

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

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

RUSH TAG DAY FUNDS! Help the Daily Worker Meet Pressing Bills!

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UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS; COST OF FOOD RISING STEADILY

HEYWOOD PATTERSON GOES ON TRIAL FOR THIRD TIME IN DECATUR, ALA., TODAY

Expert's Testimony on Forged Jury Roll Ruled Out by Judge

Prosecution Plans to Railroad Negro in Three Days

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

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 26.—With an allowance of only three days for the trial in which Alabama seeks his life, Heywood Patterson goes on trial tomorrow in the Morgan County Court-house for the third time on the charge of attacking two white girls in a freight car.

Three days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—that is all the time the State of Alabama and Circuit Judge W. W. Callahan, who is presiding, will give to a Negro when his life is at stake.

And while the jury is "deliberating," Judge Callahan will rush Clarence Norris, another of the Scottsboro Boys, to trial on Thursday morning.

"Too Much Publicity" Alabama does not want to spend any more time on the Scottsboro cases. They have attracted too much attention already.

Judge Callahan is determined to rush these cases through even if he has to continue with the late night sessions which marked the past two days of court.

Immediately after the verdict is brought in the Norris case, probably by next Sunday, Judge Callahan will adjourn court for one week.

During that time the news interest in the case will have died down, and when more Scottsboro Boys are put on trial for their lives, the repetition of the trial will be less.

Callahan's plan to "debunk" the Scottsboro cases, from a publicity point of view, is well planned. The Clarence Norris case, scheduled to start immediately after the Patterson case, will be a repetition of the evidence taken in the Patterson case.

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Calls for Death to Lynchers!



Leonard Patterson, of the Young Communist League, demanding death for lynchers and lynch-law in his address to thousands of Negro and white workers in the Scottsboro demonstration in Harlem Saturday.

Scottsboro Defense in Danger

The Scottsboro legal defense is in danger unless funds are sent to Decatur immediately.

That was the message received yesterday by the International Labor Defense from Joseph Brodsky, chief counsel of the organization, in Decatur.

The rushing through of the trials by Judge Callahan means that all funds must be raised without the slightest delay, the message stated.

The International Labor Defense, all its immediate resources drained by the huge expenditures of the Scottsboro defense, must be immediately supported. Every dollar counts. Every day's delay endangers the lives of the Scottsboro boys.

Send in every penny you can, raise every dollar, TODAY, and continue the fight for Scottsboro funds. Show your working class solidarity. Rush all funds to International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Carolina Supreme Court Sets Death For Framed Negro

I. L. D. Charges Court Purposely Erred to Quash Appeal

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The North Carolina state supreme court, deliberately passing on an incomplete appeal to justify its lynch-maneuver, has ruled that John Lewis Edwards, Negro boy framed on a charge of murdering a street car conductor, must die December 8.

The International Labor Defense, handling the appeal, have charged that the clerk of the court, and the court itself, deliberately made an "error" in passing upon the papers filed in the appeal before they were complete, after notifying the I. L. D. attorneys that the case would not come up until spring.

This gave the supreme court an excuse to throw out the appeal on technical grounds, though the evidence clearly showed Edwards' innocence. This maneuver, the I. L. D. charges, is evident in the setting of so close a date for the execution—another attempt to prevent action to forestall the legal murder.

Stay of execution is being demanded by the I. L. D., while its lawyers prepare the necessary papers to complete the appeal. The I. L. D. has asked that all workers and workers' organizations throughout the country, help stop this local Scottsboro legal lynching by rushing protests to Governor Ethinghaus, Raleigh, N. C.

Masses in Harlem Parade, Pledge Fight for Scottsboro Boys

Minor Urges Solidarity of Negro and White to Save Boys

NEW YORK—Thousands of New York Negro and white workers marched Saturday in Harlem to protest against the massacre of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys by Southern lynch justice. Thousands more cheered from the sidewalks.

Massed at six concentration points, the workers marched from 118th St. and Lenox Ave., to 137th St. and 7th Ave., then returning to the meeting place at 131st Street and Lenox Ave.

Immediately following the I. W. O. band which led the parade was a line of girls each bearing on a letter of the message, "STOP LYONCHING" A float depicting Gov. Ritchie of Maryland hung in effigy with the inscription, "We shall not forget him as the murderer of Euel Lee." There were placards stating "Mass Protest Will Save the Scottsboro Boys," "Full Social and Political Rights for the Negro."

The crowd was so large that two meetings were necessary to enable all to hear the speakers though they spoke through amplifiers. Robert Minor received a tremendous ovation, redoubled when he declared that "The Scottsboro boys are the symbol of Negro oppression," and that it was time to "meet the lynchers with well organized defense corps."

WIN STRIKE IN GLOVERSVILLE; RECOGNIZE UNION

Independ. Union Gets Wage Boosts; Frees Arrested Strikers

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The militant strike of the tannery workers of Gloversville has been won. Under the leadership of the Independent Leather Workers Union, the bosses were compelled to recognize the union shop committee, to agree to wage increases and the release of all arrested workers.

The 2,000 enthusiastic strikers will celebrate with Victory March today. They hail the Needle Trades Union and their militant leader Solomon for aiding them win the seven-week strike.

These strikers fought their way through red scares, Burns detectives, a hostile yellow press, NRA arbitration strike breaking boards, imprisoning bosses and scabs in the mills, and thus forcing the employers to surrender.

Strike leaders throughout all these attempts at intimidation, pointed out that the Communist Party is the only party supporting the strike and that it is the only party which supports all struggles of the workers.

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Paterson Strike Is Sold Out by U. T. W. Leaders' Agreement

Right to Strike; Wage Demands Abandoned in Silk Struggle

By CARL REEVE. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The United Textile Workers' Union leaders, after four days of secret conference with the silk manufacturers, have prepared a betrayal agreement which means complete defeat for the 10,000 broad silk strikers.

This sell-out agreement, which has not been made public as yet, includes an agreement not to strike again and sets up a compulsory "arbitration board."

The U. T. W. leaders agreed to acceptance of the \$2 per 100,000 pick rate, about \$18 a week, and even less, but also agreed that the wage clause shall only last 60 days, after which wages shall be revised. The wage rate now accepted by the U. T. W. leaders is the same rate or less than that which the strikers rejected nine weeks ago in the infamous "Washington truce" which MacMahon tried to force upon the strikers.

Admit Wages Cut The joint statement of the manufacturers and the U. T. W. leaders, issued by Abe Greene, city editor of the Paterson News, who sat in the secret conferences as "impartial" chairman, admits that the wage agreement is unsatisfactory to the strikers. The statement tries to soften the blow by saying "the silk workers of Paterson, as a loyal and faithful people, patriotic and good citizens, are entitled to a higher rate of compensation than circumstances today will permit."

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Jobless at 17,000,000 Peak, A. F. of L. Report Shows; 24 Per Cent Food Rise

NRA Sends Potatoes, Bread, Milk, Soaring High Above '32 Level

U.S. Reports Commodity Price Now at Peak Since March

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—As a result of the Roosevelt inflationary price-raising program and gold price manipulation, the costs of the most common food necessities are now from 18 to 24 per cent higher than they were six months ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed today in its latest retail price report.

At the same time, during the week of November 18, wholesale commodity prices reached the peak of the advance which began eight months ago. Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the U. S., Isador Lubin announced yesterday. The whole commodity price index is now at a peak of 71.71, compared with 59.6 in March.

Slash in Real Wages. This sweeping advance in the costs of daily food necessities has actually resulted in a deep slash in the average worker's real income.

This is confirmed by the report issued yesterday by the American Federation of Labor head, William Green, who could not conceal, in his latest report, that the weekly real income of the average worker in this country, as measured by his ability to buy daily necessities, has been driven down below the level of March when Hoover was in office.

Even Green's carefully doctored figures revealed yesterday that the real income of the American workers is now 1.2 per cent below the March level, six months ago. Actually, the decline in real income is far greater, being closer to 10 to 15 per cent.

The rise in the cost of food was strongest in bread, eggs, milk, lard, all cereals (as a result of the Roosevelt grain destruction program), butter, rice, canned peas and peaches.

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Workers Will Hail Soviet Recognition in N. Y. Wednesday

NEW YORK—Recognition of the U.S.S.R.—the latest victory of the Soviet Union—will be celebrated Wednesday night at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farms by thousands of New York workers. Preparations have been made by the Friends of the Soviet Union and the ICOR, under whose joint auspices the affair has been arranged, for outstanding speakers and performers to take part in the celebration. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

An outstanding array of talent will present a "Recognition Circle" of Soviet music by the New Dance Dancers, assisted by a group of twenty. Corliss Cullen, famous Negro poet, Constance Lamont, Dr. Harry F. Ward, M. J. Olgin and Herbert Goldfrank will speak on "What Recognition Means."

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The Fight Against Hunger

EVERY worker will remember the Roosevelt promise of 5,000,000 new jobs by September. Month after month, the Roosevelt publicity agents, ballyhooed and lied about the rise in jobs.

But today, even the unprincipled and unscrupulous William Green can no longer hide in his carefully doctored reports that the ocean of mass unemployment is rising steadily, that even the usual seasonal increase in jobs is not materializing. He cannot hide the fact that, after six months of Roosevelt false promises and huge subsidies to Wall Street, the army of 17,000,000 jobless American workers still stands!

It was the N.R.A. codes, Roosevelt promised the workers, that would raise wages to keep pace with the rise in prices. But even the official reports of his own economists glaringly prove that under the N.R.A. wages have been beaten down in the last six months, so that now the REAL wage of the entire American working class is now below the level of March! This was the purpose of the N.R.A. codes—to freeze wages at starvation levels while commodity prices were sent soaring!

And the Roosevelt government is now launching a bitter fight against the "dole" against the most vital need of the American masses today—Unemployment Insurance.

BUT it is also this which makes it a burning necessity for the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils to organize the fight for Unemployment Insurance with the greatest revolutionary zeal, with every ounce of energy.

Against the robber price-raising program, every working class family, housewife and wage earner, must mobilize in the neighborhoods before the shops, bakeries, groceries, butchers, and dairies, for lower food prices!

The fight for Unemployment Insurance, higher wages to meet rising prices, lower food prices—these are now life and death questions for every worker's family in this country as we enter the fifth winter of the crisis!

Roosevelt Board Set Up To Outlaw All Strikes On Forced Labor Jobs

Government Moves to Keep Down Wages and Stop Protest Against Non-Union Conditions on Public Works Jobs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Determined to prevent unionization of workers and to prevent strikes on public works, forced labor jobs, the Roosevelt government has set up a "Board of Labor Review" of three which is to have sole and final say on all labor disputes on these jobs. The setting up of this compulsory board is further evidence that the Roosevelt administration will dictate the wages and working conditions of those on forced labor, in order to assure a constant supply of cheap labor on government jobs.

The decision means that the Roosevelt government is preparing to smash expected strikes and protests of the unemployed workers as soon as they learn that the forced labor plan of Roosevelt will reduce wages and will keep many unemployed both off relief lists and off forced labor as well.

The board of three will be under the direction of Senator Wagner of the National Labor Board who has broken a number of strikes already in the interests of the employers. Placing all labor on public works funds under the direction of Wagner will put the government in a position to exercise terror against unemployed workers who protest against low wages.

The strike had been called for noon Friday. Seven hundred fifty workers were directly involved and it was expected several thousand others would join them. Wagner wired the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (A. F. of L.) and the Livestock Handlers Association (a state-chartered, independent union) instructing them to hold off until the Board could investigate, and also telegraphed the regional labor board in Chicago to inquire into the situation. A Labor Board official said today both unions telegraphed compliance.

This same strikebreaking tactic has been used by the National Labor Board in several other cases. It means see-sawing the workers between Washington, which acts directly when the bosses' interests are at stake, and regional headquarters, to whom the national office passes the buck when the workers' interests are pressed.

Must Organize to Answer Betrayal The stockyard workers of Chicago, working under the harshest speed-up and with the smallest wages, have been betrayed by the officials of the Amalgamated and the Butcher Workers unions. Now they have the task of answering this treachery, which robs them of their demands, by organizing their rank and file union.

The stockyard workers should unite all workers, regardless of what union they belong to, or whether unorganized, by electing united front shop committees to enforce their demands on the employers, the N.R.A. and their reactionary officials.

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Workers' Real Wage Below March, Green Admits in Report

Unable to Hide Decline in Living Standards Under NRA

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Unemployment in October increased as against the previous month, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced today in an official statement "based on Trade Union reports and Government statistics."

Green reported that 10,076,000 were out of work in October as compared with 10,065,000 unemployed in September.

In addition, says Green, "reports from trade unions show 21.2 per cent out of work in the first part of November, as compared with 21.7 per cent in October."

Wages Below March Green also admits the drop in real wages since the inauguration of the N.R.A. "The individual worker's real income is still below March by 1.1 per cent."

Despite the fact that the unemployment increase is higher by hundreds of thousands if not millions because Green is necessarily limited to reports of his own A. F. of L. trade unions and the undependable government reports, in addition to the millions of workers who report to no organization, Green continues to ballyhoo the N.R.A.

The head of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy attempted to explain away "this slight increase" as "due to the fact that although unemployment gains a little in October the gain was not enough to absorb those seeking work for the first time."

"Both these records indicate," says Green, "that the N.R.A. program is keeping the employment situation under better control than is usual at this time of year." He says nothing about the millions of workers who are government officials announced, would be back to work by the fall.

Spread-Work Grows How little the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program of paying premiums to well-to-do farmers for ploughing under crops has helped the farm laborers is shown by Green's own figures that "lay-offs affecting 75,000 on farms, 45,000 in canneries were reported for October."

The hundreds of millions poured into the railroads by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Public Works Administration resulted in lay-offs affecting 7,000 workers (Green's figures as far as the labor

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Rush Tag Day Funds!

THE Daily Worker is being published under the most strenuous difficulties. The breakdown of our press has forced us into extra expense to get the paper out.

Pressing bills must be met. We do not know from day to day how much longer we can hold out.

MAKE IT EASIER BY RUSHING EVERY CENT YOU CAN AT ONCE. Speed the tag day funds collected to the Daily Worker. DO NOT DELAY.

THE Drive is not over. The \$40,000 has not been raised. Over \$12,000 must be raised to put the drive over the top.

We cannot stop this side of raising the required \$40,000, Comrades. Every bit of it must be raised if we want our "Daily" to continue.

Only two Districts, Seattle and Boston have gone over their quotas. Not another District has as yet raised its quota.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS IMPERATIVE. Intensify the drive in your territory and raise your District's full quota. Rush every cent, tag day funds and whatever other amounts you have on hand, AT ONCE!

Readers and friends of the Daily Worker! A dollar from every reader will put the drive over the top. Help the Daily Worker in its emergency. Send YOUR dollar TODAY!

Saturday's receipts \$ 279.25 Previous total 27,356.75

TOTAL TO DATE \$27,636.00

11 AFL Delegates Express Need for Opposition Center

Represent 23,000 Members; to Back Rank and File

NEW YORK—Fifty-one delegates representing 23,000 members in the American Federation of Labor from local unions and opposition groups, attended a Rank and File Conference Saturday called by the Committee for Unemployment Insurance in the A. F. of L. A wide range of crafts was represented; the biggest representation came from the I.L.G.W.U., malting and Building Trades. Here were fraternal delegates from the Unemployed Councils.

Louis Weinstein, chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Committee of the A. F. of L., made the main report. He spoke of the need for centralizing and coordinating the work of the rank and file opposition movement, both nationally by trades and locally. He stressed the need for establishment of centers in different cities which will guide and link up the work of the opposition groups within the A. F. of L.

The drive for Unemployment Insurance at present is the main task of all the opposition groups in the A. F. of L., said Weinstein, but it must be broadened to include the fight against injunctions, for trade union democracy and should include all the local issues against the A.F.L. leaders. Publication of the magazine Rank and File Federationist will help materially in the coordination and guidance, he added.

The discussion after Weinstein's report showed the workers heartily in favor of establishing an opposition center. One worker pointed out the common practice of A.F.L. leaders in misrepresenting and twisting a decision or action taken in another local when making a report in another city. The need for solidarity and support for all local strike struggles was emphasized.

NRA Sends Potatoes, Bread, Milk, Soaring High Above '32 Level

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acaroni, prunes, cabbage, canned tomatoes, all the staples of common diet. The report showed that compared with November of last year, potatoes are now 54 per cent higher in price, beans 39 per cent, onions 30 per cent, cabbage 29 per cent, pork chops 14 per cent, evaporated milk 13 per cent, flour 69 per cent, fresh milk 5 per cent, bread 20 per cent, bananas 10 per cent, prunes 20 per cent, and salmon 6 per cent. Sugar rose 10 per cent, while tea and coffee showed a slight decline. During this time, clothes' prices rose from 15 to 50 per cent, the average rise being about 24 per cent.

Farmers Don't Profit. Contrary to the contention of the Roosevelt government, the farm producers of these products have not received any benefits, since the cost of goods that the farmers must buy has jumped even faster than farm prices.

In addition, the actual producing farmers do not get the benefit of the price rise, for as the Department of Agriculture pointed out in a recent report, it is the monopoly distributing middlemen, who have reaped a large share of the rising prices. The proportion of the total selling price received by the farmer is now less than six months ago.

These rises, some of which the workers in the history of the country, have been deliberately stimulated by the Roosevelt government in an effort to raise the profits of manufacturers and monopoly distributors.

The food increases are a uniform step wage cut for the whole working class, for every working-class family in the country. If it is not to be driven down to the levels of living, the American working class must organize resistance to every increase in food prices.

Strikes, picketing before food shops, dairies, bakeries, must be organized, if entire families demonstrating against the rising cost of food.

Only your support can help the Daily Worker continue. You like the enlarged and improved "Daily." Support it with your dollars. Rush them today.

Del Cartoon Omitted

Due to a technical mishap, Del's cartoon feature, "Gutters of New York," which usually appears on this page, has been omitted from this issue. It will appear without fail tomorrow.

Patterson to Face Trial for 3rd Time in Decatur Today

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tion of evidence will probably receive even less space than the Norris trial. Newspapers May Leave. It is doubtful whether the New York newspapers who are here will remain over the week adjournment.

It is also doubtful whether the I. D. chief defense counsel, Samuel Leibowitz, will even make a summation on the case at the adjournment. Summations are not recorded in the record that goes to higher courts and in view of the sentiment in Morgan County against "Jew lawyers from New York" and the Scottsboro boys, a verdict of guilty is almost a foregone conclusion. The names had been forged only a waste of time and energy.

Decatur is still chucking over the way Judge Callahan overruled the defense's motion to quash the Jackson County indictments against the Scottsboro boys on the grounds that they systematically excluded from jury service.

Names on Jury Forged. The defense proved conclusively by the testimony of John W. Haring, a nationally known handwriting expert, that the Jackson County jury rolls had been tampered with. The names of Negroes used by the defense at the trial this spring had been forged on the jury roll.

The handwriting, according to the expert, was that of Kelly Morgan, a Jackson County jury commissioner. The names had been forged on the roll after the roll had been completed. The superimposing of names over red lines which had been drawn across the pages of the jury roll, was clear even to spectators who peered through Haring's magnifying glass.

In entering his decision overruling the defense's motion to quash the indictments, the jurist chose his words with care. When he concluded he had left out the most important part of the testimony presented by the defense; that of the sworn testimony of Kelly Morgan, who said that there were no red lines drawn through the jury roll book when he wrote in the names of the jurors. Since the Negroes' names were written over the red lines, it was clear that these names had been added since the roll was completed.

When Judge Callahan said that the roll was not touched upon, when Leibowitz tried to call his attention to it, Judge Callahan said irritably: "My mind is made up. I will not listen to arguments."

City Events

City Clubs Councils Change Address. The central executive body of the English Workers Clubs will now be located at 23 East 20th Street. The CITY CLUB COUNCIL, located at 126 University Pl. The offices will be open every night from 6 to 8 p. m., and on Wednesdays, from 8 to 10:30 p. m.

W.E.S.L. Dinner-Dance. Thanksgiving dinner and dance, given by the Workers' Ex-Servicemen League, Thursday, Nov. 30, at Webster's, 11th Street and 3rd Ave. Proceeds for Veterans' winter relief.

Bedacht at C. P. Meeting on Sustaining Fund. All sympathizers of the Communist Party are urged to come to a meeting tomorrow, 7:30 at Irving Plaza, 15th St., and Irving Place, to take up the question of a sustaining fund for the C. P. Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee, CPUSA will speak.

New York Vets At Forced Labor 14 Hours Daily

By HOWARD BOLD. NEW YORK, N. Y. Each day, about 1,200 unemployed workers, all heads of families, the majority ex-servicemen, are made to put in from thirteen to fourteen hours of forced labor at the Bear Mountain, New York, forced labor camp. Skilled workers, union carpenters, plumbers, electricians and stone masons were found by the Daily Worker reporter to be working on forced labor on a state project under conditions which the men described as unbearable and at starvation wages. Ragged unemployed workers are forced to work in the open without warm clothing. No provisions is made for shelter, and in most cases the men are not permitted to build fires with which to warm the food which they themselves must bring. The conditions on this forced labor project should serve as a warning to all workers to fight against the Roosevelt plan to take 4,000,000 men throughout the country off relief and put them on wages below even the starvation minimum of the N. R. A.

Must Pay Doctor. When starting on the job, each worker is handed the following set of rules: 1. No employee will be permitted to absent himself from work during his regular working period for more than two full days without presenting a doctor's certificate showing that such absence was due to illness. 2. Any employee who is absent for more than two full days and fails to present such proof that such

WESL Wins Right to Represent War Vets at Claim Hearings

Force Federal Review Board to Withdraw Objection

NEW YORK.—The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League won a signal victory at the Veterans' Administration in New York Saturday morning. Review Board No. 6, appointed by Roosevelt to pass on presumptive cases, accepted Harold Hickerson, National Secretary of the W.E.S.L., as the representative of Neketa Pasechnik, world war veteran.

The veteran called to review his case for pension under the regulations for June 18, 1933, was supported in his claim by Samuel Goldberg, I. L. D. attorney for the W.E.S.L. The case of Pasechnik is similar to thousands of veterans roaming the streets today. He filed claim in October 31, 1933, and was diagnosed by the Veterans' Bureau in November of the same year as a dementia praecox case. However, it was not until October, 1932, that he was awarded compensation. Yet under the World War Veterans Act of 1924, any claimant was automatically entitled to compensation, really back-pay from June, 1924.

A letter from the Veterans Bureau for January 4, 1924 admitted his mental disability at that time was of long duration and was presumed to have been aggravated by service. Not having received any back pay for eight years he is now cut off from the miserable compensation paid him since 1932.

The chairman of the Review Board at first objected to W.E.S.L. representation, on the basis that it was not a duly accredited organization. But Hickerson pointed out that the W.E.S.L. with a membership of over 12,000 is in a position to represent and share in the struggles for veterans' rights. He also pointed out that all evidence of affidavits supported the veterans claim for continuance on the pension rolls.

At this point Attorney Goldberg quoted the law which states that a veteran has the right to choose his own representative. He brought to the attention of the Board that the regulations state that veterans be given benefit of doubt when submitting their case. This is the government position but one which the boards do not take seriously. Proof that it is a hypocritical phrase may be cited from the fact that many states show 80 per cent of the veterans have been dropped altogether. But Hickerson pointed out the path of the veteran seeking claims.

Faced with these incontrovertible facts, the board was forced to accept the W.E.S.L. as a duly accredited representative. Heretofore the only veteran representative allowed were the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans. This precedent puts the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League in the forefront of the struggle for the veterans' rights and demands.

The wage scale is to be "adjusted" every sixty days by the "arbitration board" and no doubt after the men are forced back to work the scale will be lowered. The claim now is that the wages will be five per cent more than the wages paid to silk workers in two other fields. Since the other fields always have received the pass pay than the Paterson fields, the agreement means in reality a wage reduction for the strikers.

Although the statement of Greene was printed in the papers, the agreement itself has not been made public, and is being kept secret. The balloting on the agreement will take place Monday. The agreement was not read to the members of the union until this afternoon. The crafts are to vote separately.

A Company Union. The secret agreement gives the U. T. W. "union recognition," giving the dues control to the union leaders, and at the same time makes the U. T. W. a company union by including the clause that the union gives up its right to strike in the future. The "arbitration board" is to include three U. T. W. leaders, three manufacturers and one "neutral" chairman, who will be chosen for his friendliness to the employers.

The manufacturers made it clear in these secret conferences, which went on for four days, that they are agreeing even to the wage scale project only to get the strikers back to work, then under the no strike clause, they can cut wages drastically in 60 days. The union leaders have agreed to give up all wage demands and have completely betrayed the strikers.

Schweitzer, the secretary of the U. T. W. union, is pushed forward as the main representative of the union in the negotiations. Eli Keller, the Lovestonite "co-organizer" of the union,

Honor Japanese Communist Leader



Joseph Stalin, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (right) and Wilhelm Pieck, German Communist leader, acting as pallbearers at the funeral in Moscow recently of Sen Katayama, for many years an outstanding figure in the Japanese revolutionary movement. Katayama was a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International at the time of his death.

Paterson Strike Is Sold Out by U. T. W. Leaders' Agreement

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allow the president of Princeton University, Dr. Howard W. Dodds, name the "impartial" chairman of the compulsory arbitration board. They further agreed that if they have a grievance they must give the arbitration board sixty days notice before it is considered.

The negotiations were carried on direct with the manufacturers, with Greene as chairman. Mayor Hinchcliffe withdrew when Schweitzer and Keller were unable to prevent the strike committee from distributing a leaflet this week, which branded Hinchcliffe as a strikebreaker. The manufacturers privately made it clear to the U. T. W. leaders that in return for union recognition they will hammer wages down in 60 days to \$1.60, to \$1.70 for 100,000 picks, a drastic wage reduction.

The National Textile Workers' Union has called on the strikers to reject this strikebreaking agreement of the U. T. W. leaders and continue the strike, demanding the \$25 minimum wage.

The N. T. W. U. declares: "First we must vote down this rotten agreement. Then we must elect a shop committee in every shop to represent all the workers of each shop. Next we must establish our own union! Defend your right to strike against low wages and bad conditions! Vote down the slavery agreement!"

ing construction, road construction, and the clearing of the land and woods. When interviewed by the "Daily Worker" correspondent, J. J. Tamson, superintendent said that thirty-nine buildings had been erected by the men. "These buildings," Tamson said, "have been built entirely by the men on Temporary Emergency Relief. Plumbing, painting, electrical wiring, everything has been done by these men." When asked if skilled workers received union wages for this work, Tamson replied that all the workers received the basic wage rate of \$4.50 per day minus 50c for transportation. Of course," Tamson added, "we encourage each worker when he comes here to do that work at which he is experienced." Skilled workers on the job include stone masons, carpenters, painters, electricians, plasterers, plumbers, machinists, etc. The transportation charge of fifty cents is also deducted from their pay on days that they do not report for work.

The principle road work is the construction of the Perkins Memorial Drive, named in honor of George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan and friend of Theodore Roosevelt. In order to rush the construction of this road that may be used by tourists and vacationists next summer, the men are being worked at the highest point of the drive in the teeth of a biting North wind, with the temperature at 22 degrees above zero.

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Laundry Code to Be Heard Today

Provides 14c. Hr. for Southern Workers

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Hearings on the code for the laundry industry, providing for a minimum wage of 14 cents an hour for workers in the South, will be held tomorrow under the chairmanship of N. R. A. Deputy Administrator A. D. Whitehead, known to textile workers as the N. R. A. deputy for the \$12 a week cotton code.

Most of the workers who come under this code are Negro women. At 14 cents an hour, a woman working the full 45 hours permitted under the code would make exactly \$6.30 a week. And if she worked steadily all year she would receive \$337.50.

The "Southern Group" listed in the code includes the following states: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas. The "Northern Group" includes all other states.

On Wednesday the Edison Co. carried through a referendum to determine whether its employees were ready to join the independent union or the company union plan which it proposed, known as the Association of Edison Employees. Both the company and the union officials declare in advance of any count that the vote will indicate a majority for the company plan. Coercion and every form of intimidation was practiced by the company before the balloting. No tellers were permitted from the Brotherhood.

The attorney for the Brotherhood declared yesterday that he would go to the courts to declare the decision to join the company union invalid. Previous attempts of the Brotherhood to get an injunction restraining the company from interfering with their organization had failed. A temporary injunction was granted, but later rescinded, with both parties agreeing to this decision.

THOMAS LOUGHRAN gave up his crown and started on starchy foods and carbohydrates and became an overstuffed heavy, about 187, and had his ups and downs in the division. Whenever he lost a bout, he would lay off for a while and Embark on a Comeback Campaign. He had just beaten Jack Sharkey, and, to show his good intentions, he signed for Impellittere, an Unknown Quantity, with bold emphasis on the Quantity.

Imp had been a carnivore of over 300 pounds, but Harry Lenny, the eight-middweight, took him under his

NRA Board Set Up to Outlaw Strikes on Forced Labor Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

wages and bad working conditions on forced labor jobs. Many of these workers are skilled and semi-skilled. The fact that the A. F. of L. officials are co-operating with every move of Roosevelt in creating a cheap supply of non-union forced labor is evidenced again by the selection of James Wilson of Cincinnati, long an A. F. L. official, as one member of the board of three.

Another million dollars of the Civil Works' Funds, which Roosevelt announced would go to the unemployed, has now been put into war work. This money will employ at the most only 2,371 men, it is admitted by the civil works administration. The war building for which funds will be given, instead of going to the unemployed, includes: sea coast defenses near New York City, \$203,000, employing only 402 men; Fort Jay, \$58,380, employing only 89 men; Fort Slocum, \$18,611, employing 50 men; Fort Totten, \$47,760, employing 108 men; Fort Wadsworth, \$58,900, with 130 men; West Point, \$169,600, with 485 men, etc.

It is not stated how long the men will be employed on these war preparation projects.

The Unemployed Council emphasizes the immediate need for building rank and file committees on all forced labor jobs to demand union wages and working conditions. The Council is also called on all organizations to elect delegates to the National Unemployed Convention taking place in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

SPORTS

By Edward Newhouse

When You Go to Fights . . .

THERE were two notable fights in New York last week and it is just possible that you may care to read about them. In the Bronx, a dismal borough distinguished by a zoological collection, some universities and a species of cheer whose origin is ascribed to the inhabitants, Tommy Loughran fought Ray Impellittere and it was a strange fight. And at the architecturally remarkable Madison Square Garden Kid Chocolate, the Cuban, stood up against a

furios Tony Canzoneri for one and five-sixths atavistic rounds. You have read about Impellittere. His manager, Harry Lenny, has done a pretty publicity job on the ape who has been accurately described as an "enormous Pithecanthropo with matted black fur on his chest and the puzzled ingenious face of a Princeton freshman who has been asked a classroom question that he cannot answer." He weighs 255, is taller than Cannera and has four inches in reach on the Piss Punk.

Five years ago Loughran was a clean-cut young light-heavy, mild-mannered and effective. He was as nearly handsome a light-heavy as I've seen and he was so affable and modest, he would have been a great idol if he'd had a punch. He still had eyebrows and his hair was sickly parted and he went along winning fights and the light-heavyweight championship.

About Tom there was no harlequinade, which is what they call clowning since the rise of the Harlem clown, Maxie Rosenbloom. He put aside steadfast chunks of dough, depending on gilt-edges rather than silk ties. But don't burn your bridges before they're hatched, says the good book, and every dog has his Third L-tile P-g. Tommy didn't even have what is generally considered a good time and his bankroll rolled down like a movie co-ed's stockings. He faced the winter of 1931 champion of the world in a weight class where championship fights didn't pay your training expenses, alone with his manager in Philadelphia, with scarce an apartment house between the two of them.

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Bullitt Leaves for Moscow Wednesday

Reports Progress on Debt Negotiations

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 25.—William C. Bullitt, first American Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., will leave for Moscow on the steamship President Harding this Wednesday. It was announced by President Roosevelt, who is vacating here.

Prior to the announcement, Mr. Bullitt presented to the President a detailed report on the progress of the debt negotiations going on in Washington between American representatives and those of the U. S. S. R. These negotiations are considered progressing satisfactorily.

According to the President's announcement, Mr. Bullitt is to make a study of the problem of establishing permanent housing for the embassy in Moscow, after which he is to return as soon as is practical to report on this problem to the President and to organize the embassy staffs.

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 Burek to raise \$1,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Wrestling Match	\$3.00
H. Sidney	2.50
Unit 2, Sec. 2 New York	3.00
Previous total	180.56
Total to date	\$279.06

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 25 S. 15TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ICOR

MASS VICTORY RECOGNITION MEETING

Wednesday, November 29th, 8 P. M.

BRONX COLISEUM EAST 177th STREET

NEW DUNCAN DANCERS Mignon, Sophia, Ruth, Julia, Minna, Hortense (assisted by a group of 20)

Recognition Cycle to Soviet Music

Speakers: CAML BRODSKY, DR. HARRY F. WARD, M. KATZ, S. ALMAZOV

Chairman: CORLISS LAMONT, HERBERT GOLDFRANK, LOUISE THOMPSON

COUNTEE CULLEN, M. OLGIN

ADMISSION 25c

ENTERTAINMENT — FREIHEIT GESANG VEREIN W. I. R. BAND — FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

Southern Woman Bares Tricks of Higher-Ups to Shunt Lynch Blame

Use Civil War Method to Conceal Share in Crimes

Shows Up Lynchers

By GRACE LUMPKIN
Author of "To Make My Blood,"
Member of Recent Tuscaloosa
Investigating Committee

A descendant of a Southern family which helped make the laws of Georgia and build up the economic and political power of the Southern upper class whites, I recently became a member of a delegation which went to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, to investigate the peculiar workings of Southern "justice."

Three Negro boys had been taken out on a lonely road and two of them shot to death, the other wounded. They were under the protection of the Sheriff of the county. We found every evidence to show that the crime against these boys, accused, but not convicted of murder, was done with the knowledge and approval of those higher up. Because, as Judge Foster told us, "People seemed to feel that they didn't want another Scottsboro case." The boys were shot at a junction of three counties. The deputies who had the boys in the charge said a band of masked men stopped them and took the boys in order to kill them. This manner of getting rid of prisoners who might bring Alabama into the eyes of the world again through another prolonged trial, is a new method to us, but it was well known to members of the Ku Klux Klan during Reconstruction. It seems that Alabama is learning from those who took the law into their own hands just after the Civil War.



GRACE LUMPKIN

"The first Negro the Klan in our county whipped lived in another county. We were called upon to go to that county. We rode about eighteen miles to the place where the Negro lived. We got him and it was the impulse of every man of us to kill him. We gave him 200 lashes and told him if another day found him in that section it would be bad for him. He left and did not return.

"A few months after the Klans had become busy, a new sun arose for the South. The glory of the Anglo-Saxon shone in every man's face."

Ku Klux Diary
I have with me some excerpts from a diary written by a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia. In copying these excerpts I am frankly not giving the point of view of the man who wrote it, his justification for the crimes committed. That point of view belongs to a historical treatment of the economic and political causes of the Civil War and the fight which Stevens, Sumner and Wade made in the U. S. Congress for some economic provision for the freed slaves.

The diarist, a member of the Ku Klux Klan in 1876, writes as follows: "The object of the Ku Klux Klan was this—the preservation of our women and our lives and the establishment of law and order. Our plan was for the Klan in our neighborhood to go to another section, where a Negro was to be regulated (whipped). When a Negro was insulting, he was reported to the Klan outside of the section he lived in, and that Klan would go at night, take him and whip him and scare him as badly as possible. The white men who lived near the Negro would plan some way to prove an alibi, for whenever a Negro was whipped, he would report to the troops. "We always arranged to have some one in the neighborhood who would where he lived see that night, to prove an alibi. I worked all one night and hired three Negroes to help me so I might have an alibi. . . . We opened every meeting with prayer—we had three ministers in our Klan, and we committed no act that could not be approved by any Christian man or woman on earth.

In Scottsboro, in Tuscaloosa, all over the South, they are trying by violence and lawlessness to establish the glory and power of the Anglo Saxon. An ominous silence that is so loud it is alive, stirs around the courthouse in Decatur. Men go quietly about their business, just as they did the day before Phippen and Hardan and Elmore Clark were taken out to be shot in the night.

The shooting of those boys was done at the junction of three counties. When asked about it, the sheriff of Tuscaloosa said, "It must have been men from another county who came in and did it." The old Ku Klux technique.

Is this technique to be used in the Scottsboro trial? Are people being kept quiet until the Scottsboro boys, their defenders, the lawyers in the trial, and any witnesses can be got to the borders or across the borders to another county, so that a grand jury investigation can say, after they been shot to death, "It must have been men from another county?"

"Glory of Anglo Saxon?"
So that the "glory of the Anglo-Saxon" may shine on the faces of the murderers, and those who instigate the murders, the political and economic owners of the state and the counties?

As a member of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, as a Southerner, as a writer, I call on all intellectuals to examine this trial, to follow it closely, to express in writing, and in as many other ways as possible, insist on adequate protection for the Negro boys and for those who are defending

Says Mass Defense Is Urgent to Save the Scottsboro Boys

them.
I ask you to examine the validity of this "glory of the Anglo-Saxon." I know Jews who have lived in the South for many generations, who made fortunes there who are as relentless as any other Southerner in their wish to punish Negroes for crimes they have not committed. But on their faces shines the glory of the Anglo-Saxon, the same glory that shines on the faces of other Southerners who have fine houses and plenty to eat and drink.

What is the "glory of the Anglo-Saxon?" Do you look for it in the faces of pallid, worn-down Anglo-Saxon factory workers? Do you search for its glow in the ignorant, half-starved faces of the Anglo-Saxon tenant farmers?

You will find it in the faces of the judges and judges' sons and their political and economic equals. Their hands are clean. They can look you in the face with clear eyes, and say, like Pontius Pilate, "My hands are clear. I have washed them." But those who know the South know that they keep those other Anglo-Saxons, the factory workers, the poor farmers in ignorance and poverty, not consciously, not with dirty hands, but in many devious ways, politically, and economically, they must keep under the life they are carrying on. But those who know the South know that they keep those other Anglo-Saxons, the factory workers, the poor farmers in ignorance and poverty, not consciously, not with dirty hands, but in many devious ways, politically, and economically, they must keep under the life they are carrying on. But those who know the South know that they keep those other Anglo-Saxons, the factory workers, the poor farmers in ignorance and poverty, not consciously, not with dirty hands, but in many devious ways, politically, and economically, they must keep under the life they are carrying on.

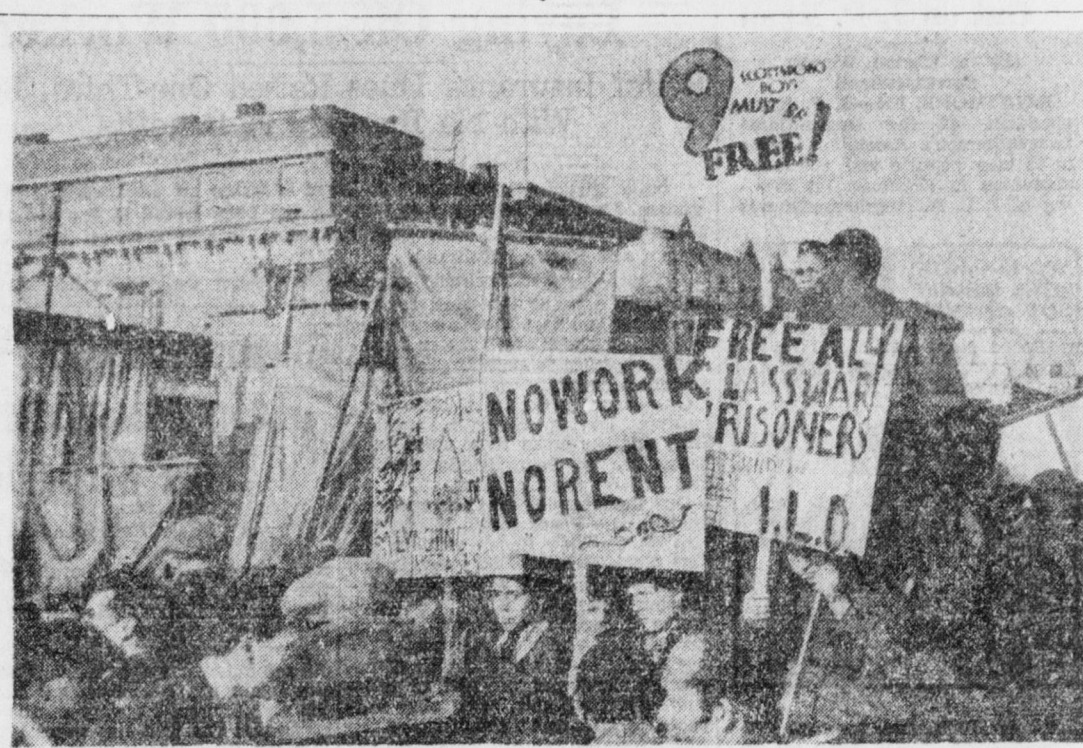
Why the Lynchings?
Knowing the facts, the history of what has gone before, I believe that the lynchings in Alabama, the arrest of the Scottsboro boys, are a direct result of the determination of upper class Southerners to keep the Negro, as well as the poor white, in economic and political subjection. The poor white is a necessary tool, as well as a necessary part of the industrial "progress" of the South.

Knowing the facts, I appeal to all intellectuals of the North and of the South, to look up into the eyes of those who appeal to them to fight for a new glory, the glory of those who look for economic freedom for all men, of whatever race, Anglo-Saxon, Negro or Jew.

This can be done only by using every weapon we may have at our command. The Scottsboro trial is taking place now. It will continue for at least a month, according to those who understand the workings of the court. Let us examine what is happening there. Let us not be timid about placing the blame where it should be placed. Whether we are far away, or close at hand, let us at least express in writing, and in as many other ways as possible, insist on adequate protection for the Negro boys and for those who are defending

or two days work from the city, but for the past two years even this small income has been cut off by the city. The city is now providing a meagre \$3.00 a week relief for this family of four.
The bosses don't support the Daily Worker. Its support comes from the working class. Have you done your share to help the "Daily"? Rush your contribution to the "Daily," 30 E. 13th St., N. Y. City.

New York Workers Rally to Aid Scottsboro Boys



Showing part of massive demonstration in Harlem Saturday afternoon for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. Thousands of Negro and white workers came from the heart of Harlem to voice their united pledge to fight lynch law.

Cleveland Workers School to Open on December 4th

Registration Expected to Reach 400, With 26 Courses of Instruction for Workers

CLEVELAND.—For the first time in its history Cleveland will have a real institution devoted to Marxist-Leninist education when the new Workers' School opens here on December 4. Last year the school was housed in a room above the Communist Party headquarters. There were only three or four classes with small enrollments.

The opening of the new school this year will eliminate these defects, according to the local school committee. An easily-accessible location has been found in the heart of the city, at 1524 Prospect Ave. Carpenters are even now at work installing partitions.

A fund of \$500 has been set up at the headquarters in shape of \$100 through new forces who have been drawn in to help the school. Various groups now raising funds, will climax their activities with a banquet and house-warming on Sunday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m.

The school plans to open with an enrollment of 400. One hundred to be drawn from the Party, another 200 from the Young Communist League, trade unions, and other mass organizations, and workers and intellectuals not yet connected with the movement are expected to make up the last 100.

In addition to the regular political courses in Principles of Communism, Strategy and Tactics of the Trade Union Movement, etc., there will be many practical courses, such as sign painting, which teach a corps of comrades how to paint signs for the movement; illustrating and cartooning by the well known artist, Limbach, which will train workers for leaflet and shop-paper work. There will also be courses in English, Russian, Esperanto, Dramatics, etc. Altogether there will be 26 courses and a corps of 20. A. Landy is the director. Registration is being taken at the school headquarters, which is open every day, except Sunday, till 9 p. m.

NEW YORK.—The Dotty May Dress Co. of 212 W. 35th St. has been declared on strike by the Dress Department of the Needle Trades Industrial Union after the company had locked out its workers in an attempt to reduce their wages by having the work done in contracting shops.



Shop Paper Reviews

EDITOR'S NOTE: With this review of the "Dock Worker," the Daily Worker is starting the publication, every week, of reviews of shop papers, especially those issued in the concentration industries. Neither the National Agitprop Department nor the Daily Worker receive copies of all the shop papers now being issued throughout the country. Nor is there at present any possibility of knowing how many are actually being published. The issuing of a shop paper is one of the means by which the Open Letter can be carried out as far as our basic tasks of orientating activity around the shop, is concerned. All units of the Party, and all shop groups and Union groups within the shops, should follow these reviews carefully, as they will be instructive to these groups in the issuing of their own papers.

"THE DOCK WORKER," issued by the Dock Unit of the Communist Party, Duluth Section, October, 1933 issue.

Reviewed by Gertrude Haessler
On the docks in Duluth on Lake Superior, there began to appear in June, 1931, a little mimeographed paper called "The Dock Worker," issued monthly by the Communist Party, Duluth, Minn. It has appeared irregularly ever since, with a six month's lapse the first part of 1932. The latest copy, dated Oct. 1, 1933, which is under review here, reveals advance over 1931 in some respects and retrogression in others, if one can judge from just one issue.

Too Few Shop Papers
But first of all we must strongly commend the comrades in Duluth for issuing the paper. Unfortunately it must be admitted that in spite of the Open Letter, in spite of the efforts of the Party to orientate its major activities around the shops, especially in the basic industries, the number of shop papers throughout the country is not only disgracefully small, but has actually retrogressed during the past critical years of crisis. The comrades should be congratulated that they have kept up the issuing of a shop paper, especially in a concentration industry.

The first issue of the "Dock Worker," in June 1931, appeared immediately after a dock strike. The men went back without an agreement, but with promises from the bosses.

Oregon Lynch Verdict Upheld

Jordan, Innocent, Tortured for Confession

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 23.—The lynch verdict of death against Theodore Jordan, Negro worker who was framed on a charge of murdering a railway conductor, was upheld by the state supreme court in a decision handed down last week. Justices Rossman and Kelly, two of the seven justices, dissented.

Jordan, whose innocence was conclusively proved by the International Labor Defense, was repeatedly tortured with an electric machine which burned his body severely, to make him confess. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People withdrew from the case a year ago, with bitter denunciation of Jordan because he insisted on accepting the support of the I.L.D.

The I.L.D. is now conducting a mass campaign demanding freedom for Jordan from Governor Julius Meier, at Salem, Ore.

Strike On at Two Dress Shops Against Pay Cuts

NEW YORK.—The Dotty May Dress Co. of 212 W. 35th St. has been declared on strike by the Dress Department of the Needle Trades Industrial Union after the company had locked out its workers in an attempt to reduce their wages by having the work done in contracting shops.

All dressmakers are asked to picket at the Dotty May Dress Co. as well as the 'Tao Frock Co. at 245 Seventh Ave.



Shop Paper Reviews

These, of course, were never kept, and the I. L. A., affiliated with the A. F. of L. did nothing to make the bosses keep them.
The disgust of the dock workers with the leadership of the I. L. A. evidently caused the unit on the dock to believe that the I. L. A. was a dead organization. It urged the rank and file dockers, through its paper, to abandon the I. L. A., and join the M. W. I. U. In the second issue, it is advocating the formation of dock committees "of the M. W. I. U.," which may be a step nearer the correct policy, but still very confused.

The fourth issue, in Sept., 1931, urges the men to refuse to join the I. L. A., which had in the meantime been sending organizers in from Buffalo and other lake ports, to counteract the activities of the revolutionary workers. Had we had a correct policy then, of working within the I. L. A., we would by now have an influential opposition group with most probably, some excellent results in fighting the I. L. A. misleaders. There can be no doubt of this, in view of the successes of the oppositional work within the gangster controlled Painters Union in New York at present, after years of painstaking and courageous work on the part of our comrades in the Union.

The 1932 issue of hand (August and October), have taken up the work in the I. L. A. in earnest. They advocate the formation of opposition groups. They also advocate the formation of Grievance Committees on specific grievances on the docks. They put forward the industrial character of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, without encroaching on their oppositional work within the I. L. A.

Role of Industrial Union
But what happens a year later? Judging from the October 1933 issue, there is a loss of balance in union work. The formation and strengthening of oppositional groups is put forward, it is true, but so vaguely that no worker can get wise as to what they stand for and how they can bring results. Nowhere is the independent role of the M. W. I. U. in supporting the struggles of the I. L. A. opposition group or its industrial character mentioned. But the worst feature of the present union tactics of the paper is the complete absorption with the struggle against the I. L. A. leadership, and the complete absence of any struggle against the employers.

In 1931, even after the collapsed strike, the men in groups carried on struggle against certain grievances, like the speed-up tactics of certain foremen, bumpy floors, etc. They won some of their demands, and the paper breathes with struggle around day-to-day grievances. The October, 1933 issue might just as well be merely the official organ of an opposition group whose sole interest is fighting the leadership without any clear program of struggle on the docks. But this is a Communist Party paper, and must champion the day to day struggle of the workers first of all against the bosses, and as part of that struggle, against the misleadership which protects the bosses. This is right sectarianism—a complete reaction to the left sectarianism of 1931. The Communist Party is not once mentioned in connection with its working class role nor are any of its campaigns given attention.

Care Needed in Makeup
The "Dock Worker" has the makings of an excellent revolutionary paper. Take up the struggles on the docks against the boss. Explain the functions and activities of an opposition group and give instructions on how it can be built up. Revive your excellent former practice of urging the workers to write for the paper, and give them an address to write to, as before. Be careful of your technical make-up—the "Dock Worker" in 1931 was one of the best-looking and most clearly arranged shop papers in the entire country. Today your very excellent material is lost in the messy make-up of the paper. You succeeded in provoking the President of the I. L. A. local to write you a stupid letter, and your reply is very well done—but it is played down in the manner in which it is presented. Such a letter deserves a big headline—and you have none at all. Such a reply deserves a sharp but dignified editorial. You give your reply inconspicuously as an editor's note to the letter.

Where are the jokes, the pictures, the neat layout of two years ago? Where are the wise-cracks that in 1931 captured the spirit of the dock workers? Such a heavy mass of monotonous material, so badly done on the mimeograph, that it is scarcely legible.

MINERS, STEEL WORKERS MARCH AGAINST HUNGER IN PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY

Permit for Parade Through "Triangle" Forced from Police by Mass Protests; Demand Jobless Insurance

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 23.—The unemployed steel workers and coal miners of Allegheny County will march into Pittsburgh this Tuesday and parade for the first time through the principal streets of the city, by their mass pressure having forced the police authorities to grant a permit.

The permit was granted following the sending of mass delegations of women, and men unemployed, veterans organizations, to the authorities, and resolutions adopted by many workers organizations throughout the city.

Key Aircraft Men Strikers Seeking to Form New Union

Compel Sikorsky Plant to Fire White Guard Scabs

HARTFORD, Conn.—Organizing to form an independent industrial union, the Sikorsky Aircraft strike committee called a mass meeting attended by 400 workers last week, exposing the strike-breaking activities of Egan, A. F. of L. representative in Connecticut.

In Stratford, the Sikorsky strikers presented such a militant front to the officials that they were forced to fire White Guard scabs when the workers demonstrated in protest. Sikorsky himself is a Russian White Guardist. The key men in the factory are out on strike and the production schedule cannot be completed until their return.

The strikers are reading the Daily Worker and eagerly await its arrival. They are cheerful and confident, mainly because they have been "wised up" to Egan's bag of tricks and to the fact that the N. R. A. board is on the side of the bosses.

Shoe Mass Meet to Fight Bosses

Phil. Nat'l Local Joins Industrial Union en Masse

PHILADELPHIA—A giant mass meeting to fight the bosses' attempts to smash the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union will be held here Tuesday, Nov. 28, at New Garrick Hall, 507 South Eighth St. Fred G. Bledenkapp, general secretary of the union, will be the main speaker.

This meeting is to mobilize all the shoe workers against the attempt of the bosses, aided by the corrupt Boot and Shoe, to deprive the workers of what they gained during the last strike led by the Industrial Union, and to further reduce the wages.

The Philadelphia local of the National Shoe Workers' Association has recently joined the Industrial Union en masse, repudiating the leadership of the National, its criminal negligence and corrupt policy.

Two Job Racketeers Arrested Charged As White Slavers

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A white slave ring, operating through crooked job agencies by which Negro and white girls from unemployed families are being transported from Pennsylvania and Baltimore to jobs either non-existent or misrepresented, was disclosed by the arrest of two men here.

The men, Valentine Poyderaz of Bobstown, Pa., and Nicholas Michovitch of Stockdale, Pa., are charged with having brought sixty girls to New York City during the past six weeks.

These girls, in most cases minors under 16 years of age, applied for jobs as domestic servants. Their unemployed families paid for the jobs and care for New York. When the jobs were found to have been fakes, a few of the girls, after wandering about the city, reported to the police.

Terre Haute Forced Laborers on Roads Wait 10 Days for Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent)
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The workers of Terre Haute were not long in discovering that the road building program was just what it implied—to make better roads, not to better the conditions of the working class. After working a five-day week, the workers are forced to wait seven to ten days for their money, and when they apply for more relief, they are told that the new laws governing relief disbursements prohibit granting of further aid before 30 days after receipt of the public works payment.

The workers are loud in their denunciations, declaring the program to be just another political racket like the reforestation project. The assurance of two weeks' work per month has turned out to be just another politician's promise.

COHEN'S
117 ORCHARD STREET
Nr. Delancey Street, New York City
EYES EXAMINED Wholesale Opticians
By Dr. A. Waxstein Tel. ORchard 4-4536
Optometrist Factory on Premises

75,000 On Welfare List

Seventy-five thousand families are now on the welfare lists of Allegheny County. There are six thousand children in the care of the social agencies. Twenty-five per cent of all Pittsburgh school children are undernourished according to the admission of the government authorities. In 1929 there were 656 tuberculosis cases reported to the Pittsburgh city health department; in 1932, this had risen to 1,062 cases. The rising prices and increased unemployment and wage cut have made the conditions of the unemployed and part time workers in the county increasingly desperate.

The parade begins at 12:30 (noon) at the Fifth Ave. High School at the corner of Fifth Ave. and Dinwiddie St., and goes down Fifth Ave., through the main streets of the town to the West Park Bandstand. Workers from the mining and steel towns throughout the country will march into Pittsburgh. This is the first time that a permit for a parade through the main streets of the town has been forced from the Pittsburgh authorities.

Allerton Avenue Comrades!
The Modern Bakery
was first to settle Bread Strike
and first to sign with the
FOOD WORKERS'
INDUSTRIAL UNION,
691 ALLERTON AVENUE

CARL BRODSKY
All Kinds Of
INSURANCE
799 Broadway N. Y. C.
STuyvesant 9-3557

CHAIRS & TABLES TO HIRE
Dayt. 9-3504 Minnesota 9-7520
American Chair Renting Co.

44 comrades Meet at
BRONSTEIN'S
Vegetarian Health
Restaurant
568 Clermont Parkway, Bronx

ARRANGE YOUR DANCES, LECTURES,
UNION MEETINGS
at the
NEW ESTONIAN WORKERS' HOME
27-29 West 115th Street
New York City
RESTAURANT and
BEER GARDEN

SAM & FRANK
Trucking and Moving
436 East 15th Street New York
Special Low Rates for Daily Worker
Readers

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
Daily Worker
Control Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Cleveland, Ohio)
Nov. 27th:
Dance and entertainment, refreshments at 4309 Lorain Ave., given by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 1180. Admission free.

Cincinnati, Ohio
November 29th:
House Party, excellent supper and interesting program on Thanksgiving Eve, given by a group of Women Sympathizers of Cincinnati at 331 Clark St., at 8:30 p.m.

(Classified)
ROOM WANTED, unfurnished, kitchenette, steam; reasonable, downtown; private entrance. Write F. care Daily Worker.

Unemployed, Forced to Live in Henhouse

UTICA, N. Y.—Anthony Gentile, unemployed worker, finding that the city of Utica offered no provision for the housing of the unemployed, was forced to move his wife and two small children into an abandoned chicken house. Gentile, a former section foreman on construction work, has been unemployed for five years. For a short time he got one

or two days work from the city, but for the past two years even this small income has been cut off by the city. The city is now providing a meagre \$3.00 a week relief for this family of four.

The bosses don't support the Daily Worker. Its support comes from the working class. Have you done your share to help the "Daily"? Rush your contribution to the "Daily," 30 E. 13th St., N. Y. City.

Home Relief Bureau Aids Chicago N.R.A. to Cut Union Wages

Letter of Director Orders Wages Under Union Scale

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—A letter to Home Relief Bureau supervisors here, showing that relief officials are helping to compel union members to have their wages reduced and to work for starvation N. R. A. wages, has been sent out by J. L. Moss, Director of Cook County Relief.

Moss quotes W. S. Reynolds of the Illinois Emergency Work Relief Commission, under the heading, "Relief clients, members of unions." "I can see no reason," instructed Reynolds, "for extending relief to the worker who is offered a qualified job by an employer who complies with the N. R. A. code, and the earnings policy of the workers on part time on such jobs are less than the required amount to support the worker and his dependents, such relief should be extended only to bring the income to the amount necessary for a livelihood."

As a result the union member will be compelled by the Relief to accept wages not only less than the union rates, but even less than the minimum provided under the N. R. A. Then the worker will be discharged from the relief rolls.

The Universal Atlas Cement plant, subsidiary of U. S. Steel, with 500 workers, will shut down Dec. 1, for an indefinite period.

The Canada Dry Ginger Ale plant has shut down completely also for an indefinite period; 150 laid off.

And they all have blue buzzards in their windows.

The Daily Worker can live only if you support it. Do your share today. Get your organization, your friends to contribute.

PHILADELPHIA
MASQUE BALL
THANKSGIVING EVE.
WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 29th
GIRARD MANOR HALL
911 W. Girard Avenue
Dancing 'til Midnight - Admission 35 cents
BENEFIT OF DAILY WORKER
LOS ANGELES

SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT
—of the—
Workers' Clubs of Los Angeles, California
Featuring
Alexander Borisoff, Cellist J.ohn Reed Club, Dram. Section
Norman Stengel, Baritone Freiheit Gesang Verein
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 8 P. M.
T. V. G. AUDITORIUM 936 W. Washington Blvd.

A Reunion of All Summer Campers of Nitgedaiget and Unity Will Take Place At
CAMP NITGEDAIGET
BRACON, N. Y. PHONE: BRACON 751
DURING THANKSGIVING WEEK-END
Special Program Arranged for the Four Days.
Concert and Dance on Saturday Night
HOTEL HAS 60 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER IN EACH ROOM
PRICE: \$14.00 PER WEEK (INCLUDING PRESS TAX)
Private Cars Leave Daily at 10:30 A. M. from the Cooperative Restaurant, 2700 Bronx Park East

PARTY LIFE Mass Support Is Necessary For C. P. Sustaining Fund

Source of Financial Support Must Be Broadened Out to Strengthen Party's Activities

The first principle in the problem of finances, as pointed out by Comrade Earl Browder, is that: "The source of financial support must be broadened out, must be placed upon a mass basis. Every organization must, in the first place, rely for its finances upon continuous and growing mass contacts and mass support."

Without definitely knowing its source of income, the Communist Party cannot budget and plan its activities. The class struggle needs material backing. It needs funds which must be supplied both by the Communist Party membership and the great mass of Party sympathizers.

Note: New York District is calling a meeting of the Sustaining Fund supporters (and future supporters) for Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 7:30 p.m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. Max Bedacht, of the Central Committee, C. P. U. S. A., will be the main speaker.

Without a steady source of income becomes an absolute necessity. The building of the Sustaining Fund, therefore, becomes imperative. Platonist Sympathy Not Needed. Every Party sympathizer, who supports the Communist movement politically, must realize the necessity of securing for the Party dependable and steady channels of income.

Building Sustaining Fund. The present campaign to build the Sustaining Fund is the first organized effort now the Party's sympathizers have been organized to support adequately the Party's financial needs.

Longshoremen in Baltimore Walk Out on J. P. Ryan

(By a Marine Worker Correspondent) BALTIMORE, Md.—J. P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, seems to be very popular with the longshoremen in Baltimore. A meeting of I. L. A. longshoremen was held at 510 S. Broadway on Friday, Nov. 10. When Ryan got up to speak the rank and file all walked out of the hall.

Because of the exposure of Ryan and his henchmen by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union the longshoremen in Baltimore are beginning to let Ryan know that he and his racketeers are not wanted. Mr. Ryan will find himself on the outside looking in before long.

Paper Box Union Members Learning of A.F.L. Treachery

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK—I would like to have it made known through the columns of the Daily Worker, that the state of affairs in the Paper Box Makers Union, Federal Local 18,239, is not as rosy as our union "leaders" would have us believe.

These workers who are still in the ranks are beginning to see through the false promises of the business agent, Vonie, and his able assistant, Joe Parisi, of the drivers' local. A group of rank and file workers who sought to expose their false promises have already been expelled by the Executive Board of the union, which is controlled by Vonie and Parisi.

Leaflet Demands Rights. In a leaflet issued by this group to the workers in the shops, they put forward the demand for their rights as workers in the industry and members of the union fighting for the interests of the workers, to speak before the membership and let the membership judge them by the facts they present.

Pennsylvania Road Starts Laying Off 5,000 Workers

Relief Insurance Dues Raised One-Third, But With No Increase in Benefits

(By a Railroad Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—Pennsylvania Railroad is laying off 5,000 workers in its system. Hundreds are being laid off on the Long Island R. R. and additional hundreds on the New York Central R. R. and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The 5-day week is being extended to a 6-day week. All relief workers who were covering the work for the remaining two days of a week are being laid off and with ever greater speed it is possible to maintain the same amount of work.

Our Voluntary Relief Insurance not only on the Pennsylvania R. R., but also on the New Haven and on the New York Central R.R. was jacked up 33-1-3 per cent without increasing our benefits.

Our messenger wages are getting smaller day by day as the cost of living rises. There is no mention of returning our 10 per cent with or without back pay, which was also supposed to be a voluntary loan by the workers to the railroad bosses, on the promise that we, the railroad workers, could pay the depression if we accepted a 10 per cent wage cut, which turned out to be a 33 to 50 per cent cut.

We see Pullman porters working 125 hours a week for \$16, we see Pullman waiters reporting for work five days a week and then being told by the foreman to go home, so the foreman will know where to find him. He is taking orders while there, he spends car fare and he gets nothing in return.

Two weeks ago another worker dropped dead in the engine house. Stomach doctors reported it was heart failure. The bosses right now are losing their hold on the whip. All sorts of wages are made—N.R.A., co-ordination, codes, etc. Hours are being reduced, wages are being reduced by advancing living costs. More and more railroad workers find themselves on the street, with no relief.

We know that the men making these laws that we have to abide by are the very ones who employ us. Then how can we get relief under boss-made laws? To get back what was taken away from us, to get better living standards and relief, we must fight as we never fought before, and this cannot be done under the present misleadership of the 21 standard railroad unions.

We must unite the workers of the 21 standard railroad unions into one solid fighting mass organization and to keep the unemployed within our ranks. One group of unemployed railroad workers was formed last week at W. 72d St., New York Central R. R. Workers, those of us who still have jobs, we are duty-bound to support the unemployed councils. A campaign has been started to form unemployed councils composed of unemployed railroad workers.

doubt in the minds of the workers as to who is telling the truth. The "new contract" is a good example of how Charles Vonie fights for the paper box makers. It calls for the continuance of the old scale for last until Jan. 1, 1934. This is the way Vonie works. We know damn well that while the cost of living goes up for us the bosses are making more profits than ever before.

Paper box workers should be on the guard against two officials of the union who at one time or another have posed as left-wingers. They are Morris Gray, vice-president of the union, and his sister, who is secretary of the union.

Post Office Worker Praises Daily Worker's News on Substitutes

(By a Post Office Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—Thank you for bringing to the attention of your readers to the deplorable conditions of substitute post-office employees. The statements as you printed them, show a world more of sympathetic understanding than the capitalist press would ever show. The latter, if they give any space to our grievances, print such statements as to ridicule us.

Many of us have been in the service for seven years, none for less than four years. We signed our allegiance to the U.S.A. and swore in writing to defend our country. Now the capitalist scoundrels who put those provisions in our applications for appointments still refuse to pay us a living wage, even though there is no postal deficit.

How much longer will this continue? As long as the minds of the post office workers and all workers stay moulded in the "patriotism" taught them in the public schools and in misleading information printed in the newspapers they read. Only when a sufficient number of workers can be taught to get their news from the Daily Worker will the people learn how real prosperity can be theirs.

system works. While the boys are in school, and should any special job arise, these boys are forced to leave classes and work for the munificent sum of 20 cents an hour. Thus these kinds get neither a good education nor a good job. Under this trumped up system the boys earn the meagre sum of \$3 a week, and thus the obvious advantage of an interrupted education.

To take the place of the under-age boys, the main office sent down boys over 16 and kept the same wage schedule. The Western Union is continuing to break the health of young growing boys at a salary of approximately \$2 a week. How do you imagine these ingenious racketeers and murderers, yes, murderers, for they have on their hands the blood of the messengers killed in the street accidents due to the fact that they were speeded up in order to make up for the cuts they receive in pay, were able to prevent a minimum wage in pay—under the pretext that the messengers were seamen and therefore were not to be included in the code? Do you wonder that the W. U. messengers are awake to the fact that they need a real workers' union to help them in their fight?

In the present time we have found a union that we know will support our struggle for a decent living. The Office Workers Union. Since the code has been signed in our company we have started to join this union, and I am sure that we will in a short time make an organization that will take these parasites to give us at least a minimum wage and eliminate the commission pay basis under which we now work.

A Messenger. It does not mean that we are against small strikes, or against organization of small plants. No. We are for strikes everywhere when they are properly organized and there is a prospect of winning. But steel workers know instinctively on the basis of their experiences dating with the Homestead strike and coming up through 1919-1920 that you won't make the steel trust yield, you won't make the government yield, and you won't build a powerful industrial union in steel unless you have a perspective of struggle on an industrial scale in the steel industry. This we failed to give to the steel workers, I think, and if I am wrong, I would like to be corrected.

In regard to the question of opportunism in the leadership of the trade unions, it is my opinion that these comrades who are in pretty direct contact with workers tend to get the most backward expressions, or tend to emphasize the expressions of the most backward workers.

Bringing Party Forward. These comrades, in my opinion, think of the Party in another period; they don't think of the Party in the present period. The thing that is wrong with the Party was brought forward so ineptly in previous situations, when the working class was not so radicalized, when the working class was not so conscious, not so interested in political questions; they think any attempt to bring forward the Party will result in those unfortunate incidents. This is an opportunity for opportunism among our leadership.

That is why millions of American workers carry some sort of insurance. That is why other millions belong to mutual benefit societies, to fraternal organizations. In the International Workers Order the workers build themselves a mutual insurance organization under their control and free from the profit features of capitalist insurance. They build for themselves an organization free also from the high-salary, high-bonus collecting bourgeois leadership in the capitalist fraternal organizations.

Instead of serving private interests, the Order serves the workers' interests. It insures its members. It teaches them that united action, that mutual solidarity, can solve problems that individual efforts can not solve. It teaches them that the root of the evil which forces the worker to seek the protection of insurance is the profit system. It teaches them that social insurance is the only immediate remedy of their economic insecurity. It finally shows them that the ultimate remedy is a new world, a new system, built by workers' political rule.

It is clear that workers that although the IWO does supply insurance to its members, it has no capitalist features; the odium of the insurance business can in no way reflect upon it. It is a workers' organization not only in composition, but in aim. It serves the proletarian members through mutual insurance; but it also serves the whole working class by training its proletarian members for the class struggle and by being part of the workers' army in the class struggle.

That is why it is the duty of the revolutionists to build the IWO. That is why the IWO has a right to expect that every militant worker contributes to its growth and, if possible, joins the Order.

Chicago Youth Drive. CHICAGO.—The City Central Committee of the Chicago I. W. O. has suddenly become aware of the bad situation existing in the Youth Section. They are concerned but what can the Youth Section do?

We must build our Youth Section into a real mass organization of young workers and students. We must overcome the difficulties confronting us, and we must overcome them now. Our quota for the present membership drive, which ends Jan. 13, is 250 new members. The question is not whether or not we shall fulfill our quota—but rather HOW we will fulfill it.

A city-wide general membership meeting has been arranged for Sunday, Dec. 3, at 4:00 p.m. at 2124 West Division St., at the I. W. O. Center there.

After the meeting, where a thorough discussion will take place and where a new City Youth Committee will be elected (branches should have their nominees in mind), a novel program has been arranged.

The Significance of Recent Strike Struggle in the U.S.

"United Front from Below Will Defeat the A. F. of L. and S. P. Leadership"

(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker) Do you know what is really the matter with Ambridge and Greensburg? First of all, we liquidated the whole issue of concentration. We worked away from the decisive plants at Jones & Laughlin, etc. If we had concentrated there properly, we would not be talking about the terror in Ambridge. That is the answer. The Steel workers would have had a real perspective of big struggles.

And it is the same in the Miners' Union. If we had concentrated, as we decided time and time again, in Fayette County, we would not be talking about the U. M. W. A. leading a strike—we would be leading this strike.

Workers Ask About Party. These comrades have to be made to understand that they are Party people, that they don't play an independent role. What standing they have is a result of their membership in and the support of the Communist Party. I would like to know how far Blank and others would get, if they went out on their own and tried to organize the American working class.

It is well to be concrete in such things, and this has something to do with building the Party; it is very directly connected with building the Party. I dropped into Buffalo, more or less accidentally, and I was around there as a reporter for the Daily Worker. Here I was introduced as the organizer of the Steel and Metal Workers Union. I used to go to strike meetings almost every day. The workers would corner me and say, "Didn't you speak in Pittsburgh at such and such a meeting?" "Didn't you speak with Foster in Youngstown?" "Werent' you in Chicago on such and such a day?" Of course, I had to admit such indictments, and then after a little more palaver, they would say—What does the Communist Party think about this strike? At least 20 workers in that strike of 400 to 500 approached me in the manner.

Party Has Great Influence. Our comrades must understand that the Party as such has tremendous influence and commands respect among the workers, and that if you do not go to the workers who are active in the strike, who consider themselves militant workers and ask them to join the Party, they conclude that this is a line and policy of the Party and that for some reason the Party does not want them. In every one of these struggles there are 10 or 15 — and as high as 25 per cent of the workers who are ready to join the Party if they were only asked.

Comrades Stanch, Browder, et al get around the country, all our leaders get around the country; they speak to workers, thousands of workers hear them; yet in strike struggles no one comes forward to ask workers to join the Party. Well, they wonder why this is. They know what the Party program is, that militant workers are supposed to join. So, if you do not ask the workers who consider that for some reason or other the Communist Party does not want them. This may sound a little exaggerated, but it is absolutely true. The Party has tremendous influence and these workers try to follow the line of the Communist Party. They think that if the Party does not think them fit to join, they will not insist on it. More confidence in the American working class and in our Party!

These comrades, in my opinion, think of the Party in another period; they don't think of the Party in the present period. The thing that is wrong with the Party was brought forward so ineptly in previous situations, when the working class was not so radicalized, when the working class was not so conscious, not so interested in political questions; they think any attempt to bring forward the Party will result in those unfortunate incidents. This is an opportunity for opportunism among our leadership.

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Capitalism is only interested in the business end of the insurance, the profit that can be coined out of it. But the workers are interested in the insurance end of it. They need the insurance. It is their only, though inadequate remedy for the economic insecurity from which they suffer.

In the Home

A number of clippings from bourgeois papers and magazines, sent to me by our readers, include a story from the "Voice of the People" column of the Chicago Daily Tribune of November 7. This one was sent in by two different readers.

It is a tragic story written by a woman who was forced by the crisis to go on the streets as a prostitute to earn a living for herself, her husband, her mother-in-law, and her little girl. The husband thought she worked as a telephone operator.

She was arrested and fined \$20. Arrested again and unable to pay the fine, she was given a year probation. She tells that at the same time a "little colored girl" was haled into the same court under similar circumstances.

"The End of the Trail" for the Later "Americans". The closing paragraph of the letter states: "I have a good education, good business experience, good personality. I come from American stock for several generations. My father fought in the world war, one of my grandfathers in the civil war. Yet I am denied the right to earn a living. I cannot get a job. So what?"

This letter also asks, "Why, I should like to know, while gangsters, gunmen, and robbers of all kinds roam the streets of Chicago unmolested?"

THAT'S Why, of Course! All part and parcel of the same vile capitalist system of privilege for the few wolves and oppression for the masses. It is useless to look for redress from a hopelessly corrupt system which automatically places the government in the hands of the wolves.

It is useless to weep, useless to petition, useless to pray. The people can hope for life and freedom only when they take matters into their own hands. Yes—one of my grandfathers, too, fought in the first civil war... myself, I haven't much patience with graft, gangsterism, enforced prostitution, "unemployment," financial crisis, bourgeois "economy," starved kids in sight of food, and all other such-like monkey-business.

And I have still less patience with the ornate speeches and seven-syllable words with which the big shots, from Norman Thomas up, or down, try to induce us to BE patient. . . . And, since I have it on good authority that prostitution has been practically liquidated in the Soviet Union, and as I feel a strong ambition to liquidate it here, I mean to trot right along with the Communist International and I urge all other gals with similar aims to do the same.

Seattle Takes Lead From Boston; Increases Quota

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK.—Seattle, District 12, now leads in the Daily Worker Drive, displacing Boston, District 1, in first position. Seattle has not only raised its quota to 107.56 per cent on its quota of \$500, but has voluntarily raised its quota to \$750. This is a challenge to Boston and to all other districts. Can you beat Seattle? Let's hear from you.

Receipts in the last half week fell to \$958.04, compared with \$1,047.69 in the previous half week. Only \$7.76 per cent of the total of \$40,000 has been raised.

Contributions received Saturday, November 18:

Table listing contributions from various districts and individuals, including names like W. L. Stanner, Del, E. Baker, Lavian W. C., etc., and amounts.

English and Youth Sections Gain in 8th I.W.O. Drive Week

(By MAX BEDACHT) The improvement in the returns of the English and Youth Sections is the outstanding feature of the results of the eighth week of the membership drive of the International Workers Order.

The total of this week is 683 new members and 138 children. In the new members, the Jewish Section took in 229, the Hungarian Section 116, the Slovak Section 92, the Ukrainian Section 60, the English Section 58 and the Youth Section 40. The rest are distributed among the Italian, Polish, Rumanian and the smaller sections.

This week shows an increase of 111 new members over last week's results. Let us maintain this gain and add to it in the coming weeks. We intend to make a comparison of the results of the campaign by districts but we lacked time to analyze our records.

Special Campaign in December. The Organization Committee of the International Workers Order decided to have a special competition, with special prizes, for the last month of the campaign. During the month of December it will add to all the prizes and rewards for new members already offered to comrades, an additional prize.

During the whole month of December a special prize will be given to individuals as well as to branches for new members recruited under the age of 30. The prizes are of special value to all workers. The aim of recruiting workers under 30 years is especially desirable. Therefore all comrades should be interested in the contest.

What is the I. W. O.? The International Workers Order is a mutual benefit society. It organizes mutual insurance among its members.

But isn't it rather strange for a working class organization to concern itself with such a bourgeois business such as insurance? No, it is not strange at all. It is just a proof that the workers try all means to solve their immediate problems until they learn to solve the ultimate one.

Capitalist exploitation corrupts everything it touches. It creates needs and then coins profits out of supplying remedies, thereby creating new problems. Its business of making profits creates economic insecurity for the masses; then, it turns the miser caused by this economic insecurity. This business is insurance. But it is not insurance that smells so badly, it is the business end of it, the profit feature of insurance.

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

Vegetarian Magazine. David D. Winneg, Canada—You may subscribe to an English vegetarian magazine by writing to "The Vegetarian News," published by the London Vegetarian Society, 8 John St., Adelphi, W. C., London, England.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger. Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Social competition with Michael Gold, Edna Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise \$1,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Markham Coop. Assn. \$ 2.00 Ed. Nevanen 1.00 Maki 1.00 Unit No. 1 1.00 Unit No. 2 1.00 Two Edison Employees 75 Ida Haavista 1.00 Leah D. 2.00 L. Ramsey 1.00 R. Sams, L. H. 1.00 Sylvia 1.00 R. Thomas, Atlantic City 1.00 S. Mendelsohn 1.00 Bill Dells 1.00 A. L. Garfield, Orange 1.00 Dr. M. J. Kastrowski 1.00 Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kosmides 1.00 E. Cohen 1.00 Haig Ser 1.00 Michael Horvath 2.00 Mrs. K. Woodridge 2.00 J. March, Chicago 1.00 L. Joel 1.00 Previous total 325.15

Slings of Bees. M. M. Joplin.—The sting of bees does not cure rheumatism. It is quite possible that a person suffering from rheumatism who is stung by bees might forget his rheumatic pains on account of the more acute pain given him by the sting of bees; but this does not mean that he is permanently cured, as soon as the stinging pain is over, his rheumatic pains will become acute again. The sting of the bee, due to the fact that the bee secretes formic acid, is a strong irritant.

Removing Nicotine Stains. Gerald B. Brocklyn, N. Y.—The best way to remove nicotine stains from the fingers is by rubbing the skin with pumice stone. Massage time does not soften the skin; but people with soft skins are apt to masturbate excessively.

We wrote you a private letter which came back marked "no such address."

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman



YESTERDAY I promised to tell how our Scribe twisted a quotation from Lenin in order to grind his political axe. In the article on Stalin's Literary Inquisition, our Scribe says:

"Joseph Freeman quoted the following passage from Lenin and gave his readers to understand that it was in process of fulfillment in the Soviet Union:

"The independence of the bourgeois author, artist and actress (Lenin said) is merely a pretended independence from the money bag, from bribery, from being kept. We Communists expose this hypocrisy, we rip off the false front. . . . De do this in order to expose to the seemingly free but actually bourgeois-bound literature a really free literature which is openly bound up with the proletariat. That will be a really free literature because not profits or ambition but the idea of Communism and sympathy for the workers will constantly recruit for it more and more forces."

Our Scribe stops quoting right there, and bursts into his own passionate rhetoric:

"A really free literature," he exclaims, italicizing his explanation. . . . and men so kept, so bribed, so tied by profit or ambition, or rather by the rock-bottom necessity of having a vehicle of publication and a bite of bread to eat, that they dared not even raise the question whether the literature they were producing, aside from its loyalty to the political master, had any quality at all or not! We here contemplate the depth to which religious zealotry, when it is combined with some sort of solid position in life, will reduce a man who pretends to be a critical thinker in the style of Marx."

BEFORE considering our Scribe's own unique "Marxian" rhetoric, let us go back for a moment to the citation from Lenin in *Voices of October*, which I am alleged to have inserted, with intent to mislead the reader into thinking that it was a "process of fulfillment in the Soviet Union."

What did Lenin actually say, and what was in "process of fulfillment in the Soviet Union?"

If the reader will study the citation from Lenin, as quoted by our Scribe, he will notice a series of dots. Such dots indicate that something has been omitted. Had our Scribe been completely honest, he would have omitted dots at the beginning of his citation and at the end, for in *Voices of October*, there was much more of citation than our Scribe indicates.

But the dots which our Scribe did put in represent a rather important omission. When the reader will consider the words omitted he will understand why our Scribe took that "liberty" with Lenin's words. For what Lenin said, and our Scribe omitted, is indicated below in bold type: "We Communists expose this hypocrisy; we rip off the false front; BUT NOT IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A CLASSLESS LITERATURE AND ART (THAT WILL BE POSSIBLE ONLY IN A COMMUNIST CLASSLESS SOCIETY)."

Now why did our procurator of the Holy Literary Synod omit Lenin's words printed above in bold type? Again because to have left them in would have ruined a case which falls to pieces the moment truth touches it.

Not only did our Prima Donna of the anti-Communist opera bouffe omit a key sentence from Lenin's statement, but he forgot to say in what connection I cited Lenin. This is how I gave my "readers to understand" that something was "in process of fulfillment in the Soviet Union." My paragraph immediately preceding the citation from Lenin reads:

"The Communists not only deny that art is something apart from the social structure; they further deny that artists are 'above the battle.' All art, they say, is CLASS art, and every artist is a participant in the class struggle. The 'absolute freedom' of the artist, they maintain, is an illusion. In his essay on 'Art for art's sake' as follows:

There comes the citation from Lenin which our Scribe mutilated; and immediately after the citation, I said:

"This attitude of the Communist Party has established the basis on which Soviet art and literature must develop. No contemporary Russian artist can afford to be socially unconscious; no artist can justify his work in the opinion of the revolutionary proletariat unless it is to some extent in harmony with the proletariat's fundamental aims—which include not only the socialization of economic production and distribution but of cultural production and distribution as well."

In other words, I used Lenin's words as an example of the CLASS NATURE of art not only in bourgeois society but in all class society, including the present stage of society in the Soviet Union. It is Lenin who says that literature bound up openly with the proletariat is a really free literature.

It is my belief that the particular kind of free literature which Lenin had in mind under conditions preceding a classless Communist society is "in the process of fulfillment in the Soviet Union."

There is also the opinion of better men than myself, based upon observation of Soviet literature even during the "exact mathematical center" of the "literary inquisition." I have in mind men like Henri Barbusse, Romain Rolland and Maxim Gorki.

If our Prima Donna does not believe that, he doesn't understand Lenin; and he doesn't know anything about the Soviet Union.

That is why, instead of resorting to facts, he is compelled to resort to slander. And what a spineless slander it is! Our indignant Scribe cannot make up his mind which of two lies about Soviet writers he should believe. Are they "kept," "bribed," "tied by profit and ambition?" Or are they compelled to serve their "political master" by the "rock-bottom necessity of having a vehicle of publication and a bite of bread to eat?"

Obviously both cannot be true. You cannot be at the same time tied by profit AND the rock-bottom necessity for a bite of bread. You can be both only in the confused sentences of a rabid partisan who has reached that point of frenzy when he flings words about indiscriminately.

THE actual facts of the case can best be illustrated by Boris Pilyak.

This very gifted fellow-traveler, as we have seen, was one of RAPP's chief opponents. As a result of a novel he published in which he later admitted there were marked anti-Soviet tendencies, he was removed as chairman of the Soviet writers' association. RAPP's influence was evident in that removal. RAPP conducted a sharp campaign against Pilyak.

Nevertheless, in 1930—the exact mathematical center of the "literary inquisition"—Boris Pilyak earned more money than any single individual in the Soviet Union, regardless of position or profession.

So much for the Soviet writer's subservience to the rock-bottom necessity for a bite of bread. But perhaps Pilyak was "kept," "bribed," "tied by profit and ambition?" If so, how can we explain that the "literary inquisition" which was "persecuting" Pilyak was keeping him and bribing him to publish books which RAPP was attacking?

The correct answer to these questions will illuminate the actual position of the writer in the Soviet Union. Boris Pilyak EARNED his 20,000 roubles in 1930 on the basis of royalties. For although RAPP opposed him and attacked him, the State Publishing House issued his books, and thousands of Soviet citizens bought them.

Similarly Afanogenov, whose plays aroused RAPP's ire, was able to produce those plays and to EARN huge sums of money.

The Moscow Art Theatre, another of RAPP's bete noirs, was able, due to the intelligent attitude of the government and the Party, to produce its plays and to EARN money.

Within obvious class limits, within the necessary but broad revolutionary needs of Soviet society, no country in the world gives the writer as much freedom and as much support as the Soviet Union.

The Contributions of J. Louis Engdahl to the U. S. Workingclass Movement

Fight for Scottsboro Boys Caused Death During Tour

By HARRIET SILVERMAN

In the records of the "Eye Opener" edited by Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, after the "American Socialist" was suspended in 1917, we find him writing: "Recognize the Russian Soviet Republic and keep the Japanese out of Siberia. . . . Let the U. S. Government do this and act now." It has taken 16 years to achieve this. Comrade Engdahl did not live to rejoice over this new triumph of Bolshevism power. But he knew as surely as the sun rises and sets, "It is inevitable that the Bolshevik Revolution that put power in the hands of the producing masses in Russia, will spread to all the nations of the earth."

To accomplish this, to free the millions of toiling workers from hunger, misery, unemployment, fascist terror, lynchings and war, he gave his life. Comrade J. Louis Engdahl died in Moscow Nov. 21, 1932, stricken by pneumonia after an illness of three days, exhausted by the tour through the leading European capitals fighting against the monstrous lynch-frame-up, to save the lives of the nine innocent Scottsboro youths.

The unrelenting fight which Comrade Engdahl waged as National Secretary of the International Labor Defense for more than two years, the unrelenting mass protest which resulted, held the bloodhounds of capitalism at bay. They are ready to spring once more. Once again we must arouse all the fighting power of Negro and white workers to prevent this, to put an end to lynchings!

Comrade Engdahl came of proletarian stock. He knew what it meant to work at all kinds of jobs as a youth for a meagre existence. He inherited his rebellious spirit from his father who was a carpenter, a first organizer and president of Carpenter's Local No. 7. The difficulties which beset those who fought the battles of labor in the early days in this country, made a profound impression on the boy. Throughout his 30 years of devotion to the revolutionary movement, he remembered these lessons well.

Comrade Engdahl entered the Socialist Party in 1909. He became a leading force as editor, organizer and agitator. At one time he was secretary of Local Cook County, Chicago. He was a member of the Typographical Union from 1914. He was editor of various Socialist organs including the Chicago Daily Socialist and the American Socialist.

Before and during the last imperialist war, differences were developing in the socialist ranks which were to split the Party into two hostile camps. Comrade Engdahl was among the Left Wing forces in socialist circles. He believed that the Left Wing should "break from within." Those who are familiar with the history of the Socialist Party know that within a year of the St. Louis convention of 1917, the socialist leadership came out openly in favor of imperialist war. Comrade Engdahl was the author of the American Socialist which was brought to trial with four other Socialists for violation of the so-called "Espionage Act." His stand before the infamous labor-hating Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who sentenced him to 20 years imprisonment in the U. S. Penitentiary at Ft. Leavenworth, was as different from Victor Berger's and the other Socialist officials, as day is from night. Eugene Debs, also sentenced at the time, was against the war, but he never found his way into the Communist Party, though he was proposed to the reformist Socialist leadership.

Engdahl's posts in the Communist Party were varied as the struggle itself demands. As general secretary of the International Labor Defense he rendered splendid service in mobilizing broad mass support against capitalist justice—the courts and hangmen. Comrade Engdahl died at his post, in a campaign which has convinced broad masses of oppressed workers, Negro and white, of the sincerity and true working-class character of the I.L.D. as a workers' defense weapon, and of the Communist Party as the fearless leader of all struggles of the workers and of the struggle for complete emancipation of the Negro on an equal plane with the white worker.

Comrade Engdahl hated capitalist justice, the courts and hangmen. He was the first editor of the Daily Worker. He loved revolutionary journalism for the power it yields as an organizer of the masses. He was identified with the revolutionary struggle on all fronts, and was at one time chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Party.

The day to day battle for immediate gains found him always ready, whether the call came to participate in the militant struggle of 1500 women "bread strikers" in Brooklyn, a fight before the City Hall for relief for the jobless and unemployed, insurance, a rent strike elsewhere, a call of working class youth to explain the historical role of the election campaign of the capitalist parties. His efforts were untiring. His zeal and enthusiasm boundless. His faith in the final victory of the working class burned with



—Drawn by Morris J. Kallein.

J. LOUIS ENGDALH

a steady, intense flame.

To fulfill the last great task, Comrade Engdahl galloped from the U. S. with Ada Wright, mother of the two Scottsboro boys, on April 26, 1932. That was the last time those who were left behind saw him alive. On the other side of the Atlantic the MacDonald government refused him entrance. The Irish henchmen of British imperialism followed MacDonald's example. The King of Belgium issued a command "that forever after" John Louis Engdahl was not to set foot on this country's soil! The chief of police of Prague issued an order: "I expel you from the whole country of Czechoslovakia Republic forever." Founding on the doors of various Socialist organs including the Chicago Daily Socialist and the American Socialist.

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lords breathe a little easier, seeking to enjoy for the moment the security they think is theirs."

The best tribute we can pay to the memory of our comrades, is to close ranks to destroy this security, to unite our forces, Negro and white, to destroy the foundations of capitalism on which this security rests. J. Louis Engdahl did not live to see the Red Flag flying proudly over a Soviet America. We have lost a resourceful and staunch fighter, but we go forward in the living spirit of our comrade, J. Louis Engdahl, strengthening the International Labor Defense, building our revolutionary unions, winning the American working class into the Red Battalions of the Communist Party.

Litvinoff and Bullitt on the Screen in Movieline Interviews

The News of the day, as far as the question of recognition of Soviet Russia is concerned, is thoroughly covered in this week's program at the Embassy Newsreel Theatre.

There are two very interesting interviews: with Litvinoff and with the new Ambassador to the Soviet Union, William C. Bullitt, who has worked for recognition since 1919. He has made several trips to the Soviet Union since then. On his first trip he met Lenin in Moscow and had several talks with him. Bullitt is the author of an interesting book on Soviet Russia. Latest film news from Moscow, showing the cultural achievements of the Soviet workers, round up the Russian part of the program.

TUNING IN

- TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS**
- WEAF—660 Kc.**
7:00 P.M.—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Dramatic Sketch
8:30—Young Orch.; Talk—Floyd Gibbons
9:00—Gypsy Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
9:30—Sally of Joy, with Captain Hugh Barrett Dobbs
10:00—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Gene Arnold, Narrator
10:30—The Trump Steamer—Sketch
11:00—Viewing the American Scene—John Erskine
11:30—Jesters Trio
11:30—Whiteman Orch.
12:00—New Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Mezz Orchestra
- WOR—710 Kc.**
7:00 P.M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—New—Gabriel Heister
7:30—Sally and Ted—Sketch
7:45—John Kelvin, Tenor
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Moros Musicales
9:00—Variety Musicales
9:30—Main Trio
9:45—The Witch's Tale
10:15—Current Events—Kathleen Eugene Reed
10:30—Alfred Wallenstein's
10:30—Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta;
11:00—Weather Report
11:00—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Robbins Orch.
12:00—Lans Orch.
- WJZ—760 Kc.**
7:00—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—Baby Rose Marie, Songs
7:30—Polish and Perlmutter—Sketch
7:45—Frances Alda, Soprano
8:00—Morin Sisters, Songs; King's Jesters; Strokes Orch.; Cliff Soubier
8:15—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Minstrel Show
9:30—Pasternack Orch.; Melody Singers
10:00—Mazel Rodigo, Baritone; Littau Orch.
10:30—Henri Deszire, Piano
10:45—Federal Relief—Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator
11:00—Lieder Trio
11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:30—Hahn Orch.
11:30—Hahn Orch.
12:00—Bestor Orch.
12:30 A.M.—King Orch.
- WABC—860 Kc.**
7:00 P.M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—New—Boake Carlin; The cultural
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivian Ruth, Songs
8:15—New—Evelyn C. Hill
8:30—Bing Crosby, Songs; Haydn Orch.
9:00—NRA Speaker
9:15—Alexander Woolcott—The Town Clerk
9:30—Gertrude Niesen, Songs; Lulu McCommin, Comedian; Jones Orch.
10:00—Wayne King Orch.
10:30—New Bulletin
10:45—Deep River Orch.
11:15—Boswell Sisters, Songs
11:30—Gray Orch.
12:00—Belost Orch.
12:30 A.M.—Lynman Orch.
1:00—Littie Orch.

New Masses Costume Ball Dec. 1 to Aid the Funds for New Weekly

The New Masses' annual costume dance to be held Friday night, Dec. 1, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., will be of special significance this year. Not only will the revolutionary writers, artists and their friends gather to make merry at this affair, but it will be a celebration of the forthcoming appearance, about Jan. 1, of the magazine as America's first revolutionary weekly. Funds raised through the ball will go to swell the sustaining fund which will make the success of the new weekly possible.

Several unusual features are arranged for the affair. There is to be among the entertainment, a political circus which will have Roosevelt as a ringmaster and several clowns who will represent Hitler, Mussolini and others.

Also, the first copy of the weekly New Masses to come off the press when it begins publication, to be autographed by the Board of Editors, which includes Jacob Burck, William F. Dunne, Joseph Freeman, Michael Gold, Langston Hughes, Ashley Petts and Jack Stachel, will be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Tickets for the ball are on sale now at Webster Hall, at the New Masses office, 31 E. 27th St., and the Workers' Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

Stage and Screen

"Mary of Scotland" To Open Tonight at Alvin; "Peace on Earth" Due Wednesday

This week will see six new productions on Broadway. A seventh play, "Robocco Road" also open, but this is not certain, for no theatre has been set. The list follows:

"Mary of Scotland," Maxwell Anderson's new play, will be presented this evening by the Theatre Guild at the Alvin Theatre, with Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale and Helen Menken featured in the cast, which also includes Stanley Ridges, Ernest Lawford, Ernest Cissart, Anthony Kemble-Cooper and Charles Dalton.

"The Scorpion," a comedy by Bernard J. McEwen, will have its premiere this evening at the Billmore Theatre, with Annette Margulies in the principal role.

Rockney Ackland's British play, "Strange Orchestra," will open on Tuesday night at the Playhouse. The play includes Edith Barrett, Cecilia Loftus, Valeria Cossart, Dwight Ferry and Patricia Calvert.

"Peace on Earth," the anti-war play by George Sklar and Albert Mays, authors of "Mary-Go-Round," which was produced here last season, will be presented by the Theatre Guild as its first production on Wednesday evening at the Civic Repertory Theatre. The large cast includes Clyde Robert Keith, Victor Killian, Claude Franklin, Walter Vonnegut, Hallam Bosworth, Millicent Green, Thomas C. Cook, Ethel Interpinto, Frank Weddell and Donald A. Black.

Law Leslie's "Blackbirds of 1933," an all-colored musical show by Nat Dorfman, Mann Holiner and Lew Leslie, will open Wednesday night at the Apollo Theatre. The company is headed by Edith Wilson, Kathryn Ferry, Brady Jackson and John Masch.

"Haywire," a play by Kenn Jewett, will have its premiere on Thursday evening at the Bijou Theatre, with Tom Powers in the leading role. Others in the cast include Sibley Booth, Elizabeth Love, Harold Vermyea and James Spotswood.

"Laughter Through Tears" In Third Week at Acme

Sholom Aleichem's Yiddish talkie, "Laughter Through Tears," remains a third week at the Acme Theatre. The Soviet comedy has been breaking all records of the house. The picture, which was produced in the U. S. S. R. by Wufku, has created widespread discussion in film circles and has been highly praised both by public and by press.

WHAT'S ON

Monday
EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF LABOR CONDITIONS IN CHINA—Main speaker, Auplex;—Friends of the Chinese People, 158 West 23rd St. Room 12, Adm. 15c.

Tuesday
OPEN UNIT MEETING, UNIT 11, Section 8, 1421 Prospect Ave., Br. Lecture—"Role of Communist Party in the last election," 8 p. m., 5th St.

Haverhill, Mass.
LECTURE, Entertainment and dance at Eagle Hall, 189 Merrimack St. Max Weiss, District Organizer of YCL, main speaker. Angeloff's orchestra will supply music. Admission voluntary. Auplex YCL, November 29, at 8 p. m.

Boston, Mass.
WM. L. PATTERSON, MAIN SPEAKER—ILD Banquet and Dance, International Hall, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury. Excellent food, music, Adm. 25c. Including meal—November 29, 1933.

The Struggles of the Chinese Soviets Told in Outstanding Book on Present-Day China

Agnes Smedley's "Chinese Destinies" Surpasses All Other Recent Volumes Written by Americans on China

By ALAN CALMER

CHINESE DESTINIES. Sketches of Present-Day China. By Agnes Smedley. The Vanguard Press. \$3.00.

This book is important as history and as literature. As a chronicle of life in China today, it is perhaps the only book of realistic sketches in English depicting the white terror of the Kuomintang reaction and the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese Soviets. Unlike other American writers who have written books on China, Agnes Smedley does not stand within the walls of the white settlements, peering down at the "inferior" race through a lorgnette. She goes where foreigners fear to tread. Guided by the outlook of Leninism, she sees events from the point of view of the peasant masses.

The difference between "Chinese Destinies" and typical studies of China like those by Mrs. Alice Hobart (the wife of an American merchant operating in that country) is immediately apparent. Agnes Smedley presents an illuminating picture of such people in her sketch, "The Foreigner in China." "The chief complaint heard everywhere from foreigners," she writes, "is that the Chinese fail to recognize that the most important thing in China is the life, property and welfare of the Chinese. It is never mentioned."

Welfare of Foreigners
In another sketch included in "Chinese Destinies" she illustrates this by a description of an English officer who runs amuck in the streets of Shanghai. "Nobody was threatening him in any way, yet he dashed like a mad animal, constantly blowing a shrill police whistle which he held between his teeth. He struck everything Chinese—boys, girls, men, women." A Chinese girl hides behind Smedley to escape the long club of the law. "Are you in need of help?" the armed foreigners shout to her. "Don't you know you are in danger? These Chinese are beating up foreigners!"

There is something quotable in almost every page of "Chinese Destinies," something on every page which reveals the vivid character of the class struggle in China. In the book are snapshots of everyday life in imperialist sections of the country like "A Moving Picture of Shanghai" and "Banking" and "The Red Army" like "Less Than the Dust" and "Money and Fear Not Death." There is a breezy sketch, "Mosquitoes Turned Guerrilla Warriors," dealing with the illegal Chinese press; a note on an ancient "Song of Suffering" which was transformed into "a revolutionary song" retaining part of the original words. . . . The rest of it is a story of the revolution which the people built, but which was betrayed by the Kuomintang.

Some of the sketches in this volume, like "The Revolt of the Human Miners" and "The Fall of Shanghai" are epics of the struggle of the revolutionary Chinese masses. Social studies of the rebellious peasantry like "Peasants and Lords in China" and "Among the Peasants of Kwangtung" contain sketches of noble women revolutionists like "Shan-Pei, Communist" and "The Dedicated," stirring stories of the Chinese Communist movement like "A Red Army" and "The Five Years"—all of these belong to the imperishable literature of the international working class. They are written in a simple yet distinguished style that makes the biblical poetry of Pearl Buck (whose

sugarcoted novels of China are gobbled up in hundreds of thousands of copies in this country) appear forced and affected. It is to be regretted that these sketches, gathered together in what is today an expensive volume, are inaccessible to most workers in this country.

A Story of Soviet China

Perhaps some small idea of the power and beauty of this book can be obtained by means of a brief summary of one of these sketches. We select "The Fall of Shanghai," a story of Soviet China. "To a million peasants of south Kiangsi the very name of Shanghai was a thing of evil. There were other walled cities just like it in Kiangsi and other provinces, to be sure, but this knowledge gave no comfort. For within these city walls lived the great landlords, the eighteen powerful families who owned the hundreds of thousands of mau of land around the hundreds of decaying villages." "As the homes of the great landlords were magnificent, so was it natural that the villages were piled of mud and stone held together by rotten timbers, sides of rusty tin, and old dirty rags. The village streets were open sewers in which pigs and naked children with scabby heads played. Debt weighed upon the peasant families like the corpse of dead centuries."

In the spring of 1929, the Red Army of China marched toward the stronghold of Shanghai. When the landlords learned of it, they immediately lowered the rents of the peasants and warned them against the coming "bandits." The peasants soon learned that it was not a bandit army yet they were fearful of joining. "Suppose the White troops were sent against them? Contented by the lowering of their rents, the peasants would not rise against their landlords, and at last the Red Army marched away."

No sooner had they departed, then the landlords brought back the old land rents. "The peasants pleaded with the landowners, but when the time came, the armed forces of the lords took their old shares of the harvest. Revolts were quickly wiped out."

The Red Army Comes Again
In the autumn of 1931, the Red Army again "stood before the walls of Shanghai." No longer were they ragged, but wore uniforms "and caps with a red star in front." "And instead of facing within the walls of Shanghai, the peasants now flocked to the red standard in such numbers that it seemed the earth had erupted and thrown up myriads of desperate ragged men and women." "Finally Shanghai fell, and the peasants cried for the blood of the landlords. When the Red Army tried to take the prisoners into their own hands, the peasants refused, claiming them as their own. 'As they have slaughtered our brothers, so will we slaughter them!' they cried."

"Six weeks after the fall of Shanghai, delegates were elected to congress of the All-China Soviet Congress in Shuikun. . . . The broad-shouldered men stuck the little red banners deeper into the bundles, laughing, then lifted them at the ends of bamboo carrying-poles over their shoulders, and with enthusiastic cries of 'forward, forward, forward, slow rhythmic run that would take them over the ranges of the hills and mountains and through the valleys to far-away Shuikun. "In such a manner, by such means, in such strange times, did the peasant armies of Shanghai become masters of their own lives."

AMUSEMENTS

THIRD BIG WEEK OF NEW SOVIET FILM

SHOLOM "LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS" ALEICHEM'S

"A work of dramatic art." "An engaging and an interesting film." "Players offer excellent characterizations." "Highly amusing screen effort." "WORLD TELEGRAM" "N. Y. TIMES" "MORNING FREIGHT" "SOVIET YIDDISH COMEDY with English Titles."

ACME THEATRE 14th Street & Union Square 20c 9 to 1 p.m., Sat., Sun. & Holidays. Midnite show Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents **EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY "AH, WILDERNESS!"** with **GEORGE M. COHAN**

GUILD THEATRE 32nd St., West of Broadway, Evenings 8:30. Matinee Thursday, Friday & Saturday 2:30.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC **THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS** with **OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER**

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 46th Street, Evenings 8:40. Matinee Thursday & Saturday 2:40 P. M.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play **MARY OF SCOTLAND** with **HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN**

ALVIN THEATRE 32nd St., West of Broadway, Evenings 8:00. Matinee Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

COME, SEE and HEAR **LITVINOFF and BULLITT SPEAK** from the screen in special movietone interviews. Also latest Soviet film news.

EMBASSY NEWSREEL THEATRE 46TH STREET AND BROADWAY ANY SEAT, 25c, ANY TIME

JOE COOK in HOLD YOUR HORSES A Musical Runaway in 24 Scenes Winter Garden 8:15 to 11:15 P.M. Thursday and Saturday at 9:30

WKO Jefferson 11th St. & 3rd Ave. **JEAN HARLOW and LEE TRACY in "BOMBSHELL"** Also "THE KENNEL MURDER CASE" with **WILLIAM POWELL & MARY ASTOR**

Roland Young and Laura Hope Crews in **"Her Master's Voice"** Plymouth 8:15 to 10:15 P.M. Thurs. & Sat. 8:40

Opens WED. NOV. 29 SEATS NOW **"PEACE ON EARTH"** a new play by George Sklar & Albert Mays authors of "MARY-GO-ROUNDER" Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave. W. 9-7400. PRICES: 50c \$1.50 \$2.50



JIM MARTIN

Out to Get the Cause of It All

by QUIRT

Daily Worker

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5 months, \$3.00; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00;
3 months, \$3.00; 2 months, \$2.00.
By Carrier: Weekly, 15 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

Getting Ready

BEHIND all the official pacifism of the Roosevelt government, the Roosevelt war preparations program, the most gigantic in the history of the country, goes merrily on.

In the last two days, alone, the following items of war preparations appeared in the capitalist press:

The Budget Bureau, ostensibly so eager to reduce expenses because of the budget crisis, today approved an increase of 2,800 in the personnel of the navy, and the addition of another 1,000 marines to the Marine Corps. The press reports the Naval Office as being "gratified."

The Budget Bureau is expected to drop its "fight" for army and navy reductions. It will approve the \$270,000,000 budget for the army and the \$390,000,000 for the navy.

The Public Works' Fund is now considering requests from the army and navy for new fighting airplanes totalling \$79,000,000. In addition to the regular budget, both have already been granted over \$350,000,000 from the Public Works' Fund.

Yesterday, it was announced that the Civilian Works' Program will result in \$3,111,000 improvement of the military station at Governor's Island, New York. And the capitalist press talks of a "building boom" here!

The latest reports reveal that the United States now has over 10,000 military airplanes. In 1918 it had 750.

In 1918 the United States Army had 290 armored tanks. Today, it has over 8,000.

THESE gigantic imperialist war preparations tear the mask off the official pacifism of the Roosevelt government. They show that the peace talk of Roosevelt is a fraud.

Roosevelt's Unemployment Insurance as having a "bad moral effect" on the starving, jobless workers.

But he finds not the slightest "moral" objections to his enormous war program.

Roosevelt talks of a budget crisis, and of preserving the credit of the government. But he spends one billion dollars for war within the space of six months! And then he will make the masses pay through more taxes!

The workers must demand these funds for immediate relief, and for Unemployment Insurance! Not for war, but for the relief of the 17,000,000 unemployed! This is the demand of the workers!

"Social Vision"

THE contradictions of the Roosevelt program for solving the crisis find characteristic illustration in this week's reports issued by the Department of Agriculture and the Public Works Fund.

The Department of Agriculture reports that it has already spent \$100,000,000 in subsidies to rich farmers as a reward for their destroying 15 per cent of their wheat, and over \$150,000,000 to the corn growers for destroying part of their corn crop.

The very same day, the Public Works Fund granted \$22,000,000 to the Casper Alcolva Irrigation project in order to convert 63,000 acres of desert into corn and wheat-producing land!

So here we have a characteristic working out of the much-touted "social vision" of Roosevelt.

Ten times as much for crop destruction as for crop cultivation!

And it is obvious that the Public Works Fund, most of which has already been expended or allocated for military and naval purposes, will not have the slightest effect on the welfare of the people. For while the Roosevelt Public Works Fund is supposed to increase

the production of food, the agriculture program of Roosevelt is destroying food ten times as fast!

HOW significant a contrast this is to the Soviet Union, where the workers and farmers, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are eagerly and enthusiastically pressing forward from one victory to another, making tremendous strides in the whole tolling population.

It is because the workers and toiling farmers of the expansion of the productive forces for the benefit of the Soviet Union have driven the capitalist class out of their country that such insanities as organized, subsidized, food destruction do not exist there.

For, at the present time, wherever the capitalist class and the capitalist system exist in power, they act as a destructive brake on the expansion of the productive forces. Even though the force of competition may drive some sections of the capitalists to expand on a limited scale the productive forces, the whole capitalist class is now trying to stem, to stop, in some way, the tremendous modern productive forces which are now beyond its control.

Capitalism has long since become historically reactionary, and stands in the way of progress. It must be destroyed. Only by the proletarian revolution, the setting up of the workers' own political power, as the example of the Soviet Union proves, can the immense productive forces of modern society be released for the benefit of all mankind.

Another Strike Won!

ANOTHER bitterly contested struggle, the strike of 2,000 leather workers in Gloversville, New York, organized into the Independent Leather Workers' Union, has been won. After seven weeks of strike, the employers have given in, granting union recognition, increase in pay and the release of all workers arrested during the strike.

In Gloversville, all of the tricks and terror of the bosses were brought to bear to break the ranks of the leather workers, but without effect. Thugs were brought in and sworn in as deputies. Burns detectives tried to smash the picket lines. Many were arrested. The A. F. of L. was represented in the strike-breaking forces by Paxton, President of the Glove Workers' Union, who condemned the strike and praised the employers. The Roosevelt government sent in P. S. Harmon of Rochester, who organized and united all the strike-breaking forces. Harmon, representing the N.R.A., ordered the strikers back to work, denounced their leadership, raised the red scare, encouraged thuggery and injunctions, and plotted violence against the strike leaders.

But the strikers stood solid and the strike was won. The strike was against the N.R.A. speed up, discrimination and wage cuts which made the minimum of 40 cents an hour the maximum wage for most workers.

The strike was won because of its militant leadership, especially the leaders of the National Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Solomon and others, whose advice was accepted by the strikers, and because of the militant rank and file of the independent union. The Gloversville as well as the Gallup strikes proves that in spite of attack of the N.R.A., the extreme terror and the "red scare" that through solidarity and militant rank and file leadership, strikes can be won.

A Permanent Fighting Fund for the C.P.U.S.A.

SINCE the crisis was ushered in by a decaying capitalism, the activities of the Communist Party have increased tremendously. The workers and the poor farmers, forced against the wall by the growing crisis, are fighting more and more against their class enemies. To carry this fight successfully the Communist Party is needed. The Party that fights relentlessly against the hunger program of the bosses, against evictions, against the tax collectors and mortgage sharks that are choking the farmers, the Party that fights for the interests of the workers and poor farmers—that Party is the Communist Party.

In order to be able to carry on this fight, funds are needed. The increased activities have increased responsibilities to the masses. Funds to keep organizers in the field are essential. Funds for the entire work must be raised. These funds must come from the ranks of the workers and poor farmers.

We know that the workers and poor farmers are poor. But we also know that the class struggle is a fight of the poor and exploited against the rich and oppressors. With the nickels and dimes and eventual dollars of the workers, the fight against capitalism is carried on.

Intellectuals and professionals must help in this fight. They have nothing to gain unless they align themselves with the workers and support the Communist Party that leads in these struggles.

Everyone can help by contributing according to his or her means to the Communist Party Sustaining Fund. Every contribution is a blow against hunger, fascism and war.

Hitler Sees French Ambassador; Seen as Anti-Soviet Move

Will Continue Debt Payments in Return for Concessions

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Hitler, Fascist Chancellor of Germany, yesterday conferred with the French Ambassador regarding some forms of arms agreement, questions of debt payments, and the question of the Polish corridor.

The latest move of the Hitler government is seen as a maneuver toward coming to some agreement with French imperialism looking to the formation of the anti-Soviet front. Hitler offers concessions to the French in terms of assurances on debt payments, etc. in return for French concessions on the direction of Hitler's program toward expansion in the East, toward the Soviet Ukraine.

The Hugenberg Memorandum, it is pointed out, providing for the division of the Soviet Union among the imperialist powers, is still the basic foreign policy of the Fascist German Government toward the Soviet Union. It is this which gives significance to the fact that Hitler discussed the Polish corridor with the French ambassador, for the Polish corridor is one of the most important questions between French and German imperialism.

Order Terzani to Face Trial Today

I.L.D. Calls for Mass Defense Action

NEW YORK.—Athos Terzani, anti-fascist worker, goes on trial today in Queens County Court, before Judge Thomas C. Kadon, Jr., framed by police and Art Smith of the Philadelphia Khaki Shirts on charges of murdering an anti-fascist student comrade, Anthony Pierro.

Although the Terzani Defense Committee, headed by Norman Thomas, and Arthur Garfield Hays, defense lawyer, have refused to call for mass action to support the defense, denying the political character of the case, the New York District of the International Labor Defense, independently has called for a flood of protests against this frame-up, to be sent to Judge Kadon Monday, and for packing of the court-room with workers.

The actual murderer of Pierro, a member of the Khaki Shirts, was pointed out to police by Terzani at the Astoria, L. I. hall where he was killed July 14.

Art Smith, before a meeting of 1,000 people at the Khaki Shirt headquarters in Philadelphia, a few days after the murder, openly boasted that "we killed one Communist and sent 19 others to the hospital" at a meeting in New York a few days before.

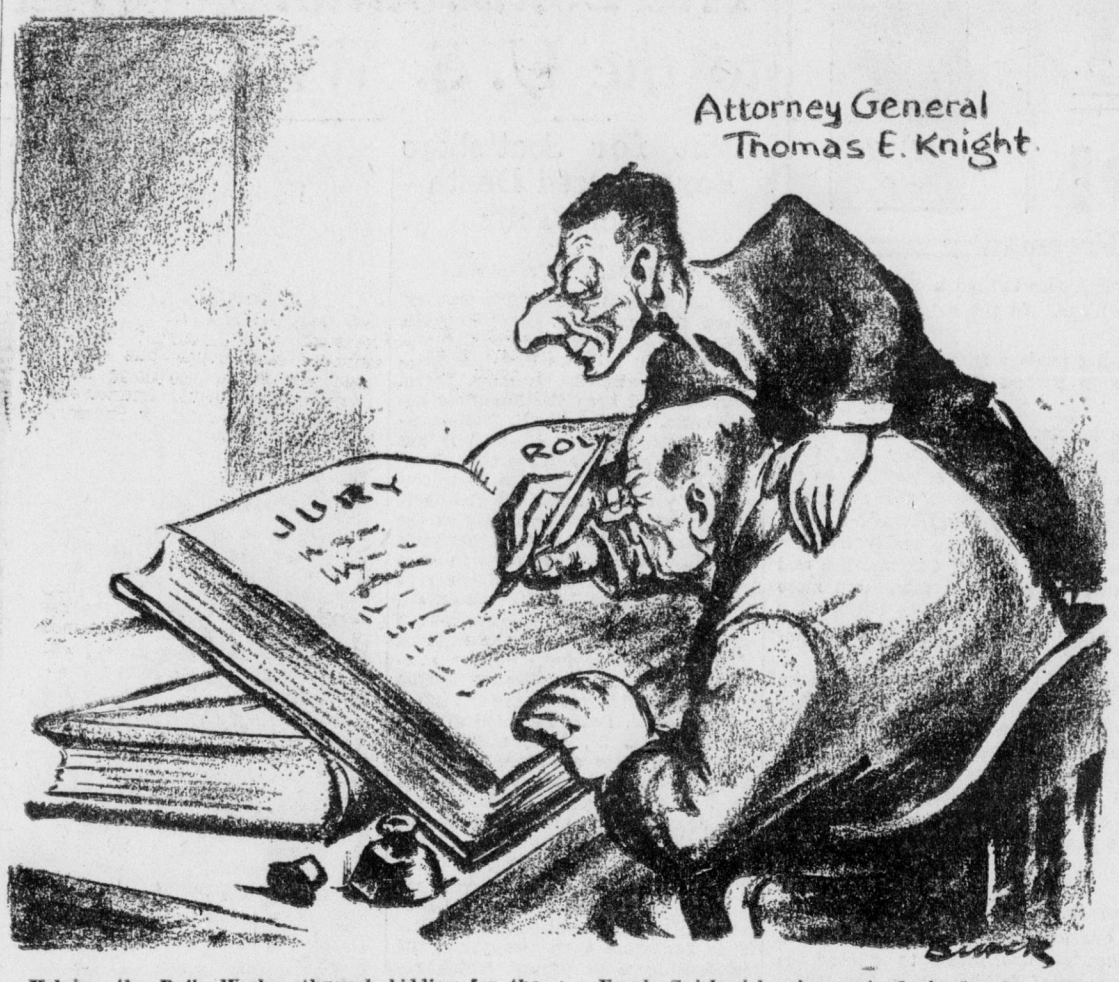
It Pays to Carry a Copy of the Relief Ordinance With You

NEW YORK.—Next time you go down to the Home Relief Bureau take along the copy of the Hunger Fighter that has the Workers' Municipal Relief Ordinance in it. Mrs. M. Marine of 236 E 13th St., a member of the Unemployed Council, had a copy in her pocket when she went to the Spring and Elizabeth bureau a month ago to complain about her check being five days late. She and her husband at that time were getting \$7 every two weeks.

After a bitter argument one of the assistant supervisors shouted at Mrs. Marine, who is known as a member of the Unemployed Council: "We don't owe you anything." Mrs. Marine then pulled out the Ordinance and read it to her, concluding with: "That's what you owe me."

Mrs. Marine was thrown out of the bureau after this, but the next day, and every week following, the investigator brought her \$7 weekly, instead of the same amount every two weeks.

"We'll Put On a Couple of Niggers, That Ought to Stop 'em!"—By Burck



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons: Frank Spislowick wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of \$2. Total to date, \$290.47.

Frame-Up Against Popoff Shattered

New Witnesses Expose Utter Falseness of Nazi Charges

Special to the Daily Worker
AT THE GERMAN BOYCOTT, Nov. 26 (via Zurich, Switzerland)—The 44th day of the Reichstag fire frame-up trial against the four Communist defendants—Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff—began with a detailed investigation by the prosecution of the origin of the money receipts found in Popoff's possession and signed "Peter."

The prosecution, in a desperate effort to connect Popoff with the German Communist Party, advanced the theory that "Peter" is the nickname of Werner Hirsch, former editor of the Rote Fahne. The prosecution is anxiously trying to spread the belief that the money received by "Peter" was expended for the fuel used to fire the Reichstag.

This ridiculous indictment collapsed when Hirsch, brought to the trial from the concentration camp where he has been incarcerated, stated that he never knew Popoff, and had never received money from him.

Popoff explained that he was the treasurer of the Bulgarian refugees, and that the money he had was for their aid. He met the real Peter, he disclosed, who received the money he gave to him after Hirsch had already been arrested.

Recently, finally before the court that he is a Communist.

Bruno Peterson, also brought to the trial because other receipts found in Popoff's possession were signed "Bruno," stated as witness that he was a Communist and that he met Torgler in the Reichstag on the day of the fire. In answer to the prosecution's question, Peterson explained that the Communist Party was forced to meet at the Reichstag since the closing of Karl Liebknecht House.

A detailed examination failed to bring forth the slightest proof of any connection of Peterson with the "Bruno" whose name appeared on the receipts.

The last witness of the day was Schmidt, at whose flat Grotche, a witness for the prosecution, had previously claimed that a detachment of Red Front Fighters had been held in readiness for alarm on the night of the fire. Schmidt on the witness stand said that he never knew Grotche personally and stated that the Red Front story was utter nonsense.

Dimitroff made the last pointed remark of the session when he stated that he regretted that his suggestion of a medical examination to determine Grotche's sanity had not been followed.

China Militarists War; Red Armies Solidify Advance

6th Anti-Soviet Drive of Chiang-Kai-Shek Weakening

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26.—The regime of Chiang Kai-shek, formed by the Government which has broken away from the Nanking Government today warned that its harbors of Foochow and Amoy are now filled with floating mines.

This means that the war between these two sections of the Chinese landlord-militarists is growing.

This inner struggle among the landowner-militarist clique gives the Chinese Red Army of the Soviet districts the opportunity to solidify their advance. It also means that the proposed 6th drive of the Chiang-Kai-Shek armies will be hindered.

The Chinese Soviet districts can now concentrate for the moment against the Northern Border. The Nineteenth Route Army of Chiang-Kai-Shek is now so full of pro-Soviet sentiment that it is considered useless for further activity against the Chinese Soviets.

Text of Maxim Litvinoff's Address at Farewell Banquet Held in His Honor in New York City

Editorial Note—The speech delivered by Maxim Litvinoff, Friday evening at a dinner and reception given in his honor at the Waldorf Astoria by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce and the American-Russian Institute, follows in part.

The upheavals caused by the great war in the political, economic and social structure of the capitalist world not only have not ceased but are displaying a tendency to extend still further their destructive activities. More in the sphere of politics we observe a process of a growing international estrangement. With the exception of a very few cases, of which the most striking example is the historically unprecedented relation between Turkey and the Soviet Union and to which, I hope, the relationship of our two countries will soon be added, friendship between two countries, even of the most conventional nature, has rarely been established or preserved in recent years. International antagonisms have increased both quantitatively and qualitatively in comparison with the pre-war period.

It would be hard to find any one today still holding the belief that the World War was the last war. Preparations for a new war, or rather for new wars, are in full swing and are carried on quite openly. Not only has the race for armaments been renewed and intensified but, what may be far more serious, in certain cases open propaganda of militaristic ideas is being carried on, the growing generation is being trained in the idea of the glorification of war. A characteristic of such militaristic training is the advancement of medieval,

pseudo-scientific theories regarding the supremacy of some people over others, and the right of some peoples arising therefrom to dominate others or even to exterminate them. Songs, music, popular epic, literature and science are all made subservient to the militaristic training of youth.

"Special Conditions"

In other countries there is not even the attempt to embellish the preparations for war with complex ideological and scientific theories. Such countries assert that if, in the opinion of certain odd persons, war as a weapon of national policy should be outlawed and peace pacts remain in force, this still must not refer to those parts of the world in which these countries themselves happen to have an interest.

The naive ideology of such opinions is expressed in reference to "special conditions," though no trouble is taken to explain what these special conditions are. You must take their word for it, because if you express bewilderment or perplexity, you are accused of "insincerity." "Sincerity," in such cases means acceptance and encouragement of violent, aggressive operations, even when it is your own that is being gored.

Arms Parley a Corpse

Is it then surprising when such moods exist in certain countries that the disarmament conference is breathing its last? I may go even further and assert that the Geneva conference is a corpse which no efforts can bring back to life and, if no death certificate has been issued, that is only because the doctors are afraid to listen to the heart that has ceased to beat.

It is now a question whether all countries will accept the Soviet, Am-

Bolshevik Diplomat



Maxim Litvinoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

transformed into an agrarian colonial or semi-colonial country, has grown in sixteen years into a powerful industrial country, using technical methods and machinery the most modern in the world and predominantly American. The peoples of the Soviet Union are striving with all their might to develop even further the industrial and technical growth of the country and have the necessary natural riches for their purpose. And sometimes sacrifices have been necessary for this development, they have had before them an ideal for the attainment of which no sacrifices would have been too great.

It cannot be denied that in spite of the progressively increasing production of its own industry, the Soviet Union does not attempt to enclose its market within an artificial barrier of economic autarchy. Enjoying the lowest foreign indebtedness in the world, the Soviet Union has the greatest capacity for absorbing the raw materials and products of other countries. On this question I presented data at the London Economic Conference, a study of which will show that the United States could make use of this capacity to the extent of at least 60 or 70 per cent.

Soviet Health

It cannot be further denied that the capacity of the Soviet Union rests, among other things, on the increasing numbers of the population of the country, which has grown by more than 35,000,000 during the past ten years, and which now amounts to almost 170,000,000. A considerable share of this increase has resulted from the general rise of the cultural level of the population and from the success of the government's health program.

The general mortality—before the revolution, ninety out of every 100 in childhood mortality, formerly 270 per thousand, has been cut in half. It cannot be denied that public education has made gigantic strides forward. Instead of the 70 per cent illiteracy which prevailed before the revolution, ninety out of every 100 in the country and in every 100 in the city are now able to read; and instead of 3,000,000 there are now 25,000,000 children attending primary and intermediate schools.

Special attention to the development of science and technique, and, further, to the development of the most advanced ideas in these spheres. An eloquent example of this is the tremendous growth of scientific research institutes—there are now hundreds of such institutes, employing some 35,000 workers; there are several hundred colleges and higher technical schools with 500,000 students; over 2,000,000 students in our workers' facilities, technical high schools, and factory and shop schools. Hence the development of Soviet science and art has already made valuable contributions to the advance of mankind.

No National Oppression

It cannot be denied that the Soviet Union has solved the question of nationalities within its borders in the most satisfactory way possible. It is enough to say that with over 100 different nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union one never hears of any nationalistic friction or conflicts. That the significance of these achievements should be still more clear,

I would ask you to remember the anti-Jewish pogroms in Czarist Russia or the incessant strife and even mutual extermination of Armenians, Georgians and Tartars in Transcaucasia.

All nationalities enjoy in the Soviet Union complete cultural autonomy, complete freedom to use their native language, literature and customs. All nationalities are guaranteed real and complete equality of rights and not only in theory but in practice as well, and there is no high government official not accessible to a representative of any race whatsoever.

Least of all can it be denied that the Soviet Union during its sixteen-year history has remained steadfastly true to the principle of peace proclaimed in the days of the October revolution. This principle has enabled us to conclude with all our neighbors, including those who wished to free themselves from the Empire, peace treaties fully satisfying their national aspirations and also representing, by the way, the only consistent and intelligent embodiment of the idea of self-determination of peoples set forth in the message of President Wilson. I challenge any one to find in our literature, or in our periodical press anything whatsoever in any degree approaching propaganda of narrow nationalism, chauvinism or consideration of the question of acquiring any territory whatsoever beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union, or to find in our school text-books any attempts whatsoever to train our young people in a spirit of hatred against other nations.

Our adherence to the Kellogg-Briand pact, the conclusion by us of pacts of non-aggression and pacts defining aggression and, finally, our proposal for complete and universal disarmament are sufficiently eloquent evidence of the policy of peace which our government has ceaselessly carried on and will continue to carry on. Speaking of disarmament, I permit myself to say here that the failure of the Geneva conference has still more strengthened us in the conviction that the only possible method of disarmament which would be not only effective but also practical and easily carried out is complete disarmament, the idea of which we shall

continue to put forward at every convenient opportunity.

Gains to Both Countries

After all that I have just said, can there be any question of the gain to both our countries from the restoration of economic cooperation between them, from the opening up of possibilities to use their respective resources in this sphere? Can the question arise as to whether or not the cultural collaboration of the scientists and artists of our two great republics will bear rich fruit for the benefit of humanity? What is still more important, can any question now arise as to whether both the United States and the Soviet Union will benefit from the joining of their efforts in the cause so important to both of them—the great work of preserving peace? Who can doubt that the combined voices of these two giants will make themselves heard—and that their joint efforts will weight the scales in favor of peace?

"Propaganda"

I hope that in any attempt to answer the questions as to the possible gains of economic cooperation between our countries I have not indulged in excessive praise of my own country, and that, in any case, I have not transgressed the limits permitted by my agreement with President Roosevelt regarding propaganda. Sixteen years of restoration of relations between our countries is a long historical period. During that time many things in my country have changed beyond recognition, and so it was necessary to tell you about them here in order to give you some idea of the somewhat unusual country with which you will have just renewed acquaintance.