brought from the State Department to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Payer, who had been specializing for several months in studying Soviet-American trade, proceeded to make a long and conciliatory speech about how "cooperation, reciprocity and neighborliness are still the keywords of world recovery, even from an isolated point of view," and thus it appeared that the last gesture before recognition was completed. Payer will handle the vast business of R. F. C. loans for the buying of American goods for the workers and farmers of Russia. His speech was interpreted immediately as forecasting a liberal U. S. policy in this important matter.

Long before this, the White House had set forward the hour of the President's regular press conference another day, to what was coming. The press, more sympathetic and eager for successful completion of the negotiations each day that uncertainty hung over them, began at once to speculate jubilantly on the extent to which negotiations after today may lay the basis of cooperation between the governments and more direct friendliness between the peoples of the United States and Russia.

Vets Fight Notice In Court Saturday

NEW YORK—Patsy De Noto, a member of Post 191 of the Workers Ex-Service Men's League, and holder of the Purple Heart Medal given him by Congress, will answer a dispossession notice in court at 264 Madison St. near Canal, Saturday at 9 a. m.

The W.E.S.L. urges all workers to pack the courtroom in order to prevent the eviction order from being carried out.

Correction

The A. F. L. city rank and file conference will be held Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 p. m., at 643 Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

Exchange of Notes Between Litvinoff and Roosevelt Opens Diplomatic Relations of U.S.S.R. and U.S.

WASHINGTON.—The text of the formal notes announcing the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States are appended below.

Litvinoff to Roosevelt. My dear Mr. President: I am very happy to inform you that the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is glad to establish normal diplomatic relations with the government of the United States and to exchange ambassadors.

I, too, share the hope that the relations now established between our peoples may forever remain normal and friendly, and that our nations henceforth may co-operate for their mutual benefit and for the preservation of the Peace of the World.

Roosevelt to Litvinoff. I am very happy to inform you that as a result of our conversations the government of the United States has decided to establish normal diplomatic relations with the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to exchange ambassadors.

Letter by Litvinoff. Dear Mr. Litvinoff: As I have told you in our recent conversations, it is our expectation that after the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between our two countries many Americans will wish to reside temporarily or permanently within the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and I am deeply concerned that they should enjoy in all respects the same rights and liberties which they enjoy at home.

The government of the United States, since the foundation of the Republic, has always striven to protect its nationals, and to secure for them the widest exercise of liberty of conscience and religious worship, and from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship, and I need scarcely point out that the rights enumerated above are those enjoyed in like manner by its citizens and foreign nationals and by American nationals in the major countries of the world.

We will expect that national of the United States will have the right to collect from their co-religionists and to receive from abroad voluntary offerings for religious purposes; that they will be entitled without restriction to impart religious instruction to their children, either singly or in groups, or to have such instruction imparted by persons whom they may employ for such purpose; that they will be given and protected in the right to bury their dead according to their religious customs, suitable and convenient places, established.

For that purpose and given the right and opportunity to lease, lay out, occupy and maintain such burial grounds subject to reasonable sanitary laws and regulations.

We will expect that religious groups or congregations of members of the United States of American in the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be given the right to have their spiritual needs ministered to by clergymen, priests, rabbis or other ecclesiastical functionaries who will be protected from all disability or persecution and will not be denied entry into the territory of the Soviet Union because of their ecclesiastical status.

Not to permit the formation or residence on its territory of any organization or group—and to prevent the activity on its territory of any organization or group, or of representatives or officials of any organization or group—which has as an aim the overthrow of, or bringing about by force of a change in, the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions.

To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction, in its own way, and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

To refrain and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions.

To refrain and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions.

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measures to preserve public order and safety. (Decree of Jan. 23, 1918, Art. 5.) Interference with the performance of religious rites in so far as they do not endanger public order and are not accompanied by infringements on the rights of others, is punishable by compulsory labor for a period up to six months. (Criminal Code, Art. 127.)

The right and opportunity to lease, erect or maintain in convenient situations churches, houses or other buildings appropriate for religious purposes. This right is supported by the following laws and regulations: Believers belonging to a religious society with the object of making provision for their requirements in the matter of religion, may lease under contract, free of charge, from the sub-district or district executive committee or from the town soviet, special buildings for the purpose of worship and objects intended exclusively for the purposes of their cult. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 10.)

Furthermore, believers who have formed a religious society or a group of believers may use for religious meetings other buildings which have been placed at their disposal or leased by private persons or by local soviets and executive committees. All rules established for hours of worship are applicable to these buildings. Contracts for the use of such buildings shall be concluded by individual believers who will be held responsible for their execution. In addition, these buildings must comply with the sanitary and technical building regulations. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 10.)

The place of worship and religious property shall be handed over for the use of believers forming a religious society under a contract concluded in the name of the competent district executive committee or town soviet by the competent administrative department or branch, or directly by the sub-district executive committee. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 15.)

The construction of new places of worship may take place at the desire of religious societies provided that the usual technical building regulations and the special regulations laid down by the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs are observed. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 45.)

The right to collect from their co-religionists... voluntary offering for religious purposes. This right is supported by the following law: Members of groups of believers and religious societies may raise subscriptions among themselves and collect voluntary offerings, both in the place of worship itself and outside it, but only amongst the members of the religious association concerned and only for purposes connected with the upkeep of the place of worship and the religious property, for the engaging of ministers of religion and for the expenses of their executive body. Any form of forced contribution in aid of religious associations is punishable under the Criminal Code. (Decree of April 8, 1929, Art. 54.)

Right to impart religious instruction to their children either singly or in groups or to have such instruction imparted by persons whom they may employ for such purpose. This right is supported by the following law: The school is separated from the church. Instruction in religious doctrines is not permitted in any governmental and common schools, nor in private teaching institutions where general subjects are taught. Persons may give or receive religious instruction in a private manner. (Decree of January 23, 1918, Art. 9.) Furthermore, the Soviet Government is prepared to include in a consular convention to be negotiated immediately following the establishment of relations between our two countries provisions in which nationals of the United States shall be granted rights with reference to freedom of conscience and the free exercise of religion which shall not be less favorable than those enjoyed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by nationals of the nation most favored in this respect. In this connection, I have the honor to call to your attention Article 9 of the treaty between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Moscow October 12, 1925, which reads as follows:

Nationals of each of the contracting parties shall be entitled to hold religious services in churches, houses or other buildings rented, according to the laws of the country, in their native language or in any other language which is customary in their religion. They shall be entitled to bury their dead in accordance with their religious practice in burial grounds established and maintained by them with the approval of the competent authorities, so long as they comply with the police authorities of the other party in respect of buildings and public health.

Furthermore, I desire to state that the rights specified in the above paragraphs will be granted to American nationals immediately upon the establishment of relations between our two countries. Finally, I have the honor to inform you that the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while reserving to itself the right of refusing visas to American desiring to enter the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on personal grounds, does not intend to base any such refusal on the fact of such persons having an ecclesiastical status.

I am, my dear Mr. President, very sincerely yours, MAXIM LITVINOFF, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Roosevelt's Reply to Litvinoff. Dear Mr. Litvinoff: I am glad to have received the assurance expressed in your note to me of this date, that it will be the fixed policy of the government of the United States to establish normal diplomatic relations with the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction, in its own way, and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories or possessions.

To refrain and to restrain all persons in government service and all organizations of the government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act overt or covert, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories or possessions.

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Litvinoff Talks to Wife and Son Across Atlantic

(Continued from Page 1)

come another time. Commissar Litvinoff: How are you? Madam Litvinoff: Very well. How are you? Commissar Litvinoff: And the children? Madam Litvinoff: Very well. Mischa is also here and would like to speak a word to you.

Commissar Litvinoff: Hello, Mischa. Mischa: Hello. Commissar Litvinoff: How are your studies? Mischa: Very well. Commissar Litvinoff: Mischa, Mischa, can you hear me. Mischa: Yes, I can. Commissar Litvinoff: Are you all right? Mischa: Yes.

Commissar Litvinoff: How are your studies? Mischa: They are very right. Commissar Litvinoff: Is Tanya with you? Mischa: No. Commissar Litvinoff: Have you got Vinya with you? Mischa: No.

Commissar Litvinoff: And Tanya, Mischa: No, only I and mama, how are you, papa? Commissar Litvinoff: Shall be here another week. Mischa: How is your toothache? Commissar Litvinoff: (Laughing) It is all right.

Madam Litvinoff: Mischa has just come from school and wanted to speak to you. Tanya is still at school and could not come. Are you there? Commissar Litvinoff: Yes. Madam Litvinoff: And is every one in good spirits? Commissar Litvinoff: Yes. What kind of weather are you having? Madam Litvinoff: Yes, beautiful clean snow, lovely snow. We can't believe it possible. What time are you having? Ten o'clock, isn't it? Commissar Litvinoff: Yes, it is now eleven o'clock.

Madam Litvinoff: Here it is seven o'clock exactly. Commissar Litvinoff: They have got sunshine here. Madam Litvinoff: I talked to the President about your English. Madam Litvinoff: English is going strong in Moscow, and how is everybody in the delegation. Are they all well? Commissar Litvinoff: Yes. Madam Litvinoff: Everybody in good spirits? Commissar Litvinoff: Yes. Madam Litvinoff: When do we see you? Commissar Litvinoff: I shall have to go now.

Madam Litvinoff: Good bye, and my greetings to all American friends. Commissar Litvinoff: Good bye, Madame Litvinoff: Good bye.

City Events

Meeting of Cleaners A meeting of all women working as cleaners in office buildings will be held tomorrow, 3 p. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave.

Marx-Lenin Exhibition Today and Sunday the Marx-Lenin exhibition will be shown at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 81st St. H. M. Wickes will lecture both evenings.

Dressmakers Open Forum Left Wing Group, Local 22, I.L.G. W.U. will hold an open forum tomorrow, 4 p. m., at 27 W. 115th St.

Class for Alteration Painters A class in trade unionism will be held every Saturday, by the Alteration Painters' Union, at 1472 Boston Rd., Bronx, 3 p. m.

To Protest Hitler Terror and Celebrate Russian Anniversary Workers of Brighton and Bath Beach, will protest the impending execution in Germany on the occasion of the 16th Anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution, at Workers' Center, Brighton Beach Ave., corner Coney Island Ave., tomorrow, 8 p. m.

Anti-Fascist Demonstration A demonstration against fascism will be held today, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Women's Council, 2 Vyse Ave., Block Committee at Vyse Ave. and Freeman St., Bronx.

PHILADELPHIA Spartakiade Nite Sunday, Nov. 19, at 6 P. M. Manhattan Lecum, 96 E. 4th St. N. F. - Dram - Music - Dance Group - N.F. Scouts - Jiu-Jitsu Dance Orchestra Admission 35c; at Gates 50c

NATURE FRIENDS

PHILADELPHIA MASS MEETING In the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2916 N. 2nd Street. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, at 2:30 P.M. DAVID LEVINSON, I. L. D. Attorney recently returned from Germany, will speak on "Who Set the Reichstag on Fire?" ANNA SCHULZ, German working woman, will speak on "Who is the Ruler Over Germany—Hitler or the Capitalists?" Also: German Chorus "Arbeitsgemeinschaft."—Discussion—Admission 15c

Attention Detroit Workers! Clarence A. Hathaway Editor-in-Chief of the "Daily Worker" will speak on "THE COLLAPSE OF THE N. R. A." FINNISH HALL, 5969 14th Street at McGraw MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, at 7:30 P. M. Auspices: District 7, Daily Worker Committee

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Farm Conference Cheers Communist Party Program

(Continued from Page 1)

know that the gathering here consists of farmers who have taken the leadership in a decisive struggle against all the robbers of the impoverished farmers."

Hathaway told the assembled farmers that he comes from Minnesota and in his youth had worked on a farm before learning the machinist's trade, that he had been a member of the state committee of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota during its early years and he knows the past traditions of the farmers, particularly in the Middle West.

"The farmers," the speaker declared, "are better fighters now than they were ten years ago." Hathaway, briefly analyzing the programs of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties, showed clearly that they had "nothing but added slavery to offer to the toiling farmers." He cited the specific "farm planks" of these boss parties and demonstrated how they are calculated to serve, not the debt-racked farmers, but their creditors and oppressors.

Esposes Snares Calling attention to the socialist-controlled Continental Congress held some months ago in Washington, Hathaway showed that their program was vague to the utmost degree; moreover, that the Socialist "Milwaukee Leader" accepted paid advertisements from the big Wisconsin milk corporations containing vicious propaganda against the toiling farmers. Inflation, crop-reduction and refinancing of mortgages are all planned to drive the small farmers off the land and to "aid" the rich farmers and the banker, the speaker pointed out. This method is double-barreled to hit the worker at the same time, he charged.

Demands Cancellation The Communist spokesman called attention to the class differentiation among the farmers, and pointed out that "those who claim to represent you in Congress and in the various state legislatures represent, in reality, your deadly enemies." The friends of the farmers, the and middle farmers, all the agricultural workers as well as all the city workers asserted, "are all the poor workers."

The program of the Communist Party on the farm question, demands immediate cash relief (stormy applause), no evictions on foreclosures, no moratorium, but rather OUTRIGHT CANCELLATION. Piercing the shallow pretense of struggle of the Socialist speaker, Hathaway declared that "it is not enough to fight for these immediate demands, and that only through the road of struggle can you prepare yourselves, as allies of the city proletariat, to conquer power and set up a Workers' and Farmers' Government."

This is not only possible, Hathaway said, but it is a living reality. "In the Soviet Union, in the hands of the workers and farmers for the past 16 years, greater gains have been made for the farmers in that short period than in any other time in the world's history."

This great achievement was accomplished, he said, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and the self-same fight will be won in the United States "when the farmers mass together with the workers, with the Communist Party of the U.S.A. at its head."

Although the arrangement previously agreed upon called for an opportunity for the farm delegates to put questions to the representatives of the various political parties, Burt, the Socialist, made a speedy exit when mild applause drowned by boos and jeers greeted the conclusion of his talk.

Only Hathaway, the Communist spokesman, whose speech "was followed by a thunderous applause, remained to answer all questions. The questions ranged from reduction of crops to war and fascism, the unity of Negro and white, and the relation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the C.P., U.S.A.

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# ON THE STRIKE FRONT; STRUGGLES IN COAL, AUTO, MEAT PACKING

## Union Heads, NRA Betray 40,000 in Anthracite Field

### Action Committee Calls on Miners to Organize Fight for Own Demands, Unemployment Insurance; Against Strikebreakers

Maloney and Cappalini, anthracite union officials, have succeeded in breaking the strike of the 40,000 miners in district one with the promise of N.R.A. mediation. Their only demand was that the coal operators do not discriminate against the members of their union. They make the statement that this means recognition of their union. This is done to cover up the fact that the actual demands of the miners were pushed into the background.

Maloney states that they will have an observer at Washington while the code is being made.

Boylan and all of the officials of the U. M. W. A. have gone to Washington. John J. Lewis is one of the dominating figures on the Labor Board, and yet Maloney and Cappalini are telling the miners to go back to work and trust that these proven betrayers of the miners will give them a fair hearing.

No wonder that the betrayers could secure the support of Col. Smith, of the Times Leader who ran a full page ad for strike-breakers during the strike. No wonder that Judge McLane, as a representative of the Glen Alden Coal Co. came to the assistance of the coal operators in sending the miners back to work. Mr. Comerford, representative of the N.R.A. and owner of a chain of theatres throughout the anthracite comes to the front with his full share of praise for Maloney, Monsigneur Curran and the guidance of Theodore Roosevelt, who was more responsible for the arbitration clause in the present agreement than any other.

What did these people say while the State Troopers were beating up our women, following them into their homes and treating them in the most brutal manner. Monsigneur Curran crying peace, while the State Troopers were driving the miners over the hills like wild beasts.

"What has the N. R. A. codes done for the workers?"

It has been the instrument used by the bosses to establish forced labor camps throughout America, and right here in Wilkes Barre we see workers being forced to dig sewers for the \$15.00 relief order a week. In the soft coal strikers of 70,000 miners the N. R. A. was used to break the strike with the full approval of the officials of the U. M. W. A.

The demands of the miners throughout the anthracite must be for the restoration of the Colliery rate sheet rates, the elimination of the arbitration clause, no discrimination in the right of the workers to belong to any union that they choose, for consideration work, for the payment of all dead work, for the six-hour day, in fact the present agreement, with the abolition of the present clause on arbitration, in order to enforce this agreement the miners will have to retain the right to strike where ever the agreement is violated, the right to strike will be taken away if they can force the anthracite miners to accept the code now being prepared in Washington. The miners must have as one outstanding demand Wages Unemployed and Social Insurance.

We must support the Workers Unemployed Insurance Bill, which demands that unemployed workers be paid \$10 for the head of a family and \$3 for each dependent, this to be paid by the high standard of the unemployed workers in their fight for more relief, the ever increasing cost of living is driving the workers ever nearer to starvation, in order that the unemployed can not be forced by the bosses to take over the high standard of the unemployed build a Union that will draw the unemployed into the struggle for higher wages, and shorter working hours. Winter is here and our women and

## When Strikers Held the Hormel Plant



## Farmer-Labor Governor Praised by Bosses for Breaking Austin Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
ST. PAUL.—Floyd B. Olson, demonstrated that he is a shrewd strikebreaker Monday, at the Austin plant of the Hormel Packing Co., when he succeeded in getting 2,700 workers to abandon the strategic position they held when they seized the packing plant late Saturday. They only acceded to the wishes of the Govern-

## Aid Meat Strike, Is Call of the Communist Party

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)  
PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Calling on all workers to support the strike of the packing house workers, the Communist Party of the Pittsburgh district, has issued the following statement:

"The District Committee of the Communist Party of Pittsburgh is and will continue to give its full support to the strike of the Packing House Workers. The strike is for better working conditions and for recognition of their union, the Packing House Workers Industrial Union. In this strike, as in all strikes, the workers are being met with all kinds of attacks by the bosses and their servants. The police are attacking the picket line and attacks dozens of strikers while giving protection to the scabs.

"The courts are being used by the bosses to issue injunctions, on the excuse of 'violence and in this way help scabs.

"The boss-controlled press of the city are attempting to prejudice the public and the strikers against the strike leaders and the Union, printing all statements made by the strikers, but refusing to print all statements made by the strike leadership.

"Intimidate Foreign-Born

"The Immigration Authorities, part of the Federal Government, are being used to intimidate foreign-born strikers by means of deportation.

"The leaders of the American Federation of Labor have attempted to split the ranks of the strikers to help smash the strike.

"All these attacks show that the boss class stands united against the workers by means of the courts, the Federal Government, the press (controlled by the rich), the A. F. L. leaders. Against this, the strikers

## Minnesota Range Mine Jobs Drop

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)  
VIRGINIA, Minn. — Every newspaper on the Range has been yelling about the work that the N. R. A. has created on the Range. Still we see that the mines are closing, and more and more workers are being laid off. Only last week we saw that the Commodore mine, which has been operating up till now, closed tight, with no idea of how long it will remain closed.

What are the miners of the Commodore going to do now? Winter is coming and looking at the start of a very hard winter. Even the charity handouts, which are few and far apart, will not keep the workers fed and clothed during the winter.

There is only one solution to this problem and that is the organization of the unemployed miners into militant Unemployed Councils to demand more and adequate relief, and to show Mayor Barker and the steel trust that we refuse to starve and freeze.

## National Slovak Society Officers Fight Strike

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)  
YUKON, Pa.—In the Oct. 10 issue of the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph, there was a plea from the officers of the National Slovak Society, urging all the Slovaks to go back to work who had been on strike and to back up the N.R.A.

But A. S. Rodak, treasurer of the N.S.S., some time ago was charged with embezzlement of \$100,000 in an attempt to break up the N.S.S. He was acquitted during the trial, now he is trying to break up the strike by urging the Slovaks to work.

Such men as these are the ones who back the N.R.A.

A. E. Rodak was formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Yukon. The workers of Yukon know that these persons are their misleaders of labor.

In the town of Whytes the miners received a 3-cent cut per wagon. Formerly they received 78 cents per wagon.

## How 40,000 Anthracite Miners Were Forced Back to Work

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)  
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Of course you know that we have had a strike of some 40,000 miners here in this section of the anthracite, under the leadership of Maloney and Cappalini. The strike developed over the breaking of the agreement between the miners and operators. At the convention hundreds of grievances were presented by the miners. Many miners stated that they were forced to buy pianos from which the bosses received a cut in the form of what the miners call a kick-back, that the Penn Coal Co. runs a big farm, and that miners are forced to buy a whole hog or a half, paying sometimes \$20 for a half hog, with another miner buying the other half and having to pay \$2 because he had a job that paid him more money. But the main grievances came as a result of the coal operators refusing to pay the colliery rate sheet rates. Many of the miners worked for eight and ten days and received \$10 to \$14, and many of them were in debt to the company for supplies.

"New Deal" Breaks Strike

The strike is now over and the miners have returned to work with the promise that the N.R.A. will set up a commission that will give them a new deal. There is a lot of dissatisfaction still among the miners, that was not apparent in the convention when the delegates voted to return to work. The delegates were not allowed to bring anything on the floor of the convention, other than accepting the proposal to return to work without discrimination being practiced against any of the adherents to the Maloney Union. Of course the usual array of fakery were invited to soft-soap the miners into accepting the N.R.A. program. Chief among them were Judge McLane, who is the attorney for the Glen Alden Coal Co. and Col Smith, of the

## Bosses, U.M.W.A. Heads Rob Miners by Check-Off

(By TOM MYERS COUGH)  
A rather vague and far from widespread understanding exists as to the full meaning of the term "check-off," as applied to miners' wages. But this is not to be wondered at, when it is told that even the miners who suffer from it often have to spend considerable time to figure out the various items checked off their pay, before fully realizing the extent of the robbery made.

But because the general opinion has existed that the term "check-off" applied only to union dues, there has been little thought given to the wholesale robbery through the check-off, carried on by the coal operators. And while it is true that even in the days of the union, the check-off was very much misused, with the knowledge and consent of the U.M.W.A. officials, it is more so the case today.

Let me list some of the things checked off each miner every pay day, so that the reader may more fully understand some of the reasons for the rebelliousness of the miners: company stores; mine lamp; rent; lights; coal; hauling; doctor; blacksmith; explosives; mine (brass) checks; board; insurance; hospital; generator; burial fund; bath house; overdrafts.

"Duck Eggs" and "Kisses"

The above listed items, which are all attended to through the medium of the check-off, leave the miner in possession of a "pay slip" on pay day, but often without pay. It is from such slips that the terms "duck eggs," "kisses" and "check-off" are derived and come, according to the habit of the particular mine office clerk in marking such completely robbed miners' pay slips. Three zero's three crosses or a crooked line, in the order listed, being the markings to which the above names are applied.

Of all the methods of stealing a miners' pay, several stand out boldly. The worst is the company store. The miner is compelled to buy, at the cost of his job, at prices ranging from 20 to 75 per cent above private store prices. It can be safely estimated,

## Docked for Dozens of Items, and Then Dues Are Handed Over by Companies to Lewis Gang to Pay for Strikebreaking Service

that what the miner has taken out of his pay for a given amount of edibles each semi-monthly pay day, at the company (pluck-me) store, would keep his family for a month if spent in other stores. This is so because, just as the miner is robbed of the weight on his car of coal, so is his wife or children robbed on the store scale when purchasing things for the table.

Now, the "check-off" is getting a lot of publicity again, in connection with "union dues" through the attempts of

## N.R.A. "Mediators" in Coal Strike

the bosses, their government and their "union," the U.M.W.A. to impose something on the miners and, not only try to make them like it, but also to make them pay for it. But the real question this time is that of checking the rebellious moods of the miners with the union of Lewis and charging it up to the miners at the rate of \$1 per month. This is being done through the medium of Roosevelt's N.R.A. and, when it is considered that Lewis, Fagan and others of this

crooked outfit are on the heels that are to apply the "no strike" policy of this "New Deal," it should be readily seen how the cards are stacked.

Lewis' Gift

In a nutshell, it means that Lewis and his ruffian henchmen stand to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars from the poor paid miners, for which the miners will be told that they are not allowed to strike against the government.

An example of what the U.M.W.A. will bring to the miners can be found at the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. mines, where, in order to break the 1931, N.M.U. led Pennsylvania "liberal" strike, Governor Pinchot, engineered the signing of a contract between this company and Murray and Fagan of the U.M.A. In the two and a half years under this contract, the Terminal miners got three direct wage cuts, several indirect cuts through loss of working conditions and dead work pay and all at a cost of more than a quarter million dollars which was checked off the miners and turned over to Fagan. When it is considered that this amount was collected from an estimated 2,000 miners, it is not hard to figure the extent of the steal that will come if permitted to collect from all who have the N.R.A. and the Lewis "check-off" imposed on them by Roosevelt, General Johnson and by Lewis, Fagan and Hynes etc. themselves.

This steal can be stopped if the miners will make use of the combined N.R.A. elections to serve none on all sundry that they oppose the check-off and all its uses and purposes. They should also decide to elect their own rank and file leaders and through this leadership, fight against the low pay adjustment recently made by the Frick Coal.

Union men will pay their dues voluntarily and if this is done, proper use of same, to improve their conditions, can be made.

They should emphatically declare against paying to Lewis strikebreaking fund and thus serve notice that they will fight against this whole robbery scheme.

## GOVERNOR, 3,000 Austin Auto Troops End Men Face Sellout By AFL Leadership

### Workers Who Held Plant Now See How They Were Tricked

### Auto Workers Union, Active in Strike, Draws Up Demands to Make Strike Effective and Strengthen Ranks of Workers

AUSTIN, Minn.—The strike of 2,500 packinghouse workers at the Hormel plant, during which the workers seized the plant, ousted the company officials and erected barricades at the entrances, ended Monday when the Farmer-Labor politicians, Governor Olson and Congressman Shoemaker, together with the officials of the independent union, forced through an agreement whereby the workers were ordered back to work without any gains. Their demands were submitted to the State Industrial Commission for arbitration.

Widespread dissatisfaction and resentment is spreading among the workers, who were tricked into going back to work without gaining their demands for higher wages. The agreement signed was a complete sell-out, under which the decision of the State Industrial Commission will be binding on the workers when it is made. When the workers returned to their jobs on Monday, hundreds of them were not taken back.

A delegation from the Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union from South St. Paul was received very cordially by the workers on the picket-lines and when they spoke at the strike meetings. Many of the militant workers are beginning to look to the industrial union for leadership, when the real nature of the sell-out agreement became clear to them. The sentiment of the workers is that if the State Industrial Commission scheduled for completion by the end of this month.

About 35 white guard Russians make up the group of scabs who are trying to keep the Sikorsky plant going in spite of the strike.

The strikers who have just formed an Aeronautical Workers Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L., charge the Sikorsky and his coterie of white Russians, keep down the wages of all other workers to the starvation point but pay a higher scale to members of the clique. The strikers also charge the Anti-Bolshevik Russian officials of the plant with gross mismanagement and discrimination at the expense of the non-white guard workers.

The N.R.A. administrators in this district are chiseling into the strike with the aim of preventing the sending the men back to work without their demands being met, under the guise of arbitration. But the leaders of the strike who come from the ranks of the workers, have served notice that they will stay out until they win the demands for a general 20 per cent wage increase and the abolition of the White Guard Russian cliqueism.

In an attempt to terrorize the strikers and to drive them back to work, the company got the Stratford plant in the hands of eleven of the strikers on framed-up charges of "breach of peace." The strikers by their vigorous action, however, in adopting strong resolutions of protest and by marching down to the City Hall in a body to demand the release of the arrested strikers, succeeded in getting their release without bonds for a hearing later.

Egan, the labor faker at the head of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, has become alarmed at the militant manner of the active workers and is conducting the strike and is ready preparing a sell-out agreement with the company on which to send them back to work. But the strikers, who are getting the backing of the Trade Union Unity League of America and the active assistance of the League's organizer, Sam Krieger, are determined to stay out until they win their full demands.

## Auto Workers Union, Active in Strike, Draws Up Demands to Make Strike Effective and Strengthen Ranks of Workers

KENOSHA, Wis.—After carefully laying the ground for a betrayal of the strike in the Nash Motor plant here, which broke out last Thursday morning on the final assembly line, the American Federation of Labor leadership is preparing to send the men back into the shop without a struggle for the demands of the vast majority of the more than 3,000 men in the shop.

In spite of the repeated proposal of the Auto Workers Union for the drawing up of definite demands for discussion of this question allowed. No statement has been made by the anti-lockout committee as to whether they will settle for the shop as a whole or plan to send all the men back if the final assembly alone wins its demands.

Every indication is that no demands will be raised for the rest of the plant. The lockout will not be broken into an effective mass strike as was proposed by the Auto Workers Union. If this is the case, it will amount to a virtual sell-out of the men, since if the demands of the final assembly can be won then every department can gain something.

Friday and Saturday the picketing was purely spontaneous and unorganized in so far as the A. F. of L. leadership is concerned.

Land N. R. A.

The leading American Federation of Labor officials who speak at the strikers' meeting laud the N. R. A. and Roosevelt. They say that the N. R. A. is alright, only the manufacturers are not alright. They forget to point out that Charley Nash, as a member of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, helped draw up the open shop auto code, which William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, signed in his capacity as a member of the Labor Advisory Board. This code provides for a minimum wage of 41c per hour in a city of the size of Kenosha. Nash was paying around 43c to 47c per hour, just slightly above the minimum. It was agreed that the minimum wage which the Open Shop Auto Code fully allows that the Nash workers went on strike. Charley Nash is abiding by every provision of the auto code. Why shouldn't he? He helped write it. He knew it was a minimum and he wouldn't have supported it in Washington.

## Airplane Workers Strike in Russian White Guard Firm

STRATFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—The strike of over a hundred workers employed in the Sikorsky plant of the United Aircraft and Transport Company, located in Stratford, Conn., (adjoining bridgeport), is continuing in full force despite the statements of the company officials that the plant is in normal operation. Work has been interrupted on the construction of the world's largest amphibian plane, scheduled for completion by the end of this month.

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## Perkins NRA Tricks Workers In Cumberland Mountains

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — A bitter protest against the N. R. A. was sent to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor by Cumberland Mountain lumber workers in Cumberland Mountain Workers League.

The letter in full follows:

"Workers here in the mountains of Tennessee are beginning to feel that the Labor Department and the N. R. A. are making a joke of our efforts to get an increase in our present wage scale of from 60 to 85 cents for 10 hours work. In some instances both the father and mother are forced to cut wood in order to keep the children from starving.

"We wrote you a letter July 29, stating that the Tennessee Products Company at Nashville, Tennessee, contractors for the wood we cut, had signed the lumber code, but had refused to pay code wages. Of course we expected to get your attention. Instead we got a reply stating that the matter had been turned over to the Department of Agriculture. This department wrote on Aug. 22, that the letter had been passed on to the Administration of the Industrial Recovery Act. We tried to excuse the delay, but some of our folks were beginning to grow impatient. Exactly a month later, a letter came from the National Recovery Administration. A group of impatient wood cutters gathered outside the post office to get the news from Washington. This letter, dated Sept. 22, read: "We are referring your letter to the Legal Division."

Can't Buy With Promise

"Winter comes early up here on the mountain and the promises made by Mr. Hugh Johnson that all industries would be forced to pay a living wage couldn't be used for buying clothing and food. The subcontractors openly made fun of us for expecting the N. R. A. to interfere with the Tennessee Products Company. Our plans to take matters in our own hands were ended by a letter from the Legal Division on Oct. 2, which stated that we were due code prices for our woodcutting, and that the company could be made to pay such wages as were set by the lumber code. We immediately got in touch with the Lumber Code Authority asking that pressure be brought to bear on the company. On Oct. 25, the Lumber Code Authorities write that woodcutting did not come under the code and referred the matter back to the National Recovery Administration.

"Now it is the middle of November and we are asked to go back to where we were Aug. 22. We have been paid no wages since that time. Some of us are on the verge of starvation. For some time now we have been having freezing weather. We have organized the Cumberland Mountain Workers' League for the purpose of taking care of ourselves. Many of our members are strikers who refused to cut wood at 85 cents a cord. We are making one more effort to obtain government assistance in getting the wages the industrialists themselves set for our wood-cutting. Somehow a delegation will come to Washington. We plan to leave Monteagle, Tennessee Wednesday, Nov. 22, and arrive in Washington the following day. Perhaps there is nothing the Department of Labor or N. R. A. can do for us, but we are determined to find out what rights workers really have under our present form of government."



# Farm Conference Leads Fight Against Roosevelt Farm Robbery!

## Texas Farmers Grip Hands of Alabama Negro Croppers

### Farm Conference Roars Welcome to Brave Negro Delegations Which Defied Terror

By BEN FIELD  
CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The arrival of the Alabama delegation of Negro croppers was the highlight of this morning session of the second National Farm Conference.

As the doors in back of the hall swung open, the farmers rose as one man to greet these brave Negro farmers who had arrived here despite threats and intimidation.

Hats and fists were waved in the air. Cheers shook the hall. "Give them the platform, give them the platform," the delegates shouted, as the Negro delegation marched down the aisles, while the white farmers slapped their hands and slapped their backs heartily.

Later, Vice-chairman John Sumption of South Dakota, gray-haired dirt farmer of old American stock, gave the chair to Charles Taylor, the conference then divided into sub-sections, according to the following crops: dairy, grain, cotton, corn and hogs, crop specialties, including poultry, fruit and potatoes.

The importance of this was explained by Lem Harris. In the case of the dairy farmers, such a sub-section prepares the grounds for a general strike of milk farmers. During milk strikes farmers from different sheds want to know whether the other farmers will stand by them.

**Southern Farmers Cheer**  
On the platform the Negro delegates were greeted by the white croppers from Texas, Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee. The farmers burst into a thunderous "solidarity," then one of the Negro farmers spoke out, greetings in the conference in the name of the 5,000 Negro croppers, members of the Alabama Croppers' Union.

"We have won considerable victories despite the youth of our organization. We didn't have a single local two years ago. We pledge our whole-hearted support to the conference. We shall go back to Alabama to fight for our rights, between black and white farmers, against Roosevelt and the New Deal."

**Describes Discrimination**  
Immediately after his speech, a white farmer from Florida spoke. He described the terror down South. He showed how there is discrimination against the farmers in the dipping of cattle. In one county farmers get six cents for dipping a cow, in another county three cents, and in still another nothing. The poorer the farmer the he gets. If he is Negro, he gets nothing.

He described how near Tampa a meeting of more than a thousand white, Negro and Spanish workers and farmers was broken up by deputies and police. The Negroes were taken to jail. He himself was in jail for some time. On his release he was asked how long he had been associating with Negroes. He said, all my life.

**Farm Women Fight**  
Julius Walstead of Roberts County, South Dakota, has been organizing the farmers a year. There is a membership of 1,000 farmers in his county. "Militant as hell," he tells the farmers. The farmers in his section of South Dakota have not only compelled the county commissioners to give fuel and chickens to the poor farmers, but they have had to admit openly, "the farmers here have us buffaloed now." Even the business men have been compelled to advertise in the papers that they will help farmers fight against evictions. The farmers had so large a demonstration in the county seat that they locked up every business store.

**Communist Party Leads**  
A great outburst of cheering greeted the big-chested, powerful farmer from Canada. "This is a time," he declared, "when there are no county lines, no state lines, no national lines. We poor farmers must wipe out all lines. We haven't had crops in Saskatchewan for the last five years. Hundreds of farmers had to leave their farms and go up further North into the woods. Our women have had to wind gunny bags around the feet of our children for lack of shoes. They have lived on potatoes, turnips and an occasional bush rabbit. Our women are militant fighters. In one town they have torn the hair of the commissioner, and thrown the municipal books into the gutters. The Canadian Royal Mounted Police hound our organizers. The leaders of the Granges and cooperatives help jail our farmers.

"It is only the Communist Party of Canada that is helping us farmers fight for our daily bread, against forced sales, and for cancellation of all secured debts."

Delegate Snyder of Oregon reports and he shows why farmers are moving so fast to militant action. A neighbor of his, a religious farmer, was faced with eviction. He was afraid to join the U. S. L. and have it fight the eviction. But the fat thumbs the bakers and hog dealers have been jamming

## Grants Pass, Ore., Farmers Raise \$25 for Delegates

(By a Farmer Correspondent)  
GRANTS PASS, Ore.—A week ago a few of us here were working hard to get up some meetings for the Oregon delegation to Chicago, and were able to get \$25 together and some subscriptions to the Farmers National Weekly. We hope to get a regular organization started when our delegate comes back.

Now I hope my little mite will help you some. I have not paid my taxes for two and a half years, and will lose two-thirds of my farm next spring. This year I sold 1,800 boxes of peaches and received \$150 for them. That is for one year's work for my boy and myself. Lots of fruit growers received less.

## INCOME FOR A YEAR'S FARMING -- \$20

By SENDEE GARLIN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—They rode 2,400 miles by freight, half the time in refrigerator cars in freezing weather—so eager were three farm delegates from Washington State to get to the Second National Farm Conference in Chicago.

Wearing overalls, heavy boots and sheepskin coats, Matt Pakkala of Kalama, Wash.; William Hopkinson, of Spanaway, Wash.; and Jack Kingsbury, of Toledo, Wash., walked into



SULO NURMI Youth Delegate Upper Wisconsin

walking toward a freight in the railroad yards, he related, when "a dick in an automobile shot his lights on us and demanded to know where we were going. He made us walk in the foothpath, while he drove behind us along the road in a great big, fancy, nickle-plated limousine. We finally ducked him, though, and got into the railroad station."

The farm delegates each invested \$5.00 in a railroad ticket to Chicago, so anxious were they to get to the conference on time, and they arrived here flat broke and hungry.

"Before the Galesburg train pulled out," Pakkala related, "I walked into the washroom to take off my overalls. A harness bull—looked like a city cop—followed me in and asked me where I was headed for. I told him I was on my way to Pittsburgh to hunt work. He looked kind of queer at me until I showed him my railroad ticket to Chicago."

**Works With Father**  
Pakkala, the youngest of the three delegates, works with his father on a 40-acre farm near Kalama, Wash.

"Mortgaged? Hell, yes. About the whole limit—\$2,000."

"What was your total income in money from your farm during the past year?" I asked Pakkala.

The young farmer laughed. "Just about \$20."

Just how much work did you and your father put in to get this \$20, I asked.

"Well, you cultivate in March, you have to hoe about every two weeks, until June, and then harvesting takes about three weeks."

"During the rainy season, from October to March, we clear the stump land so that we can cultivate more strawberries—for which we hardly get anything. What's more, my friend, as soon as you clear the stump land you're expected to pay more taxes, because the land is supposed to be worth more then." ("The more you work the more they fine you," interposed Hopkinson, the delegate from Spanaway, Wash.)

Taxes, at the rate of \$1 an acre, includes county, state, road, district, and school taxes.

**Father Worked in Mine**  
In addition to the \$20 realized from the sale of the strawberries, the Pakkala income was supplemented by some money earned by the young farmer's father, now past 60, who, for the past five months, dug

coal for the Owl Creek Coal Company in Geko, Wyoming.

"After the company deducted all expenses, my dad had \$80 left," Pakkala reported.

"How did you and your father dispose of the \$80?" I asked him.

"Well, we paid \$32 for a hay bill, \$20 for seed, and I had to pay the General Hospital in Longview \$20 on account of my operation which cost me \$219—\$150 for the doctor's bills and \$69 for hospital expenses."

"I was pretty lucky myself. One of the teachers in the Cloverdale school met with an accident and I got a temporary job as teacher during the fifth, sixth and seventh grades, and past five months, I taught the fourth, when I got through I had \$225 after the bank took five per cent for themselves for discounting the county school warrants. Otherwise the bank wouldn't cash 'em."

Pakkala couldn't afford to buy any clothes, but he did invest some money in some books, and "I'd away some for a year's subscription for the Daily Worker, which I'm able to get in Kalama only now and then."

The books he bought?  
"Well, Marx's 'Wage Labor and Capital,' Al Smith's 'Up to Now,' Thayer's biography of Theodore Roosevelt, 'Little Minister,' by Sir James Barrie, 'Imperialism,' by Lenin, and ten copies of the Labor Defender, which I distributed among my neighbors."

An elder Pakkala struggled hard to give his son an education. The son graduated from the Carbon City High School in Montana and later completed a course in the Montana State College in Bozeman, Mont.

**Is Rhodes Scholar**  
Getting high honors in physics and chemistry, the farm delegate received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1929 and then was one of the two graduates in Montana to win a Rhodes scholarship for study in Oxford University, England. The scholarships were established some years ago by Cecil Rhodes, leading British Imperialist who accumulated a fortune in exploiting the colonial workers in Africa and in munitions. The old gent died in 1902, after establishing the scholarship in his name to "promote British-U. S. amity."

High scholarships, character, pre-eminence in athletics are some of the requisites for winning Rhodes scholarships.

The British "Who's Who" records the fact that Cecil Rhodes

got their ideas clear yet."

Discussing the farmers conference to which he was elected a delegate, Pakkala said:

"This conference ought to bring closer unity between the farmers of the different regions and different farmers that the workers are not their enemies. Such a conference as this is a really educa-

tion place for farmers to discuss things together.

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Workers were also wanted to go to Archangel, to Donbass (Donetz Coal District), to Leningrad's shipyards, and even to Kamchatka.

"Wanted drivers. Who is a driver—come here," cried an agent, "150 rubles a month."

We come to "Window No. 1." A well dressed man stands at the window. "Your documents?" asked the clerk. "What, you're expelled because you were absent from the factory on the 18th of March. You were walking."

"I had not walked on the 18th. I was at my sister's marriage."

"Or attended the forefather's grave," added the clerk.

"No walk" on the 18th is clearing the ice." And the clerk marked a stamp on the man's documents. We met the following man at the "Far East" window.

"I don't know what country I want to attach myself to, I like traveling."

"But why don't you want to work in the city. There's plenty of jobs here."

"Tiresome—I want to wander—"

We went out of the building. The town was noisy. We touched his heart and found it healthy.

## Young Delegate to Farm Conference Finds in Writings of Marx Way to Solve Problem of Debt Slavery

walking toward a freight in the railroad yards, he related, when "a dick in an automobile shot his lights on us and demanded to know where we were going. He made us walk in the foothpath, while he drove behind us along the road in a great big, fancy, nickle-plated limousine. We finally ducked him, though, and got into the railroad station."

The farm delegates each invested \$5.00 in a railroad ticket to Chicago, so anxious were they to get to the conference on time, and they arrived here flat broke and hungry.

"Before the Galesburg train pulled out," Pakkala related, "I walked into the washroom to take off my overalls. A harness bull—looked like a city cop—followed me in and asked me where I was headed for. I told him I was on my way to Pittsburgh to hunt work. He looked kind of queer at me until I showed him my railroad ticket to Chicago."

**Works With Father**  
Pakkala, the youngest of the three delegates, works with his father on a 40-acre farm near Kalama, Wash.

"Mortgaged? Hell, yes. About the whole limit—\$2,000."

"What was your total income in money from your farm during the past year?" I asked Pakkala.

The young farmer laughed. "Just about \$20."

Just how much work did you and your father put in to get this \$20, I asked.

"Well, you cultivate in March, you have to hoe about every two weeks, until June, and then harvesting takes about three weeks."

"During the rainy season, from October to March, we clear the stump land so that we can cultivate more strawberries—for which we hardly get anything. What's more, my friend, as soon as you clear the stump land you're expected to pay more taxes, because the land is supposed to be worth more then." ("The more you work the more they fine you," interposed Hopkinson, the delegate from Spanaway, Wash.)

Taxes, at the rate of \$1 an acre, includes county, state, road, district, and school taxes.

**Father Worked in Mine**  
In addition to the \$20 realized from the sale of the strawberries, the Pakkala income was supplemented by some money earned by the young farmer's father, now past 60, who, for the past five months, dug

coal for the Owl Creek Coal Company in Geko, Wyoming.

"After the company deducted all expenses, my dad had \$80 left," Pakkala reported.

"How did you and your father dispose of the \$80?" I asked him.

"Well, we paid \$32 for a hay bill, \$20 for seed, and I had to pay the General Hospital in Longview \$20 on account of my operation which cost me \$219—\$150 for the doctor's bills and \$69 for hospital expenses."

"I was pretty lucky myself. One of the teachers in the Cloverdale school met with an accident and I got a temporary job as teacher during the fifth, sixth and seventh grades, and past five months, I taught the fourth, when I got through I had \$225 after the bank took five per cent for themselves for discounting the county school warrants. Otherwise the bank wouldn't cash 'em."

Pakkala couldn't afford to buy any clothes, but he did invest some money in some books, and "I'd away some for a year's subscription for the Daily Worker, which I'm able to get in Kalama only now and then."

The books he bought?  
"Well, Marx's 'Wage Labor and Capital,' Al Smith's 'Up to Now,' Thayer's biography of Theodore Roosevelt, 'Little Minister,' by Sir James Barrie, 'Imperialism,' by Lenin, and ten copies of the Labor Defender, which I distributed among my neighbors."

An elder Pakkala struggled hard to give his son an education. The son graduated from the Carbon City High School in Montana and later completed a course in the Montana State College in Bozeman, Mont.

**Is Rhodes Scholar**  
Getting high honors in physics and chemistry, the farm delegate received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1929 and then was one of the two graduates in Montana to win a Rhodes scholarship for study in Oxford University, England. The scholarships were established some years ago by Cecil Rhodes, leading British Imperialist who accumulated a fortune in exploiting the colonial workers in Africa and in munitions. The old gent died in 1902, after establishing the scholarship in his name to "promote British-U. S. amity."

High scholarships, character, pre-eminence in athletics are some of the requisites for winning Rhodes scholarships.

The British "Who's Who" records the fact that Cecil Rhodes

got their ideas clear yet."

Discussing the farmers conference to which he was elected a delegate, Pakkala said:

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## Finds Farmers Ready for Communist Party Leadership

Application of "Open Letter" Brings Good Results, Organizer Reports

Menasha, Minn. November 6, 1933.

## Only Red Tape for Farmers in Iowa Who Seek Relief

(By a Farmer Correspondent)  
NEW YORK.—Having made a visit in October throughout the state of Iowa, where I was born in 1878, and having spent a few weeks with the farmers there in many places where I was personally known, I found conditions much worse than I expected since four years ago when I made the same trip.

This time I traveled by bus to get a better view of farm conditions. The country looks bad. Not one set of farm buildings did I see where there had been any painting done in the last three years, and mighty little cattle feed did I notice. Most of the retired farmers in 1929 are back on the farm and cannot make their taxes with the meager prices they are getting for their products.

There has been so much ballyhoo about Roosevelt's N. A. plan helping them by the Farmer Reliance New Deal, but I did not see or hear of any farmer getting aid from this source. There's only red tape for them.

I saw quite frequently whole families banded together working for their food on the public highways, going from one city to another, destitute and ragged. In every small town they maintain a meager Red Cross relief station, where a little food can be had.

Towns that had three and four banks in 1929 have only one now. And a good many of them have none any more. Farm and with good improvement has decreased more than half its former value.

I spoke to a good many farmers and urged them to organize. We should have good speakers out in Iowa to help them organize and let them come and get a better understanding of what our working class, the Communist Party, stands for.

—C. R. SNYDER.  
(Signature Authorized.)

## Sugar Beet Mills Attack Homes of Militant Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
OXNARD, Calif.—The bosses of Oxnard are attempting to force on the workers a militant winter of starvation and suffering. The workers live in clusters of mud houses called adobes. These houses are owned by the bosses of the sugar beet mills, and the ranchers in the bean and fruit fields. Before the workers, who are mostly Mexican, are permitted to move into these houses, they are forced to sign contracts in which it is stated that they will not participate in any strikes. Most of the adobes are managed by factory superintendents.

Two workers have already been evicted for participating in strikes. The bosses are planning to evict three more families soon. Leaflets have been issued to the workers of Oxnard calling upon them to mobilize at the houses and prevent the evictions from taking place.

Waite Lehtinen, Dist. No. 9, Crosby Sec.

## A Kentucky Captain Blurted Out Truth About Forced Labor Camps

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
MIDDLETOWN, Ky.—At last they are coming out with the truth about what the Civilian Conservation Camps are really for.

For "Clear Creek Springs, which is about seven miles from here, there is being built another camp to take care of several hundred C. C. boys. The job was started last week, and the work is under the personal supervision of two brass hats of the Kentucky National Guards, Capt. Kelly and Perkins, who are both from Harlan County.

Last Saturday evening, Oct. 26th, accompanied by a friend who is also an ex-soldier, we went out there seeking work and this is an account of the conversation I had with Capt. Kelly.

"Are you Capt. Kelly?"  
"Yes."  
"What is the chance for us two to work on this job on Monday?"  
"We are going to complete it with the same men we already have hired." (There were about 25 hired.)

"But President Roosevelt under the N. R. A. has asked that employment be staggered, and as we have had no work for years we would like to at least have one day's work."

"There is too much red tape on this work, but it would be hard to change names on the payroll, and cause unnecessary confusion keeping books." (The C. C. C. boys do this work.)

"This does not answer my question, which was, what about Roosevelt's promises under the F. R. A.?"  
"But you don't understand; this is no R. F. C. work, this is army work."

## We Will Ho'd Our Ground, Message From Iowa

(By an Iowa School Teacher)  
CORRECTIONVILLE, Ia.—We will make good use of the Daily Worker. We've been so busy since the strike. At Anthon they have quit the N. E. A. You will see by the papers things are growing hot all through our State, and we are going to hold our ground.

GREENWOOD, Wis.—A cheese maker and a farmer were talking. Said the farmer, "If I bring you 800 pounds of milk tomorrow, will you make it into cheese to give to the farmers around here?"

Said the cheese maker, "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll sell you the factory, and you can suit yourself about risking letting the smoke come out of this factory chimney."

"I don't think I care to risk it," the farmer replies.

MERRILL, Wis.—Picket flags down the side road. Milk dealer tries to come through. On seeing the pickets he dodges into a farm house. Phones for help. Sheriff is on the job. He arrives promptly on the scene with about 40 deputies piled into a big truck and a couple cars. Milk dealers with his three cans of milk is proudly escorted through the picket lines. He arrives safely at his destination.

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the Peoples Auditorium here this morning, ready to join more than 700 other farmers in the formulation of a fighting program for immediate relief, against foreclosures and evictions and for cancellation of all secured debts.

Now they are getting harder on us. They made us plow up our cotton, and we have no other way to live. We have organized ourselves into a strong Share Croppers Union. The landlords trying to smash our union, send deputies and armed mobs to turn our cabins inside out, even tearing up our mattresses. They slap us in jail, and shoot us down in the fields and on the highways.

When you are in such a fight for life or death, you learn who are your real friends. We are learning about friends and enemies in the newspapers, too.

We see how the big papers lie about our struggles. That the Daily Worker tells the truth. I know this because the Daily Worker told the truth about the Camp Hill battle. "The Daily Worker told the truth about the fight in Reeltown last December, when croppers were shot down for defending their rights to live on their land."

The big papers lie about us then. They don't only lie. They try to get us lynched. But the Daily Worker has called to us in a loud voice, to stand up like men, to demand equal treatment, and fight for the right to live. The big papers do their best to fool us with sweet-talk or to strike us down. The Daily Worker reaches out a hand to us like a brother.

I am a member of the Share Croppers Union, and there are thousands of other people here who have become members. We know the Daily Worker is a fighter for our side. It is not easy for us to get the Daily Worker, but we sneak it in our cabins. One copy goes from one man to his neighbor. We hide it, anywhere we think safe.

It is hard to pay for it. We croppers are always in "debt," because the landlords cheat us on our accounts. We live in awful old cabins, sometimes 14 people in one or two rooms, and all we got to eat is bread and beans and fatback. Sometimes not even that. We have no winter clothes, and lots of our children have no shoes to go to school.

So you see what the Daily Worker means to us. It is a good comrade in our fight for life. It is our best fighter against the lynchings.

We read about the big need of the Daily Worker, and we are real sorry about this and only wish we could have more to help. I hope you comrades up there will understand that we could send more if we only could. And please do not let our Daily Worker stop at all.

Yours comradely,  
AL.

Member of the Executive Committee of the Share Croppers Union.

III. On Monday night about 11 o'clock. "We weren't bothered by railroad dicks or harniss bulls," Pakkala, 26-year-old smiling, brown-haired farmer explained, "until we got to Galesburg."

He and his two companions, with blankets rolled up on their backs, were

FOR FAR EAST  
Wanted  
"Sailors, fishers, coal and petroleum workers. 3 rubles free. Defetch—moneys: 5 rubles every day of the trip."

proceeds after repairing tires. One hour later. The sheriff appears and orders pickets off the road.

Picket spokesman: "Have you had breakfast, sheriff?"

Sheriff: "No."  
Picket spokesman: "You better go and eat."

Sheriff: "All right," and proceeds to a restaurant to eat, and then hangs

around to watch the pickets for awhile before returning home.

WITHEE, Wis.—Nine trucks lined up in a row. All loaded with meat. They have been stopped by pickets, seven in number. Truck drivers beg to argue. Pickets call for help. Soon there were about 400 or 500 farmers there. More trucks arrive. The sheriff comes. Deputies come. Pickets continue to arrive, until nearly a thousand were massed on the scene. \$70,000 worth of meat finally decided not to go through. The trucks received a picket escort back to where they came from.

MERRILL, Wis.—Seven pickets on the side road. Milk dealer tries to come through. On seeing the pickets he dodges into a farm house. Phones for help. Sheriff is on the job. He arrives promptly on the scene with about 40 deputies piled into a big truck and a couple cars. Milk dealers with his three cans of milk is proudly escorted through the picket lines. He arrives safely at his destination.

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# Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1933

## Anti-Lynch Conference

THE bloody orgy of lynching now raging throughout the country, the hideous lynching of George Armwood in Maryland, the legal murder of Euel Lee, the more than forty reported lynchings this year, the sinister preparations of Alabama lynch officials to hand the Scottsboro boys and their defendants over to a lynch mob on the eve of the new trials, all sharply emphasize the need for united, vigorous action of all elements opposed to lynching and the hideous oppression of the Negro masses.

It is to achieve this purpose that the Public Inquiry and Anti-Lynching Conference, which opens in Baltimore today, was called by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, with the support of the International Labor Defense. The Public Inquiry will be presented with a mass of unanswerable evidence exposing the complicity of Gov. Ritchie and other Maryland officials in the lynching of Armwood. More, it will receive the reports of careful investigations of lynchings in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and other parts of the country. These investigations give irrefutable proof of the participation of State and County officials, governors, judges, sheriffs, etc., in organizing and carrying out the lynchings of Negro victims.

All of this factual material and concrete evidence will be placed before President Roosevelt, backed with the force and determination of white and Negro workers who demand the enactment and enforcement of the Bill of Civil Rights presented by the Scottsboro marchers and ignored by both Roosevelt and the U. S. Congress.

The unmaking of these officials strikes a smashing blow at the theory advanced by the ruling class, of which they are members, and the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other white and Negro reformists, that lynchings are spontaneous, are due to ignorance and are initiated by the white toilers.

The evidence will include facts on the economic background of the lynch terror, the brutal exploitation of Negro and white toilers, the swindling of Negro workers and share croppers by the white landlords.

The Anti-Lynching Conference should give direction and leadership to this indignation. Every working-class organization, every worker, every honest intellectual, must be mobilized in a nation-wide struggle against lynching. The fight against lynching is at the same time a fight for the national liberation of the Negro People, for full democratic rights for Negroes over all the country, and for self-determination for the Negro majorities in the "Black Belt."

Support the Baltimore Public Inquiry and Anti-Lynching Conference!

Defend the Negro masses! Defend the innocent Scottsboro boys!

## The Roosevelt Farm Program

THE historic Farm Conference which is now in session at the People's Auditorium, Chicago, faces the task of fighting the Roosevelt farm program, a program which is deliberately directed to protecting the profits and investments of the Wall Street monopolies at the expense of the impoverished and middle farmers and the city proletariat.

The Roosevelt farm program is a deliberate attempt to drive a wedge between the exploited wage workers of the cities and the ruined and impoverished small farmers in the countryside, to keep them from uniting in common struggle against exploitation.

In addition, Roosevelt's entire AAA farm program is a Wall Street program, a program to protect the Wall Street mortgage holders.

Roosevelt has set aside \$2,000,000,000 ostensibly to assist the mortgage ridden farmers of their debt burden. It is in this way that Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture describes the Roosevelt "re-financing" program.

In actuality, the \$2,000,000,000 for "re-financing" will go not to the farmers, but to the mortgage holders, for whom Roosevelt has provided a plan whereby the Wall Street banks, insurance companies, etc., can protect themselves against loss by exchanging their uncollectable mortgages for guaranteed Government bonds.

As for the vast majority of ruined farmers, they are either ineligible for the Government loans, or else, the government loans merely postpone their bankruptcy, and add to their already intolerable debt burdens.

Roosevelt comes before the farmers with a program to "remedy" the capitalist curse of "overproduction" in the face of want and hunger. He proposes to subsidize the destruction of acreage, to send prices upward, and make the city consumers pay for the whole process by higher living costs and processing taxes.

This is the essence of his farm program—finance the destruction of agricultural production by levying an enormous sales tax on farm goods, to be paid for by the consuming masses in the city.

But this enormous sales tax, amounting to \$500,000,000 a year, never reaches the tenant, small, ruined farmers, for whom Roosevelt claims it is intended.

On the contrary, they are driven off the land by the acreage reduction program! The crops upon which they depend for their livelihood are destroyed!

In Texas alone, officials have admitted, over 200,000 tenant farmers have already been driven off the land as a result of the Roosevelt acreage reductions.

And finally, the Roosevelt price-raising program not only still further curtails that market upon which the farmers depend for the sale of their products, but also catches them in the deadly scissors of rising prices for manufactured goods which they must buy.

The net result of the Roosevelt program is pauperization, ruin, and proletarianization for the vast masses of small farmers.

WHAT is the way out for the ruined small farmers? How can they end the yoke of mortgage debts, heavy taxes, starvation prices and extortionate costs? Only by forming a united fighting front with the agricultural laborers, and by winning the middle farmers as allies, only by forming a united front with the proletariat of the cities.

What class can lead the oppressed farmers in their fight against the Roosevelt Wall Street farm program, against the whole system of Wall Street robbery?

Only the proletariat, the most revolutionary class in modern society, led by the Communist Party, the Party of the proletarian revolution, united with the

ruined farmers in mass struggles, can successfully lead the oppressed farmers out of the yoke of debt slavery.

The Chicago Farm Conference must cement this unity with the proletariat, under the leadership of the proletariat led by the Communist Party, for the abolition of the entire system of capitalist robbery and oppression.

## Decreasing Starvation

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in his speech to five hundred state and local officials, again sets forth his determination to break all promises made to the unemployed—and immediately to cut two million jobs off of the relief lists and put them on forced labor. Roosevelt, during his campaign, repeatedly promised to see that all unemployed received unemployment relief, and favored unemployment insurance.

Roosevelt promised at the beginning of the N.R.A. that the Public Works Program (a part of the N.R.A. program) would put six million jobs to work within a few months. Instead, mass lay-offs have increased. Industrial production has gone down, with seventeen million workers still unemployed. In order to cover this up, Roosevelt now claims that it does not make any difference how many have been put back to work. "The number has been estimated variously at from three and a half to five million," he says. "The actual figures make very little difference." In this curt and nonchalant manner does Roosevelt dismiss his broken promises.

Roosevelt's latest speech, which in essence is a declaration of further relief cuts, admits the failure of the Public Works Program of the N.R.A. This program set aside \$3,300,000,000 which was supposed to go for "public works." Instead, the bulk of this money was put into war preparations, which employed only a few thousand workers.

Now, \$400,000,000 of this same Public Works Fund, which has not benefited the unemployed, is used as a pretext to cut two million off the relief lists under cover of making a new promise that the fund, which it is clear is not aiding the unemployed, will supply jobs. It is clear, from the past broken promises and practices, that Roosevelt intends to rob the unemployed of even the miserable relief that they are now getting, giving only a few forced labor jobs. Roosevelt brazenly admits that no new funds are to be put into unemployment insurance or relief, declaring, "This \$400,000,000 is not going to cost the Federal Government any more money, because we are taking it out of the large public works appropriation of \$3,300,000,000."

ROOSEVELT then sugar-coats the brazen relief cut with honeyed words about the "mental good" of the unemployed. Two million jobless workers, he says, are getting no relief because they were "too proud to ask for assistance."

Roosevelt thus dismisses with a wave of the hand the millions of unemployed, not on relief lists, hundreds of thousands of whom have faced police clubs and arrests, in demonstrations demanding relief. The millions of desperate and starving who are getting no relief, got no relief because the state, local and federal government, busy spending war funds, busy with graft, and refusing to tax the rich, denied them relief. The unemployed workers must fight against all attempts to cut them off of the relief lists.

Now Roosevelt is going to do the unemployed a big favor. Those two million unemployed workers who, through organization and struggle, have forced the authorities to put them on the relief rolls and give them a small allotment of relief, are going to be cut off the relief lists.

THIS relief is had for the unemployed, Roosevelt tells us. "Two million are today on what we might just as well call frankly the dole. When any man or woman goes on a dole, something happens to them mentally and the quicker they are taken off the dole the better it is for them for the rest of their lives." With unprecedented brazenness, Roosevelt takes two million off of the relief lists, takes even a shred of security against starvation away from them, puts the unemployed on forced labor, and says he does it for their "mental good."

The seventeen million unemployed workers demand above all, security against starvation, an assurance that they and their families will have food, clothing and lodging.

The unemployed workers must not allow Roosevelt's talk of their "mental good" to rob them of relief. Roosevelt, for campaign purposes, recognized before election the right of all unemployed to such security. Now the unemployed demand of Roosevelt adequate unemployment relief and the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

## Green on Recognition

MR. WILLIAM GREEN, who fought bitterly against recognition of the Soviet Union, now, when recognition appears about to be arranged, takes occasion to voice justification for his policy.

Speaking in the name of the fascist-minded officialdom of the A. F. of L., William Green replies to a statement made by Walter Duranty, New York Times correspondent, in which he declared that Green was 12 years behind the times.

This infuriated Mr. Green. In these 12 years, during which Green, Gompers, Woll, Morrison, and the other labor lieutenants were betraying the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and vituperating the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland has advanced tremendously. It has become a power that must be reckoned with even by the foremost imperialist country.

Above all, despite the official resolutions of the A. F. of L. paunch-bellied bureaucracy, local unions by the hundreds have voted for recognition of the workers' fatherland. Today, when hundreds of thousands of A. F. of L. members are suffering from unemployment and starvation, feeling the strikebreaking deeds of their own leaders through the N.R.A., their sympathy for the Soviet Union has grown by leaps and bounds.

GREEN knows the growing profound sympathy among the A. F. of L. rank and file for the Soviet Union, where the workers rule and where Socialism is being constructed. He also knows that it was the deep crisis of American capitalism that forced steps towards recognition, because during this very crisis the U.S. S.R. had strengthened itself tremendously.

Now in his furious hatred of the successful proletarian revolution, enraged at the futility of his past deeds among his own rank and file, he vents his venomous bitterness against Communism and in defense of capitalist hunger institutions.

FOR more than 12 years," he declares, "the American Federation of Labor (he means, of course, the well-paid, strikebreaking bureaucracy) has served as a line of national defense against the assaults of Communism. That line of defense has never yet been breached; it stands as an impregnable bulwark both in opposition to Communism and in defense of our nation's free institutions and democracy and of freedom."

In this report, every worker can read what Green considers the basic role of the A. F. of L. officialdom, namely, to act as the bulwark for capitalism against the hungry millions, against the workers on strike for higher pay, against the revolutionary workingclass seeking to end capitalism and all its rotten institutions of hunger, forced labor, war, fascism and the degradation of the workingclass. It is a justification of support for all the war moves against the Soviet Union.

The Fascist hangmen made it a

## Soviet Gold Bonds Very Popular As USSR Forges Ahead

NEW YORK.—It is causing a good deal of comment in financial circles here while most bonds, including the bonds of the United States Government, are falling in price, the Soviet Government's 7 per cent Gold Bonds are finding a ready and rapidly increasing market.

The news of the remarkable triumphs of Soviet Socialist industry and agriculture, the launching of the Second Five-Year Plan, the unusually high liquidity of Soviet finances, and the record of the Soviet Union for prompt payments of all its obligations, culminating with the present negotiations going on toward Soviet recognition by the United States, all have resulted in new bursts of popularity for the Soviet Gold Bonds.

As a result of the growing demand, the Chase National Bank of New York, one of the largest banks in the world, has agreed to act as paying agent for the Soviet bonds.

Guaranteed by Soviet Union  
The new Soviet Gold Bonds have behind them the strength and honesty of the Workers' Republic. They pay interest at seven per cent. Both principal and interest are payable in dollars in New York, based on a definite weight of gold, thus protecting against the inflation of the dollar.

Also important from a worker's point of view is that the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. agrees to repurchase these bonds at par on demand at any time after one year from date of purchase.

No less important is the fact that funds raised by the sale of the bonds are used to build up the Socialist farms and factories of the U.S.S.R. Interest and principal are payable at the Chase National Bank of New York, which acts as the paying agent of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. The Chase National Bank also acts as the agent in connection with the one-year repurchase agreement.

Further information about these bonds may be obtained from the Soviet American Securities Corporation, Dept. A, 30 Broad St., New York City.

## Rift Widens Over War Lords Control Of Fukien Province

Japanese Imperialists Have Eye On Bigger Slice of China

NANKING, China, Nov. 17.—Kuomintang officials here are greatly perturbed over the separatist movement in Fukien provinces, which is undermining Chiang Kai Shek's rule. They fear a new militarist war that may weaken the anti-Soviet war.

Fukien province recently was the scene of great advances made by the Red Army from Kiangsi province, under the leadership of Comrade Chu Teh, chairman of the military council of the Central Soviet districts.

Nanking government officials declare that General Tsai Ting Kai, head of the 19th Route Army, which rules Fukien, favors an alliance with Chiang Kai Shek.

American imperialists here claim that the Fukien separatist movement is inspired by Japanese interests. The Japanese have a strong foothold in Fukien, especially around Foochow. The Japanese own Foochow, which is off the coast of Fukien. Recently the Japanese have been making aerial surveys of Fukien province, and have an eye on this territory in the process of the further dismemberment of China.

Cooperate With Nazis  
There is evidence that the Russian and Ukrainian reactionaries who are attempting to prevent the successful consummation of recognition ne-

# Nazi's Election Fraud Fails to Gag the Voice of Revolution

By HARRY GANNES

THROUGH the hysterical din of the Nazi shouts of victory in their election hoax can be heard the courageous and powerful voice of the German revolutionary proletariat. The startling fact in the Nov. 12 super-farce in Germany is not in the tremendous vote which was cast against the Nazis. Not even the reactionary army of the American ruling class has been fooled by that. But what stunned them most, what speaks with the most forceful and telling eloquence is the way the doctored figures of the "election" results published by the Nazi butchers themselves contain proof that the revolutionary masses, headed by the Communist Party of Germany, made an undying record of their fighting spirit and courage.

They braved the greatest threats of Nazi vengeance, with its almost certain and swift retaliation either by the lash, the concentration camps, the ax or the gallows to fling in the teeth of the Nazi dictators the challenge of undaunted struggle to the death.

At the Sword's Point  
History nowhere records such draconian measures as taken by the Nazi sadists to prevent even the smallest echo of discontent to come to light. The Nazis virtually indicated the method of voting with the point of a sword. They dragged the electorate to the polling places at the end of the gallows halter, or in their cars that carried victims to their death or to concentration camps. The very threats reported by foreign correspondents speculating on the Nazi methods to ferret out dissenting voters was re-published in Germany to whip up more dread and frightfulness among the wayward.

The Fascist hangmen made it a

## "TEA IS SERVED, SIR!"



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons: Group of Architects, New York, wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of \$8. Other bidders, Unit 14, Section 7, Detroit, \$3; Goldstein's house party, Philadelphia, \$5.85; J. Kilne, Brockton, Mass., \$3; J. L. Deob, \$2. Total to date, \$165.12.

## Ukrainian and Russian White Guards Mobilize for War Against U. S. S. R.

By LISTON M. OAK

The Ukrainian National Association, organized by the remnants of Petlura's pogrom gang, who are now leading throughout the United States protest meetings against the recognition of the U. S. S. R., one of them in Washington Square today, is endorsed and supported by Matthew Woll, Representative Hamilton Fish, and Ralph Esley of the National Children's Federation. This is proved by definite evidence in the possession of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The parent organization of the Ukrainian National Association with its headquarters at Lvov, Poland, is responsible for the recent brutal murder of the Russian "Socialist" and Soviet legation here. These Ukrainian nationalists, like the Russian White Guards, boast of their "achievements" in assassination and sabotage.

Against Soviet Ukraine  
For many years, this parent organization has been acting in the interests of the Polish Government and assisting in its terrorist activities against the peasants of the Eastern part of the Ukraine. It is well known that this organization acts wholly in the interest of Polish imperialism and its chief aim is to organize an invasion into Soviet Ukraine.

In the United States, the Ukrainian National Association cooperating with various other White Guardist organizations, including the organization of the Russian "Socialist" and Soviet legation here, are now carrying on an intense campaign against the recognition of Soviet Russia. The organ of the Ukrainian National Association "Svoboda" is announcing a series of meetings to be held throughout the country to protest against the recognition of the Soviet Government and incidentally also to collect funds to finance white guardist bands which are now massed on the Manchurian border, ready to help Japan in an invasion of Soviet Russia.

Cooperate With Nazis  
There is evidence that the Russian and Ukrainian reactionaries who are attempting to prevent the successful consummation of recognition ne-

gotiations and who are working for imperialist intervention in the Soviet Union, are cooperating with the German Nazis and other fascist groups both in Europe and America. These organizations of former Tsarist officers, Russian capitalists, landlords and aristocrats, are openly soliciting funds from American capitalists with the avowed purpose of organizing sabotage against the second Five-Year Plan.

Advocate Murder, Wrecking  
Arson, wrecking and assassination to be followed by imperialist intervention are advocated by the "Bulletin of the Central Committee of the Brotherhood of Russian Truth," as well as by the Fascist, the Rus-skaya Gazeta, Rossiya Novoye, Rus-skaya Slovo, all White Guard and Menshevik organs in the United States. Their plans include the organization of an armed uprising against the Soviet Government, the assassination of Soviet officials both inside the Soviet Union and in capitalist countries, a widespread espionage system, the fabrication of forged documents and other measures intended to involve the Soviet Government in conflicts with other governments.

"The Brotherhood of Russian Truth" has recently been joined by the newly-formed "general staff of Russian Fascists," which is a subsidiary of the BONT—the League of Russian Nazis. Their activities have been intensified by the prospect of early recognition of the Soviet Government. Pretending to speak in the name of "tens of thousands of Russian-American citizens," they have sent telegrams to the President of the United States in opposition "to negotiations with Soviet murderers," imploring the United States Government "in the name of Christian civilization" to abandon negotiations with Litvinoff. And after recognition, they will attempt to disrupt normal diplomatic relations as they did in Great Britain and elsewhere, through forged documents and other measures.

F.S.U. Calls for Protest  
The Friends of the Soviet Union, including among their members

thousands of Russians, Jews and others of Russian birth or extraction who are working in the United States, protests vigorously against the slanders of these emigre Ukrainian nationalists and White Guard Russians. The Friends of the Soviet Union calls upon all American workers, farmers, intellectuals and professional people to rally to the defense of the right of the Soviet workers to continue peaceful Socialist construction without interference.

Join the demonstration against the White Guards, Saturday Nov. 18th at 10 a.m. at Washington Square.

## United Front Against War Pledged at Youth Armistice Day Meet

CHICAGO.—At a United Front meeting on Armistice Day, called by the Chicago Youth Committee against War and Fascism, speakers from the Civil Conservation Corps, University of Chicago League of Nations Association, Girl Scouts of America, Young Peoples Socialist League and the Youth Peace Council pledged their support against war.

Five hundred workers attended the meeting and loudly applauded the speakers in their denunciations of war and fascism. Morris Fine, of the Young Communist League, spoke about the necessity of a united action as a basis of carrying out a real struggle against war. Lonny Williams, a Negro worker from Detroit, who attended the Paris Youth Conference Against War, told of the tasks that confront the youth all over the world in their struggles against war.

From I.W.O. School  
The Downtown School No. 1, International Workers Order, despite its own financial difficulties, sent in \$4.50, the third contribution by this school since the start of the \$40,000 Drive.

\$39.53 AT CELEBRATIONS  
NEW YORK.—At the 16th Anniversary of the Soviet Union in San Francisco, \$27.33 was raised for the Daily Worker and \$12.20 at the celebration in Sacramento, Calif., making it a total of \$39.53. At a similar celebration in Lincoln, Neb., \$4 was raised and additional funds for the Daily Worker are pledged shortly.

## Japan Asks USSR To Destroy Its Border Defens

But Japanese Army Rapidly Preparing For War

TOKIO, Nov. 17.—While constant increasing shipment of troops and a forces to Manchuria near the Soviet border, Foreign Minister Hirota he today suggested to the Soviet Union that it dismantle all its fortifications.

This provocative request was made by Hirota to the Soviet Ambassador Yureneff during the course of diplomatic conversations.

Hirota said that the treaty between Japan and the czar after the 1905 Russo-Japanese war provided for such non-fortification.

The Japanese minister, however, said nothing about the rapid war preparations the Japanese are engaged in at the very Soviet border. They are constructing special military railways, establishing air base construction, ammunition dumps, and doing everything necessary for an attack on the Soviet Union.

## British May Offer Arms Concessions To Nazi Germany

Japan, Switzerland Increase Military Budgets

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, will let today for Geneva to bolster up the collapsing "disarmament" conference, will not stop off in Paris to consult with French government officials as originally planned. This change in program is due to the insistence of the National government press that the National government adopt a policy of concessions to Germany's demands for arms equality.

Berlin dispatches report that the Nazi chiefs have hailed this move with enthusiasm, but at the same time have decided to increase their demands for the decision to state whether Germany will return to the Geneva conference. Announcement of the British change of program has received a hostile reception in the French press and official circles which are opposing any concessions to Germany.

Increase Swiss War Chest  
GENEVA, Nov. 17.—The Swiss military budget was increased by \$39,000,000 today, as Switzerland began overhauling its military machine in preparation for new war declared inevitable by many European observers.

Japan's Largest War Budget  
TOKYO, Nov. 17.—The Japanese Cabinet began consideration today of a draft military budget which is the second largest in Japan's history. Armaments expenditures are slightly less than last year's, when the militarists put over a huge budget for the army and navy, but otherwise are the largest since 1921.

It is estimated that the government will face a deficit this year of 701,000,000 yens (154,921,000 of \$). The deficit will further divert capital from productive industry thereby intensifying the devastating crisis which has rocked the foundations of Japanese capitalism. The debate in the Cabinet is featured by attacks on the Soviet Union and declarations that Japan must build up a huge air fleet against the Soviet Union.

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