

Prepare to Celebrate the Daily Worker's Tenth Anniversary!

(Section of the Communist International)

WEATHER: Cloudy and Colder

Vol. X, No. 297

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1933

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

## 100 KILLED IN ARMED STRUGGLES OF SPANISH WORKERS

### PROTEST STRIKE AGAINST DECATUR VERDICT CALLED BY PHILA. DYERS UNION

Protest Parade in Pittsburgh This Saturday  
Anti-Lynching Meets in Canton, Other Cities

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—A half hour protest strike against the Decatur lynch verdicts was voted by a meeting of 500 dyers, members of several A. F. of L. locals, at the Garrick Hall, 507 South 8th Street, last night.

The strike is set for tomorrow (Tuesday) and will take place between 1:30 and 2 o'clock. The strike vote is the first of its kind in the history of the long Scottsboro struggle and is a gauge of the furious indignation aroused among the workers, black and white, by the farcical Decatur trials and new lynch verdicts against Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.

The strike call was sent to 2,000 members of the Dyers and Cleaners Union, by the Executive Committee after William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, had stressed the need for unity of white and Negro workers in militant action for the release of the Scottsboro boys. Tom Mooney and other class war prisoners.

Scotsboro protest meetings will be held in all the shops controlled by the union, for the adoption of resolutions to be sent to President Roosevelt and Governor Miller of Alabama demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys.

The union will also send a letter to other A. F. of L. unions, urging their support for the struggle.

Preparations are being completed

(Continued on Page 2)

### Workers, Students To Hold Mass Meet Against Nazi Envoy

NEW YORK.—Workers and students will mass today at 7:30 p.m. at 120th St. and Broadway, at the Horace Mann Auditorium, to protest against the appearance of Hans Luther, Nazi Ambassador to Washington, who is scheduled to speak on "Germany and the United States."

The demonstration was called by the National Student League and the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

The New York Allied Professional Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism has organized a picketing demonstration of lawyers, doctors, teachers and other professionals at Columbia University to appear before the Auditorium today and protest against the appearance of Luther. In addition, telegrams of protest were sent, and a delegation will visit President Butler today and demand that Luther shall not be permitted to appear.

### Kansas Lynch Mobs Gathering Again

HITCHINSON, Kan., Dec. 11.—Lynch gangs which yesterday crossed the state border into Oklahoma in pursuit of Jack Wisdom, began gathering here today as the farm hand, arrested on suspicion of kidnapping and murder, was smuggled back across the state border and locked up in the Kansas State Reformatory in this city.

The lynch incitement was increased today with publication in the capitalist press of a statement alleging that Wisdom had signed a full confession. Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas who had not called out troops to deal with the mobs which openly gathered at Wichita on Sunday, declared today he would call out the militia "if necessary."

### Lynchings Are Excuse For Savage Sentences

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 11.—The wave of lynchings during recent weeks provided Judge Thomas H. Brown with a convenient excuse to hand down vicious sentences against two youths charged with murder. Stephen Zamorski, 17, of Secaucus, N. J., and Valentine Kowalski, 17, of Bayonne, were sentenced to serve 25 and 35 years in prison respectively. Recent lynchings, the judge said solemnly, indicate the "need for speedy justice and certainty of punishment."

### 1,500 Coal Miners Strike, Demanding Pay for Dead Work

U.M.W.A. Head "Outlaws" Strike; Jobless Pledge Solidarity

By TOM MYERS-COUGH

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 11.—Fifteen hundred soft coal miners in five mines of the Reich Coal Co. in Somerset Co. (Central Pennsylvania) laid down their tools and struck Friday morning, when the company refused to provide them with supplies (grills, props, etc.) with which to work in safety. "Dead work" without pay and arbitrarily imposed docking for "dirty" coal are also listed among the miners' grievances.

U.M.W.A. Leader Would Break Strike  
The company brazenly declares: "violation of contract" will not be tolerated, but ignores its responsibility for the strike, which came with its refusal to agree to supply the men with these essentials to mining coal, although both the State Mining Law and the N. R. A.-U. M. W. A. agreement both provide that this is a company responsibility.

Supporting the company position is Dave Watkins, the "floating" U. M. W. A. organizer, who works everywhere (for a while) except in Ohio. (But this kind are known best in their home ballrooms). He declares that the strike is "outlaw" and threatens a fine of \$1 for each day the men are on strike.

### Thugs, Union Heads Help Bosses Smash Strike of Tanners

Workers Courageously Resist, But Are Driven Back

NORWOOD, Mass.—By using the "red scare" as a weapon and by employing thugs of the Bergoff Detective Agency of New York City to beat up strikers, the Winslow Brothers and Smith tanneries here, owned by ex-Gov. Frank G. Allen, aided by leaders of the National Leather Workers' Union, have broken the back of the strike of 615 leather workers. The strike started spontaneously three weeks ago.

In addition to the mob of gangsters hired by the tanneries, Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham, the Commissioner of Public Safety, ordered out the state troopers. Police were sent out from Boston, and the entire police force of Norwood was mobilized against the workers.

Misled by Frank Pike, president of Local 26 of the N.L.W.U., Mr. Boyle and Lawyer Walsh, who promised tannery officials there would be no further picketing, the strikers have agreed to return to the tanneries Dec. 18. According to today's Norwood Messenger, the agreement "concedes recognition of the union by the tanneries." The demand for a 25 per cent wage increase will be "settled by discussion." In other words, Pike, Boyle, and Walsh have sabotaged the strike.

### Equality for Women in USSR? Yes—But Gotta Keep It Mum!

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 11.—"Is there any country in the world which approaches the ideal in equality for men and women?" a reporter asked Fanny Bunnard-Sevastos, executive secretary of the American Commission of Women now meeting at the Pan-American Conference.

"Yes," she immediately replied, "the Soviet Union."  
Following this interview, which appeared in the local press, Doris Stevens of the United States, the commission's chairman, specified that in the future, whenever this question is asked, the reply must be: "Not on this hemisphere."

### Answer the Appeal of Comrade Hathaway

IN YESTERDAY'S Daily Worker, Comrade Hathaway, editor-in-chief, pointed out that the purchase of a new, up-to-date press for our paper was made despite the serious financial situation our "Daily" is in. The old press cannot be relied upon. It turns out a badly printed paper. It reproduces photographs with uncertainty as to their sharpness. It breaks down frequently, delaying the paper, and adding to the expense by requiring repairs that can be only temporary because of its aged condition.

The new press, like the enlarged Daily Worker, is your achievement, comrades. Your pennies, nickels, dimes, dollars, your sacrifices keep the Daily Worker on its feet.

But in all frankness, comrades, we must also face our weaknesses as well as our strength. Your splendid response has not been forthcoming in the last several days. With receipts on Wednesday and Thursday totaling \$964.02 and \$767.35, respectively, they sank on Friday to \$355.60, on Saturday to \$266.01. Yesterday's income is also dangerously low.

WE WANT to hear from every district how soon it can raise its full quota in the \$40,000 drive, and how much extra it can raise to enable us to meet the initial payments on our new modern press.

We appeal to every reader, to every working-class organization to rush whatever amount they can at once. PUT THE \$40,000 DRIVE OVER THE TOP!

Mondays receipts .....	\$371.45
Previous totals .....	\$4,048.49
TOTAL TO DATE .....	\$4,419.92

### All Workers Face Huge Rise in Permanent Army of Unemployed in U. S.

By HARRY GANNES

All of Roosevelt's re-employment talk and grandiose schemes of employing millions cannot hide the fact that the American workers are faced with a permanent army of unemployed of around 17,000,000. In this stage of capitalism, no matter what improvement takes place in production, no matter how much ballyhoo is broadcast about public works, N.R.A. re-employment, C.C.C.'s, the permanent army of unemployed will grow. There are innumerable facts to prove this.

In this situation the whole working-class is faced with the problem of its minimum security, the problem of unemployment insurance. Roosevelt's projects, so far as improving the conditions of the unemployed, have been a colossal failure. But in one measure, Roosevelt's demagoguery has been successful. He has been able to lessen the struggle for unemployment insurance. At a time, when the struggle for unemployment insurance should be at its greatest, this movement is weak.

What is the actual situation so far as unemployment is concerned? As far back as April, 1932, writing in Business Week, Professor Irving Fisher, now one of Roosevelt's supporters in the program of inflation, declared that on the basis of government figures, over 8,000,000 were then unemployed. That was during the so-called period of "prosperity." Professor Fisher's thesis was, at that time, that unemployment would increase with the increase in production. But now we have the cumulative effect of over four years of crisis, in which a conservative estimate of the unemployed shows 17,000,000 without work.

At the same time, during the crisis, the process of technological unemployment that went on under prosperity was speeded up. That is to say, the attempts of the capitalists to eliminate workers necessary to produce goods were increased. Workers were not only fired because of the lessened demand for goods, but even in the production of the goods that could be sold, less workers than formerly were employed.

This dual process is now being ac-

### U. S. Ambassador Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 11.—William C. Bullitt, first United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived here today, accompanied by his nine-year-old daughter, Anne, and three secretaries. He will present his credentials to President Michael Kalinin tomorrow.

Mr. Bullitt was met at the station by I. A. Davilkowski of the Soviet Foreign Office, who accompanied Maxim Litvinoff on his successful trips to Washington and Italy. Davilkowski tendered Litvinoff's personal greetings.

### British Seek New Soviet Trade Pact

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, met with Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, and the Soviet ambassador, I. M. Maisky, yesterday, to discuss resumption of a trade agreement with the Soviet Union.

The move is inspired by British industrialists who are desperately seeking to offset American bids for Soviet orders for machinery for the gigantic second Soviet Five Year Plan. A former trade pact with the Soviet Union was denounced by the British several months ago as part of the anti-Soviet provocations by British imperialism.

### Central Committee, Communist Party, Urges Action at Once to Save Leipzig Defendants

WORLD PROTEST AGAINST FASCIST MURDER AXE ON DEC. 19 TO SAVE WORKERS' LEADERS

There must not be any delay. We must act at once in the most energetic manner. The workers of the U. S. must show to the representatives of the decadent German bourgeoisie that the toiling masses of this country are soul and body with the oppressed, toiling masses of Germany, that we are determined to save the lives of the innocent, the lives of such fighters as Dimitroff, Torgler and the other champions in the struggle against fascism, whose heroic attitude inspires the struggle of the working class all over the world.

ACTION IS VITAL!  
In every workers' organization, in every shop, in every union, among all enemies of fascism and lynching, in every part of the United States we must build the broadest united front to stop the axe of the Nazi murderers. We must cut at the root of the rising heads of the fascist hydra in this country. The fight against the growth of fascism in the United States, against lynching, must be mobilized in defense of our German brothers. In fighting against the fascist murder threat in Germany we will strengthen our forces in the fight against fascism in the United States.

RELIEF FOR VICTIMS URGENT  
The families of the heroic members of the German working class, who are tortured in the Nazi concentration camps, are in dire need. It is the

### Amalgamation Shoe Convention Opens in Boston

Defeat Move to Keep Industrial Union Off Committee

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—The convention hall at Hotel Bradford was packed with shoe union delegates from New England, New York and other cities, as the first session of the convention, called to form one big union of shoe workers, got under way at 2 p. m. today. Some 250 delegates are estimated to be present, although the official count has not yet been announced. The first session was marked by great disorder and confusion as to procedure, indicating that the convention will be a stormy one.

Although some elements in the convention attempted to side-track proposals from the floor for a credentials committee representative of each participating organization, this was defeated in the actual vote of the rank and file delegates. It seemed clear that some effort was being made to keep the Industrial Union delegates off the committee. The rank and file voted to elect a representative of each organization on the credentials committee which now consists of a delegate, from the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, from the National Shoe Workers Association of New England and St. Louis, Shoe Workers Protective Union and the Salem Shoe Workers Union.

Joseph Bearak, an attorney for the A. F. of L. union in the city, and a well-known member of the Socialist Party, although not an official delegate, instructed the delegates on parliamentary procedure. When questions were raised as to his status by the delegates present, he was excused as the attorney and advisor of the New England Provisional Committee.

The session ended with the election of the Credentials Committee and is scheduled to reconvene tomorrow morning, at 10 a. m. The convention was to have opened on Sunday evening with a mass meeting, but this was called off at the eleventh hour. About 375 workers participated in the parade in Haverhill, Mass., during the afternoon to welcome the convention. From the attendance at the parade and the eleventh hour action on the mass meeting, it appears that the lack of response of the rank and file is due to the fact that they have not sufficient confidence in the leadership of the New England Provisional Committee. But there is an overwhelming determination on the part of the majority of the delegates to amalgamate into a real rank and file shoe union.

### Thousands Wait Vainly To Clear Away Snow; Two Deaths Reported

NEW YORK.—Yesterday's heavy snowfall didn't result in any work for the thousands of jobless workers who crowded around the several Department of Sanitation offices in the city. Many of the men waited all night in the cold for the expected jobs, crowding around bonfires built in the street to keep warm.

The Sanitation Department wanted to economize and worked its regular men extra to clear the snow away. At the same time, two deaths were reported, and countless numbers freezing due to lack of shelter and the refusal of the relief bureaus throughout the city to take care of them. The intense cold drove thousands of homeless men and women into hallways, as icy and uncomfortable as the streets outside. The temperature registered 11 degrees above zero.

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### Revolt Is Heroic Fight to Block Moves to Fascism

Munson Line Ship Crew Strikes for 5 Months' Back Pay  
Decisions of Marine Conference Quickly Carried Out

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—The Steamship Muncie crew is on strike for immediate pay off of the crew, under the leadership of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. The strike follows the marine conference held in Baltimore yesterday, the delegate from the concentration line, the Munson line, having taken up the decision of the conference and the workers put it into effect at once. The crew has not been paid off for five months.

The demands of the strikers also include 50 per cent increase in wages, better food and conditions, recognition of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and the ship committee. The officers came out with the crew. The longshoremen express the willingness to support the ship ... Wilmington.

The conference decided to work for a general strike on this line.

### Roosevelt Defends Crop Destruction, Wall St. Subsidies

Tells Farmers Gov't Is Giving Funds to "Proper People"

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—In complete disregard of the facts of declining production and rising living costs, Roosevelt today, in a message to the officials convention of the American Farm Federation, declared that the crisis is coming to an end.

"We seem to be on our way out," Roosevelt said.

He also defended the Government practice of destroying crops, giving huge subsidies to Wall Street by declaring:

"Money is getting into the hands of people who need it; it is coming from higher prices for the things farmers have to sell ..."

Roosevelt neglected to mention here that the prices for farm goods is lagging far behind the prices of monopoly manufactured goods, thus causing a cut in the small farmers' real income. He also failed to mention that his program is causing a reduction of the market for farm goods by raising the costs in the cities beyond the workers ability to pay, thus worsening the conditions of the farmers, and the city workers.

Recognizing that his acreage-reduction program is not bringing the small, impoverished farmers any relief, Roosevelt declared:

"... It is of the utmost importance that we guard against letting a rise in farm income tempt us to forget the realities of supply and demand."

In questioning prospective jurors, Arthur Garfield Hays, Terzani's counsel, declared that "the testimony will reveal that for five minutes after the shooting of Pjero the way was clear for Terzani to leave, but he did not. We will show that Art J. Smith (head of the Khaki Shirts) for five days after the shooting said he did not know who had done it."

Terzani was placed on trial two weeks ago, but the case was postponed when Smith, self-styled "commander" of the Khaki Shirts, failed to appear as chief prosecution witness. Smith was recently located in Baltimore.

Smith, testifying late yesterday, re-

### 50 CWA Men Fight for Back Pay and Get It

NEW YORK.—Fifty C.W.A. workers compelled the authorities to pay their salaries immediately instead of being kept waiting indefinitely. The men had been transferred from the Magistrate's Court to the C.W.A. They had been kept waiting around all day last Friday and Saturday, up until 4 o'clock, when the superintendent of the men, Cohen, told them, "I fought like hell to get the pay, but I couldn't get it." The men decided to go to the cashier's office and fight for their \$16 back pay themselves. And they got it, after a ten minute wait.

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### Local 9 Members Demand Dismissal Of G.E.B. Charges

NEW YORK.—The concluding session of the trial of the entire left wing administration of Cloak Finishers Local 9 I. L. G. W. U. by the General Executive Board, on a charge of "disloyalty," was marked yesterday by the appearance of the committee of 28 elected by the Local 9 membership meeting. On behalf of the membership of Local 9, the committee of 28 answered the charges of the I. L. G. W. U. officials, and demanded that the charges be dismissed, that no evidence has been produced against the Local 9 administration.

### 200 Dressmakers on Strike in Sanger Co.

NEW YORK.—Over 200 workers employed by the Sanger and Sanger Dress Shop went out on strike yesterday against a lock-out. At a time when the leaders of the international render lip-service to the struggle against wage cuts, the Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is actually conducting these struggles. The Maiman and Sanger Shop was organized about nine months ago, as a result of which it became a model union shop. The workers have gained substantial improvement of conditions and for the first time felt the difference between a non-union sweat shop and a shop controlled by a militant union.

### Workers Urged to Pack Court at 10 A.M.

NEW YORK.—The case of George Powers, arrested in the great unemployment demonstration at City Hall April 23, 1932, is still pending and another hearing will be held in the General Sessions Court, Part E, Tombs building tomorrow, at 10 a.m.

### 10 Metal Box Workers Strike in New York When Six Are Fired

NEW YORK.—The seventy employees of the United Metal Box Co., 437 President St., are on strike against the firing of six workers for union activity. The strike is led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The demands include re-instatement of the fired workers, no hiring or firing without the consent of the shop committee; a flat \$3 a week raise for all workers, equal division of work, recognition of the shop committee and the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Picketing continues and the strike is solid, in spite of the efforts of the Regional Labor Board and the Chamber of Commerce to trick the workers back into the shop.

### Furniture Workers on Strike in Flushing, L.I.

NEW YORK.—The Furniture Workers Industrial Union has called strikes in the Central Bedding on 160 Monroe Street, New York City, and in the Chain Upholstery shops in Flushing, Long Island. In both cases the strike was called against the bosses' attempt to cut wages and fire men out of the shops. The Industrial Union is calling upon the upholsterers to help the strikers on the picket line to win their strike.

### Postpone Publication Of Hathaway Article To Tomorrow's Issue

The second part of C. A. Hathaway's article on "Why the Communist Party Calls on the Workers to Join the Ranks," which was announced for appearance in today's issue, has been postponed until tomorrow.

### Scott Nearing Norman Thomas "Resolved That the NRA Is a Step Toward Socialism"

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 8:30 P. M. IRVING PLAZA Irving Pl. & 13th St., N. Y. C. Auptes Willow Brook Coop. Assn. ADMISSION 35c

### DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY 107 BRISTOL STREET

### ROTOGRAPH CO. has moved to 15 East 13th Street

### Party Members Must Get Control Stamps

NEW YORK.—The Polburo of the Communist Party, U. S. A., has made the following announcements to the party membership: During the month of December all membership books must be stamped. Each Party member must get a control stamp from his unit during this period.

### Act Against Attempt to Bring in Sweat Shop

NEW YORK.—Over 200 workers employed by the Sanger and Sanger Dress Shop went out on strike yesterday against a lock-out. At a time when the leaders of the international render lip-service to the struggle against wage cuts, the Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is actually conducting these struggles. The Maiman and Sanger Shop was organized about nine months ago, as a result of which it became a model union shop. The workers have gained substantial improvement of conditions and for the first time felt the difference between a non-union sweat shop and a shop controlled by a militant union.

### Powers Hearing to Be Held Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—The case of George Powers, arrested in the great unemployment demonstration at City Hall April 23, 1932, is still pending and another hearing will be held in the General Sessions Court, Part E, Tombs building tomorrow, at 10 a.m.

### L.L.G.W. Leaders Help Goldsheer Dress Try To Enforce Overtime

NEW YORK.—When the cutters of the Goldsheer Dress Co., organized in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, refused to work overtime, the boss called on the leaders of Local 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to force the workers to work overtime.

### W. I. R. Meet Accuses Welfare in Death of Rockford, Ill., Baby

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Charging the Welfare and Nurses' Association with direct responsibility for the death of three months' old Lee Bohme, a meeting of 150 indignat workers, called together by the Workers' International Relief, demanded that the county establish proper methods of medical attention for the jobless of Winnebago County.

### Methodist Ministers Endorse I.L.D. Fight for Scottsboro Boys

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 10.—The Negro Methodist Ministers' Conference here at its last meeting voted unanimous endorsement of the International Labor Defense program of defense for the Scottsboro boys, and a recommendation to all churches affiliated with it to elect committees of three out of their congregation to work locally with the I. L. D. in the Scottsboro campaign.

### Earl Wynekoop Freed

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.—Earl Wynekoop, 27-year-old husband of the slain Rheta, was freed today of all connection with his wife's strange death. His mother is still being held on an indictment charging her with the murder of her daughter-in-law.

### City-Wide Meet on Jan. 15 Is Decision Of Jobless Congress

NEW YORK.—Endorsing the proposal for a city-wide demonstration on Jan. 15, the 500 delegates at the Convention Against Unemployment Washington Jan. 13 to 15 and the city-wide demonstration will be part of the mobilization of the workers' Relief Ordinance and the Public Works Bill, recently presented at Albany by the Unemployed Councils.

### County Conferences To Elect Delegates to Washington

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### New York Workers Honor Memory of Katayama at Meet

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Hundreds of workers, gathered at the New Star Casino here Sunday night to honor the memory of Sen. Katayama, Japanese revolutionist who died recently at his post in Moscow, unanimously voted to send telegrams to the Japanese Consulate-General in New York and to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington protesting the arrest of thousands of Japanese workers and against the Japanese robber war in Manchuria.

### 100 Are Killed in Armed Struggles Of Spanish Workers

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—The uprising started in Barcelona, under the leadership of the Anarchists and Syndicalist National Confederation of Labor, Communist and Socialist workers joined the spontaneous uprising against the efforts of the government to install a new fascist regime.

### Cardinal Likely to Win Prize for Grim Humor

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The prize for the most humorous observation of this crisis was awarded to Cardinal O'Donnell, who yesterday warned Catholics of the danger of being "unjust to the rich."

### Fascist Leader Is Feeble Witness at Trial of Terzani

peated his accusation of Terzani as the slayer of Ferro. The Khaki Shirt chief was put through a grilling cross examination by Hayes.

### Cities Plan Celebrations for "Daily's" Anniversary

NEW YORK.—Cities throughout the country are intensively preparing to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily Worker with mass meetings, concerts and other events of the broadest possible mass character.

### N.Y., Chicago, Omaha, Detroit and Newark Set Dates

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### Detroit Orders 30,000 of January 6 Daily Worker Anniversary Issue

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 9.—Detroit has placed a minimum order for 30,000 copies of the 24-page tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker which comes off the press on Jan. 6th.

### Call Strike Against Decatur Verdicts; Plan Many Protests

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—The emergency Scottsboro anti-lynching conference at Party Hall last night was attended by 100 delegates, who planned protest actions against the legal murder of the Scottsboro boys and the threatened execution of the four heroic Communist defendants in the monstrous Nazi Reichstag arson trial.

### 100 Delegates at Chicago Conference

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Over 100 delegates and scores of workers filled the Lincoln Center yesterday for the emergency Scottsboro anti-lynching conference. The conference formulated plans for immediate protest actions and adopted a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt and Gov. Miller of Alabama.

### Anti-Lynch Meet in Canton Thursday

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 11.—A provisional committee of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights has been set up here and is preparing for a huge anti-lynching meeting to be held at the German Hall, 805 Tuscarawas St., East, on Thursday night.

### Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 11—Plans were being completed today for a huge Scottsboro parade and demonstration in this city on Saturday, Dec. 16.

### Pastor Backs Protest Meet

CHESTER, Pa., Dec. 11.—Under police intimidation, the pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, corner of 6th and Parker Streets, denied the church auditorium for a Scottsboro protest meeting, after promising its use to the I.L.D. and declaring that he himself would speak at the meeting.

### Two Young Communist League Members

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 11.—Six hundred workers, half of them colored, attended a protest meeting in this city last Saturday night.

### CONFERENCE IN MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—An emergency Scottsboro anti-lynching conference will be held in this city on Dec. 17 at Camsel Hall, 12 E. Superior Street, for the defense of the Scottsboro boys and James Johnson and Wilbur Hardman, two Negro youths facing legal murder for daring to defend themselves against a lynch mob.

### Joint Unit Meeting

Unit 4 and Unit 12, Section 11 (Brooklyn) will hold a joint open unit meeting at Workers' Center, Bath Beach, 87 Bay 25th St.

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### CONFERENCE IN MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—An emergency Scottsboro anti-lynching conference will be held in this city on Dec. 17 at Camsel Hall, 12 E. Superior Street, for the defense of the Scottsboro boys and James Johnson and Wilbur Hardman, two Negro youths facing legal murder for daring to defend themselves against a lynch mob.

### Joint Unit Meeting

Unit 4 and Unit 12, Section 11 (Brooklyn) will hold a joint open unit meeting at Workers' Center, Bath Beach, 87 Bay 25th St.



### Marlene's Rowing Machine

ONE of the amendments to the columnist's constitution provides that whenever you run a letter criticizing your stuff you observe that it is printed and commented upon not because you want to defend yourself but because it "represents a tendency." Fundamentally the amendment is sound. It is a pity that its frequent abuse has made me an advocate of repeal.

This preliminary is infused with a degree of charm specifically to assuage the effects of the following communication:

DEAR Comrade Newhouse, I think that it is about time now that I sent in a letter explaining what I think is wrong with your column. First of all I must admit that it is well written and I know that personally I enjoy reading it because of its literary content. (Ed. Note: At first the comrade wrote "very well written" but then he crossed out the "very," the chiseler.)

The bone which I have to pick with you is that although a story of the downfall of a pug can prove interesting as a feature story for Saturday's edition, as part of a worker's sports column it is not in its right place. The fault generally seems to lie in the fact that the column is a continual expose of the bourgeois sports racket and except for the announcements of the soccer games and of course the fostering of a wrestling match it is run like the sports column of the capitalist sheets. In fact, I wouldn't be surprised if you follow in Sidney Skolsky's footsteps and end up in Hollywood describing the rowing machine of Marlene Dietrich.

In the following few months, worker sport organizations will participate in the preparations for the workers' Olympics in Moscow. I think that there is plenty of news and stories which can be built around the Spartakiade. A sharp struggle can be started through your column for much needed recreational facilities.

The issues can be raised as follows: free gymnasiums for unemployed youth, free athletic material, etc. On this basis a real fight can be inaugurated in the workers' sport movement. Another issue is that of the interference of the Amateur Athletic Union with workers' sports events so that there would not be any interference as there was with the wrestling match for the Daily Worker. Interfactory competitions could be started. Last but not least, the fitting place for sports news from the Soviet Union is not on page five or eight of the Daily but in the Sports Column.

I think that the above mentioned suggestions are the making of a real, fighting workers' Sports Column. Comradely yours, J. REED.

The column has been operating on the somewhat impulsive principle

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10th DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY SATURDAY, DEC. 30th 8 P. M. TO 2 A. M.—AT THE BRONX COLISEUM WEST FARMS ROAD, 177th ST. SEGEI RADAMSKY Program of Songs: 1. Azerbaijan—Hail Azerbaijan 2. Caucasian—Endee, Mende We Have Established a Soviet Republic 3. Tartar—Dance Song 4. German Red Soldier's Proletarian Marching Song We Have Established a Soviet Republic WITH LAHN ADOMYAN THEATRE OF ACTION in a Surprise Program DANCING TILL DAWN Admission in Advance 40c At the door 50c Press Fund 10c Get Your Tickets Immediately at the door Workers Book Shops: 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C. 609 Prospect Ave., Bronx 63 Heris St., Brooklyn (in the Cooperative Branch Shop) Literature Dept. I. W. O. 30 Fifth Ave. DAILY WORKER CHORUS with LAHN ADOMYAN THEATRE OF ACTION in a Surprise Program DANCING TILL DAWN CLARENCE HATHAWAY EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER, ONLY SPEAKER



# Workers Schools Grow in Cleveland, Boston

### Boston Courses Are Doubled; Attendance Doubled Also

BOSTON, Mass.—The Workers' School of Boston has started its second season at its new and larger headquarters, 919 Washington St., with its student body more than doubled. Last year, during the two semesters, 150 students were registered. This year there are already 160 students.

The number of courses given in the school has increased from five to ten. The school library is being built up rapidly. It will consist of books, magazines, pamphlets and a permanent file of the Daily Worker. Sixty per cent of the students in the school are under 30 years of age.

The slogan, "to make the Workers' School of Boston a permanent institution," is being realized, and the registration for the next semester is expected to top 300.

The school is now conducting a weekly series of Sunday night Open Forums. The courses given in the school are: History of the American Labor Movement, Revolutionary Traditions of the Negro People, Principles of Communism, Marxism, Organizational Problems, Trade Union Strategy and Tactics, Revolutionary Journalism, Public Speaking, English for Workers, Workers' Defense Tactics, Russian for Beginners.

### 200 Students in New Large School in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O.—More than 200 workers, many of them new in the revolutionary movement, crowded the banquet tables last Sunday to celebrate the opening of the Workers' School of Cleveland, which has moved to new and larger quarters at 1524 Prospect Ave. They were entertained with a good meal and a fine program including singing, dancing, drama and cinema under the direction of the John Reed Club.

The collection and sales netted over \$150. This fine response more than carried over the \$500 drive needed to start the school.

These fine quarters are designed to hold six class rooms, a library and office. The rooms have movable partitions making it possible to hold weekly forums for three hundred people. Twenty-six courses are offered to give students a well-rounded training in theory and tactics of the class struggle.

Registration to date is about 200. The school is under the direction of A. Lanty.

# News Briefs

**11 Die in Floods in the State of Washington**

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 11.—This city was completely inundated when the Puyallup River overflowed. Eleven were drowned and all telephone and telegraph and telephone service was stopped.

**Liquor Can Not Be Shipped by Mail**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—It will be a criminal offense to ship liquor by mail to any point, the Post Office Department announced today.

**Three Dancers Die in Maine Fire**

HAMPDEN, Me., Dec. 11.—At least three dancers were burned to death and many were injured in a fire which destroyed the Paradise dance hall here last night during a fierce blizzard.

**Lindberghs Reach Manaus**

MANOS, Brazil, Dec. 11.—The Lindberghs landed here this morning from Para, Brazil, a distance of 932 miles, completing the trip in 7 hours 32 minutes. It is expected they will be home before Christmas.

# Window Cleaners Resist Sell-Out

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—One hundred and fifty window cleaners are solidly on strike here, having walked out on Dec. 1. The strike was called by Local Union 96 of the window cleaners.

At the general membership meeting a few days ago, Caveny came to the strikers and asked them to send him on the strike committee to go to the State Arbitration Board. He told the rest of the committee not to mention his appointment. When he appeared before the board, he said nothing.

The bosses offered three scales, 50, 60 and 85 cents. This scale was in effect before the strike. Caveny argued for a sell-out of the strike, but was interrupted by the workers.

The strikers rejected Caveny's report and the bosses' proposals. It was decided to investigate his actions. He had to leave the hall to avoid being thrown out.

The strikers are demanding 85 cents an hour. It was decided to continue mass picketing.

# HRB Workers To Meet At Grand Opera House

NEW YORK—Frederick I. Daniels, executive director of the State Civil Works' Administration, will be asked today to recognize the Emergency Home Relief Employees Association. Mr. Daniels has agreed to confer with the representatives of the association.

A mass meeting of all home relief workers has been called for tomorrow evening at the Grand Opera House, 23rd St. and Eighth Ave., at 8 o'clock, when the delegation will report on its meeting with Mr. Daniels.

Inasmuch as the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration Employees' Association has already been accorded recognition by the C. W. A., the Home Relief Workers will demand the same right be accorded them.

They will insist on the right of collective bargaining on questions pertaining to wages, hours and working conditions and that no discrimination or intimidation be waged against its members.

# Socialist Leader Sells Out Strike

WESTBROOK, Me.—After demagogically urging striking weavers to abandon their strike, Frank H. Maxwell, socialist candidate for governor in 1916 and 1922, stated in a speech to the strikers that "a Socialist leader works untiringly for the benefit of the working class."

**AD FROM JUGOSLAV CLUB**

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Jugoslav Club of East Pittsburgh, realizing that the Daily Worker must be saved so it can continue its fight against capitalism, raised \$10 for the \$40,000 fund. The club expects to raise still more.

# Borders, Socialist, Expels Local for Fighting for Unity

### Chicago Outfit Brings False Charges, Tries To Stifle Action

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.—The Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, under the leadership of Karl Borders, Socialist, has at its last house of delegates meeting expelled Local 66.

This is one of the locals that has stood for the policy of united action, despite the fact that the leadership of this organization has continually refused to engage in united front activities.

**Expelled for Unity Fight**

In the letter delivered to the delegates of Local 66 it is stated that they were expelled because they have joined the Workers League of America. The representatives of that local, through John Kasper, denied this charge, they branded it as a deliberate lie, and as an excuse to expel them who refuse to expel any local that stands on the platform of united action.

In a statement issued by Local 66, addressed to all members of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, they reiterate their position on the united front, denounce the accusation that they joined the Workers League, as false and in part true.

"We condemn as a deliberate lie the statement of the Borders-Trojan leadership, that we have joined the Workers League, an organization which has done nothing to advance the struggles of the unemployed, nor have we joined any other organization. This is only an excuse used to expel individuals and even whole locals, because they have been fighting for a united front policy."

**Call for Social Insurance**

They further appeal to all locals to protest against this act of expulsion and fight for their reinstatement.

They call upon all locals to endorse the policy of united action, despite the leadership, and send delegates to Cook County United Front Conference which will be held Dec. 16th at Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave. They conclude their statement with a call to action against the program of forced labor and for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

# Meet Dec. 22 in Phila. for Jobless Insurance

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The United Front Convention for Unemployment Insurance will be held on Dec. 22 at the Garrick Hall, 507 S. Eighth St. All organizations should send delegates to the convention.

Lou Frank, a young worker, was arrested last Friday for leading a delegation to the Jackson Wilson School asking for shoes for children whose parents are on strike. The only accusation the principal had against Frank was that he was a "red."

The Unemployed Council, with the help of Unit 101, of the Communist Party here, successfully resisted attempts of the constable to evict three jobless families.

# I.L.D. to Hold Canton Commune Celebration

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Philadelphia District of the International Labor Defense is holding a Canton Commune Celebration tonight to commemorate the valiant struggles of the Chinese workers and also to mobilize a more powerful struggle for the release of the Scottsboro boys.

William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the I.L.D., will be the main speaker at the meeting at the New Garrick Hall, 507 S. Eighth St.

# National Events

**Canton Commune Celebration in Philadelphia**

PHILADELPHIA.—William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the I.L.D., will be the main speaker at the meeting at the New Garrick Hall, 507 S. 8th St.

**The Bulk of the Delegation from the Northwest**

That the most rapid and the deepest radicalization is taking place in the Northwestern agricultural states is shown by the fact that the bulk of the delegates came from those states. The biggest single delegation came from the State of Wisconsin, numbering 142. The great number of them came directly from the fierce strike battle in Central and Southern Wisconsin. These delegates also represented in the best sense the real united front of struggle. As a result of the correct united front activity of our Party and the United Farmers League by going and organizing picket lines in the Wisconsin farm strike and in every way giving real leadership to the strike, a number of delegates were elected from National Farmers Holiday Association locals, including county officials, from the Farmers Union, Milk Pool, etc.

The largest delegations were from the following states:

Wisconsin	142	Alabama	16
Minnesota	75	Nebraska	84
South Dakota	54	Michigan	68
North Dakota	39	Illinois	27
Montana	28	Pennsylvania	27
Ohio	15	New York	18
Indiana	13	Ohio	15

All the other states were represented by less than 10 delegates. In our Party District and Section Committee were really active and helped in the preparations for electing delegates, 1,000 delegates would easily have been mobilized. But our Party is not yet conscious of what should be done and what it can achieve with very little proper effort. Two important agrarian states, Kansas and Oklahoma, were not represented at the conference.

**The Social Composition of Delegates**

A preliminary study of the social composition of the delegates on the basis of the questionnaire that was submitted for the delegates, shows that while a majority of the delegates were poor tenants, small and middle farmers, there was also a considerable number of farmers who have large acreages but who are deeply mort-

# Permanent Jobless Army Is Increasing

(Continued from Page 1)

## Roosevelt's "Angel" for the Jobless

Declared under the Roosevelt "New Deal."

In the early days of the "New Deal," when the Black 36-hour bill was being discussed, William Green testifying before a congressional committee said: "If by some miracle we could today reaching the highest production levels of 1929, half of those now unemployed would still be unemployed."

This is an indication of how rapidly the process of permanently eliminating workers has been going on, Green by no means exaggerated conditions.

One fact is constantly left out of consideration by the capitalists and their spokesmen. In the United States each year 2,000,000 children reach the age when they must sell their labor power to live. They become workers without jobs. But they are not counted as unemployed because they never had a job. Of these alone, since the crisis, there are around 8,000,000 without work.

## Permanently Out of Work

We can say now that the permanent unemployed army in the United States, no matter how high the level of production may go, will remain between 15,000,000 and 17,000,000. Furthermore, the entire working-class must face the perspective that a larger and larger number of its ranks will be driven into the ranks of the permanently unemployed through speed-up, improved machinery, shorter hours (with lower wages, of course), and through the general increase in technological unemployment.

Understanding these facts, we can appreciate the warning sounded by Comrade Gussev in his article on "Tasks of the American Communist in Organizing the Struggle for Social Insurance." In that article Comrade Gussev said:

"It is necessary, above all, to instill the most complete understanding into the whole Party that the campaign for social insurance, alongside and including the struggle against wage cuts with the shortened week (respective of whether such a short week is adopted) and the struggle for immediate aid for the unemployed, touches vitally, in addition to the anti-war campaign, the most urgent and burning interests of the proletariat, and that this campaign at the present is the chief link to be seized to tug the whole chain, that this campaign demands the mobilization of all party forces for the whole period of indefinite length, and that a planned, unbroken, every-day persistent conduct of this campaign is necessary."

Now with the failure of even this plan, we find Roosevelt spokesmen reverting to talk of the 30-hour week. General Johnson in a recent speech declared that the 30-hour week would be necessary in order to take up existing unemployment.

This talk, like the promise of 6,000,000 jobs by last labor day, is a poor substitute for food for the unemployed. For example, the New York Herald Tribune, on December 10th, commented editorially on General Johnson's statement as follows:

"But coming after so much hallelujah about re-employment of many millions, and about the miracles to be performed by the N.R.A., it suggests that General Johnson may be using this cloak to disguise the failure of the industrial re-employment program to do all that had been hoped for it."



N.R.A. Administrator, General Hugh S. Johnson, one of Roosevelt's chief lie slingers in the campaign against unemployment insurance.

played still remain without work. What is new for them is the definite announcement that for the few who receive jobs, millions face the prospect of no relief and no unemployment insurance.

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# Hunger Hearing Shows Up Relief Inadequacy

NEW YORK—Deliberate inadequacy, the miserable relief method used by the Bureau and the result of suffering it enforces on the worker, were revealed at the Mass Hunger Hearing held last Thursday before 450 workers at the East Side Workers' Club by the "expelled" Locals 2 and 3 of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment and the Downtown Unemployed Council.

It was a professional of pain. Mrs. Kolokovsky, mother of nine children, told a story of the Home Relief Bureau from the time she pawned her last piece of jewelry, her marriage ring, and applied for relief. The relief was stopped a number of times, the amount lowered, then stopped altogether because she refused to send her son to the C.C.C. camps.

Mrs. Schindler told how she left her three children alone and hungry one day after the relief had been stopped, because she had been discovered, making 55 cents a day selling ice cream. A neighbor brought in a herring and a loaf of bread and the children made a party over it. Her husband has been jobless two years.

Abe Littman, who had been employed on a city works job, sweeping parks, explained how long the \$40.50 a month lasted. Together with his wife and two children he lives in a three-room flat and pays \$8 a month rent. After he paid the grocer \$8.50, the butcher \$3.50, paid for shoe repairing, gas and electricity, he had to borrow every week to keep going. He still owes two months' rent.

"Whose fault is it that you are unemployed?" Jack Anyon, prosecuting attorney of the Hunger Hearing, asked Lucas, who had been dismissed three times with the Home Relief refusing aid, even after he injured his spine at a city works job.

"It's sure not my fault," Lucas responded. "I worked 14 years on a job. I want to work right now. It's a scheme of the rich to get the poor in one way or another."

Single workers, those who get relief from no source whatever, spoke of sleeping in the subways on freight trains and in flophouses. One of them, Frank Pillo, was a youth who had attended college for three years. He emphasized the need for a single workers' organization, with the militant Unemployed Councils.

They go further. They say that Roosevelt and Johnson should admit there is no solution for unemployment under capitalism. "In the final analysis," they say, "public works and the civilian works program are mere stopgaps. They are substitutes for a delusion."

"Much better if the Administration, instead of making rosy prophecies and unfulfillable promises in these matters, would conservatively estimate what actually can be done and frankly admit that it cannot achieve the impossible. If General Johnson's statement is correct, the country will have many millions of unemployed on its hands for many years. The sooner we know the probable truth about such a condition, the better. Nothing is gained by having it camouflaged."

Yet we must say, despite all these admissions, despite the obvious fact that very few have received work, that the great mass of unemployed is as great as at any time during the present crisis, the struggle for unemployment insurance has lagged woefully. The issue of the minimum security of the whole working class is not raised sharply enough in an organized way.

Comrade Gussev pointed out that throughout the entire crisis this campaign has gone on by fits and starts. For the first three years, the Communist Party initiated, led and was the main force in the campaign for social insurance. Later reformist elements entered the struggle, confusing the workers. But the Party was able to organize the unemployed, in unity with the employed, to overcome the confusion and demagoguery.

## Roosevelt Demagoguery

Now the situation is still more complicated by the Roosevelt demagoguery and action. Roosevelt has been a skilful maneuverer for the bosses, in addition to the reformist demagoguery that he let loose against the unemployed. He has introduced forced labor. He has aroused great hopes and illusions among many of the unemployed, which all the capitalist propaganda agencies have not failed to exploit to the full. At this very period, our organization of the unemployed and employed in the struggle for unemployment insurance has greatly lagged when we required the greatest firmness and persistence.

Then when the great strike struggle broke out, we lost sight of the main, fundamental basis in the struggle for unemployment insurance, unity of employed and unemployed. We did not sufficiently raise the demand for unemployment insurance in the strike struggles, and where it was raised it appeared in a mechanical and purely propagandist form.

Now the CWA is creating some confusion. We do not sufficiently raise the demand for unemployment insurance against it, though Roosevelt, as we see in the speech of Hopkins, loses no opportunity to raise the CWA against unemployment insurance. Besides the concrete demands we raise against the CWA, such as jobs for all workers, guaranteed 36 hour week, full weekly wages, clothing, etc., out of all these struggles the major demand should be unemployment insurance.

## Party Tasks

The Communist Party began both the propaganda and organization of the struggle for unemployment insurance and relief, and is the only Party fighting in the interest of all workers and against the capitalist way out of the crisis. But unless we more energetically take the lead in the struggle for unemployment insurance, the Roosevelt regime will be able to advance its program of forcing capitalism out of the crisis at the expense of all workers, through lowering their standard of living and smashing still further the weekly struggle for relief.

The first major task to speed the struggle for unemployment insurance is to mobilize for the national unemployed convention to be held in Washington, D. C., January 13, 14 and 15.

# FOOD AND HOUSING FOR JOBLESS CONVENTION IS REFUSED BY ROOSEVELT

## Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport Refuses Relief to Jobless

McLevy, in Council, Refuses To Oppose Lynching Also

By BILL MASON

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 11.—Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, again passed the buck to the national government at the first open Common Council meeting of his administration, and showed again that he intends to rely completely on federal relief. He released the city government from the responsibility of providing for the 17,000 unemployed workers, whose urgent need for food, shelter and clothing is still ignored.

**Refuses to Oppose Lynching**

In his speech to the Common Council at the first open meeting of that body since the Socialists came into office, the Mayor boasted of the saving of municipal funds by reducing expenditures for relief. The federal program, he declared, has lessened the burden on the local government. Fifteen hundred people, mostly workers, attended the Common Council meeting, held in the auditorium of the Central High School.

In spite of cries from the audience of "Lead the resolution on lynching!" the Socialist officials ignored the resolution submitted by the International Labor Defense, and Mayor McLevy refused to go on record as being opposed to the vicious endorsement of lynchings on the part of Governor Ralph of California and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. During a short recess a committee protested to Fred Schwartzopf, Socialist city clerk, who replied, as if joking: "What are you in such a hurry about? The more Negroes that are lynched, the less the problem of unemployment will be."

## Amter at White House, Calls for Protest After Visit

Benjamin To Speak in New York Wed. on Gallup Strike

NEW YORK.—The demand of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils that the government provide food and housing for the unemployed convention to take place in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 13, has been categorically refused by the White House.

President Roosevelt's secretary, McIntyre, showed the disdain held by the Roosevelt administration for the unemployed when he even refused to discuss the question with I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployed Councils.

Amter called upon the secretary to the President, Mr. McIntyre, presenting the demands for such accommodations to him. At first tried to pass the buck by referring to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. When faced with the fact that the responsibility rests with the federal government he was compelled to arrange a conference.

"Who are you people anyway?" he asked.

"The government knows us very well," Amter replied. "We have been here twice before. We represent the unemployed of this country and demand our right to petition the government. We are that section which is least able to present their petitions because we are the unemployed. The government must assist us, otherwise the right to petition guaranteed by the Constitution is nothing but an empty word."

## Refuses to Talk

"Are you the same old crowd? Don't you know that Roosevelt is raising heaven and earth to help the unemployed?" McIntyre blustered. The answer to McIntyre was an emphatic NO. With that, waving his hand, and breaking off the conference, McIntyre said: "On your way brother."

This is the manner in which the U. S. government is trying to prevent the unemployed from presenting their demands to the U. S. government. This is the answer of Roosevelt to all those who refuse to say "Amen" to the hunger policies that he is trying to put through under the N.R.A. and C.W.A.

## Demand Auditorium

The unemployed workers will not accept this. The National Committee calls upon all working class organizations to send telegrams and resolutions to President Roosevelt demanding that the government provide the auditorium for the National Convention as well as food and lodging. Facilities are there. Send your resolution immediately.

The National Committee also wants to make note that the Mass Meeting to greet Herbert Benjamin, national organizer, which was to be held Thursday night, has been postponed to Wednesday, Dec. 13, at Webster Hall, 7:30 p.m., because Comrade Benjamin arrived late in town, and was too fatigued to speak on that evening. He has just been released from jail in New Mexico and will recount at this meeting his experiences in New Mexico and the victorious strike of the miners in Gallup, led by the National Miners Union.

# The Political Significance of the Chicago Farm Conference

## Adopted Fighting Class Struggle Program Against Wall Street; Exposed Roosevelt Farm Program

By H. PURO

The Farmers Second National Conference held in Chicago Nov. 15 was a great step forward compared to the First Farm Conference held in Washington, D. C., a year ago.

**Composition of the Delegates**

Instead of only 238 delegates from 26 states as last year, this year the Conference was represented by 702 delegates from 36 states. Out of the total, 619 were directly elected by some 120,000 farmers participating in electoral meetings. The remaining 83 delegates were fraternal delegates from workers' organizations and farmers organizers. There were 31 farm workers in the delegation, three of them coming directly from the recent cotton pickers' strike in California; 15 Negro delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, and North and South Carolina; 30 women delegates and about 100 youth.

Although the representation was not at all adequate for this important section, the very fact that there were 37 delegates from the Southern states shows to what extent the radical farm movement is penetrating the Southern farmers (both Negro and white). There were many more delegates elected from the South that could not come because of the difficulties in making the proper arrangements for transportation and the lack of sufficient attention, due to a weak Party organization.

The following Southern states were represented:

Alabama	16	South Carolina	1
Arkansas	8	Mississippi	1
Florida	1	Missouri	1
Georgia	1	Texas	2
Kentucky	1	Virginia	1
North Carolina	4	TOTAL	37

**The Bulk of the Delegation from the Northwest**

That the most rapid and the deepest radicalization is taking place in the Northwestern agricultural states is shown by the fact that the bulk of the delegates came from those states. The biggest single delegation came from the State of Wisconsin, numbering 142. The great number of them came directly from the fierce strike battle in Central and Southern Wisconsin. These delegates also represented in the best sense the real united front of struggle. As a result of the correct united front activity of our Party and the United Farmers League by going and organizing picket lines in the Wisconsin farm strike and in every way giving real leadership to the strike, a number of delegates were elected from National Farmers Holiday Association locals, including county officials, from the Farmers Union, Milk Pool, etc.

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**The Social Composition of Delegates**

A preliminary study of the social composition of the delegates on the basis of the questionnaire that was submitted for the delegates, shows that while a majority of the delegates were poor tenants, small and middle farmers, there was also a considerable number of farmers who have large acreages but who are deeply mort-

gaged. This shows the deepness of the crises at the same time it emphasizes that the orientation is not yet placed properly upon the poor and small farmers.

## The Class Struggle Program

Having this type of delegation, a large number of them having participated in many mass struggles, it was evident from the beginning that this Conference would not be satisfied with anything less than a clear-cut class struggle program because the demands put forward were calling to struggle against the exploitation and rule of financial capital. The main document, as also all the other resolutions and actions of the Conference, are definitely of class struggle character, leading towards the anti-capitalist idea.

The main document of the Conference, "Farmers' Call to Action," is composed of three sections: the first describes the ruin and havoc that has been brought about by the Wall Street rule, both under Republican and Democratic administrations, ruthlessly exposing Roosevelt's New Deal (crop destruction, refinancing and price-raising) as an effort to help the bankers, insurance companies, speculating and profiteering parasite food trusts and marketing companies, capitalist controlled agricultural cooperatives and the rich farmers, at the expense of the workers, poor and middle farmers, who are being driven to further ruin and starvation.

The document also exposes "progressive" politicians, farmer-laborites, socialist and farmers misleaders, as agents of the bourgeoisie, who are using demagogic language in order to hold the toiling farmers in the further enslavement of finance capital. The preamble of the "Call" calls all the toiling farmers to struggle together in close alliance and solidarity with the workers, for their immediate demands.

The second section of the document contains seven point demands, six being general demands for all toiling farmers, and the seventh dealing specifically with the demands of the Negro farmers in the South.

## Unity With the Workers

Unity with the workers was simply brought forward by numerous greetings of fraternal delegates, and telegrams from the various workers' organizations. The most significant of these exchanges of fraternal greetings was when the Conference telegraphed greetings to the striking workers who with the help of the farmers had seized and occupied the packing house in Austin, Minn.; another was a greeting from the St. Paul, Minn., packing house workers, to whom the Conference pledged the support of the farmers. The high point of fraternalization took place in the big mass meeting prepared by the Chicago Trade Union Unity League and Unemployed Council to which the farmers were invited as their guests.

**Unity of Negro and White Farmers**

Unity of Negro and white farmers was not only expressed with the great ovation in the reception of the Alabama delegation, but in the concrete actions of the Conference, by adopting a special plank for Negro farmers,

# Successful in Maintaining Real United Front Among Various Farm Groups On All Questions

the countryside in the next period

**Was United Front Character Maintained?**

Now, in view of the fact that the Conference adopted a class struggle program, was dominated by workers, and farmers solidarity, unity of Negro and white, international class solidarity, and the way capitalist parties were exposed and the Communist Party was brought forward, the question arises whether with all this it was possible to still maintain the united front character of the Conference? The answer is in the affirmative. It is true, that in some points there were moments when the enthusiasm of some of the speakers tended to carry them away from its united front aspects. The general line of the Conference, however, was correct in that it succeeded in formulating a class struggle program around the immediate needs of the great masses of toiling farmers and at the same time indicating the revolutionary way out of the capitalist crisis. This task the Conference performed without narrowing down the united front character of the Conference. Of course, it is to be assumed that in a broad conference like this there were some backward elements, who perhaps at the moment felt that the Conference was "too red." But the overwhelming majority of the delegates were strongly convinced and satisfied with the work of the Conference.

The task of the Party and the left wing organizations, the outstanding of which is the United Farmers' League, is now on the basis of the work and demands of the Conference, to mobilize hundreds of thousands of toiling farmers into active struggles, and in the course of these struggles to build the Party, build the United Farmers' League, build the "Farmers' National Weekly" and a many times broader united front fighting movement among the American farmers.

## Soviet Union and International Solidarity

The achievements of farmers in the Soviet Union under the Workers and Farmers Government, and under collective farming, were popularized by a moving picture and lecture. An enlightening session was devoted to this, delegates having the full freedom of asking questions and getting them answered. As a result, the Conference unanimously pledged to support and defend the Soviet Union.

A high degree of international solidarity was expressed in adopting the demand for immediate freedom for Thaelmann, Torgler, Dimitroff, and other victims of the Hitler fascist terror.

**The Significant Achievement for the Party**

One of the most significant things of the Conference, from the political point of view, was that both old capitalist parties and social fascists (farmer-labor and socialist) parties were exposed, and that the Communist Party was able to bring itself forward as the revolutionary Party of the workers, the only Party that actively and whole-heartedly supports the struggles of the toiling farmers for their immediate demands, and finally under which banner workers and farmers will march to victory over the capitalist system of exploitation and oppression. Comrade Hathaway, for the Central Committee, presented the position of the Communist Party in a very able manner, both in his speech at the Conference and at the joint mass meeting. The presentation of the position of our Party was very well received by the delegation and undoubtedly this will bear very good fruits and will be instrumental in rallying much more support for the Communist Party in



PARTY LIFE
Party Demands Complete Responsibility in Funds

Cleveland I. L. D. District Organizer Ousted From the Party for Financial Laxness

In accordance with the effort of the C. C. to root out all financial hooliganism, the Cleveland District Committee of the Communist Party has expelled Lowell Watson...

Not even in Watson's case there is considerable responsibility displayed in the strict handling and accounting of funds...

While the entire responsibility for the unsatisfactory organizational situation in the I.L.D. does not lie entirely upon Watson...

Financial Laxness and Irresponsibility Must Be Overcome

The Communist Party, in expelling Watson, emphasizes that this severe action is not taken because of mere inaccuracy...

Lowell Watson has been in the Party for two years. He joined in Toledo, Ohio. During most of this period, he has been active in the Unemployed Council work...

Party District Committee emphasize to all members that this expulsion shall serve as an example of the determined efforts of the Party leadership in Ohio to establish utmost responsibility in the handling of all finances...

There has been a demand for Russian recipes, and in response to it we are giving those that have been sent to us by contributors...

Sticks, or Cabbage Soup
Get a shirk-bone cut of meat with a good marrow bone...

Can You Make 'em Yourself?
Pattern 1625 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44...

Beef a la Stroganoff
This is a delicious dish and is quite expensive in restaurants. It needs careful cooking but is fine for a special supper...

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke
Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold...

Trouble in the Culinary Department
We wish to advise the comrade Stanley or Meank(?) from Newcastle Ave., Chicago...

Total to date \$159.50

Hughes Tool Co. Uses Rumors to Swing Election

By a Metal Worker Correspondent
HOUSTON, TEX.—In the Hughes Tool Co. here, manufacturers of oil well equipment...

It is significant to point out that about 1,300 workers in the plant were members of the A. F. of L., the International Association of Machinists...

The men that are sticking to the union are fighters, and there is a very good possibility of leading the group of men in a militant direction...

Determination to Overcome Weaknesses
The unanimous action of nearly 100 I.L.D. functionaries in endorsing the action of the Communist Party...

Lowell Watson has been in the Party for two years. He joined in Toledo, Ohio. During most of this period, he has been active in the Unemployed Council work...

Can You Make 'em Yourself?
Pattern 1625 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44...

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Die Maker Loses Job, Lands in Jail, After 11 Years' Work

General Motors Grabs His Home as Reward for Long Period of Fidelity
DETROIT, Mich.—An Auto Worker Correspondent
A Buick Motor Car Company's employe had come to me with the following story in the Flint City jail...

With a wife and seven children, a grocery order amounting to \$8.88 a week is all he would receive, being required to work one day per week (eight hours) for the city...

He had to stand in long lines three and four times per week, practically all day at times, put off from day to day, in all sorts of weather...

A man well posted upon the Flint situation claims that practically 70 per cent of the workers in the Flint City jail...

Even recreation is controlled by General Motors. A 65 cent per month fee is charged to every employe and deducted from his pay check...

gives, where they are in the fight against fascism and the war danger? We must explain to the workers around their platforms that these phrase mongers are the agents of the bosses in trying to discredit the only revolutionary party...

Slump in Receipts Threat to Victory in \$40,000 Campaign
NEW YORK.—A sharp drop in receipts in the last week threatens to wipe out the splendid gain made recently in the Daily Worker \$40,000 drive...

Company Union in Bridgeport Helps to Worsen Conditions
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—I am a worker in one of those companies that organized a so-called representative workers' plant and have watched its workings since it organized...

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Motor Products Welders Seek Organization

(By An Auto Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich.—Where are the organizers of the auto workers of Detroit? The welders of the Motor Products Corp. are shouting for organization...

With a wife and seven children, a grocery order amounting to \$8.88 a week is all he would receive, being required to work one day per week (eight hours) for the city...

He had to stand in long lines three and four times per week, practically all day at times, put off from day to day, in all sorts of weather...

A man well posted upon the Flint situation claims that practically 70 per cent of the workers in the Flint City jail...

Even recreation is controlled by General Motors. A 65 cent per month fee is charged to every employe and deducted from his pay check...

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Soviet Die Maker Tells of Anniversary Celebration

Meetings, Concerts and Mass Marches Mark Nov. 7th Seizure of Power
(BY A Soviet Auto Worker Correspondent.)
GORKI, U.S.S.R.—It is nearing the 7th of November and the holiday spirit is in the air...

On Nov. 5 tickets are passed around for a banquet that evening, where we all get together at a huge workers' club...

New wall-papers are being written and neatly decorated with colored borders and are hung up in conspicuous places in the shop...

On the bulletin boards long lists of names appear. These are the names of the best Udamiks, the real hustlers in Socialist construction...

Over 1,000 at Victor R. C. A. Plant Laid Off
CAMDEN, N. J.—The expected lay-off at the Victor R.C.A. has come. Although no figures were given out by the company...

Letters from Our Readers
THE "PEN AND HAMMER" EXPLAINS
New York, Nov. 12, 1933.
Daily Worker:

I took me quite some time before I was able to get two contacts interested in the revolutionary program. On noticing that the "Pen and Hammer" Club was going to conduct classes on Friday evenings...

I hope the "Pen and Hammer" will not be so negligent in the future. MURRAY RUBIN.

The Pen and Hammer replies:
To the best of our knowledge the facts pertaining to this matter and the future plans of the Educational Committee of the Pen and Hammer follow:

1. The registration for the four courses outlined in advertisements published in the Daily Worker was under a stated minimum which the Executive Committee of the Pen and Hammer had set as a condition for the continuance of these courses.

2. Inquiries among the registrants revealed their desire to take courses less specialized than the outlined syllabus for the proposed courses.

3. Therefore each registrant was orally notified of the discontinuance of the scheduled courses and of the future formation of an alternate symposium lecture and study course, broader in scope and less specialized in nature...

4. Each registrant was offered a refund of the fees he had paid. Nobody asked for this refund and all signified their willingness to take the alternate course.

5. Each registrant was told that he would be notified more particularly as to the nature and content of the new course.

6. At present the syllabus and instructors for the course are nearly completed and will shortly be advertised in the Daily Worker.

7. Contact registrants have been sent to all registrants reentering points 4 and 5.

8. If the two individuals referred to in Comrade Rubin's letter feel that the Pen and Hammer has been lax in its obligations, we regret the misunderstanding which we feel must exist and we offer them either a refund of whatever fees they have paid us or the alternate symposium to be started in January 1934.

With comradely greetings, H. McKEAN, Chairman, Educational Committee, Pen and Hammer.

UNEMPLOYED NEED ORGANIZATION, NOT SYMPATHY. Ferndale, N. Y.

10 A.M. and the shivering applicants have been filing slowly into the offices on E. 28th St. for two and one half hours. Note this particular remark in one of our country's leading scandalous papers: "The optimism and good nature of the crowd of job-seekers was kind in their handling of less were wonderful to behold. The unemployed." The Old Capitalistic Bullhoo.

When we're unemployed, they call us the "poor unfortunate," through their press.

Workers! We have come to the showdown. We're at the end of the road. We are jobless, destitute, hungry. We have families to support, starving men, women and children. Let's organize and demand our rights as a working class, and a right to have jobs and live as human beings.

5.—Keep Your Feet Dry! If your feet get wet, remove your shoes and socks as soon as you get home; put on dry socks immediately after having them warmed on the radiator or elsewhere.

4.—Take Hot Drinks If You Sneeze! If you begin to sneeze or notice other symptoms of a cold, take a few hot drinks, such as tea and lemon, raspberry tea, hot lemonade, tea with a little (one teaspoonful) whiskey and go to bed with a hot water bottle to your feet. This draws the congestion away from the head and chest.

3.—Keep Your Feet Dry! If your feet get wet, remove your shoes and socks as soon as you get home; put on dry socks immediately after having them warmed on the radiator or elsewhere.

2.—Wear Warm Socks! If you cannot wear woolen socks or stockings next to your skin, you can wear a pair of cotton or silk ones underneath. If you have no money for woolen socks or stockings, wear two pairs of cotton ones; the protection given is the same. As long as the feet are warm and dry, you need not fear any colds.

1.—Have Home If You Are Grippy! If your cold is not gone in the morning and you have pain in the back of legs, take one or two bricks of aspirin and stay home and drink hot lemonade. This will make you perspire. Be sure you move your bowels and do not eat heavy meals.

6.—If You Have Fever (over 101 degrees), call your physician.

7.—Eat More Fat! During the cold months, eat more fatty food, such as bacon, butter, etc., than in the summer time. Fat gives you energy and enables you to keep up your body heat, which is continually dissipated into the cold air. If you are underweight, add a tablespoonful of cold-cream oil at the end of each meal. Drink hot drinks, instead of beer. Do not use whiskey to keep yourself warm; it is a false and treacherous "heat producer." It dissipates your body heat more rapidly by causing dilation of the superficial blood vessels and giving a hectic glow to your face and body.

8.—Do Not Neglect a Cough! If your cough lasts more than two weeks, consult a physician.

9.—Breathe Through Your Nose! It is easier to avoid infection, especially in public places, in the subway and on the "L," if you learn to breathe through your nose instead of through the mouth.

10.—If You Suffer From Recurrent Colds! Have yourself examined by your physician so that you can ascertain the cause. It is often due to anemia which prevents you from fighting off the germs. This lowered resistance to disease exposes you to contract a serious and sometimes fatal infection. It may be corrected (if your anemia is mild) by a tonic and by cod-liver oil. If your anemia is severe, iron injections and ultraviolet ray treatments might be necessary.

There is an eleventh commandment; but I am afraid few young people will obey it; this being the reason I left it out. But to those who are curious, I might confide that kissing a person who has a cold is a dangerous exercise, in more than one way!

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

Total to date \$481.38



# WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold



**PETE** Garvey, an Irish seaman, is indignant because in these columns recently I compared the Soviet Red Army to the Puritan troops of Oliver Cromwell.

"I wish to inform you," he writes, "not as a member of any religious organization, but as a truth-seeker, that Cromwell was the most inhuman monster that Mother Nature ever whelped. He was the Devil's pimp of tyranny, landlordism and imperialism."

"He came into Ireland and confiscated the land from the original owners, made them the slaves of British exploiters. To do this he massacred every man, woman and child in Drogheda. He had his soldiers cut the unborn babies out of their mother's wombs and stuck them on the points of bayonets, shouting, 'these nits will not become lice.'"

"He made a desert of Ireland, which had been known as the Garden of Europe. He put Irish civilization back for three centuries. Remember, sir, I am speaking as a man who voted for Robert Minor in the late election. I have also helped your paper, but after today I am finished with it."

"Only a liar or a bigot would mention a dirty louse like Cromwell among human beings. Is it any wonder that the liberal government, when it came in power, dug up his body from the grave and severed the head from the body and stuck it on the spire of the Tower of London?"

"I have only mentioned a few of Cromwell's deeds—the rest of his acts are too immodest to print."

## England's First Colony

**WELL**, Comrade Garvey, you are fully justified in your attack on Cromwell. It is true that he was a butcher and imperialist, and is still rightfully loathed by every Irish worker.

It is not my intention to conceal the crimes of Cromwell against the Irish people.

But we must also look upon these matters in the historical light. As compared to feudalism Cromwell represented a progressive force in the world for a time. He struck one of the first blows in the bourgeois revolution that spread to country after country, including the great French Revolution and that destroyed feudalism. His army was made of the British masses. Roundheads—they were called in contempt by the Royalist cavaliers.

The Royalists could not believe that they, with all their traditions of gallantry and chivalrous courage, their experience in war, could be beaten by a psalm-singing "rabble." But they were beaten, and beaten badly, and their King lost his head.

Cromwell was a necessary step in the world's progress from an agrarian feudalism into the bourgeois machine age which created not only the millionaire, but also the revolutionary working class.

This bourgeois revolution, which fought for liberty for mechanics and shopkeepers, and which in the voice of great spirits like Milton, expressed noble ideals of free speech and democracy, also ushered in its regime by the conquest of Ireland, which Engels has called "England's first colony."

The conquest was achieved with all the heartless brutality Comrade Garvey points out. The greedy British landlords were as capable as Hitler of any atrocity. Cromwell ushered in capitalism, along with its boasts of democracy and free speech. The mother of parliaments, England, has always posed as a complacent and law-abiding person at home, but beyond her doorstep has openly been a filthy, thieving and cowardly killer.

She began her career in Ireland, continued it in India, and is still busy in Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and similar places.

## The Red Army

IT WOULD have been better had I not compared the Soviet Red Army with Cromwell's troops. This Red Army is something new in the world and not to be compared with any in the bourgeois past or present. It is really a great university, where millions of boys are taught an international viewpoint. It is no imperialist army, but the vanguard of the workers' armies that will fight imperialism everywhere. The enemies of a free Irish Workers' Republic are also the enemies of the Red Army and the Soviet Union.

It is only because Cromwell represented a revolution, as did Danton and Robespierre, that his troops beat the Royalists at home. Had I compared the Red Army to the French people's armies that defeated royalist Europe, my comparison might have seemed less offensive. But like any analogy it still would have jumped.

Anyway, Comrade Garvey, you ought to get hold of books like James Connolly's "Labour in Irish History," or the fine pamphlet by Ralph Fox, "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Irish Revolution" and acquire a broader historical slant on these issues.

We are through with being so indignant over the past that we forget the present. The only forces today that fight against the British imperialism that began with the ushering in of capitalism by Cromwell are in the Communist movement of Ireland, America, England. When you stop helping the Daily Worker you are really helping the bloody heirs of old Oliver Cromwell.

## The Irish Workers

MEAN to take up the Irish question again and again, and would like to get letters and suggestions from Irish workers. This is of great importance to the American movement, I believe, and has been badly neglected.

After the drive for funds for the Daily Worker is finished, I plan to propose a fund in this column to go toward the establishment of an Irish Workers' weekly in this country.

Meanwhile, visit the Irish Workers' Club at 304 W. 58th St., and help them lay the basis of a strong organization.

I wonder if it is widely known that Marx and Engels thought the Irish question so important that Engels, with the encouragement of his great collaborator, worked for years gathering material for an economic history of Ireland. His death interrupted the work, which would have had a profound importance.

Engels was married to an Irish girl named Lizzie Burns, an ardent Fenian, and made three visits for research and study to Ireland. His wife was an active worker in the Fenian cause. Engels contributed heavily of his own funds to that movement, sheltered the exiles, and agitated in the press for Irish freedom. He studied Gaelic, and could read and speak it.

Visit the Irish Workers' Club! You will be welcomed there, even if not a Gael, as a fellow-worker.

## Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

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

TOTAL TO DATE.....\$506.26

## Marx-Lenin Exhibit in West Allis, Wisconsin

WEST ALLIS, Wis.—H. M. Wicks will give a lecture and exhibit on the "Historical Role of Marxism" at Labor Hall, 637 West National Ave., on Dec. 13.

The hall will be opened at 6 p. m. to give everybody ample time to see the exhibits, which have been attracting favorable attention wherever it has been shown. The lecture will begin at 7:30 p. m.

## Strachey Lecture On 'Culture and Fascism' Sunday

NEW YORK.—John Strachey, noted British critic and author of the "Coming Struggle for Power" and "The Menace of Fascism," is entering the arena of the present conflict between advocates of the Marxist approach to literature and their liberal, bourgeois adversaries.

In his coming lecture before the John Reed Club on "Culture and Fascism," Strachey will examine from a Marxist viewpoint the literary theories and practices of the leading bourgeois critics, Max Eastman (the Scribe of Joseph Freeman's recent polemic in "What a World!"; Henry Hazlitt, literary editor of "The Nation"; Archibald MacLeish, celebrated bourgeois poet, whose recent "Frescoes" is an intellectual landmark in the shift of America's ruling class to a Fascist position; Joseph Wood Krutch, author of "The Modern Temper"; Allen Tate and the new aristocratic Southern school of critics, will be among the exponents of bourgeois and liberal thought whom Strachey will discuss.

This will be Strachey's only lecture on a cultural subject in New York City, and in view of the growing interest in his subject it is expected that very many will want to hear him when he speaks on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 3 p. m. at the City College Auditorium, 23d St. at Lexington Ave. Tickets are on sale at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., the Columbia University Book Store, and the N.Y.U. Book Store. All seats are reserved.

## Stage and Screen

### "Laughter Through Tears" in Last Two Weeks at Acme

Sholom Aleichem's first Soviet film, "Laughter Through Tears," is now in its fifth week at the Acme Theatre. The picture, which was produced in the U.S.S.R. by Wulfik and directed by G. Ritchev, will continue for another two weeks, and will then make way for "Mirages de Paris," a film produced in Paris by the noted Soviet director, Fedor Ozep.

The same program includes a short film received from Moscow, "Soviets Sing and Dance," presenting a group of dancers from the Academie Theatre in Leningrad in the new ballet "The Dance of the French Revolution," Ukrainian workers playing naive instruments, a dance from the ballet "Don Quixote," by Asa and Sulamith Moser, and a group of Caucasian workers in folk songs.

The Jefferson Theatre is now showing "Before Dawn," with Stuart Erwin and Dorothy Wilson and "My Woman," with Helen Twelvetrees and Victor Jory.

## MUSIC

### Chicago Opera Company in Final Week at Hippodrome

nounces its twenty-third and last week of opera at the Hippodrome. The final week includes "Otello" this evening; "La Boheme," Wednesday evening; "La Forza del Destino," Thursday; "Aida," Friday; "Carmen," Saturday; "Haensel and Gretel," Sunday afternoon; "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," Sunday night, and "La Traviata" on Monday evening.

The New York Orchestra will give their second concert of the season this evening at Carnegie Hall. Nikolai Sokoloff will conduct and Ruth Miller, soprano and Elizabeth Lennox, contralto, will be the soloists. The program includes Bach's "Chaconne," Brahms' Symphony No. 4, in E minor, Debussy's "The Blessed Damozel," Moussorgsky's introduction to "Khovanshchina" and Mikeshina's "Kazatchok."

## WHAT'S ON

CELEBRATE THE 10TH DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 FROM 8 P. M. TO 2 A. M., at the Bronx Coliseum. SEE AD FOR PROGRAM.

WINTER TERM WORKER'S SCHOOL—Registration is now open. Room 36, 35 E. 12th St.

## Tuesday

NEWLY ORGANIZED SINGING SECTION of the Tremont Progressive Club meets at 8 P. M., at 833 Tremont Ave., cor. Southern Boulevard. Leah Adelman, director.

## Wednesday

CLARKE, 304 W. 58th Street Moving Picture, synchronized—"War Against the Centuries" and "Charley Chaplin." Contribution 20c. Time 8:30 P. M.

## Newark

LECTURE BY MAX BEDACHT, General Secretary, International Workers Order, on "Social Insurance" at Jack London Club, 230 Court St., on Wednesday, Dec. 13th, at 8 P. M.

## CONN. UNIT RAISES \$5

HARTFORD, Conn.—Members of the South End Unit of this town collected \$5 to help swell the \$40,000 fund necessary for assuring the existence of the Daily Worker.

# MEMORIES OF LENIN

By N. KRUPSKAYA

The following is the second of a series of six excerpts from "Memories of Lenin" by his wife and lifelong comrade, N. Krupskaya, which we are reprinting in connection with the approaching Lenin Memorial in January, 1934.

These memories, which give an intimate portrait of the great leader of the international working class, are taken from Volume II of the "Memories" published by International Publishers. Yesterday's installment dealt with the arrival of Lenin in Paris in 1909, the publication of Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and his fight against the "God-creators and God-seekers."

Now read on:

PARIS (1909-10) (Continued)

In June the delegates began to assemble for the enlarged meeting of the editorial board of "Proletarii." This enlarged editorial board of "Proletarii" was, in fact, the Bolshevik center, which at that time also included the adherents of "Vperyod" (Forward).

Golubkov (Davidov), a Party worker who worked in the Bureau of the Central Committee in Russia under the direction of Innokenty and who was present at the Paris Conference in 1908, arrived from Moscow. Shulyatkov (Donat) and Shurkhanov, a member of the Duma (who later proved to be an agent provocateur) also arrived. But he did not come to attend the conference. According to French comrade our comrades took him to the cafe where he and Shulyatkov spent their time drinking beer. But Shulyatkov could not stand the drink; he suffered from hereditary alcoholism. The beer he drank caused a severe nervous fit, and on leaving the cafe he suddenly attacked Shurkhanov with his walking stick. Innokenty and Golubkov barely managed to restrain him. They brought him to our house. I remained at home with him while they went to look for a doctor, and a room for him somewhere in the suburbs. They found a room in the Fontenay-aux-Roses, where Semashko and Vladimirov lived.

For two hours I stayed with the sick Shulyatkov in our bare living room. He tossed about nervously, jumped up, and had visions all the time of his sister who had been hanged. I tried to calm him and to distract his thoughts. I held his hand and this seemed to have a soothing effect. No sooner would I take my hand away than he became restless again. I waited impatiently for Innokenty and Golubkov to come for him.

Among those who attended the enlarged meeting of the editorial board of "Proletarii" were Lenin, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bogdanov, representatives of the Bolshevik organizations in Russia—Tomsky (St. Petersburg), Shulyatkov (Moscow), Nakorykov (Ufa); members of the Central Committee—Innokenty, Rykov, Goldenberg, Tartakova and Shantser. Besides these there were also present Skrypnik (Shchur), Lubimov (Mark Zommer), Poletaev (a member of the Third Duma) and Davidov-Golubkov. The meeting lasted from July 4 to 13.

Resolutions were passed on the Otyevists and Ultimatisms for Party unity and against the holding of a special Bolshevik Congress. A special question discussed at the meeting was that of the Capri school. Bogdanov realized that the Bolshevik fraction would inevitably break up and he, in anticipation of this, was beginning to select and organize his own fraction. In Capri, Bogdanov, Alexinsky, Gorki

and Lunacharsky had organized a Social-Democratic propagandist school for workers. A worker named Vilnov recruited students for the school in Russia, and his instructions were to recruit "strong and reliable" men. After the experiences of the revolution, the students strongly felt

the need for theoretical training; moreover, this was a time when the immediate struggle had died down and there was time for this sort of thing. The workers went to Capri to study, but to everyone who had been in the thick of Party work it was clear that the Capri school would lay the foundations for a new fraction. And so, the enlarged meeting of the editorial board of "Proletarii" passed a resolution condemning the organization of this new fraction. Bogdanov declared that he would submit to the decision of the meeting and was expelled from the fraction. Krassin came out in his defense. The Bolshevik fraction split.

In the spring, even before the meeting of the editorial board of "Proletarii," Maria Ilyinshina fell seriously ill. Ilyich was very much alarmed. Ilyich's disease was checked in time by the French physician Dubouchier. Her convalescence, however, was rather slow. She needed a rest outside of Paris in the country.

The conference put a great strain upon Ilyich, and when it was over it was necessary for him to go to the country for a rest, away from the turmoil and squabbling of emigre life. Ilyich began to scan the French newspapers for advertisements of cheap boarding-houses. He found a boarding house in the village of Bon-Bon in the region of the Seine and Loire which only charged ten francs per day for four persons. We found the place very convenient and lived there about a month.

Ilyich did not work at Bon-Bon, and we tried to refrain from discussing Party affairs. We went for walks every day and almost every day cycled to the Clamart forests, 15 kilometers away. We also observed French ways of life. Most of the guests at our boarding-house were office employees, shop assistants, etc. One was a saleswoman at a fashionable store, who was staying with her husband and daughter. Another was a valet to some Count. It was quite interesting to watch this petty-bourgeois crowd with its strongly marked petty-bourgeois mentality. On the one hand, the people were highly practical, and saw to it that they were well fed, and that everything was made comfortable for them. On the other hand, they all aspired to be regarded as real gentry. Madame Lagourette (this was the name of the saleswoman) was typical of the rest. She had a great fund of suggestive

stories which she would relate with great gusto. But that did not prevent her from speaking longingly of the time when she would lead her daughter Marie to her first communion, how touching that would be, etc., etc. Of course, to a large degree, this mediocrity bored us. It was a good thing that we were able to keep aloof from them and live as we wanted to. On the whole, Ilyich had a good rest at Bon-Bon.

In the autumn we changed our quarters. We moved to an apartment in the same neighborhood in Rue Marie-Rose. We had two rooms and a kitchen—our windows looked out on a garden. Our "living room" was now the kitchen, where all the heart-to-heart talks took place. By spring Vladimir was eager to set to work. He established a certain routine, as he called it. He would get up at 8 o'clock in the morning, go to the Bibliothèque Nationale, return at 2 p. m. He also did a lot of work at home. I tried to keep people away from him. We always had many visitors, crowds upon crowds, especially at this time when, owing to the reaction raging in Russia, and the trying conditions of work, emigration from Russia increased very considerably. People would arrive from Russia and relate with enthusiasm what was going on there, but soon they seemed to wilt. They became submerged in the daily effort to earn a living and the petty worries of life.

At this time the students at the Capri school invited Ilyich to come to Capri to lecture there. Ilyich categorically refused. He explained to them the fractional character of the school and asked them to come to Paris. Within the Capri school, a fractional struggle flared up. In the beginning of November, five students (these were twelve in all) including Vilnov, the organizer of the school, officially declared themselves to be staunch Leninists and were expelled from the school. This incident proved better than anything else how right Lenin was when he pointed to the fractional character of the school. The expelled students came to Paris. I remember the first meeting we had with Vilnov. He began to tell us about his work in Ekaterinoslav. We had frequently received letters from a worker correspondent in Ekaterinoslav, who signed himself "Misha Zavadski." His letters were very interesting and dealt with the most vital questions of Party and factory life. "Do you happen to know Misha Zavadski?" I asked Vilnov. "Why, I am he," he answered. This immediately created a friendly feeling in Ilyich towards Michael and they had a very long talk that day. In the evening Ilyich began to scan the most varied and profound of the most varied of the school members. Ilyich's mind can at first grasp. I regarded the school merely as a center of a new fraction. This proved to be wrong—not in the sense that it is not the center of a new fraction (the school has been and is such a center) but in the sense that this is not completely, it is not the whole truth. Subjectively, certain persons were making the school such a center; but in addition to this, it drew from real working-class life real advanced workers. And what an ardent confidence is expressed in the strength of the working class at the end of the letter where Lenin writes that the working class must forge a party out of elements of every kind and every calibre. "No matter what happens," he writes, "an excellent, revolutionary, social-democracy will be formed in Russia, much sooner than it seems to us looking at from the angle of this thirteenth century state of exile; it will be forged much more surely than we imagine, if we are to judge by certain external symptoms and certain incidents. Men like Michael are a guarantee of this."

Five other students of the Capri school arrived with Michael. Among them "Vanya Kabanov" was the most conspicuous for his activity and straightforwardness. His opposition to the Capri school was more sharply expressed than that of the rest. There was also Lushvin (Pakhon), Kozlyov (Poma), Ustinov (Vasily) and Romanov (Alyk Alksinsky). Ilyich delivered lectures to them and devoted a great deal of attention to their studies. Then they left for Russia, except Michael who had tuberculosis, which he had contracted as a result of the harsh treatment he had received in the Nikolayevsk regiment. We placed him in Davos. He did not live there long, however. He died on May 1, 1910.

At the end of December the studies at Capri came to a close and the rest of the students arrived in Paris. Ilyich delivered lectures to these also. He spoke to them on current topics, about the land reforms introduced in Russia by the then Premier Stolypin whose policy was to build up a class of "well-to-do" peasants, about the leading role of the proletariat and about the work of the Social-Demo-

cratic deputies in the Duma. Comrade Kozlyov relates that one of the students tried to trip Ilyich up and make it appear that Ilyich attached more importance to work in the Duma than to carrying on agitation in the army. Ilyich smiled, and went on to talk about the importance of work in the Duma. Of course, he did not for a moment think that the work in the army should be slackened in the least degree, but he did think that this work ought to be carried on more secretly. "This work," he said, "must be done, but not talked about." Just at this time a letter had arrived from Toulon, from a group of sailors, Social-Democrats, on the cruiser "Vilnov" asking for literature and particularly for a person to be sent to carry on revolutionary work among the sailors. Ilyich sent a comrade there who had much experience in secret work and this comrade settled in Toulon. Of course, Ilyich did not even as much as hint about this to the students.

Although Lenin's thoughts were almost entirely taken up with Russia, he nevertheless made a careful study of the French labor movement. At that time the Socialist Party of France was opportunistic to the core. For example: In the spring of 1909 broke out. The whole city was in a state of excitement over the event; the Party kept a profit. "It is the business of the trade unions and not ours," the Party leaders said. To Russians this division of labor, the Party's aloofness from an economic struggle, seemed positively monstrous. Ilyich paid particular attention to the election campaign. The campaign did not seem to concern immediate political problems. It was all taken up with personal bickering and mutual abuse. Only a few of the meetings were interesting. At one of them I saw Juarez. He had tremendous influence on the crowd; but I did not like his speech—every word seemed to be deliberately chosen. I liked Vaillant's speech much better. Vaillant had been a fighter in the Paris Commune and was particularly loved and esteemed by the workers. I can recall the figure of a tall worker who had come to the meeting straight from work, with his shirt unbuttoned to the waist. He listened to Vaillant with wrapt attention and suddenly he exclaimed: "Fine speaker, the old man!" Two young lads, the sons of this worker, sitting beside him, were equally enthusiastic. But not all the orators at the meetings were Juarezes and Vaillants. The ordinary speaker played down to their audiences; they spoke in one way to a working-class audience and in another way to an audience of intellectuals. By attending French election meetings, we got a clear insight into what elections mean in a "democratic republic." To an outside observer, the thing seemed simply astonishing. That is why Ilyich was so fond of the revolutionary musician-singers who poured ridicule on the election campaign. I remember one song which described how a candidate goes to a village to canvass for votes; he drinks with the peasants, tells them a lot of cock-and-bull stories, and when the peasants are drunk they vote for him and sing: "Tas ben dit mon gal!" (What you say is true, lad!). After having got the peasants' votes, the candidate begins to draw his 15,000 francs salary as deputy, and betrays the interests of the peasants. On one occasion a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies named Dumas came to visit us and related to us how he went around the villages during the election to canvass for votes and I involuntarily came to mind that music-hall song. One of the most popular music-hall singers of that time was Montagues, the son of a fighter

in the Paris Commune; he was the favorite of the faubourgs (the working-class districts). His songs combined the sentimentality of the petty bourgeois with the spirit of the true revolutionary.

(Continued Tomorrow)

by QUIET

## TUNING IN

### TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

**WEAF—660 Kc**  
7:45—String Quartet  
8:00—Parade, Mad Kiss—Sketch  
8:30—Adventure in Health—Dr. Herman Bundeck  
8:45—Billy Hibbel and Scrapy Lambert, Songs  
9:00—Alice Mook, Soprano; Edgar Guest, Poet; Koestler, Orch.  
9:30—Man of Taring—Dramatic Sketch  
10:00—Marcel Orchi; Sid Gary, Songs; Sydney Mann, Soprano  
10:30—The Republic of Finance Corporation—Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Board R.P.C., Speaking at Meeting of the Manufacturers Association  
Dinner, Chicago  
11:00—Lodgers Trio  
11:15—Anthony Fremo, Tenor  
11:30—Davis, Orch.  
12:00—Harris, Orch.  
12:30 A. M.—Sonsbeek, Orch.

**WABC—860 Kc**  
7:06 P. M.—Myri and Marge  
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch  
7:30—Bell Campy, Songs  
7:45—News—Eddie Carter  
8:00—Elmer Everett Yes—Sketch  
8:15—News—Evelyn G. Hill  
8:30—Voice of Experience  
8:45—Exposition of Progress—D. Thomas Curtin  
9:00—Philadelphia Orch., Leopold Stokowski, Conductor  
9:15—Poet's Song  
9:30—Ballroom Melodist  
10:00—Gray Orch.  
10:30—News Bulletins  
10:45—Helen Eyring, Baritone; Symphony Orchestra  
11:10—Tuberculosis the Robber—Dr. H. W. Raggard  
11:15—Arthur Nieren, Songs  
11:30—Jones Orch.  
12:00—Lopes Orch.  
12:30—Voice of Experience Orch.  
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

**WOR—710 Kc**  
7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick  
7:15—News—Gabriel Heister  
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch  
7:45—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor  
8:00—Frank Orch.; Jean Sargent, Songs; Frank Parker, Tenor  
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**WJZ—760 Kc**  
7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy  
7:15—Voice in the Dark—Dramatic Sketch

## John Wexley

### THE NEW FILM

By Irving Lerner

ESKIMO, a screen drama based on the books by Peter Freuchen; directed by W. S. Van Dyke; produced in the Arctic Circle and in Hollywood by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; presented at the Astor Theatre with the following cast: Lulu Wang, Peter Freuchen, John Wexley, Edward Deering, W. S. Van Dyke, and some native Eskimos.

Peter Freuchen, a Dane, went to Greenland in 1910. He stayed there for fourteen years, living like an Eskimo because he liked the people. As a matter of fact he became an Eskimo; he spoke their language; and he married an Eskimo woman with whom he lived until she died. His novel "Eskimo" was published in English translation in 1931. In many ways it is a notable work. It carries a strong conviction of authenticity. Freuchen's descriptions of Eskimo social organization make the novel important, as a scientific document. As a matter of fact it is far better than most anthropological monographs on primitive peoples. To a certain extent, "Eskimo" dealt with the suppression of native autonomy by British imperialism and Canadian native policy. The novel traced the complete disintegration of his hero, Mala, as a result of this policy.

It is said that Freuchen authorized this film version of his book. If so, it is too bad. Freuchen has succumbed to Hollywood lure. He must have forgotten that he was once an Eskimo. In this film, W. S. Van Dyke does to talk about the importance of work in the Duma. Of course, he did not for a moment think that the work in the army should be slackened in the least degree, but he did think that this work ought to be carried on more secretly. "This work," he said, "must be done, but not talked about." Just at this time a letter had arrived from Toulon, from a group of sailors, Social-Democrats, on the cruiser "Vilnov" asking for literature and particularly for a person to be sent to carry on revolutionary work among the sailors. Ilyich sent a comrade there who had much experience in secret work and this comrade settled in Toulon. Of course, Ilyich did not even as much as hint about this to the students.

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## AMUSEMENTS

### LAST 11 DAYS

### SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S</



Daily Worker

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper... FOUNDED 1904... Published daily, except Sunday...

The S. P. As Roosevelt's Financial Adviser

THE Socialist Party, in a statement signed by Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman, yesterday declared that it is opposed to the Roosevelt inflation policy.

This will come as a surprise to many workers who have been reading Norman Thomas' articles in the Socialist paper, the New Leader, in which he has been for months advocating a program of "controlled inflation" and a program which he called "partial inflation."

The Socialist Party leaders in all their proposals have one thing in mind—the best ways to preserve the capitalist structure, under which the Wall Street monopolies make their huge profits.

Instead, their proposals are always peculiarly adapted to the special needs of the capitalists at each stage of the advance of the crisis. Concretely, their latest program, allegedly against inflation, is the specific program that, at the present time, plays right into the hands of the Wall Street monopolies.

IN THIS statement Norman Thomas declares: "The few advantages that might be gained from inflation and the changes sought to be accomplished by those who advocate it could be achieved by sounder methods without incurring the dangers involved in inflation."

Then Norman Thomas outlines a five point program which he offers in place of inflation:

- 1. Reduction of interest on all indebtedness, including farm mortgages, to 2 or 2 1/2 per cent. 2. The reduction of the capital structure of all business and utilities affected with a public interest, representing a form of liquidation of the excess financial burden now borne by the nation.

WE WILL analyze it step by step. The first paragraph: "the changes and advantages sought by the inflationists can be achieved by sounder methods."

Now what does this mean? It means that the Socialist leaders, that Norman Thomas, and the others, are not offering any opposition to the "changes and advantages" sought by the Roosevelt government.

What are the "advantages and changes" that Roosevelt is deliberately trying to accomplish by his N.R.A. and inflation policy? It is the cheapening of the buying power of the masses through depreciated paper money in order to protect the profits of the Wall Street monopolies.

It is the intensification of the exploitation of the workers, the assistance to Wall Street imperialism to drive outward against imperialist rivals, the assistance to Wall Street monopoly control of industry.

Look at article 5, for example. An analysis of this proposal reveals that the Socialist Party leaders, behind all their talk against inflation, are in reality, now urging upon the workers the very inflationary proposal which is the logical development and continuation of the present Roosevelt inflation program.

Thomas, in this article, urges the workers to accept as wages on another public works program, floods of new, cheap, paper currency! And it is precisely this kind of inflated currency that has already raised the living costs of the workers, and will send prices soaring still higher, still further reducing the buying power of the workers!

The Socialist leaders, behind a fraudulent "opposition" to inflation, are preparing the way for Roosevelt's next inflationary attack against the American workers.

They propose to reduce the interest debt of the small, ruined farmer from 5 to 2 1/2 per cent. They are very careful to avoid the proposal to CANCEL the mortgages held by Wall Street! They are very careful to avoid touching the sanctity of the private investments of the Wall Street banks in the mortgages of the ruined farmers!

The Socialist leaders propose an inheritance tax. But for what purpose? To provide unemployment insurance for the workers, perhaps? Not at all. BUT TO PAY OFF THE GOVERNMENT BONDS HELD BY THE WALL STREET BANKS AND INVESTORS!

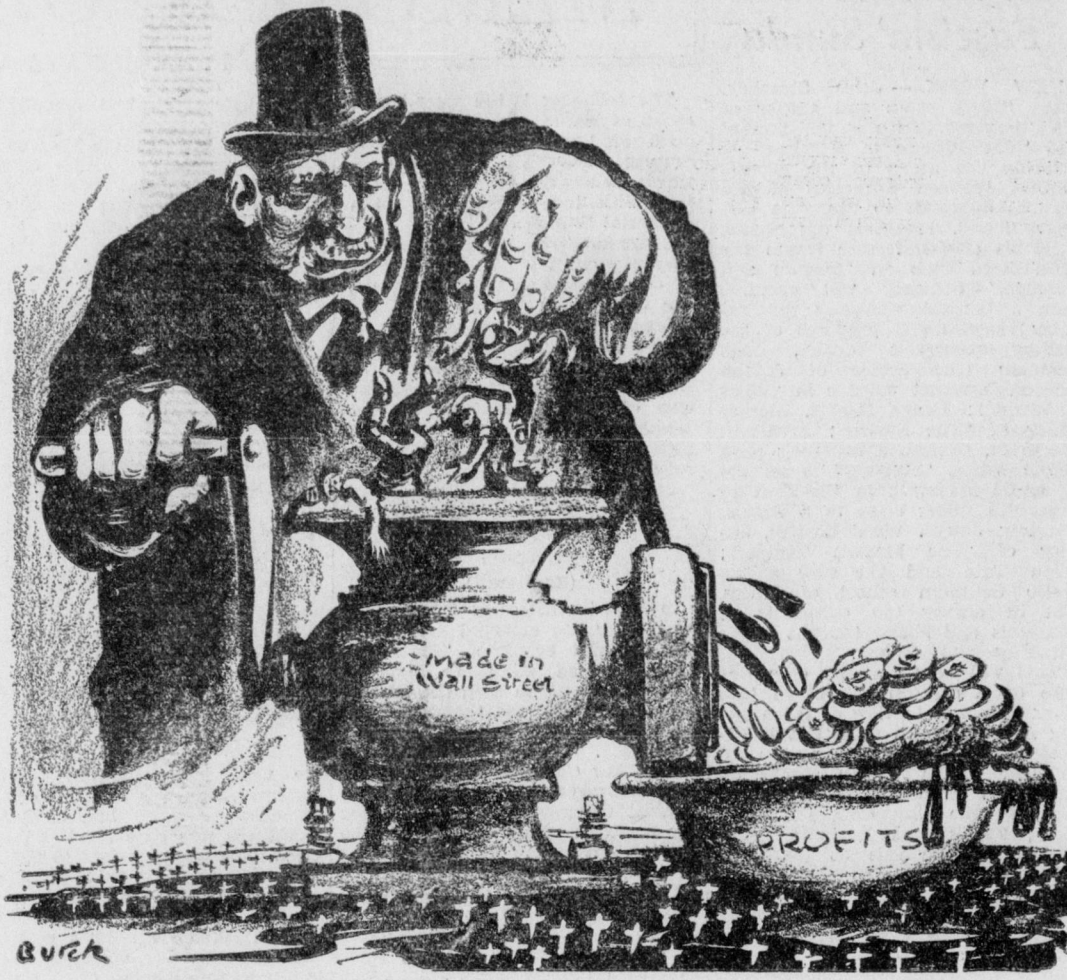
They propose a reduction in capital structure. But this will not reduce the wage slavery, the capitalist exploitation of the workers by the Wall Street monopolies one jot! Actually, this is a proposal that also fits in with the present needs of the Wall Street monopolies in order to keep them from bankruptcy!

And the proof of that is, that only two days ago, one of the biggest Wall Street banks, the National City bank, reduced its capital structure in order to be in a position to receive a \$50,000,000 subsidy from the Roosevelt R.F.C.!

SO HERE we have the Socialist program against inflation! It turns out to be deliberately calculated to fasten the chains of the Roosevelt Wall Street inflation program upon the masses.

Here the Socialist workers can see the truth of the Communist Party charge that the Socialist Party is in reality a Party for the preservation and strengthening of the capitalist system, a Party which tries to solve the problems and difficulties of the capitalist class.

THE MEAT GRINDER



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons: Long Cove Unit, Tenants Harbor, Me., wins yesterday's drawing, with a bid of \$11.56. Other bids, Group of Office Workers, \$6.25. Total to date, \$524.45.

Moscow Scientists Isolate Typhus Germ

MOSCOW, Dec. 11.—The Metchnikov Institute of Moscow announced yesterday that it had succeeded in isolating the typhus germ. They expect as a result to eliminate the typhus menace in the Soviet Union and other eastern countries.

Socialists Assist in Wage Cut Plan of French Government

PARIS, Dec. 11.—With the Socialist deputies co-operating with the government by abstaining from voting, the Chamber of Deputies yesterday secured the adoption by the Chamber of Deputies of its budgetary program for increased taxation, and drastic cuts in the wages of civil employes and in unemployed relief.

The pay-cut proposal was adopted by a vote of 345 to 160, with the Socialist abstaining. The new tax proposals and cuts in the social service were voted by 382 to 191 and 292 to 224. The Communist deputies vigorously assailed all three proposals and voted in a united bloc against them.

For Decisive Action Against Nazi Murderers

This is the conclusion of an article by Comrade Bela Kum, which is of special importance to the American workers. The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution to boycott German goods as the method of struggle of the American workers against German fascism.

By BELA KUM Member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

Revolutionary workers, anti-fascist toilers, whether they are non-party, or are still members of the class-betraying bourgeois labor organizations, can in no event allow themselves to be placated by the Social-Democratic and reformist deceptive maneuvers concerning the merchandise boycott against Fascist Germany.

Huge Canal to Connect Moscow With Caspian Sea

MOSCOW.—A canal which will involve almost as much work as the Panama Canal and more than seven times as much as the Baltic-White Sea Canal, and which will open direct water routes from Moscow to the Caspian and eventually to the Azov and Black Seas, is now under construction over a distance of 81 miles.

U. S. Outpoints British Rivals in Montevideo Meet

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 11.—For the second time since the convening of the Pan-American Conference in this city, the imperialist rivalries dictating the program of the conference are sharply emphasized in a fierce battle raging in the two-day war between Bolivia and Paraguay, whose puppet governments represent respectively the United States and British imperialism.

Paraguay forces are reported to have surrounded 13 regiments of Bolivian troops, which are in acute danger of being cut off from the main body. The Bolivian forces are also in retreat from Altiplano, after a crushing defeat by the Paraguayans. Meanwhile, the U. S. imperialists won a victory against their British rivals by a vote in the conference today to remove from discussion the question of co-operation with the League of Nations, to which the U. S. delegation, headed by Secretary of State Hull, was opposed.

Communist Position on Anti-Nazi Boycott

The Communist Party of Germany, is the party which conducts the day-to-day struggle without fear or hesitation wherever these preparations are being made. But the incessant, indefatigable day-to-day revolutionary struggle against the Hitler dictatorship and all its political and economic measures must be conducted not only in Germany, but also abroad, against this unbridled bloody terror if it is to guarantee decisive aid to the German proletariat in its struggle to overthrow the Hitler government.

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'DAILY' TO PUBLISH WELLES' LETTER EXPOSING COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOTTING

Cuban Army Head Aids U. S. Utility Against Union Men

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 11.—Colonel Fulgencio Batista, head of the Cuban army, to show Welles that he is worthy of recognition as a tool of Wall Street, yesterday appeared before the electrical workers in Havana and ordered them to grant an extra week to the Cuban Electric Co. to consider the demands of the workers.

At the same time, Batista, President Grau and others in the present regime have been holding conferences with Wall Street's ambassador Welles with a view of forming a coalition government which would be better able to increase the attacks on the workers.

One report here states that there is a crisis in the Grau regime, with Antonio Gutierrez, secretary of interior and war, Fernandez Velasco, secretary of labor, and Carlos Havia, secretary of agriculture offering their resignations.

Colonel Batista is taking a more prominent part as one of the leading figures in the government favoring a concentration government, representing all of the various factions of the Cuban landlord-capitalists.

Welles is favorably disposed to Batista and is helping to strengthen his hand, hoping to make an alliance with the Grau-Batista regime and the counter-revolutionary A.B.C.

Irish Workers Stone Cosgrave Government Protects Fascist Chief

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—In protests against his fascist activities, Donegal County workers yesterday stoned an automobile in which William T. Cosgrave, former president of the Free State Executive Council and organizer of the fascist Blue Shirts, was traveling.

Cosgrave's car was preceded by a car-load of Irish fascists and followed by another car carrying detectives assigned to guard him by the Free State government which a few days ago made a gesture of outlawing the fascist party. The fascists and detectives fired on the workers.

Owen O'Duffy, head of the Blue Shirts, defied the government ban and appeared at a meeting wearing a blue shirt. After the meeting he disappeared without any attempt of the government to arrest him, although a number of his followers have been arrested during the past two days.

Socialist Boycott Resolution An Empty Gesture

The Communist Party of Germany, is the party which conducts the day-to-day struggle without fear or hesitation wherever these preparations are being made. But the incessant, indefatigable day-to-day revolutionary struggle against the Hitler dictatorship and all its political and economic measures must be conducted not only in Germany, but also abroad, against this unbridled bloody terror if it is to guarantee decisive aid to the German proletariat in its struggle to overthrow the Hitler government.

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Documents Expose Aid by Wall St. to ABC Counter-Revolution

NEW YORK.—I have just returned from Havana, where U. S. Ambassador Benjamin Sumner Welles is preparing new counter-revolutionary armed uprisings to install another form of the Machado regime under the hegemony of the native landlord-capitalist ABC.

While in Havana I learned of two important documents showing Welles' implication in all of the armed uprisings, and particularly his connection with the Machado armed forces in their struggles to smash the Cuban workers' and peasants' organizations. These documents will be available Saturday.

One of these documents is a letter signed by Welles himself to a friend in New York. The other, supporting Welles' imperialist, bankers' and counter-revolutionary policy, is a letter written to the same person in New York by the ABC leader Juan Andres Lliteras.

Both of these documents are being published in Havana newspapers. They have been printed in leaflet form by the Communist Party of Cuba and are being circulated throughout the island to expose the murderous plots of Roosevelt's ambassador Welles in order to foster more firmly the bloody rule of American bankers on the Cuban masses.

Saturday the Daily Worker will publish these sensational documents in English and Spanish. Never before, since the butcher Machado was overthrown, and American imperialism has been preparing armed intervention to prevent the workers and peasants of Cuba from seizing power, have such documents come to light. They throw a bright light on many of the dark deeds of the Roosevelt regime in this strategic war base and Yankee colony.

These documents will make a furor in Cuba. Every worker should read them to see how the American bankers maneuver with the army of Cuba preparing to shoot down striking workers and wipe out the revolutionary organizations of the workers in a sea of blood.

With one of the figures in the Grau regime, Secretary of War and Interior Gutierrez, mentioned in these documents, the American-Imperialist-Delegation had an interview. Gutierrez is a left-waker, parading under the flag of the demagogic workers' struggle against imperialism, in order to bring Wall Street recognition for his regime.

On the one hand, he openly attacks Welles. On the other, he crawls on his knees to Welles for recognition. Gutierrez told us that though he knew Welles plotted with the ABC in the National Hotel and Alcazar fortress uprising, he had no documentary proof of this fact.

Saturday the Daily Worker will print documentary proof that Welles supports the ABC and promised them American aid should start an uprising. American aid should not be held in readiness, but would not prevent them. The Daily Worker on Saturday will print documents to show that Welles urged the ABC to seize power by any means, in order to crush the revolutionary working class, and that they would get the support of the American workers' struggle against imperialism.

These documents will make history in Cuba, and no one should miss obtaining a copy of the Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker to read the private opinions of Wall Street's ambassador in Cuba and the policy that Welles plotted with the ABC in the Cuban masses, to be exclusively printed in the Daily Worker.

France Plots War in Secret Meets with the Little Entente

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A series of secret conferences to speed up the war preparations of French imperialism and its "Little Entente" allies were opened this week with an exchange of visits between the Foreign Ministers of Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia has been invited to come to Paris to confer with the French Foreign Minister, Joseph Paul-Boncour. Benes will confer with Foreign Minister Titulescu of Rumania next Sunday.

Tokyo Cabinet Asks More Power To Push Trade War on Rivals

TOKYO, Dec. 10.—The Japanese Government yesterday asked the Diet for power to make tariff reprisals by executive decree against its imperialist rivals in the bitter trade war now raging between the imperialist powers for control of the entire world market. Government spokesmen expressed fear of concerted international action by the United States, Britain and Italy against the flood of cheap goods exported by Japan. Concern was also expressed over the growing prestige of the Soviet Union in the international field, and the recent trade talks between Litynoff and the Italian government.

Facts and Ballyhoo

LATEST unemployment figures for New York State put another hole into the badly leaking ship of the Roosevelt ballyhoo about re-employment. Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner announced Monday, that from mid-October to mid-November, 3 per cent of the employed lost their jobs. While employment dropped 3 per cent, wages dropped 4 per cent. Those employed got an average cut of 1 per cent for this month alone.

In unemployment figures, New York is a weather-vane for the whole country. Throughout the whole Hoover period, when the federal government reported employment increases, the New York figures showed decreases, reflecting more nearly the actual state of affairs.

Smaller drops were shown in iron, steel, brass, copper and aluminum. But in all leading industries for the state there was a steep drop in the number of employed. Translated from percentages to living workers, it means that tens of thousands lost their jobs, with no prospects of earning a living, faced with decreased relief lists, with a few O.W.A. jobs, for which there are millions waiting vainly.

One of the vicious facts admitted by the New York State industrial commissioner is that the increase in employment, though usual during October, is greater this year than usual.

The rise in unemployment—and the greater rise to come—should be the greatest stimulus to the movement for unemployment insurance.

These facts of rising unemployment should be used to the full to mobilize for the national unemployment convention to be held in Washington, D. C., January 13, 14 and 15.

A Revolutionary Duty

AFFILIATED in the Trade Union Unity League there are unions with over 100,000 workers. Furthermore, in the A. F. of L. there are many opposition groups, working closely with the revolutionary trade unions in all the struggles of the workers for increased wages, union recognition, and against the attacks of the employers.

All of these workers, and many more thousands under their influence, and following their leadership, have been in the crux of the major strike struggles that swept the country this summer and fall.

Especially in the basic industries, such as coal and steel, where the revolutionary unions have been leading the struggles, the workers have learned of the principles and program of the Communist Party. They have seen its leaders in action. They have learned many lessons of the role of capitalism, and its state power.

To these workers, who have been in the front lines of the class struggle, we appeal to join the Communist Party. Join the Party of your class. Join the Party in the vanguard of the struggle against capitalism on all fronts.

YOU workers who have shown your militancy and courage in the face of the mobilization of all the gunmen and thugs of the steel and coal trusts know that it is the Communist leadership that has been most stalwart and unflinching in the struggle. You also know that in your economic struggles, in the fight for better living conditions, against the drives of the bosses, all of the political forces of the bosses were brought into action against you.

Many of you have the greatest respect and sympathy for the Communist Party. You have seen it in action and know it is fighting for the overthrow of capitalism and the victory of the American toilers. We appeal to you to lend your force to the Communist Party. By entering its ranks and swelling its numbers, it will be able to speed the work of ending capitalism.

We appeal to you now to join our ranks, to become a member of your Party, and to take a more leading part in the struggle against capitalism and for a revolutionary way out of the crisis.

MANY of these workers we know feel close to the Communist Party. But there was not that conscious driving force necessary to enlist them into the Party. This becomes the task of the Communist fractions within these unions. Those trade union leaders in whom the workers have faith and confidence, precisely because they are Communists, are the ones who have the greatest responsibility in actually recruiting these workers.

Especially in the basic industries where the Party must be rooted here we see the lack of this conscious, recruiting among the workers in the great struggles that have taken place. We have not sufficiently been conscious of the necessity of mobilizing these workers into our Party, as pointed out by the Open Letter addressed to the Party membership by the Extraordinary Party Conference held last July, just before the outbreak of the huge strike wave. At that time, the Open Letter declared:

"It is idle chatter to talk about the revolutionizing of the working-class by the Party, unless the Party conquers a firm base for itself among the miners, metal and steel workers, railroad workers, auto, marine and textile workers. 'The working-class will be in a position to fulfill its role as the most decisive class in the struggle against finance capital, as the leader of all toiling masses, only if it is headed by a Communist Party which is closely bound up with the decisive strata of the workers.' To you workers in these decisive industries who have been engaged in struggle and are convinced of the necessity of overthrowing capitalism, we appeal—Join the Communist Party! To the leaders of the revolutionary trade unions and the leaders who are helping the opposition forces in the reformist unions, we say—recruit for the Communist Party! Build the Communist Party into a mass proletarian revolutionary Party of the American working-class!"

Join the Communist Party 35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. Please send me more information on the Communist Party. NAME ADDRESS