

BE ACTIVE IN  
The Daily Worker Tag Days  
Friday, Saturday and Sunday

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.  
(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working  
Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Rain and Cold

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## DENY DECATUR VENUE CHANGE DESPITE LYNCH THREATS

### NRA Calls in Nat'l Board to Break Strike of Shipyard Workers

Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union Urges Strikers to Elect Own Strike Leadership, Start Mass Picketing

NEW YORK.—After their usual "do nothing" policy had failed to discourage the 4,000 Brooklyn shipyard workers, the local N.R.A. announced yesterday that it will take a "drastic" step and turn the matter over to the National Labor Board. Mrs. Herrick of the N.R.A. Regional Board, after weeks of pussy-footing declared that "the case is important enough for the President."

The shipyard workers are now in the eighth week of their strike against the United Dry Dock Inc., and the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation. During this period the officials of the nine craft unions of the A. F. of L. claiming control in the strike have repeatedly stifled any militant strike action to prevent scabs from entering the shipyards. "Leave it to the N.R.A." was the policy of the officials. Employers notified to attend conferences with the A. F. of L. through the N.R.A. have failed to put in an appearance.

The N.R.A. action taken at this time is plainly the result of their failure to share the workers back to work and the fear that the strikers will follow the advice of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union to take the strike in their own hands. Thus far officials have succeeded in intimidating the workers by threats of deportation and of terror should they decide on a militant policy. Impatience of the workers with these methods and growing revolt in the ranks compels the N. R. A. to offer another fraudulent promise that the government will withdraw its R.F.C. contract should the shipyard refuse to appear at the conferences.

The Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union in a statement on the latest action of the N.R.A. and the A. F. of L. officials, declares the following: "The shipyard strikers have nothing to expect from the N.R.A., the Labor Board or the President. All of them are serving the interests of the employers of the United Drydocks and of the Shipbuilding Corp. The Industrial Union emphasizes again that the strike can be won only if militant mass action is applied against the wishes of the A. F. of L. leaders. This will clean the yards of scabs and will force the demands of the strikers upon the bankers of Wall Street, owners of these two shipyards. Strikes were never won through politicians, senators and labor boards, but only through militant action."

### Explosion of Charity Coal Kills Girl, 14

NOTHINGHAM, Ohio.—A mass meeting Friday, Nov. 21, to protest the death of Susie Cipriano, 14, killed by an explosion of coal given the family by the charities, will take place in the Slovenian Hall, Lindberg Ave., off 200 Street.

### FORD MAY VISIT ROOSEVELT

WARM SPRINGS, Nov. 21.—It would cause no surprise if Henry Ford would pay a visit to Roosevelt here, the secretary to the President said yesterday.

### Strike A Blow for the Daily Worker!

WITH the Daily Worker \$40,000 Drive still \$14,000 behind, receipts yesterday fell to \$177.97, one of the very lowest points reached in the campaign.

This, comrades, spells the gravest sort of danger to the continued existence of our Daily Worker.

THE Daily Worker National Tag Days, this Friday, Saturday and Sunday, afford you the opportunity to strike a powerful blow for the Daily Worker. Thousands of workers will be glad to give their pennies, nickels and dimes to help save our "Daily" if they are approached.

Join the revolutionary Daily Worker Tag Day Army which will march into the factories, streets, into workers' homes to mobilize the masses of American workers to the support of our fighting paper.

Tuesday's receipts ..... \$177.97  
Previous total ..... 26,144.23  
TOTAL TO DATE ..... \$26,322.20

### Happy At the Result



Maxim Litvinoff (right) being congratulated on the successful conclusion of his mission here for Soviet recognition by Boris Skvirsky, new U. S. S. R. charge d' affaires.

### Trade Tricks Will Not Fool USSR, Expert Warns

U. S. Official Tells Americans Usual Graft Will Be Futile in Soviet Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Plain warning by an American official that the Socialist State of the U.S.S.R. won't tolerate any of the graft and shady practices customary in trade between two capitalist nations turned a great many of their officials here very red in the face today—and J. Anthony Marcus who started everything, told the Daily Worker, "I stand behind every word I said."

### Litvinoff Expects Debt Negotiations Cleared by Thursday

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Toward definite agreement to wipe the Soviet-American slate clear of debts, claims and counter claims, officials negotiated today, hopeful that something decisive may be announced before Maxim Litvinoff leaves here Thursday.

Observers claiming inside information said a plan for settlement is near, though it is not certain agreement can be reached in the short time left for the final Russian-American conversations. That definite trade commitments probably will be handled later was indicated when the State Department announced the formation of a new central executive committee to handle foreign trade policies, coordinating all the work of many government agencies dealing with matters related directly or indirectly with foreign trade.

Major Talk on Claims. There was a general impression today that the conversations are devoted almost entirely to debts, claims and counter claims. These include a total of around \$800,000,000 claimed by the United States for the Kerevsky debt and private property claims and an amount yet unnamed counter-claimed by Russia for damages for American military intervention against the Soviet Government in 1918.

It is believed by well-informed (Continued on Page 3)

### Crew Win Demands After 6-Hr. Strike

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—On Friday, Nov. 17th, the crew of the Munidies struck solid under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and won their strike. The demands were:

1. Immediate pay-off. 2. Sign articles before a Shipping Commissioner. 3. No one to be fired.

After striking 6 hours, all demands were won. Eleven members of the crew joined the Marine Workers Industrial Union, two of them, members of the I.W.W., turned in their books and said they always had a hunch the I.W.W. was phoney.

The crew shut off the steam when longshoremen attempted to work cargo. This had a lot of effect because the payroll came aboard shortly thereafter. The crew has pledged to organize themselves stronger and put up a fight for higher wages. This is the third strike within a short period on the Munson Line here in Baltimore, and Baltimore is becoming known as the pay-off port for Munson ships.

### THOUSANDS ALREADY PUT OFF RELIEF

Roosevelt Plan Gives No Guarantee on "Wages"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eighteen thousand are to be taken off the relief rolls and placed on forced labor in Westchester County, it was estimated by Westchester County Engineer Jay Wovner. New Jersey already has removed 12,000 from relief rolls and the New York state government is concluding plans to take thousands off relief and put them at road building. Several hundred thousand are already off relief rolls throughout the country, it is estimated.

Those removed from relief rolls and put on forced labor have been given no guarantee as to how long this work will last. The Roosevelt plan, as it is being put into operation, makes no provision for placing these workers back on relief. In addition, the public works fund which is supposed to pay the unemployed put on forced labor, is rapidly being used up not only for the meagre "wages" but for material, equipment, etc.

The fact that the Roosevelt promise is already being broken is seen in the announcement from Washington that one half million will be put to work directly under federal government control on federal projects. The original plan of Roosevelt and Hopkins called for one million to be employed. The extravagant figures given by Roosevelt are also seen in the United Press dispatches of yesterday that 400,000 women will be given jobs under the plan and on the same day the Associated Press ran for the same conference with Mrs. Roosevelt, that 250,000 women would be given work. The paring down of figures has thus already begun, and the unemployed workers cut off relief will be left high and dry, without relief and without work, faced with starvation.

In New York City the J. P. Morgan company, representing the bankers of New York City, took up the entire 70 million dollar city "relief" bond issue. Although these bonds were issued on the pretext of giving "relief" to the unemployed, it is already announced that only thirty-one million will be used for relief and the rest for the city sinking fund, etc.

### British King Heekled on Jobless Hunger

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In the midst of the speech of the English King, George V, at the opening of Parliament today, a Labor representative from Glasgow shouted:

"You are a gang of lazy, idle parasites, living on the wealth other people create."

John McGovern, the Labor member, has led unemployed demonstrations against the Means Test.

The Means Test was passed with the assistance of the Labor Party, and provides for the reduction of all jobless relief unless the workers swear to being paupers without any traces of any support. It has cut thousands of English workers off the relief lists.

The sudden reminder that there were starving workers outside the palatial buildings of the lords and ladies, sent astonishment and consternation through the assembly of the ermine-cloaked aristocracy that had come to pay their respects to the King.

### USSR Recognition and Socialist Party

AN EDITORIAL

IN THE LAST few days Socialist leaders in the United States have heatedly concerned themselves with the task of "explaining" to their followers the meaning of recognition of the Soviet Union. Their false protestations of approval are too flimsy to conceal their rancor and hatred against the victorious proletarian revolution. They, therefore, stoop to the most provocative intrigues, outstripping their capitalist masters.

While the capitalist press went to extremes to hide the significant facts which led to recognition (the advance of socialism as against the further decay of capitalism in crisis and the victory of the Soviet peace policy), the Socialist leaders go them one better by deliberately instigating war provocations.

On the one hand we have Algernon Lee, socialist leader, insisting that the Soviet Government, despite its pledges, will carry on propaganda in the United States, implying that the Soviet Union and the Communist International are one.

Lee rushes in at this point of the victory of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and serves his masters by declaring:

"I do not take very seriously Mr. Litvinoff's assurances that there will be no propaganda in this country, directly or indirectly promoted by the Soviet Government."

Not one capitalist newspaper in the United States was so openly provocative! (Continued on Page 6)

### Soviet Flag Flies Over N. Y. Hotel

NEW YORK.—The Red Flag of the Soviet Union, bearing golden sickle and hammer, and surmounted by the Communist star, waved over the Park Ave. entrance of the Ritz Tower yesterday. It was in honor of Wilhelm A. Kuriz, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government, who arrived yesterday.

### Perkins Sidesteps Borich Deportation and Strike Figures

Doesn't Seem to Have Facts on Major Questions

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Department of Labor today admitted that there is a distinct difference between deporting a Nazi propagandist and a militant labor leader like Frank Borich, National Secretary of the National Miners' Union. He is now facing imminent deportation as a result of the recent rejection of his appeal from the Federal District Court by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Pittsburgh.

Colonel Daniel W. McCormack, Commissioner General of Immigration of the Labor Department, officially admitted that no affidavits were presented to him before the issuance of the deportation order against Borich. His statement, made today while he was assisting Secretary Frances Perkins through her weekly press conference, recalled the recent request of Congressman Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization, for the deportation of certain specified Nazi propagandists. Dickstein was told to first furnish the department with affidavits.

"Miss Perkins, were any affidavits presented in the deportation case of Frank Borich, National Secretary of (Continued on Page 2)

### U. S. Budget Deficit Grows, Pointing to Gov't Credit Crisis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A series of financial events in the last few days heralds an approaching financial and inflationary crisis.

The latest report of the Treasury caused dismay in financial quarters when it showed that despite the drastic slashing by the Roosevelt government of Federal employee wages and veterans' compensation, the budget deficit has grown so that it is now overrunning at the rate of over \$1,500,000,000 a year.

Paper Money. This is causing open predictions that the Roosevelt government will soon have to issue inflated paper money under the provisions of the recent Bank Act.

As a result of the Roosevelt inflationary purchases of gold, there has been a tremendous flight of American capital to what the Wall Street investors consider a safer place, England. This exchange of dollars into British sterling is still continuing at a rapid pace, evidencing the fear on the part of high financial circles of even more Roosevelt inflation.

In this connection, it is pointed out that Roosevelt has actually exhausted (Continued on Page 2)

### Judge Ignores All Affidavits Proving Violent Prejudice

Brodsky, Chief Labor Defense Attorney, Shows Impossibility of Fair Trial in Decatur

Deputies Refuse to Jail Spectator With Gun; Court Atmosphere Grows More Menacing

By JOHN L. SPIVAK (Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 21.—In a 34 minute address from the bench in which he stated that there was no evidence to show that either the defendants or their attorneys were in danger of their lives, Circuit Judge W. W. Callahan late this afternoon refused to grant a change a venue from Morgan County to Birmingham to the Scottsboro boys.

### Honor Memory Today



J. Louis Engdahl, former National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, who died in Moscow, U.S.S.R., on Nov. 21, 1932. A memorial meeting in his honor will be held tonight in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, New York.

While the Judge was contending in his address that there was no danger, a deputy sheriff stood at the door of the courtroom and "frisked" every person who entered for concealed weapons. At the same time sheriff's armed with revolvers patrolled the corridor of the courtroom.

The judge's lengthy address reviewed the application made by Brodsky, International Labor Defense Attorney and the answer made by Attorney-General Knight opposing the application for a change of venue from Decatur to Birmingham.

The courtroom listened in a stony silence while Judge Callahan, disclaiming any criticism of previous judges who had presided over two Scottsboro trials, stated that he saw no reason why troops had been ordered out for the first Scottsboro trial nor for the second one this spring when Heywood Patterson was tried, convicted and subsequently had his sentence set aside by Judge Horton, the then presiding justice. The court's decision came after two days of argument by both defense and prosecution.

When Brodsky arose to argue for a change of venue the courtroom which had been somewhat disturbed by whispering in the back among the scattered spectators, hushed. "Going back to last April," Brodsky began quietly, "The judge who presided then decided that the situation in Morgan County was too tense, too dangerous to permit the resumption of the trials. There was something about the passage of time, the seething emotions in the community would calm down. Unfortunately that is not the fact. Those who are trained to translate public opinion, who have their pulse on public sentiment, the newspapers in this very area, have written and commented upon the danger that faces the defendants and their attorneys in this county."

"The state of mind, the situation that existed when Judge Horton presided last April, has not subsided. We have presented some 500 names and addresses of persons who have voiced open threats. In four cases the state has shown that those persons are deceased. I can understand that is not strange or inexplicable. A man dies, his household continues. The investigator goes to the house of the person who made the statement to him and finds his name on the doorknob and writes down that name. That is how the four names happen to be among the 500 we have presented."

Argues for Venue Change. "The Attorney General answers our motion by a few stereotyped affidavits, but if one weighs the language used one is forced to the conclusion that it is a prepared thing given at the request of some local citizen to bolster up a local reputation. I think justice demands a change of venue in Birmingham, for example, the case would not engender such intense feelings as to make it impossible for them to secure a fair and impartial trial."

Mr. Foster was asked to accept a story by Grace Lumpkin describing the lynch-dangle that faces the defendants. Foster said, "I won't take your story. But send me their obituary notice. We'll publish them."

Knight in his plea stressed the four dead persons named in the defense affidavits and insisted that it be a prepared thing given at the request of some local citizen to bolster up a local reputation. I think justice demands a change of venue in Birmingham, for example, the case would not engender such intense feelings as to make it impossible for them to secure a fair and impartial trial in this county.

Justifies Decision On Venue Change. Judge Callahan then went into a lengthy analysis of the weight of the evidence offered by the defense in the form of affidavits and concluded that it offered "insufficient evidence" to order a change of venue. He, too, emphasized the four dead (Continued on Page 2)

### Industrial Union Wins \$500 in Back Pay for Fur Worker

NEW YORK.—Back pay of \$500 was won by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union for Louis Perlman, a fur finisher. The Industrial Union compelled the Premier Fur Co. to pay this amount when it was discovered that the employer had been chiseling on the wage scale.

The Dubinsky, Hillmans, Zaritskys and Zimmermans cannot produce a single case in which the interests of the workers in their unions have been so safeguarded, although they can readily show how their own clique of machine supporters have been protected at the expense of the workers.



# Deny Venue Change Despite Proof Showing Prejudice

(Continued from Page 1)

persons who had been quoted in the affidavits made by Ellwood and Williams and said that it forced him to discredit much of the other testimony made by these persons. "On the other hand," he continued:

"The state has offered a great many affidavits. They are so numerous and are entitled to such consideration because they are made by residents in Decatur, that it overwhelms any proof offered by the defendants. I do not feel justified in over-riding that voluminous testimony."

As though in a melodramatic theatrical scene where the stage is as dark and lighting effects are brought to bear upon the stage to emphasize what is happening, the threatening clouds that had been hanging over Decatur all day seemed to grow denser. The court room grew dark. Lights had to be switched on, and while the judge continued with his address a terrific storm swept over the town and beat furiously upon the windows.

"In the application," the judge continued, undisturbed, "There is much said about troops and the necessity of having them in Scottsboro and in Decatur. The troops in Scottsboro in the spring of 1931 and about 75 miles from here."

"These isn't any evidence before me that there was any necessity for troops at Scottsboro except that they were there. I have no evidence to show that the change of venue granted from there to Decatur was for any other reason than that it was granted. It has not been shown that there is any feeling against the defendants. As to troops, I am not blind to present surroundings. I cannot see anything here now or anything that has happened since this trial started yesterday which shows any necessity for troops then or now. There are allegations of attempted mob violence at the trial this spring. I have no evidence of that before me. The motion for a change of venue."

The appearance of the International Labor Defense attorneys in court yesterday in defiance of the openly voted decision to kill them and the Scottsboro boys seems to have broken the tension which caused everyone in court to expect killings any moment.

Only Patterson Brought in Court  
When court opened this morning at 8:30 to resume hearing evidence on the defense motion for a change of venue there were only two persons waiting to get seats in contrast with the jama that stood about during the spring trial. Nevertheless, the court seems to have information that though everything is seemingly peaceful, attempts to kill the defense attorneys and the Scottsboro boys are being made, for every person entering the court room is still "frisked." Only one person at a time is permitted to pass through the doors.

The individual who was arrested yesterday afternoon trying to enter the court room with a loaded revolver was released. The sheriff explained "he had brought a pistol to town with him to strap and when he approached the doors he told the deputy on guard he had it on him, so nothing was done to him."

The deputy who found him with the pistol told this reporter that the gun was loaded and that the man had been jailed. It is obvious that to have jailed a man trying to enter with a loaded revolver would have been first rate evidence for the defense claim for a change of venue and the officials here do not seem to be making any attempt to prevent it from happening. When the two mob movements to lynch the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys last spring occurred, the officials also denied it though some privately admitted it.

Such happenings show too clearly the sentiment in the community and would substantiate the defense's claims. When the motion for a change of venue was re-opened in court this morning the attorney-general played what seemed to be his trump card when he presented evidence that four of the persons named by Victor Ellwood and Chas. Williams in the defense affidavits as having made threats against the defendant and their attorneys had died before the Scottsboro cases were transferred to Decatur. The attorney-general tried to impress the court with this in a melodramatic plea for bench warrants for the arrest of the signers on charges of perjury.

The threatening statements  
Judge Callahan refused to issue the bench warrants. It was pointed out that the names of the relatives living in the house might still be on the door bells and the investigators might have taken that down when they watched the person they talked to enter a given house. In addition, there still remained almost 500 other persons who are said to have made threatening statements and these were not dead. Most of the morning session was taken up by knight calling to the stand A. S. Blackwell, probate clerk, and W. T. Willoughby, chief deputy sheriff of Morgan County.

Both men are quoted in the defense affidavits as having made threatening statements. Both denied that they had ever said the statements attributed to them, which the court seemed to expect, since they could not very well get up and admit it in open court.

The prosecution, to counteract the thick pile of affidavits showing mob sentiment and threats in the county, countered this morning by presenting a batch of affidavits from citizens swearing that everything is peaceful and they had never heard a soul breathe a word against either the Negroes or attorneys. One affidavit introduced was from the owner of a hardware store in Decatur. He swore that he had not sold out all his arms and ammunition at the last trial, though as one present during the trial this spring, this reporter could say that arms and munitions could not be bought here then because they had been sold out.

Spy System Revealed  
That the State of Alabama has a widespread espionage system trying to discover radical activities among the unemployed and Negro share croppers became evident this morning when Mary Leonard of Birmingham took the stand for the defense. She testified that she had arrived in Decatur on Sunday and since then

# 800 A.F.L. Painters in Local 848 Vote to Reject Zausner Tax

NEW YORK—The decision made at the A. F. of L. rank and file painters' meeting Monday morning to discontinue registration of unemployed members and to refuse to make any further payment of the 50-cent daily tax imposed by the Zausner clique to strengthen its machine control, was confirmed by the entire membership of 800 painters of Local 848 last night at an official membership meeting, Monday night.

Yesterday morning not a single worker appeared to register at the headquarters in line with this decision.

Members of Local 490, learning of the action of the rank and file painters, voted to stop registration of their members, but are demanding a referendum on the question instead of taking the matter into their own hands. News of the revolt among the rank and file against the tax has spread to the jobs, where the painters are discussing the question of taking similar action in their local.

It is reported that the Zausner gang at the District Council has been thrown into an uproar at this militancy of the workers, and is issuing threats of violence against Louis Weinstein, secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Relief and Insurance and leader of the rank and file forces in the Painters' Union.

Due to an error in proofreading the Daily Worker of Nov. 21, in a story on the A. F. of L. painters' revolt against Zausner incorrectly reported the number of painters at the meetings of Locals 499 and 848 as 49. It should have read 490.

# Shoe Union Members to Meet Thursday

NEW YORK—In the face of the sharpest attacks by the Lovestonite renegades of the "National Shoe Association," aided by the Jewish Daily Worker, the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union is calling the membership of the union to a meeting at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, to rally to defeat these union-smashers in force. The membership meeting will take up as special points on its order of business the strengthening of shop work and the union's amalgamation program.

All shoe workers, members of the Industrial Union are urged to be present at this meeting.

# Strike Called at the Morris Knitting Mills

NEW YORK—The Morris Knitting Mills have been declared on strike by the Knitgoods Workers' Section of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, after breaking the union agreement, discriminating against the workers and increasing their hours of work.

The attention of the Knitgoods Board has been called to the fact that many bosses are taking advantage of the slack season and are reducing wages and changing hours to 37½ instead of 35 per week which is the union rule. The Board is calling on all shop chairmen to be on guard against any attempts on the part of the bosses to lower union standards.

To maintain these conditions, the Knitgoods Trade Board is calling a general meeting on Thursday, Nov. 23rd, at 5 p. m., at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. Ben Gold will speak.

# Call Left Wing Group to Section Meetings

NEW YORK—The Left Wing Group of Local 22, I.L.G.W.U., issued a call late yesterday to all members of the Local to come to the Union Section meetings arranged for Thursday night at 8 p. m. at the following places:

- Bronx**  
Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave.; Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave.
  - Harlem**  
Y. W. C. A., 179 W. 137th St. near Lenox Ave.; Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. (Spanish language).
  - Stuyvesant Casino**, 140 Second Ave.
  - Williamsburg**  
Royal Palace, 15 Manhattan Ave.
  - Boro Park and Bensonhurst**  
Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St.
- All members must bring membership cards with them.

# Three Day Battle to Save Daily Worker Starts Friday!

day, Saturday and Sunday! Enroll in the proletarian army and win a smashing victory in the battle to save our only Daily Worker!

All Jewish Workers' Clubs are urged to mobilize 100 per cent for the Tag Days. Call for your boxes at once at the City Clubs Committee's headquarters, 792 Broadway.

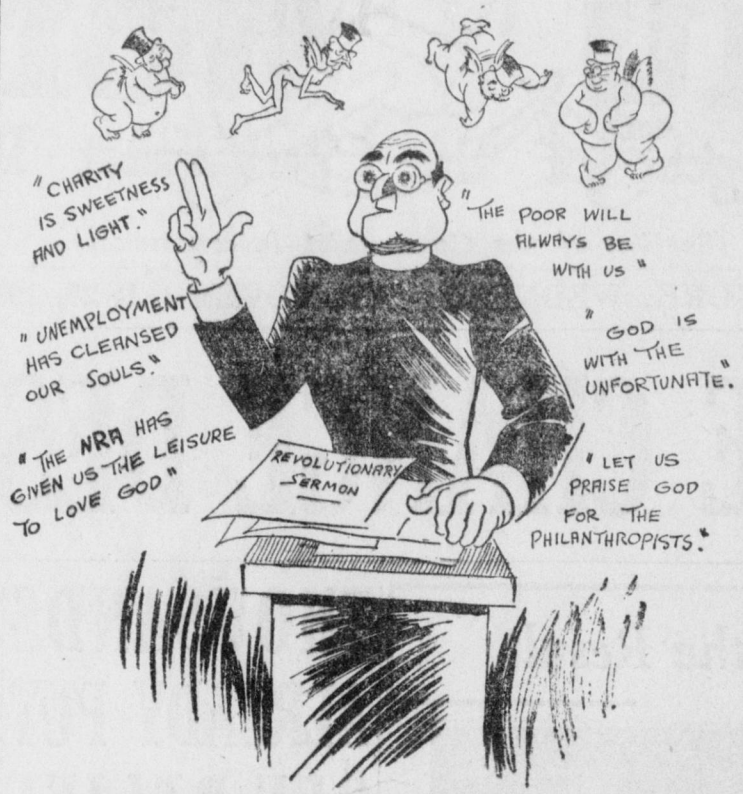
Unit 15, Section 15, Communist Party, New York City, raised \$50 for the Daily Worker at an affair last Saturday night at the Sholem Aleichem House.

Correction  
The members of the National Textile Workers of New Bedford, Mass., raised \$15 for the Daily Worker, not \$5, as was stated in their challenge to other textile unions, published in Tuesday's edition.

VOLUNTEERS!  
The Daily Worker Volunteer office, fifth floor, 35 East 12th St., New York City, will be open every day this week to distribute collection boxes for the Daily Worker Tag Days. All volunteers, their friends and supporters are asked to come to the Volunteer office for the boxes and for instructions.

Below are listed stations for the

# GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del



"Capitalist industrialism is being taken for a ride and will soon be bumped off. I urge you to lead the revolution." —Dean W. G. Peck, British Divine, to his audience of Episcopalian Rectors.

# Perkins Sidesteps Borich Deportation and Strike Figures

(Continued from Page 1)

the National Miners' Union?" this correspondent asked.

"I haven't the record of that case," replied the Secretary, though she has been asked that question on two other occasions.

"Couldn't Colonel McCormick give us the information?"

A pause followed, during which the Secretary, very much annoyed, half-turned to her subordinate, the Commissioner.

"No affidavits were presented. This is an old case which we inherited," announced the Commissioner.

In discussing the plans of the department for deporting foreign-born Russians, Secretary Perkins declared that "to develop a policy is a matter of a long approach. We can't arrive at a policy except after conference with the state and other departments."

Misleading Statistics  
In reference to a copyrighted article published in today's Scripps-Howard news saying that "Secretary of Labor Perkins has thrown her backing behind government statisticians in a battle to require full and frank statistics from industry under N. R. A.," this writer asked Miss Perkins what comment she had to make about published criticism of her misleading strike statistics, first exposed in the Daily Worker and later in the Nov. 3 issue of the New York Times' Financial Weekly and the Annalist.

"I haven't even seen it. I'd rather not say. So thanking you for calling it to my attention (calling to one of her subordinates), please get me that publication."

Scoring the Roosevelt administration, "from the President down," for its failure to take "a more realistic attitude toward present conditions," the Annalist attacked General Johnson's inexcusable public denunciation of the findings of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Reserve Board.

Minimize Situation  
The Annalist commented on "the tendency on the part of other government officials, from the President down, to minimize the seriousness of the current reaction in business activity."

In dealing with Perkins, it stated: "Secretary Perkins' statement to the effect that the number of strikes and lockouts from April to September was less than in the corresponding period of 1921 is another example of this tendency. While Miss Perkins' statement is technically correct, it omits entirely the fact that whereas in the recovery years, 1921 and 1922, the number of industrial disputes steadily diminished, this year the number has steadily risen, as shown by the figures in the accompanying table which are taken from the monthly labor review of the Department of Labor."

NEW YORK—The Home Relief Bureau, who have been fired unjustly are asked to get in touch with the Relief Workers Provisional Committee at 80 East 11th St., Room 303.

# Party Members in Shoe Trade to Meet

All shoe workers who are Party members are urged to attend a meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St.

# Carpenters' Meeting

A regular membership meeting of the Independent Carpenters' Union will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at the union headquarters, 820 Broadway, New York City.

WORKERS CENTER, Brighton Beach and Coney Island.  
WILLAMSBURG—Workers Center, 61 Graham Ave.; Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 285 Rodney St.; L'Assise, 46 Ten Eyck St.; Progressive Workers Center, 159 Sumner Ave.

BROWNVILLE—Brownsville Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave.; American Youth Club, 106 Thastor Ave.; Hinsdale Workers Club, 312 Hinsdale St.  
AMALGAMATED—Amanita Workers Center, 145-29 Liberty Ave.

CLEVELAND  
SECTION 1  
Ukrainian Labor, 1051 Auburn Ave.; Hungarian Workers Home, 4509 Lorain Ave.; Finnish Workers Home, 4528 Detroit Ave.; Bulgarian-Macedonian Workers Home, 10515 Madison Ave., rear.  
SECTION 2  
South Slav Workers Center, 6021 St. Clair Ave., 3rd floor; Workers Center, 758 E. 105th St.; Lithuanian Workers Hall, 920 E. 79th St.; Scandinavian Workers Hall, 7010 Wood Park Ave.

SECTION 3  
Jewish Workers Center, 14101 Kinnaman St.; Hungarian Workers Home, 11123 Buckley Rd.; Uj Eloré headquarters, 5206 Broadway.  
SECTION 4  
Workers Center, 2843 Woodland Ave., 3rd floor; Unemployed Workers Center, 374 Payne Ave.; Milk Station, E. 27th St. and Payne Avenue.  
SECTION 5  
Workers Center, 1943 Colman Rd.; Unemployed Workers Hall, 12535 Baranac Rd.; Employed Workers Center, 12535 Baranac Rd.

# Litvinoff Expects Debt Negotiations Cleared by Thursday

(Continued from Page 1)

observers that the Russian counter-claims equal or exceed all American debt and property claims. Cancellation is thought to be objectionable to the United States, however, because of fear that it would set a precedent which would react unfavorably in negotiations with other nations for settlement of the \$11,000,000,000 war debts of the allies.

By recognizing and paying the Kerensky debt, the Soviet Union, likewise, would establish a precedent in connection with pre-revolutionary claims and debts of around \$6,000,000,000. The formula for agreement therefore must be chosen carefully.

Goes to Treasury  
Litvinoff went to the Treasury late today to confer with Americans. He is planning to sail Saturday, and probably will leave Washington Thursday.

Constantine Umansky, head of the Press Section of the Soviet Foreign Office, was confined to bed today with a painful attack of rheumatism which developed a few days ago, following cold and fever. It was said he is expected to be able to accompany Litvinoff home.

# Hathaway Talks at Young Worker Meet

NEW YORK—Clarence Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, will address the Young Worker conference tonight, 7:30, at Stuyvesant Casino, 9th St. and Second Ave., at which delegates from all youth working class organizations will meet to decide how they can best help the Young Worker, organ of the Young Communist League of America.

# City Events

RELIEF WORKERS COMMITTEE  
AT 80 E. 11TH STREET  
NEW YORK—All employees of the Home Relief Bureau, who have been fired unjustly are asked to get in touch with the Relief Workers Provisional Committee at 80 East 11th St., Room 303.

# Party Members in Shoe Trade to Meet

All shoe workers who are Party members are urged to attend a meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St.

# Carpenters' Meeting

A regular membership meeting of the Independent Carpenters' Union will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at the union headquarters, 820 Broadway, New York City.

# U. S. Budget Deficit Grows, Pointing to Gov't Credit Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

the greater part of the inflationary devaluation powers given him by the recent Emergency Bank Act.

More Inflation  
The fact that the dollar is now at about 99 cents, without the official devaluation powers having yet been used, points to the situation in the near future where the Roosevelt government will have to cast about for new inflationary measures, if it is to maintain its program of rising prices. And this new measure, even capitalist economists admit, can be nothing other than the issuance of cheap paper money.

Bonds Fall  
As a result, the quotations for U. S. Government bonds are falling sharply. And this is rapidly depreciating the value of the investments of the banks, causing the shadow of another bank crisis to loom again.

The Roosevelt Government, however, cannot turn back from its inflationary policy, even though it is bringing up the prospect of another bank crisis.

The Roosevelt Government, however, is confronted with the necessity of refunding several hundred millions of government debt within the next few weeks. And this will force to put on a front of temporary "conservatism" in its money policies, a front which will be quickly discarded after the refunding will be over.

The Roosevelt inflation is causing the sharpest aggravation of the anarchy between American imperialism and British imperialism.

As a result of the Roosevelt inflation, the wages of the American workers are being gradually reduced, although the amount of dollars paid may remain the same. In addition, the rising prices are taking another slice out of the workers' income.

# Tricks Will Not Fool USSR, Expert Warns

(Continued from Page 1)

bureau of the A.A.A. hastily cleared its skirts of Marcus' assertions—and cynical correspondents laughed at the dilemma in every capital pressroom. There were more blishes than smiles, however, among Marcus' fellow officials. Officials of the A.A.A., whose business it is to censor official statements, were asked to comment on assertions that Marcus had embarrassed many high officials, and replied, rattled, that they couldn't add anything.

The statement, typewritten by Marcus and handed to one reporter who passed it around, warned American concerns seeking Soviet orders to beware of any one professing to have an "inside track" in Russian trade.

"There is no inside track in dealing with Russian organizations," Marcus continued. He said, "If you have been accustomed to reckoning with large expense accounts for the dining and winning of buyers of your goods in foreign markets please remember that such practices are absolutely and very strictly forbidden in the Soviet Union."

Marcus added today that his many years' experience made him aware now that racketeers claiming an inside track would try to victimize American firms.

"And such people have been able to victimize in connection with trade between two other nations because these practices have worked sometimes."

"Yes," he replied. "I'm an old foreign trade man. I never employed these tactics because I had a different code, but I know they exist." Marcus was amused at the furore caused by his statement and said he was in no trouble over it.

# THIS Saturday! Evening!

NOV. 25th at 8 P. M.  
CELEBRATE  
50th Birthday and  
30 Years in  
Revolutionary Movement

# MAX BEDACHT

TESTIMONIAL BANQUET  
Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway, James W. Ford, William Weiner, Charles Krumbin

M-U-S-I-C  
ANDRE CIBULSKI  
Soviet Singer  
EUGENE NIGOB  
Pianist  
Miss GRESSLER  
Violinist

# IRVING PLAZA

15th St., cor. Irving Place  
Reservations \$1  
Get Tickets at Workers' Book Store, 50 East 13th Street

# WORKERS PATRONIZE CENTURY CAFETERIA

154 West 28th Street  
Pure Food Proletarian Prices



# This Is the Night

Tonight the Daily Worker and the Labor Sports Union are holding a wrestling tournament at the Harlem Labor Temple in New York.

There is a bit of undue solemnity about this announcement which I can't very well help because the thing is so important from many angles and it's so near.

The idea was originally conceived to help in this paper's \$40,000 Drive and while I won't say that it has grown to be more important, very few things can be more important, it certainly developed added points of significance.

This meet may be the first tangible indication of the new interest in labor sports which has recently been making considerable headway. We have heard "new interest" talk for years and it generally turned out to be a rather sad sort of whistling in the dark. But in the past few months I have spoken to literally hundreds of people who voluntarily assured me their interest and asked how they could help. The volume of mail to the column has quadrupled in the past three weeks and the notes are full of inquiries, suggestions. This particular new interest is no whistling in the dark.

Tonight's tournament is a great chance for the New York District of the Labor Sports Union to realize its possibilities in wrestling and gauge its immediate prospects for similar activity in other sports.

Our material is there and we have the leadership. For the first time tonight two major figures in the American revolutionary movement are going to actively participate in an event of this kind. Clarence Hathaway was enthusiastic when his subject "Sports and Revolution" was suggested and lotted the date down into a jammed calendar without any hesitation. Joseph Freeman, the editor of "New Masses" has been declining speaking engagements for weeks just to save his voice for the announcer's job. This is no bluff. It's almost disconcertingly true.

The wrestling talent on show will be actually equally in calibre to the best of the more elaborate and more profitable Madison Square Garden amateur shows and certainly superior to the inflated professionals. The Greek Spartacus is sending a representation of half a dozen boys with fascinating backgrounds. One Mike, whose last name I'm unable to ascertain, is a former Metropolitan A. A. U. lightweight champion. He works in the day now and studies engineering at night. Prolos of the same club picked up his wrestling on

an Italian training ship. This club is opening a fully equipped gymnasium here next month.

The other Spartacus from the Bronx is sending several comparative newcomers who mopped up all opposition in their novice meets, I understand, and there are three entries from the Harlem Y. M. C. A., the Negro wrestlers who competed in the Scottsboro Benefit Meet. Entries are listed from the Kaytee, Prolets and Fichte clubs, among others.

JUST how good some of the unattached are will start finding out at the climactic bouts which begin at six tonight. Here's an entry blank listing Sol Fisher, the dashing youth who directs sports activities at workers' camps in the summer and heads the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League in season. He has recently returned from a tour of the coast as much as \$2 a touch for exhibiting his muscles.

If you regard big names as an attraction, by all means come. The place will be an autograph hunter's promised land, but even to popularize this affair I refuse to do that peculiarly odious channel of publicity. This thing will be worth a catch but of referee. I hope he shows up. He will witness a special burlesque of just the sort of comedy wrestling which has been supplying him with bread, butter and Packards for many a year.

You can find the details about the show in the advertisement on page three. Eight o'clock is the best time to arrive. Only a few tickets will be sold after the Standing Room Only sign is hung. I'll see you there.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise \$1,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Total to date .....\$153.76

# The Next GALA EVENT OF THE DAILY WORKER

Saturday, December 30th  
Save This Date!

# Trade Union Directory

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FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
4 West 12th Street, New York City  
CHelsea 3-0595  
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
816 Broadway, New York City  
GRAMercy 5-3055  
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION  
35 East 14th Street, New York City  
GRAMercy 7-7842  
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS  
INDUSTRIAL UNION  
131 West 28th Street, New York City  
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# THIRD ANNUAL JUBILEE of the Jewish Communist Monthly

"DER HAMMER"  
Sunday Afternoon, November 26th, at 1:30 P. M.  
at CITY COLLEGE AUDITORIUM  
Twenty-Third Street and Lexington Avenue, New York

PROGRAM—  
1. FRIEDHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA  
2. SYLVIA BAGLEY, Soprano Opera 5  
3. JOSEPH HARBURG, graduate violinist in solos from Kreisler and others. Ruth Pickler at the piano.  
4. ARTEF in a new mass play "Revolt" from L. Feinberg.  
5. "GENDEL" from the Atrief in something new.

ADMISSION 50 cents and 75 cents. — All Seats Reserved  
Tickets in advance 10 cents less at the Morning Freiheit Office, 35 East 12th Street and at the Workers' Book Shop, 50 East 13th Street.



# UNEMPLOYMENT IN SHARP INCREASE AS ROOSEVELT CUTS RELIEF

## ST. PAUL ARMOUR PLANT SHUT DOWN SOLID, STRIKE MAY SPREAD TO SWIFT'S

A. F. of L. Offers to Scab; Industrial Union Wins Demands in Two Shops; Newspapers Raise Red Scare for Bosses

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The strike of packinghouse workers at the Armour Plant in South St. Paul has completely closed down the plant. Since last Thursday night the picket lines around the plant have stopped all production. Only a few men are allowed inside to keep the refrigeration system going. The workers in the Swift and Cudahy plants may walk out any day in support of the Armour workers and their own demands. The strike had been organized and led by the Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union.

The strikers thru their union presented the following demands: 1) 10 cents increase in pay per hour; 2) 32-hour guarantee and a maximum of 40 hours per week; 3) time and a half for overtime over 8-hours per day; 4) slowing up of the speed of production; 5) abolition of the piece work system for women; and establishment of a 45-cent per hour minimum for women; 6) recognition of the Union and elected Department committees. When these demands were refused by the company, the strike was declared. When the Superintendent of the Armour Company at first claimed that he does not know whether the committee speaks for the men, the Department chairman went out and collected the signatures of 1,200 workers authorizing them to represent them. But obviously this was a maneuver of the company to gain another day.

The real strike-breaking face of the A. F. of L. leaders was shown when McCoy, of the A. F. of L. butcher-workmen union, issued a statement that his union (A.F.L.) is not making any demands and that they are willing to go to work provided they could get thru the picket lines. This is an open strike-breaking propaganda and a provocation for breaking the picket lines which up till now have been solid. McCoy's statement is a forerunner of what the other A. F. of L. leaders and the armers-labor officials are planning to do. The rank and file of the A. F. of L. are more and more in sympathy with the Armour's strikers.

One Department at Swifts took up a collection of \$28 for the Armour strike. Tonight, Monday, Nov. 20, a mass meeting will be held of Swift workers to decide on whether they will join the strike.

**United Packing Grants Demands**  
As a result of the strike so far, the United Packing Co., a small packinghouse in South St. Paul, which is 100 per cent organized in the Packinghouse Workers Industrial Union, has granted the demands to the committee representing the workers and the union. The Superior Packing, another small plant, has offered the workers to stay on the job and that they will get the same conditions and wages as the Armour workers will after the strike. However, the Superior plant may close down because no cattle is coming in.

**Buffalo NRA Labor Board Breaks Cable Fabricators Strike**  
Connives With Company to Defeat Men's Demands  
BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—The strike of the Cable Fabricators Union (A. F. L.) was broken Friday afternoon by the local N.R.A. labor board headed by Fr. Sichern, president of Canisius College.

The cable workers in the General Cable Co. plant had joined up 250 strong in the union, out of 400 in the plant, and had presented demands for 10c an hour increase for day workers and 20 per cent increase for piece workers.

When C. A. Somersides, manager of the Buffalo plant, refused to listen to the demands, the union had Clarence Conroy, A. F. L. representative, try to start negotiations. When he failed, they called in Thomas Williams, Labor Department negotiator. When Somersides still said he was willing to negotiate, but there was nothing to negotiate, the leaders could hold the members back no longer and they voted to walk out on Friday, Nov. 10 (two days later), if the company had not given in by then. They walked out and have been on strike since. Today the local labor board got to meet Somersides and C. E. Yates, a company man from the New York office. N. Grammer, big grain elevator official who helped settle the grain shoveler's strike, took command of the union.

When the company men protested they had always been willing to negotiate with all union men, including company union men, Grammer talked the union into calling off the strike and going back to work next Monday.

The company promised to resume negotiations next Tuesday with the labor board as mediator, but stuck out for not hiring back all the strikers, on the pretense that work has fallen off seriously since the strike began, and that some of the seats have been promised they would not be fired.

Proof that the labor board is working with the company is seen in the fact that the board talked the leaders into calling off the strike in time for the men to go back to work (all for whom there are jobs) by Monday morning.

When workers went to get their last pay yesterday, one week after walking out, they found notices in their envelopes that seats would be filled to fill the place of every man who did not return by Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

**Arresting All NMU Leaders in Gallup**  
Gov't Sends Major Moore to "Mediate"

GALLUP, N. M., Nov. 21.—Coincident with the report from Washington that the National Labor Board has directed Major John Moore to proceed to Gallup to "mediate" the three month old strike, there has started a drive to arrest all NMU leaders in the town. This is an attempt to make the strike leadership so that the miners would be left in the treacherous hands of Major Moore, who like his predecessor from the National Labor Board, C. W. Grubbs of California, will seek to betray the miners.

As a result of the demonstration last Saturday, which was attacked by sabres and bayonets, Gen. Wood succeeded in arresting practically all representatives of the Union and I. L. D. whether they were in the demonstration or not.

Charles Gwynn, National Representative of the Union in Utah, immediately rushed to Gallup, but was arrested by the militia as soon as he entered Gallup. Arrested with Gwynn was Henry Sumid, and Joe Bartole of the Relief and Defense Committee.

Only a mass protest from all over the country will release these Union, I.L.D. Relief and D.C.L. leaders.

## Unemployed Prepare for National Convention Demand Relief and Unemployment Insurance

Cleveland Lays Off 8,000 in One Month, Cuts Down Relief

One-Third Are Jobless; Councils Prepare Convention

By F. ROGERS (Organizer S. M. W. I. U.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21.—With the first blast of winter and snow comes the news that jobs have declined by 8,000 in Cleveland during the month of October. Relief agencies are crowded with workers demanding relief. Jobless men are breaking into vacant houses for shelter and are arrested for burglary. Single men have been herded into the forced labor "Woodyard" for soup and coffee in exchange for several hours hard labor. Single women and girls, homeless and hungry, are picked off the street for "loitering" as women of the streets and sent to jails and workhouses. Men, women and children; also many war veterans, are seen begging for alms while standing in door-ways for shelter from the cold and snow. This is the picture from the outside. The misery of the unemployed may be multiplied a hundred-fold inside the tumble-down shacks without heat, light or water and the empty shelves, cupboards and tables. This is Cleveland, model N.R.A. city after three months of Roosevelt's New Deal!

**One Third Jobless.**  
There are 132,280 jobless in the city with 33.5 per cent out of work, "who would work if they could find jobs," according to the statistics of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. These figures are of course "official" and for publication but do not in any way compare with the real figures, which would show an alarming situation and criminal neglect by the County Welfare Committee which is responsible for the distribution of food, clothing and coal, to the freezing and starving unemployed of Cleveland.

The County Relief Committee even boasts that it succeeds in not giving relief to everybody who applies, altho the number of unemployed has increased. A recent document reports a "ray of optimism in that it showed a slight decline in the ratio of number of families given relief as compared to the number of jobless." "It has been going up steadily for four years," the report continues, "but in October dropped one point, from 29 to 28 per 100 although jobs decreased by over 8,000 during this month."

**59,288 in Forced Labor Camps.**  
A recently published report by the U. S. Government shows that 59,288 Ohio youth are in the Roosevelt forced labor camps. These youth slave for \$30 per month to keep up their families at home who have been taken off the relief list.

When these youth return home after months in the camps, penniless and hungry, they find their home just as destitute as when they left. Some have to wait months before getting the relief list while fake investigations go on why the youth returned home from the camps and if the family needs relief, etc.

**Prepare for Convention.**  
The Unemployed Councils of Cleveland have been busy in this situation. A number of open hearings on hunger and want have been held in the various neighborhoods. Politicians have been challenged to appear to make good their election promises. Thousands of circulars have been distributed calling upon the jobless to organize into the Unemployed Councils to defend their homes and fight for relief. All this activity is leading to the sending of a large Cleveland delegation to the National Convention of the Unemployed Councils to take place in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13th.

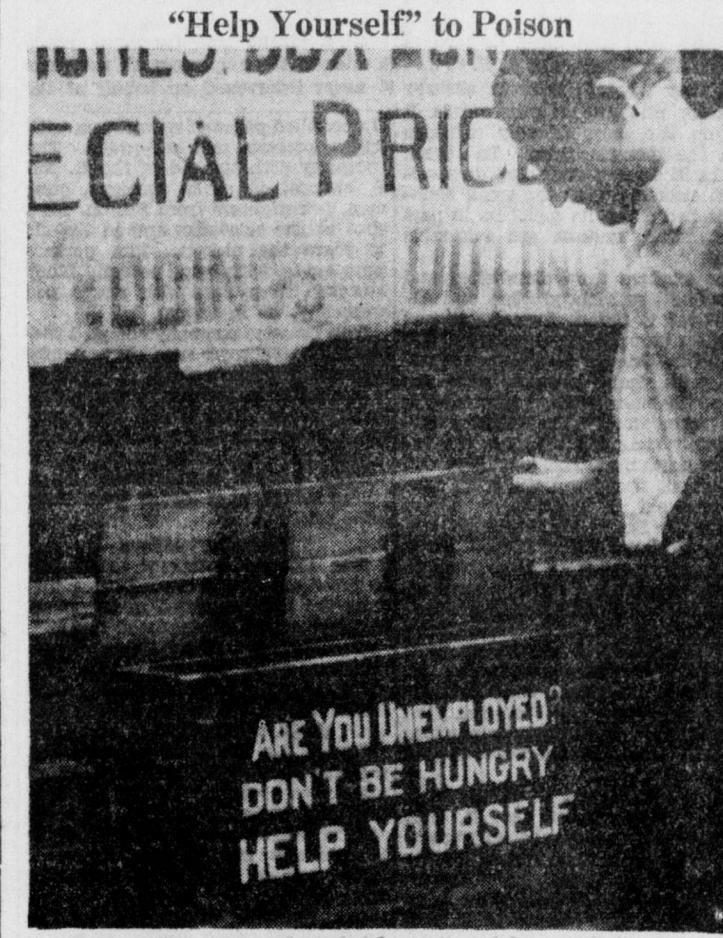
The single men and women are the hardest hit in Cleveland. Especially is this true of the Negro population. If a single man applies for relief he is sent to go to the "Woodyard" where he may find shelter and soup in exchange of long hours of hard labor, chopping and sawing wood which goes to the homes of the rich to make a cozy open fire in their mansions.

The first winter of the crisis finds the conditions of the unemployed most unbearable. Workers, both employed and unemployed, must rally in masses to active support and campaigning for federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and government instead of the belly-hoo of the N.R.A.

**News Briefs**  
**Lindbergh Lands Safely!**  
HORTA, Fayal, Azores Islands, Nov. 21.—Charles Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh landed here safely late this afternoon after a battle against squalls and rain storms in his 1,000-mile flight from Lisbon.

**No Funds for "Investigation"**  
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate Sub-committee investigating the Huey P. Long political regime in Louisiana announced today that the Committee's funds were so low it could not complete the scheduled work.

**Assassination Attempt Fails**  
TOKYO, Nov. 21.—An attempt to assassinate former Premier Baron Fel'ro Wakatsuki who was chief of the Japanese delegation at the London Naval Parley in 1930 failed today. The attack was made by two "patriotic" fascists, a prizefighter and a former soldier.



Moldy rotten meat and sandwiches collected from garbage cans outside restaurants, is offered to starving workers on the East Side of lower Manhattan.

## Minnesota Farm-Labor Party Splits Unemployed

Form New Group With Trotskyites; Has Program of Unemployed Council But No Action

By JACK CARSON.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21.—The roots of the Unemployed Council of Minneapolis have begun to sink in amongst the followers of the Farmer Labor Party. Action Committees of the Unemployed made up of workers, who were previously affiliated with the F. L. P. began to appear before the Farmer Labor Aldermen in the Wards with demands, forcing certain actions in the interest of the unemployed.

**Birth Rate Drops 1800 in Sept., 1933**  
NEW YORK.—The birth rate in New York State declined by 1,800 in September, establishing a new minimum for all months, according to the State Health Department. The rate for September, 1933, was 15.4 for each 1,000 compared with 16.8, the average for September, 1928-32.

**Arrests Face Families Cut From Relief**  
NEW YORK.—An indication of the wholesale arrests and intimidations confronting the 2,000,000 families which Pres. Roosevelt and 500 Mayors decided to drop from the relief rolls, has been sent in to the Daily Worker by worker correspondents in Chicago and Ohio. In Chicago, a mother of four children, Mrs. Agnes Knobel, received a 30-day sentence, and Joseph Villarsela, father and sole support of seven children, was given a 60-day sentence. Both had been attempting to aid their miserable relief check with part time jobs.

In Sebring, Ohio, 200 families were dropped from relief on suspicion of having other incomes, whether some infrequent part time jobs or from selling chewing gum on the streets. These families will be forced under the threat of jail sentences to return all relief monies to the city.

The brutal callousness of this action was revealed in Chicago after Mrs. Knobel was sentenced to 30 days by Judge Edickson. "But what will my children do," asked the mother who was being jailed for having a job as scrubwoman. "I haven't the remotest idea," was the judge's indifferent response.

**1,000 Demand Aid At Phila. Bureau**  
Compel Recognition of Jobless Council  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—One thousand unemployed workers demonstrated at the West Philadelphia Relief Station at 31st and Market St., forcing the supervisor to register all the needy cases, and to promise recognition to any delegation sent by the Unemployed Council.

After an open air meeting outside the station the workers jammed into the office demanding coal, clothing and relief where it had been cut off. This demonstration is a preliminary to the Hunger March to be held Wednesday, Nov. 29 at 12 noon at Reidburn Plaza.

## Unemployed Women to Get No Relief in Roosevelt Plan

White House Makes No Provision for Them

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Admission that at least 250,000 women are unemployed in New York City alone was made before Mrs. Roosevelt in a conference at the White House. The obviously false figures given by Roosevelt's representative, Federal Relief Director Hopkins, were that there are between 300,000 and 400,000 women unemployed in the entire country, and this was followed by the reading of a telegram from Claire Lewis, of the National Employment Service of New York, admitting that there were nearly that many jobless women in New York City. The conference made it clear that the jobless women are not to be given relief, but any action was delayed, and the only ultimate action proposed is forced labor and not relief.

Although it was announced that the meeting was called to decide on what portion of the public works fund would go to jobs for women unemployed, no action was taken which would benefit the unemployed in any way. The question of any immediate relief for the unemployed women was buried by the conclusion of Hopkins that those present were to "think and report public services in which we can put women to work." Another proposal was to "make accommodations in clubs available to women at moderate rates" and where the unemployed women are to get the money to pay for these "accommodations" was not stated.

Thousands of men have already been taken off the relief rolls under the Roosevelt forced labor scheme. Now it becomes clear that women who are unemployed are to be denied relief as well.

## Jobless Feared by L.A. Relief Heads

Leave Town to Avoid Delegation of 100

LOS ANGELES.—Mass pressure through Hunger Marches and demonstrations forced most of the county supervisors out of town when a delegation of 100 from the United Front Conference Against Hunger went to demand more relief for the jobless.

The Los Angeles press commented on this run-out act with the statement that: "Big business (or what is left of it) is having a sporadic action of waters following the Nov. 7 Hunger March."

The delegates cornered two of the supervisors, Thatcher and McDonough, and Thatcher, forced against the will stated he was in favor of the Federal Unemployment Insurance Bill, but he didn't think he could do anything about it. D. A. Sullivan was spokesman for the group, and Sunshine LeClair spoke for the unemployed women.

**Scottsboro Meet In Birmingham Sunday**  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 20.—With mass resentment rising against the State-inspired preparations to hand the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys over to a Ku Klux lynch mob, preparations are being made here for an overflow meeting for the Alabama Scottsboro Anti-Lynch Conference to take place in this city on Nov. 26.

Widespread indignation against Ku Klux Klan Judge W. W. Callahan is rising to a high pitch following his denial of protection for the nine boys and their defenders. Hundreds of protest resolutions are pouring into Decatur and workers from a number of large steel mills and mines in and around Birmingham, as well as many local labor organizations, are flocking to the heart of Alabama's Black Belt to have already pledged support of the Conference and mass meetings at 3 p. m. next Sunday in Temple Baptist Church, between 14th and 15th Sts., on Sixth Avenue, North, Birmingham.

Sharecroppers from the embattled areas in Chambers and Tallapoosa Counties, Benjamin Davis, Jr., Negro International Labor Defense attorney for Angelo Herndon, and Jane Speed, southern white girl, will be among the main speakers for the freedom of the nine innocent boys and against lynching.

The tremendous determination and heroism of the workers and their sympathizers here in the heart of terror-ridden Alabama is indicated in the remark of a Negro worker who told an I.L.D. leader, "If they so much as harms a hair on the heads of the Scottsboro boys or their lawyers, we're sure going to have the death penalty for them lynchers!" The Conference is jointly called by the Southern District of the I.L.D. and the Alabama Committee Against Lynching.

on Friday, December 1, at 9:00 A. M. Preparations for the State Conference of the Unemployed to present demands for Unemployment Insurance and Winter Relief to the Special Session of the Legislature are going on. It is in work and militant struggle that we will succeed in fully unmasking the Farmer-Labor leaders and their "left" brothers, the Trotskyites, for what they are—agents of the ruling class in this state.

## DELEGATION IN ANNAPOLIS TODAY TO DEMAND ARREST OF LYNCHERS OF ARMWOOD

Body Elected by Anti-Lynching Conference Will Push Demands for Punishment of Known Leaders of Mob

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—A delegation elected by the Eastern Anti-Lynching Conference held in this city on Sunday will go before the State Legislature this Wednesday to demand that it indict the known lynchers of George Armwood, Negro worker who was lynched on the Eastern Shore on October 18. The delegation will be headed by Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of

Struggle for Negro Rights, and Bernard Ades, International Labor Defense attorney. Impelled by the exposure of his role in the lynching of George Armwood, made before a tribunal of local and out of town workers and intellectuals at the public inquiry last Saturday, Gov. Ritchie yesterday suggested that the circuit court judges of the Eastern Shore displace State's Attorney Robins of Somerset County, unless he carries out the instructions of Attorney General Lane to arrest the lynchers. Robins, who is exposed in the affidavit of Captain Spencer, published by the "Daily Worker," as an inciter of the lynch mob, has refused to make the arrests, declaring that the lynchers would be released by a new mob if jailed.

Ritchie has refused to remove Robins, but passes the buck to the circuit judges, thus continuing his policy of piling up alibis for himself, as when on the day of the lynching of Armwood he called up Robins and Judge Duer to ask if there was any danger of "trouble," but at the same time refused to order the removal of Armwood from the Eastern Shore or to send troops for his protection. He now declares there is no "legal cause" to remove Robins.

Coincidental with the Public Inquiry and anti-lynching Conference, the State Judicial Committee, headed by Herbert R. Connor, State's Attorney, announced it would recommend to Ritchie changes in the judicial procedure so that "wherever the courts have reason to believe an attorney has injected himself into a criminal case that has attracted public attention, either on his own initiative or as the representative of some organization, an investigation be promptly instituted by the court to bring disbarment proceedings."

The Baltimore Sun admits that the proposed is directly aimed against Bernard Ades, Levinson and other I.L.D. attorneys, especially in cases of defending Negroes. The "Sun"

**Partial Victory Won in Brighton Case**  
DENVER, Colo.—Forced to commute the death sentences against three Spanish-speaking boys at Brighton, framed on murder charges, to life imprisonment, Governor Alvin Johnson has refused to grant them the complete freedom demanded by the International Labor Defense, though a statement issued by him stated that the evidence against them was discredited.

The I. L. D., which through mass action forced this partial victory from Governor Johnson, has announced that it will continue the fight, through every legal channel supporting mass action, until the boys are free.

The three Brighton boys, Joe Salza, Roy Vigil and Candelario Montoya, because of their militant activity among the Mexican best workers, were framed on charges of murder, brought out at the trial proved their innocence, and none in any way creditably implicated them. A jury carefully selected of wealthy farmers brought in the guilty verdict.

The I. L. D. has announced that it will continue its fight for complete reversal of the verdict by taking to the U. S. Supreme Court the issue of the systematic and illegal exclusion of American citizens of Mexican descent from grand and petit juries.

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PROCEEDS TO THE DAILY WORKER DRIVE

## OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

**Shenandoah Party**  
The outstanding film "War Against the Centuries" will be shown in the following towns on the dates listed below:

**November 22nd:**  
Pottsville, Pa.

**November 23rd:**  
Shenandoah, Pa. at Sweet's Hall, Lloyd and Main Sts.

**November 24th:**  
Kurtzman, Pa. at Liberty Hall, 10th and Pine St.

**November 25th:**  
Shamokin, Pa. at 412 N. Shamokin St.

**St. Louis, Mo.**  
**November 26th:**  
Monster Banquet at Peoples Finance Bldg. Tickets 50c.

**So. Norwalk, Conn.**  
**November 24th:**  
Film showing of the Soviet movie "The Two Thieves" at the Workers Center, 100 Washington St., at 8:15 p.m. Auspices of I.W.O. Branch 67.

**Philadelphia**  
**November 24th:**  
Concert and Dance given by Sect. 1 at 1208 Tasker Street.

Free! 50c GIFT Free!  
**DR. BERNER'S**  
CUT RATE UNION DRUG STORE  
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Dr. Berner takes great pleasure in announcing that he has signed up with the Pharmacist Union of Greater New York  
We guarantee our prices to be the lowest in the city of New York. Money will be refunded to anyone purchasing any article which they can purchase at a lower price anywhere else.

Upon presentation of this advertisement, a 50c gift free!

All Out for Daily Worker Tag Days, Nov 24, 25, 26th!



PARTY LIFE

Resolutions Only Not Enough in Carrying Out Open Letter

Mechanical Decisions in Units Result in Failure to Enlist Members in Actual Work

Among the resolutions of Party units on carrying out the Open Letter, there was a resolution of Unit 13, Section 1, of District 2, printed in the Daily Worker of October 24 or 25. It was a lengthy resolution consisting of a preamble and 16 points. The unit pledged itself to carry out the Open Letter and embodied the pledges in the resolution. Anyone reading this document in the "Daily" would think that this surely comes from an active unit where work is carried on in organizations on blocks and in fraternal organizations. This resolution and especially the preamble to the 16 points creates the impression that the unit came to these conclusions after carefully discussing the Open Letter.

But as a matter of fact, the Open Letter was never discussed in the unit. The organizer who undertook to lead the discussion for some reason or other never led it. The 16 points were drawn up by the bureau at the 11th hour, read to the unit for its approval and dispatched to the Daily Worker through the section. It was done mechanically by the bureau and it was meant to create an impression that the unit was ready for work. Three months have passed. As a result of this mechanical application of the Open Letter, not a single one of the 16 points was carried out. There was not even an attempt made to bring these points into life. The resolution remained a meaningless scrap of paper.

I doubt whether Unit 13 is more guilty in this respect than any other unit in our section. These resolutions should have been planned carefully by the units with the help and cooperation of the section committee. The section committee should have been in a position to judge whether or not the unit can carry out all the 16 points. The section ought to keep records of each unit's activities and in the case of Unit 13 (which is very weak) should have suggested three points for the three months.

The units should have been instructed to adopt resolutions which could be carried out and not for show only. The resolutions alone wouldn't do the work unless the comrades actually carry out the work as planned and embodied in the resolutions.

In connection with the above letter, we would like to quote from an article by Comrade Green, appearing in the Communist International No. 17, dealing with "Some Questions Regarding the Work of the C.P.U.S.A.," which by the way, should be read by every Party member. Comrade Green writes:

"The whole Party, all the Party members must know exactly what is the real condition of the organization, what are its real forces, what are the tasks set before it by history, where its main forces are directed, according to what clear and exact plan the whole Party must work from top to bottom, so as to become a real

Militant Struggle of Brockton Shoe Strikers Described By Correspondent

Drug Clerks' Union Grows Thru Struggle

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—For many years drug store clerks have been forced to work long hours and received small pay in spite of the three years of college education. It has always been the policy of drug store owners to feed the clerks mostly on empty ideology, which in the main consisted of a promise that "Some day you will have a drug store of your own."

The last four years have almost completely shattered this hope. Hundreds of store owners were forced out of business, mainly due to the establishment of cut price drug stores, and the enlargement of the cut price drug counters in all department stores. About a year ago, a small group of clerks made, I believe, the 10th attempt to organize. Their effort was at first laughed at, even by the clerks themselves. However, in spite of all adverse criticism and many other obstacles, they stuck to their guns.

Well, four months ago they had a membership of less than 500, who for the most part thought it is a good idea that may perhaps work out. Then something happened that surprised them. A member of the union was discharged in a Brooklyn store for being a member of the union. The militant leadership immediately began to act as a union should. Pickets were established day and night. Leaflets acquainted the neighborhood with conditions in the store, and the reason for the strike.

To the surprise of most of the membership, the strike was won in a few days with increase in pay and shorter hours.

1,500 Members The Union has, since then, won several other battles and the membership has grown to about 1,500 dues-paying members and is growing fast.

At present, there is a strike in one of the worst sweat shop drug stores in the city, Linderman's, 153 Livingston St. The writer of this story is in a position to know the conditions in this store, having worked there for almost two months.

The usual hours were at least 12 day, 10 to 10, or 12 to 12, which meant that you had to be in at least 15 minutes earlier, and left at least a half hour later. Most of the days you could only take a half hour for lunch. If a clerk went to the lavatory more than once a day, and for longer than three minutes, he was reminded that he was there to work and not to parade around.

Beginning 11 A.M., there usually were customers three to five deep in front of every clerk, and the clerks were made to speed-up and at the same time had to sell certain kinds of merchandise in preference to the merchandise called for, very often inferior products. Since the strike the business in the store dropped to less than half and now Linderman is employing the usual strikebreaking tactics: intimidation, police frame-ups and arrests of pickets without cause.

Today the I.L.D. defended a clerk who was arrested on a trumped up charge of disorderly conduct. Mr. Linderman tried hard to send Sidney Sherman to jail. However, Comrade Holtzman and Jean Robinson defeated their efforts and the judge

Fought Terror of A.F.L. Gunmen and Deceit of National Labor Board

(By a Worker Correspondent) HOLBROOK, Mass.—On August 28, 1933, a shoe strike began which ended on November 3.

The Boot and Shoe Union had been a tyrant here for many years. It is affiliated with the A. F. of L. It allowed the employers all the wage cuts they wanted; it broke strikes; it was on the most friendly relations with the manufacturers. In return for the 35 cents a week dues demanded, it even annulled the small benefits it had given its members in past years. The workers got miserable wages. The workers were dissatisfied and when the Brotherhood Shoe and Allied Crafts Union formed, several members stopped paying dues to the B. and S. Union. Acting in accordance with their contracts with the union, the manufacturers barred the men from work. The workers immediately struck, demanding the return of these men. This trouble spread throughout the city until every factory was out, 20 of them.

Threaten to Move The Douglas company threatened to move out of the city. During this time the workers voted unanimously in favor of the Brotherhood Union. The National Labor Board wired the Brockton workers to go back to work and pay dues. The clergy met and issued statements urging the people to go back to work. The workers stood their ground, opened up their own store, collected aid, united as strongly together that the manufacturers had to give in. First one, then another, they all threw their previous contracts out of the windows—all but one.

The largest factory of all, the N. L. Douglas Shoe Co., on Oct. 31, tried to bribe their employees back by promising a bonus if they worked till the following August when their contract expired; they even gave a slight raise. But workers have learned their hard lessons and did not go back. President Mara of the B. and S.

A. F. L. Heads on NRA Board Help Food Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent) BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Relief for 2,800 (no, not workers) restaurant owners was granted officially by Whalen. In each case the N.R.A. complaint board acted on evidence showing that terrible hardship was suffered by the employers.

For example, among the firms granted relief was Lot's Inc., a poor starving chain employing 4,032 waitresses. Others have been granted the right to work the workers extra hours—for the same pay, which goes to show that the N.R.A. is a recovery act—for the bosses. This act is really meant to recover more profit with less complaining.

Whalen weeps that with the increase of complaints of starving corporations, he was forced to increase the personnel of this board, adding the following: Representing Employers: Bernard H. Ridder, Gilbert T. Hedges; for "labor," Joseph P. Ryan, Central Trades and Labor Council; Pauline Newman, Union Health Center; Mabel Leslie, of the Women's Trade Union League—all affiliated with the A. F. of L.

There is only one way out for hotel and restaurant workers—that is to get together, regardless of union or non-union affiliations. Don't depend on the so-called "labor" representatives. You can readily see how eager they are to give the bosses relief. Bear in mind that Mr. Lehman, an international vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Union of the A. F. of L. is a member of the N.R.A. Complaint Board.

Yes, we the rank and file in all organizations must force the issue on the floor against the which the officers, sent out a call against this outrage, demonstrate near the headquarters of the N.R.A. 10,000 strong. —Member of Waiters Union, Local 2, Brooklyn.

How Nazi Germany Utilizes the Social Democratic Party

Fascism May Need Misleaders' "Left" Covering to Keep Workers from Communism

By O. PIATNITSKY

Continuing his answers to the questions of workers about the situation in Germany, Comrade Piatnitsky in yesterday's Daily Worker described some of the actions of the Social-Democracy which led the masses of Germany directly into the hands of the Nazis. Now read on:

How do the Communists explain the fact that the Nazis have outlived the Social-Democratic Party? Is the Social-Democratic Party already liquidated? It is not difficult to understand why the National Socialists, after they came to power, also struck at Social-Democracy, why Hitler did not only suppress the Social-Democratic press but also put pressure upon the trade union bureaucrats. In the course of the past ten years the Nazis did come out against the Social-Democratic Party because the Social-Democratic Party placed itself at the head of the revolution of 1918-19 even though it was only to betray it, because the Social-Democrats made it difficult for the Nazis to get the necessary 400,000 good positions, and which were occupied by the Social-Democrats, for their followers. It wasn't even an easy thing for the Nazis to chase out the Social-Democratic officials and members of the police force who for many years had so zealously defended the bourgeoisie. For this purpose it was necessary to link up the Social-Democrats with Van der Lubbe, at least for a few days, to take this occasion to close down their press so that it should not even occur to it to expose the fascist provocation and bestialities, and at the same time, to drive the Social-Democrats from the government and municipal institutions. The fascists made use of Social-Democracy in order to penetrate into the ranks of the working class through it. And the harder one strikes at Social-Democracy, the more easily can this be done. The fascists know that the greater their pressure will be on the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party, the more rapidly and willingly will these leaders advance towards them. And the fascists were not mistaken in their calculations.

The fascists need trade unions. If they will be in possession of the trade unions, they will be able to carry out in effect their program for the inhuman enslavement of the worker. The Social-Democratic leaders and trade union bureaucrats threw themselves upon their knees before the fascists, helped them to take hold of the trade unions. Before the fascist upheaval, the trade unions had sent broad the hard earned pennies of the workers which they collected in the form of membership dues. The fascists tried to get these sums of money back and stated that if they were returned they would allow them to remain in the trade unions. Without bothering much to ask the opinion of the workers, the trade union bureaucrats demanded this money back. And now when the money got into the hands of the fascists, they chased out the reformist lackeys.

The entire Social-Democratic press of the countries that are opposed to the revision of the Versailles Peace Treaty, immediately attacked the Social-Democracy, but only because the Socialists of the entente countries—just exactly like the German Social-Democrats—supported the imperialist policy of their own bourgeoisie. Just as in 1914-18 the Social-Democracy separated into two hostile camps—into followers of the German orientation and followers of the Versailles Peace Treaty.

The Social-Democratic press and the bourgeois press of the entente countries acted as if they could not understand how the Social-Democratic Party which had such strong trade unions and other proletarian mass organizations not only did not offer Hitler any resistance, but, on the contrary, advanced towards him so rapidly. For us Communists that was not a surprise. We said to the workers that the German Social-Democracy in the period of the November Revolution of 1918 and afterwards, up to Hitler's entrance to power, was a bourgeois party, and has remained a bourgeois party. It saved the bourgeoisie and helped it in all the difficult moments of its life. Now, when a bourgeois bloc has been formed around the fascist party, Social-Democracy must naturally be where the bourgeoisie is, because it always carried out the policy of the bourgeoisie. There is nothing surprising in this.

Will this new treachery be without consequences for Social-Democracy and the trade union bureaucrats? Certainly not. The struggle within Social-Democracy is inevitable. Symptoms of this struggle are already at hand. In Weimar, the workers' quarter in Berlin, the Social-Democratic Party still had 9,000 members even after the fascist upheaval and the new members of the Social-Democratic Party, under the assumption that the organizations would go over into illegality, re-elected their various committees and chased the old functionaries out of the leadership. Practically the same thing happened in Lichtenberg and other districts, where the Social-Democratic lower organizations undertook to re-elect their leading committees. The Berlin district leadership of the Social-Democratic Party prohibited the calling of party meetings and discussions under the pretext that that would give the fascists an opportunity to ban the Social-Democratic Party. In reality the Social-Democratic leaders prohibited discussions and meetings only because they were afraid of the tremendous discontent existing in the lower organizations. There were cases where the Social-Democratic organizations got into communication with the Communist organizations, with the nuclei, and in that way informed themselves as to what was taking place in Berlin. Here and there they are beginning to discuss the Communist manifestos against fascism. The lower trade union organizations, under the influence of the Communists, began to resist fascism in many places. From day to day these manifestations will undoubtedly become more frequent.

To the extent that this process is taking place, a constantly greater number of Social-Democratic workers who are dissatisfied with the treacherous policy of their leaders are leaving the ranks of the Social-Democratic Party. Part of these workers, who still believe in the radical phrases of the "left" hypocrites, will attempt to create a new Social-Democratic organization, perhaps even an illegal organization. The real revolutionary workers will go over from Social-Democracy to the Communist Party.

It would, however, be a very serious mistake to believe that Social-Democracy is already liquidated in Germany. To the extent to which events develop, a situation will arise where without "left" covering fascism will no longer be in a position to maintain itself and then it will utilize the Social-Democracy as a "left" party in order to prevent the workers from going over to the Communist Party. It will require very painstaking and thorough work by the Communist Party of Germany in order to convince the German Social-Democratic workers that the Social-Democracy is to blame for the fascist taking over the power in Germany. Whoever believes that that can come through the objective conditions alone, without the planned, systematic, unselfish and courageous work of the Communist Party of Germany, is fundamentally mistaken.

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Letters from Our Readers

PARTY UNIT GREET'S NEW DAILY

Comrade Editor: Rockford, Ill. Unit number four of the Rockford Section, after a thorough discussion, wishes to express its approval over the vastly improved six page daily. Especially do we greet such articles as "Mike" Gold, Dr. Luttinger, and the articles of general cultural interest.

In our opinion, the weakest section is the women's section. Here, as yet, there is room for considerable improvement. However, that section has improved very noticeably since Comrade Luke took charge of it. In the woman's section should be articles dealing with women's struggles, articles that help our women comrades to understand the Party and the movement.

We greet the new "Daily," and pledge it our unwavering support. LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER, THE COLLECTIVE ORGANIZER.

was compelled to discharge the case. This by the way, was the first time the I.L.D. was employed by our union, and are they glad they did? Just ask any of the members. One direct result from this strike is the unionizing of the neighborhood stores, \$40 a week, and 54 hours a week. The code calls for \$16 a week and 56 hours, except in an emergency, in which case a clerk may be employed without limit to hours. This is a left independent union. No A. F. of L. racketeering. The union office is at 612 Third Ave., New York City.

DISCUSSING THE DAILY WORKER

Dear Comrade Editor: We have had a discussion on the merits of the Daily Worker in our unit—and while everyone agrees on the immense improvement—there is one very serious criticism which we think should be considered.

Perhaps we are local patriots—but we find that our Daily is fast becoming a New York newspaper. New York features—the election campaign—the Blum case—etc. (very important, that is true), New York meetings—New York ads—in fact—on the three most important pages—we find almost entirely filled with New York happenings.

Certainly there are plenty of happenings in Southern Illinois—in Chicago—in Indiana—in Milwaukee—but the Daily has not been giving them much space. To have an item of an affair inserted in the Daily is an impossibility—if you're outside of New York.

We suggest that there be a special sheet printed as an insert in each day of the daily—perhaps two or three times a week—as a beginner. This would only be for Midwest news—and the additional cost to the Daily would not be very great. I am sure that the increased response to the paper would more than pay.

Of course the staff of the Daily must get the news—and we should organize Shock Brigades of Worker Correspondents—to see that this material is sent to the Daily on time.

Farm Women Also Fight Against Land Robbery

Many Come from Farms as Delegates to Farm Conference Ready to Defend Their Farm Homes

By SASHA SMALL SEATED among their broad-shouldered, weather-browned men, about two-score farm women, some of them dressed in their best clothes, many of them in overalls, listened carefully to all that is being said and discussed. Mrs. Mamie Murland from Minnesota looks at you with soft, sad eyes. Her face is round and tan. She tries hard to forget her personal troubles and remember only her responsibility as a United Farmers' League organizer. But it's hard to forget that your three children are in a State school because they were taken away from you by the local Welfare Board. It's hard to keep from crying when you pull out Dorothy's letter; she's the oldest, 11 years old, in which she tells you that the two little boys are well and they want some money so they can send Christmas presents.

Now Busy Organizing The Murlands can't farm any more. They have been completely dispossessed. So they have been giving all their time to organizing other farmers like themselves—helping those who are still on the land stay on that land, and preventing other homes from being broken up like their own. The Welfare Board doesn't think Mrs. Murland is "fit" to take care of her three children. The lady investigators don't say anything about the forces or the system that destroyed her home, or the starvation that filled it like a thick gray sludge. Mamie Murland is not crushed by her personal tragedy. She takes part in all the sessions and sub-sessions and only once in a while her sad eyes are clouded by memory. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, from Gladwin, Michigan, is a cheerful, plump woman. She's about 35 and mostly the beams on her husband, Eber Wright, who was elected township supervisor. "I can't farm their sandy land any more, so they sell me cream and drinks in a little booth

along the road. Yes sir. There's lots of organizing that needs to be done and she is confident that her energetic, wiry husband will see to it that it's done. As for herself, she'll do what she can, too. Nebraska, but her father moved their family of ten around to at least six different places, trying to find a place where they could make a living off the land and pay their debts. She does everything around the farm—housework, fieldwork, corn husking and raising her two children. The boy, who is 15 years old, finished country school and helps his father on the farm now. He wants to live a natural life like the Indians he saw in South Dakota. Even their farm seems too civilized to him, he says. Mrs. Maggie Fritschau, that's what they call me back in Nebraska where we organize," is only 34 years old. She was born in Sherman County,



A group of farm women delegates to the recent historic Chicago Farm Conference, where they came to take part in hammering out a fighting program against the Roosevelt farm robbery program.

Young School-Girl Tells of Struggle Against Misery

She and her husband have been Party members since last June. Before that they were Socialists. They didn't carry cards. They just did what they could without. "Why did we change our way of thinking? On account of our seeing that there were no hopes of getting anything done for us and the people around us by votes. You have to have action to get anywhere. That's what changed our minds!" Fifteen, But Not Too Young Elma Torvi is only 15 years old. She is a delegate from Zim, Minnesota. Her father owns a dairy farm there and though she is a junior in the Cherry Hill High School she skipped school to come in the truck with the other farmers from Minnesota. She has dusty blond hair and wide, blue eyes. She is breathlessly impressed with the conference, with her first visit to Chicago—"it's such a great big thing," she says.

She doesn't feel that she is too young to be a delegate or to do what she knows has to be done in Zim when she gets back. "I'll bring back a good report, I think. I'll tell them about all the different things that we've discussed and about what the youth ought to do to help in the work. There's too many young people around our way who think of nothing but having a good time, and I'm going to see to it that they begin thinking about organizing."

Organizing, that's about what the youth ought to do to help in the work. There's too many young people around our way who think of nothing but having a good time, and I'm going to see to it that they begin thinking about organizing."

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Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME ADDRESS



In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

Here today is the postponed letter from Comrade Natalie G. I think it represents the height of generosity! Dear Comrade Luke:

To contribute to children's amusement and education, I offer a very large collection of left over bits of all sort of materials from the clothes I have been working on.

Dolls and doll clothes, blankets, cushions, covers, and even a small patch work quilt can be made by some industrious little seamstress of not many years. I will be glad to send these remnants to any little girls that write for them.

I have enough to supply at least a dozen children, maybe more, even, and some of the materials are quite lovely. I'll also send suggestions for making dolls, doll clothes, etc., if the children write me what they want to make.

Another Offer I would like to contribute to your collection in the competition, and not being able to do it cash, I want to offer to make a dress and sell it at some house party, or raffle it off, or make it on a private order.

If someone contributes material (4 to 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch wide or 3 to 3 1/2 yards of 54 inch wide), preferably wool of good quality or velvet-teen, I'll make it up in some practical, attractive style, in a standard size, and if you can figure out how to sell it for about \$10 or so, it will be a good buy for some girl and \$10 for your column.

I thought maybe at some house party tickets at 25c or 50c could be sold and the dress raffled or auctioned off. Best luck. —Natalie.

Condition of Acceptance The above offer is most gratefully accepted, provided I may be allowed to help finish this historic dress! I feel sure there will be no great difficulty in disposing of it. And now that we are on the subject of dolls for the children, it is a most propitious time to present some more of the tract about inexpensive toys.

HOME-MADE TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN

By ALICE W. L. What do you wish with your old stockings? Not the silk ones, but the wool. They make very fine stuffed dolls. Any woman at all handy with a needle can help her girl make a fine doll.

Cut off a foot of hose, leaving the heel, which makes the head of doll, with seams at sides. (Sew shut hole made by cutting.) After it is stuffed with old clean rags or cotton, tie around with a piece of cord. Then stuff the rest of the sock far enough down to make the body.

Below this split the sock for the legs, sew them up and stuff. For the arms cut another sock and stuff so that it forms a roll. Insert this in the body by making a hole through the body. Sew up the ends of the arms and the body is then ready to be dressed in whatever you have handy in the way of old rags.

Faces can be embroidered in with colored cotton thread, and hair made by threading in strands of wool yarn and trimming them even with scissors.

Editor's Note:—Natalie can give other ways, too, of making cloth dolls. Little girls wanting some of those cloth scraps may write to Comrade Natalie in care of this column.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes contributions from M. Krapf, M. Krup, M. Morris, C. G. Hoffman, H. R., A. K., H. Mellis, and Previous total.







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**U.S.S.R. Recognition and the Socialist Party**

(Continued from Page 1)

...the fact that they will continue to do so.

ONLY the day before, the Socialist Jewish "Forward," sensing the widespread enthusiasm among the American working masses over recognition of the Soviet Union, declared:

"A feeling of joy ran through the United States, as throughout the world, when it became known that the United States recognized the Soviet Union... and no one feels more sincerely happy than the Socialists."

Every worker will have the greatest cause to doubt and look with scorn and contempt on your "sincerity," socialist leaders, when they remember your support to every plot against the Soviet Union. You supported with funds and organization the interventionist deeds of the counter-revolutionists, Dan and Abramovitch. It is only a few weeks since that you printed the Hitler slander of starvation and cannibalism in the Soviet Union. Nor will all your straining at putting a smile on your face, cover the fact that you now with more hatred than ever before spread your lying provocations against the Soviet Government.

Certainly there is the deepest enthusiasm and joy among the rank and file of the Socialist Party in this great victory of the Soviet Union, led by the Communist Party of Lenin and Stalin. This joy you share only with Judas words, but fight against with your provocative deeds.

Having unburdened themselves of this lip-service testimony, they proceed to yeoman service for those who want war against the Soviet Union, or dread this great victory of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

The Jewish Daily "Forward" vituperates on recognition conditions as follows:

"With these words (referring to section 4 of the recognition terms) that are underlined here nothing else is meant than the Communist International and nothing could be meant. The Washington newspaper correspondents have specifically declared, and not out of their own sleeves, that for the first time the Soviet Government pledged itself to curb the Communist International."

The Daily Worker, in its leading editorial yesterday, has already answered the root of all these distortions. The emphasis which the Socialist "Forward" lays to these misinterpretations by saying that certain correspondents "have specifically declared" that Communist International will be curbed, is exactly what the capitalists desire to cover up the unpardonable of having been forced to reverse their policy.

It is an open defense of American capitalism's feat in reversing its recognition policy through the most distortion of the facts and of the recognition conditions.

WHAT is the purpose of it for the Socialist leaders?

They must cover up the bankruptcy of the Second International, of the failure of the N.R.A., which they supported to solve the capitalist crisis; they must cover up the success of the proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union. And the manner in which they seek to cover up their naked counter-revolutionary deeds is more extreme than the most vicious of the capitalist press.

Just as the Fishes, Wolls, and Esleys try to disrupt the established relations on the basis of trying to identify the Soviet Government and the Communist International, the Socialist "Forward" rushes forward with "evidence" of this non-existent identity. They use it in order to attack the Communist Party of the United States, and unburden their venom against the Communist International.

The "Forward" goes at it hammer and tongs, topping at no distortion in order to make its point.

In its editorial it refers to Washington correspondents' "understanding" of the meaning of the recognition terms with reference to the Communist International. However, the "Forward" slinks when it comes to taking credit for its own Washington correspondent who questioned Litvinoff in an effort to read things into the recognition terms that do not here exist.

WHY is the "Forward" silent on Litvinoff's clear and categorical answer? Litvinoff declared:

"The Third International is not mentioned in the document. You must not read into it more than was intended."

But such clear answers do not satisfy those bent on war provocations. It does not satisfy those who have so much to hide in their past and in their present. Even the capitalist press, which made the same argument, did not dare to come to such conclusions, which flow so easily from Socialist leaders.

This is open and unabashed war provocation by the Socialist leaders in the United States. It lays the ideological basis for a rupture of relations with the Soviet Union. It advises the American exploiters how to proceed on this step whenever they want to take it.

WE MUST remember and impress indelibly on the minds of all workers that it was the Socialist leaders, MacDonald and Henderson, of the British Labor Party, who through the use of the forged "Zinoviev letters" that helped British imperialism to break relations once before with the Soviet Union. It was the very same Socialist leaders in Germany, who later paved the way for Hitler, who themselves raided the offices of the Soviet trade organizations in Germany in 1925 and rifled the safes of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin with the same cry that the Socialist "Forward" mouths today in the United States.

Nothing irks the Socialist leaders more than the overwhelming and tremendous support of the American masses for the establishment of relations. They could not brush aside the deep feeling for the Soviet Union among the American masses. They hate, with all the counter-revolutionary venom in their heart, to admit obvious facts.

WHAT do the American workers see in recognition?

They see a land ruled by the workers and peasants building Socialism. They see the growing economic, political and military strength of the Soviet Union, defeating its bitterest enemies in the camp of capitalism and the Second International.

At the same time, the Socialist leaders, part and

parcel of the Green-Lewis strikebreaking bureaucracy, intimately bound up with the N.R.A., see the wider separation between the working masses and their A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders. They know that the war support they gave to the N.R.A. as a solution of the capitalist crisis is causing deep questioning among the rank and file of the Socialist Party. These same Socialist workers look with more and more sympathy to the revolutionary way out of the crisis, symbolized in flaming letters by the victory of the Five-Year Plan and Socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

Hence we find the Socialist "Forward," answering the Daily Worker editorial on "Soviet Recognition and the American Workers" with the following lie out of whole cloth:

"And this is written at a time when everyone knows that the organized workingmass in the United States were the ONLY ones who consistently fought bitterly against recognition."

YES, Socialist leaders, you are bound up with Messrs.

Green, Woll and Lewis, who broke the strike of the coal miners and steel workers, fought against any steps towards recognition of the Soviet Union. You lost no occasion to slander the Soviet Union and its aims. You, Socialist leaders, are still continuing your support for Dan and Abramovitch, proved tools of the Deterdings and Hugenbergs, working for armed intervention in the Soviet Union to restore capitalism.

On this question you never spoke for the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor.

Need we mention the hundreds of resolutions endorsed by local unions of the A. F. of L. during all the years when American capitalism resisted recognition to prove this fact?

It is true that by your deeds, you have "consistently fought bitterly against recognition," as you, Green and Lewis have fought bitterly and consistently against the efforts of the American workers to beat back the bosses' attack throughout the whole period of crisis.

The entire provocation of the Socialist leaders, especially as expressed by Mr. Lee and the Socialist "Forward," centres about two basic points: 1) In the interest of American capitalism they seek to identify the Soviet Union with the Communist International, and "warn" American capitalism about this danger; giving it a platform for further intrigues and war against the Workers' Fatherland. 2) They want to confuse the masses on the meaning of recognition to cover up the bankruptcy of the program of the Second International which hailed the N.R.A. and its Fascist deeds; with its policy of the "lesser" evil paying the way for Fascism in all capitalist countries; with its treacherous program of collaboration with the ruling class parties as a "peaceful" road to Socialism.

Out of the filth and mud with which the Socialists seek to surround the significance of this great historical victory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics certain facts stand out with impelling boldness.

IN THE Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist (Bolshevik) Party, the party of Lenin and Stalin, a classless society is being constructed. In the capitalist countries, the workers are being driven to deeper misery and war. Only under the leadership of the Communist Party can they achieve their liberation, only through the revolutionary way, through the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of their own Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Every worker in following and studying the experience of the Russian proletariat and its party in overthrowing capitalism and building Socialism, will find in it the greatest lessons and inspiration.

EVERY section of the Communist International, leading the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism the world over, grows out of the class struggle in its own country. It is composed of the exploited workers of that country and is the vanguard of the revolutionary proletariat in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

These parties, fighting their own capitalism, recognize that their most important weapon in the world, in the fight against their own exploiters and world capitalism, is the revolutionary teachings of Lenin and Stalin, builders of the Workers' Fatherland, leaders of the world proletariat for the final victory of the world revolution.

These war provocations of the Socialist leaders, under the Judas cloak of "Joy," will not keep the workers from seeing the victory for the Soviet Union; it will not becloud the main issue—the victory of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union and the decay of world capitalism. And against the war provocation and counter-revolutionary propaganda of the Socialist leaders, the Communist Party of the United States will carry on the sharpest struggles, winning the broad masses of toilers and especially the honest Socialist workers for the overthrow of capitalism and the building of a classless society.

**The Unemployed Convention**

IN SCARCELY seven weeks, on Jan. 13, 14, 15, the mass national unemployed convention will be held in Washington, D. C. The preparations for this convention come at a time when President Roosevelt is engaged in the most far reaching attack on the unemployed workers, removing two million workers within the month from relief rolls.

The Roosevelt program, now being put into effect, would nullify the militant battles of the unemployed workers of past months, who, through mass action, have forced the government to give at least a small part of the jobless workers inadequate relief. Instead, Roosevelt's plan condemns the unemployed to forced labor. The entire preparation for the National Unemployed Convention should center around a fight against the Roosevelt forced labor scheme.

The call printed in the Daily Worker on Nov. 11 demands the immediate development of struggles for the local demands of the unemployed workers, and the working out of Workers Relief budgets. The local relief struggles are to be linked up with the national struggle for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The plan includes the immediate calling of local and county united front unemployed conferences, to take place in the middle of December. The national convention preparations are an answer to the N.R.A. Public Works program, which gave the unemployed nothing. They are an answer to Roosevelt's forced labor program, which is already removing the unemployed from the relief rolls. The convention, to meet the attacks of the Roosevelt government, must be a broad united convention, including representatives of unemployed organizations additional to the Unemployed Councils, particularly A. F. of L. locals; T.U.U. and independent unions; veterans; Negroes; youth and women; farmers and small homeowners.

But the campaign for the convention has not gone forward quickly enough. Only a few cities, such as Detroit and Pittsburgh, and the West Coast, report intensified unemployment struggles or the calling of local conferences. The campaign for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill is still lagging.

The intensified crisis, the renewed attacks of Roosevelt on the unemployed, calls for a change in the method of preparing this convention of the unemployed. The preparations must not be left for hurried and superficial emergency measures in the last two weeks. The convention must be based on the struggles of the unemployed, must be based on a broad struggle for unity of all unemployed workers, regardless of organization and on unity of the employed and unemployed. The directives of the Unemployed Councils should at once be put into action in all districts and all cities.

**Cuban Soldiers Jail 80 in Raid on Tobacco Union**

**Financial Panic Grips Canton As Chiang Rule Splits Ten Banks Close; War Lords Grab Money for Escape**

CANTON, China, Nov. 20.—A financial panic has gripped this city on the report that Fukien province has seceded from Nanking today. Ten banks have already failed and most of the others are closing up. Currency notes of the General Chen Chiang government are worthless. General Chen Chiang has been cooperating with Nanking in attacking the Central Soviet District in Kiangsi. There is a run on all banks in Canton. Rumors are that government leaders, fearing a new uprising and militarist war as a result of the Fukien separation, are collecting all the funds they can in silver and gold for a quick departure.

In Fukien the new government, independent of Nanking has already been formed. It is designated the "Chinese National Great Allied Revolutionary Government," and consists of a hodge-podge of Chinese landlord-capitalist politicians, ranging from extreme rights to left phrase mongers.

The new government, backed by British and Japanese imperialism, leading to the further dismemberment of China, is headed by General Chen Ming Shui, who formerly was minister of education and communications in the Nanking regime; General Tsai Ting Kai, head of the 19th Route Army, also a close friend of Chiang Kai Shek and participant in the Anti-Soviet war; Li Chai Sam, former British-supported general in Kwangtung province, and Eugene Chen, man of many alliances, especially those most profitable.

**1696 Workers Jailed by Japanese Police in New "Red" Raids**

TOKIO, Nov. 22.—In a series of sudden raids under the Japanese "Dangerous Thoughts" law, Tokyo police yesterday arrested 1,696 members of labor unions, affiliated with the National Council of Labor Unions.

The police charged that the Council and its members oppose imperialist wars, support the national liberation struggles of the Korean and Formosan masses against Japanese imperialism, and oppose war against the Soviet Union.

The round-up of suspected Communists began last January with the arrest of over 7,000 persons, suspected with membership in, or sympathy with, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which, despite the most brutal fascist terror, is carrying on an heroic struggle against Japanese robber war on China and the increasing war provocations against the Soviet Union.

**U. S. Contacts Soviet Ambassador in Turkey**

ISTANBUL, Nov. 21.—Establishing contact with the Soviet Embassy for the first time, Robert F. Skinner, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, made a courtesy call yesterday to the Soviet Ambassador, Jacques Sourich. The latter immediately returned the call.

The fact that Turkey has long enjoyed amiable relations with the Soviet Government, which, from the very first repudiated the Tsarist imperialist designs on the Dardanelles, and that Souich is the dean of the diplomatic corps in Ankara, enjoying the fullest confidence of the Turkish people, gives particular importance to the creation of Soviet-American contacts here.

**U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Military Training in School**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The United States Supreme Court today upheld the right of the University of Maryland to enforce a ruling providing for compulsory military training.

One of the students of the University had demanded exemption from the compulsory training required by the University on the grounds that he was a conscientious objector. The Court denied his plea.

**RELIEF A-LA-ROOSEVELT!**



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons: B. Bert House Party wins yesterday's cartoon with a bid of \$15. Other bids, F. Frey, \$1. Total to date, \$339.

**2 SHOT FOR PROTEST ON WAGE CUT**

Conference Arranges Greetings to U. S. Workers' Groups

NEW YORK.—The American workers' delegation of the Anti-Imperialist League will leave New York Thursday for Havana.

HAYANA, Cuba, Nov. 21.—Police and soldiers raided the center of the Tobacco Workers Union after five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Over 80 workers were arrested among them Cesar Vilar, secretary of the National Labor Confederation, all printing press workers, the youth secretary of the Confederation, who was later released.

The soldiers burned all papers of the union and wrecked the print shop. Loret de Mola, Secretary of Labor, made a speech over the smouldering ashes of the print shop, saying that he is a Socialist of the extreme left.

The situation calls for action by the Trade Union Unity League and all other workers' organizations in the United States against the terror. All factories here are mobilizing for protest.

Sunday morning, soldiers raided the district conference of youth organizations in Matanzas, arresting 21 delegates, and later occupying the whole city in response to "an emergency situation."

The terror is being increased as the date for the arrival of the American Workers' Delegation comes near. The landlords, capitalists and imperialist government tries to prevent any effective show of strength of the Cuban proletariat in greeting the American representatives.

This will fall as is assured by the Confederation and other leading organizations.

Conference for Greeting Today a conference takes place for arranging the greetings to the delegation.

The most outstanding act of terror is the assassination of two workers in Central Senado, as a result of their refusal to accept a wage cut of the company. Eye-witnesses report the attack on the workers by soldiers was an open, cold-blooded murder.

Latest news received indicates that Cesar Vilar was badly beaten when detained.

Welles Returns WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—U. S. Ambassador Welles, who has just conferred with Roosevelt on the Cuban situation, and received the full support of the president for his counter-revolutionary de.eds, will leave this week for Havana to continue his acts against the Cuban masses.

**Machado Wants to Feel "Safe"**

POUGHKEEPSIE.—Gerardo Machado, former bloody dictator of Cuba, declared through his chief aide that he will return to Cuba until he is assured that he can live quietly as a private citizen.

revolutionary scope. In an interview with the German writer, Emil Ludwig, Comrade Stalin pointed out that it is the absence among representatives of American capitalism and technical world of the semi-feudal psychology which is still strong among representatives of the same circles in European capitalism, which makes it easier for Soviet businessmen to maintain business relations with the American business world.

The growing interest in both countries in the struggle for peace which recently took definite form, with special clearness made a Soviet-American rapprochement especially popular in the broadest circles of the Soviet public.

"President Roosevelt and Comrade Litvinoff, Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs, completed a matter which undoubtedly will strengthen peace and assist in solving numerous tasks which now become urgent."

**Reasons for U. S. Recognition of the U.S.S.R. Discussed by "Izvestia"**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (By Radio).—In a leading article on the renewal of relations between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., "Izvestia" writes:

"If we disregard the contradictions in principle between the system in the U. S. S. R. and the regime of all capitalist countries, and then between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A., the latter contradictions are less than between the U. S. S. R. and any other capitalist power. Precisely because the U. S. A. is the biggest capitalist country, it emphasizes most clearly the difference between two social systems, and attempts to act as the representative of general capitalist interests."

Position of U. S.

"The U.S.A. was aided in this by its territorial size and great relative importance, permitting it to cherish the hope that it could manage without establishing normal relations with the U. S. S. R. Its geographic situation, the tremendous distances separating the U. S. A. from the U. S. S. R., strengthened its conviction that collaboration with the U. S. S. R. was not required, and that the absence of normal relations would not cause serious harm to this big transatlantic country. The European powers, without American resources, raw materials and without wide home markets on the American scale, needed us as buyer and as supplier of raw material. The European powers were in daily contact with us in solving European and Near East problems. They could not refuse to establish normal diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. merely for the sake of non-recognition of the Socialist system. Therefore, they recognized the U. S. S. R. earlier.

Crisis Forced Recognition

"But the exceptional situation of the United States, which permitted the leaders of American capitalism to conduct a policy of refusal to establish normal diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. proved to be a product of the imagination in the light of historic experience.

The world economic crisis shook the whole world, and no capitalist power, even the strongest, could say that it could solve its own economic problems isolated from the others. The picture of exceptional growth of productive forces in the U.S.S.R. inevitably compelled even the most stubborn representatives of capitalism to think whether they could remain outside economic relations with such an enormous and increasing economic power as the Soviet Union.

The convulsions caused by the crisis in the U. S. A.—the most powerful capitalist power—gave rise to

a wide and deep unrest in the minds of that country.

"The tremendous interest in which the capitalist world calls 'The Soviet Experiment,' and the efforts to find a planned basis in the organization of economy, attempts to regulate the contradictory forces of monopolist capitalism now being tried in the U.S.A., formed the component parts of a complex which compelled the White House to remove the juridical barrier between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R.

Connections Existed

"In the first interview given by Litvinoff to the American press he very correctly mentioned that non-recognition of the U. S. S. R. did not change the fact that between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. in reality there was already established very close economic, cultural and political connections, finding their expression in the visits of a large number of Americans to the U. S. S. R. and their work in the U. S. S. R., and also the visits of a large number of Soviet citizens to the U. S. A. Similarly it was an illusion that in political matters the U. S. A. could avoid contacts with the U. S. S. R. The Disarmament Conference was the best proof of this. Land and sea armaments are closely connected. The problem of the European debts to the U. S. A. are connected with the question of armaments. But this question is impossible to solve without the participation of the U. S. S. R. The U. S. A. had to collaborate at the Disarmament Conference with the Soviet Union which it had not recognized. The U. S. S. R. is not only a great European power, but also a great Asiatic power. The U. S. A. as a Pacific country is a partner in all Asiatic questions, interested in the maintenance of peace in Asia. Without detriment to itself and to the cause of world peace, it was impossible for the U. S. A. to continue its former policy of refusal to establish normal relations with the U. S. S. R.

Enormous Importance

"The establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. is thus of enormous historic importance as an act terminating the struggle of the capitalist world against recognition of the fact that the present day world consists of two systems—capitalist and socialist—terminates the struggle against recognition of the juridical equality of the socialist system.

Establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U. S. A. is of tremendous

practical importance for the solution of the political questions now facing the whole world. It forms the legal basis for economic relations between both countries which must inevitably lead to widening and developing these relations. The realization of their mutual interests in mutual relations by both great powers was undoubtedly a stimulus in making it possible for the government of the U. S. A. to overcome not only its traditional objections on principle against recognition of the U. S. S. R., but also difficulties consisting in the existence of a certain number of unsolved problems for the regulation of which normal diplomatic relations create the best grounds and provide the best means.

Public Opinion

"The decision of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was not improvised in the White House. It was the result of the development of relations between two countries and a lengthy struggle for the recognition of the U. S. S. R. carried on by progressive elements of the American bourgeoisie, not to mention strata of the American nation sympathizing with the Soviet Union in principle.

Peace Policy

"The Soviet Government and public opinion in our country tried in every way to draw the U.S.A. nearer. They did this on the basis of their peace policy, their daily struggle for the preservation of peace. Collaboration with the U. S. A. was undoubtedly one of the most powerful means of assuring peace. The fact of establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. should be regarded as a great victory for our peace policy. In addition, public opinion in the Soviet Union expects from Soviet-American rapprochement an extension and development of business connections for both countries. Public opinion in the Soviet Union highly values American business sense. Even in 1924 Stalin considered it necessary to say to the Russian workers: 'American business sense is antidote against revolutionary daydreaming and fantastic imaginations. American business sense is an untamable force knowing no barriers, sweeping away all obstacles by its practical insistence, which cannot help completing matters once they are begun, even if they are small matters, and without which serious construction work would be impossible.'

American Business

"Pointing out the danger of deterioration of American business sense into unprincipled 'practicality,' he appealed to unite it with Russian

**Cuban Communists Send Call for Aid to U. S. Workers**

Editor's Note:—The following urgent appeal from the heroic Communist Party of Cuba has just been received by the American Communist Party. It emphasizes the necessity for renewing the struggle against Wall Street imperialism, intervention and against exploitation of the Cuban masses.

Communist Party of Cuba (Section of the Communist International)

Central Committee To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. Comrades:

We urgently appeal to the Communist Party of the United States and through it to the workers and farmers of the United States, to intensify its actions of solidarity with the revolutionary movement which is developing in Cuba under the leadership of the Communist Party and the National Confederation of Labor.

of September 29—day on which tens of thousands of workers and peasants came out to bury the remains of their leader, Julio Antonio Mella, murdered in Mexico by Machado—when various workers were murdered and more than 150 injured, has been followed by a wave of governmental persecutions and assassinations against the militant revolutionary workers and by assaults on and the sacking of their organizations. The prisons filled with workers under the Machado government which were violently emptied by the mass actions of the workers and peasants, have been filled again with militant workers by the new government of the bourgeois-landlord class.

Defend Wall Street

On the 26th of October the government fired on 7,000 sugar workers who were carrying on a heroic struggle in Central Jaruco, the largest sugar central in the world, a stronghold of Yankee imperialism. Our comrades were raked with bullets. Two workers murdered, 120 injured and 215 arrested, is the bloody toll of this new massacre of the government which calls itself that of the "real revolution."

In the city of Bayamo, the army and the Army of the Caribbean (of the Student Directory) fired on our comrades and then tortured and murdered in the most savage manner one of the leaders of the Party in that region.

Revolution Grows

But in spite of the jailing of hundreds of workers and peasants, of persecutions and unheard-of terror, the working class and peasantry are fighting—under the leadership of the Communist Party and the National Confederation of Labor—with heroic spirit, and in many parts of the country are gaining victories. The terror and gun fire of the native bourgeois-landlord class and imperialism is not stopping the powerful revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants. In the sugar mills and plantations tens of thousands of workers are carrying on intense struggles against their native and Yankee imperialist exploiters, and these struggles are beginning to acquire the character of a real insurrection in many parts of the country.

Terror Against Communists

The present government is trying through every means to break these heroic struggles, but the pressure of the masses makes more evident every day its failure and the disintegration of this same government has already begun (the withdrawal of the ra-

dical-ABC, the For Law and Justice Party, the O.C.R.R., etc.) in view of its inability before the bourgeois-landlord class to crush the revolutionary movement. But the persecutions and the massacres of workers continue. Recently large detachments of the army, armed with machine guns and munitions, were dispatched to try to "annihilate the Communists" of Oriente and Camaguey.

In the present situation, the menace of armed intervention by Yankee imperialism in Cuba is exceedingly great. Both the government and the different factions of the bourgeois-landlord class which are in opposition, are carrying on a wide campaign of demagoguery around this danger of intervention.

The Communist Party of Cuba, in the name of the workers and peasants of Cuba and all other exploited and oppressed sections of the Cuban population, makes an urgent appeal to the workers and farmers of the United States, through its revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party, to struggle through every means (meetings, demonstrations and mass actions) against the dispatch of warships by Yankee imperialism to Cuba which would mean the bloody smashing of the struggles which thousands

of workers and peasants are carrying on in Cuba for their emancipation and complete national liberation.

Comrades: each victory and each step forward of the proletariat and peasantry of Cuba, attained through heroic sacrifices, is a victory for the workers and farmers of the United States who suffer equally from imperialism, exploitation and oppression. The victory of our struggles, besides dealing a heavy blow at Yankee imperialism in its major fortress in the Caribbean and South America, would be a living example for the rest of the colonial-bourgeois-landlord world and a powerful stimulus to the revolutionary movement of the other countries of the Caribbean and South America.

Each worker, each farmer, intellectual and student, each revolutionary sailor and soldier in the United States must consider himself our brother in this struggle and respond immediately to the appeal of the workers and peasants of Cuba.

Comrades: Stop the sending of warships! Help us in the struggle against the intervention of Yankee imperialism! Workers of the world unite! CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA