

New York Workers to Mass on Union Sq. at 11 A. M. Today to Hit Nazi Terror

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RALLY FORCES For Daily Worker Tag Days Nov. 24, 25, 26th!

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

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

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U. S. WORKERS HAIL SOVIET RECOGNITION VICTORY SCOTTSBORO BOYS, ATTORNEYS IN LYNCH DANGER TODAY

9 BOYS ARRIVE IN DECATUR TODAY; LYNCHERS OPENLY CALL FOR BLOODY ORGY

Attorneys Wire Demand to Roosevelt to Intervene to Prevent Massacre; Protests Pouring Into Decatur

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 19.—While this town waited tensely for the arrival of the nine Scottsboro boys and their International Labor Defense Attorneys, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky, against whom open threats of death have been made, the Defense Counsel made a final plea to President Roosevelt for his intervention to prevent "a massacre of both defendants and their Attorneys."

Roosevelt Asked to Intervene.

This plea was made after Governor Benjamin M. Miller had refused to order troops to provide adequate protection. The telegram to the President follows:

"We earnestly ask you to persuade Governor Miller of Alabama to order out sufficient National Guardsmen to provide adequate protection for the nine Scottsboro boys and their attorneys, who are to appear in Decatur tomorrow morning for the arraignment of the defendants and for trial on Nov. 27th."

"In previous trials this Spring, Circuit Court Judge Horton, presiding, took judicial notice of incipient mob action to lynch defendants and attorneys by ordering the soldiers in open court to shoot if necessary, to preserve the peace. Shortly after the trial, Judge Horton, who has since been supplanted, adjourned court on his own motion because of the temper of the citizens. Since the last trial, two Negroes in the custody of the Sheriff were recently lynched in the Decatur case. A Negro, named Royall, was lynched in the very City of Decatur in August, and a mob visited the Decatur jail to lynch a Negro prisoner named Brown. Only his removal to Huntsville jail before the mob arrived, prevented his assassination. The situation now is infinitely more tense."

"Have affidavits naming many persons in Decatur and neighboring towns who have openly voiced their intention of 'getting the niggers' and the attorneys. Editorials today in the Birmingham Age Herald and Post show their appreciation of an imminence of danger and urging the officials to call the militia. Despite this extremely grave situation, the Governor has rejected the plea for State Troops to guard prisoners and attorneys. The probability of a massacre of both defendants and their attorneys is extremely grave. We urge your intervention."

The telegram was signed by Samuel S. Liebowitz, George W. Stanley and Joseph R. Brodsky.

Decatur Tense as Hour of Hearing Nears

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 19.—This town is tense as the hour approaches for the appearance of the nine Scottsboro boys for their arraignment in the Morgan County Court here tomorrow morning and the arrival of the International Labor Defense Attorneys Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky, against whom open threats of death have been repeatedly made. Rumors that the Scottsboro boys will never reach the court house alive are all over town.

State officials are still standing pat in their refusal to call out the National Guard in anticipation of trouble.

Protests From Workers Pouring In Photographers from the Birmingham newspapers and one from the New York Daily News, are keeping vigil outside the Birmingham County Jail to follow Sheriff J. F. Hawkins and his deputies, when he transports the boys to Decatur late tonight or tomorrow morning.

Telegraph condemnation of the State's refusal to provide the military to protect the nine boys and their attorneys, is flooding this town. They are coming from all over the country and abroad. Simultaneously, the Birmingham newspapers have written strong editorials condemning the state officials for their refusal to supply adequate protection, and urging a reconsideration.

Anti-Lynch Leader



RICHARD B. MOORE, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and leader in the Public Inquiry and Eastern Anti-Lynching Conference held yesterday and Saturday in Baltimore.

Public Inquiry Gets Proof of Ritchie's Guilt in Lynching

1,500 Persons Attend the Hearing in Baltimore

By LOUIS COLMAN

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—More than 1,500 persons, one-third of them white, in the New Albert Hall, heard evidence presented Saturday night completely proving the guilt of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, State's Attorney Robins, and Eastern Shoremen named in the "Daily Worker" affidavit, in the fiendish lynching of George Armwood, Negro worker, on the Eastern Shore on Oct. 18.

The evidence was presented before a tribunal headed by Harry F. Ward, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and composed of liberals and intellectuals from Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, with worker members from Chester, Pa., and New Jersey cities in addition to the cities named above. In addition to the 450 delegates here for the anti-lynching Conference which opens today, the audience was composed of steel and marine workers, Negro and white, their wives, and hundreds from the broad toiling masses and the petty-bourgeoisie, black and white, of this city.

Ades Tells Of Lynch Preparations Among the delegates were a dozen Negroes from the Eastern Shore oyster dredges, canneries and farms. Bernard Ades, International Labor Defense attorney, made the main presentation of the evidence in the Armwood lynching, pointing out the political purposes of the Ritchie machine in throwing Armwood to the Eastern Shore lynchings, and relating in vivid detail the monstrous story of the preparations for the lynching and of the process of buck-passing now going on between State's Attorney Robins, Attorney General Lane and Gov. Ritchie. He called attention to the fact that only on the eve of the lynchings did Attorney General Lane act to order the arrest of the known lynchings whose names were published several weeks ago by the "Daily Worker." He commented caustically on the refusal of State's

Capitalist Press Distorts Litvinoff 'Daily' Bureau Shows

"The Document Doesn't Mention the Third International," Litvinoff Says; N.Y. Times Falsifies Interview Statement on C.P.

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Even the provocative pecking of a "Socialist" couldn't nuzzle Maxim Litvinoff.

The Soviet Commissar met the questions of reporters representing virtually every organized political, economic and sectarian viewpoint in the United States, in a press conference last Friday night—and when Benjamin Meiman of the "Socialist" Jewish Daily Forward put in hostile remarks, Litvinoff answered affably.

"The Communist Party of America insists on speaking in the name of Moscow," Meiman said at one point, Litvinoff looked around at him, obviously surprised at the lack of subtlety in advancing a false position, and dramatically replied, "I must profess ignorance."

"How will recognition affect the propaganda of the Communist Party?" someone else asked.

"The Communist Party, which Communist Party?"

"The Communist Party of the United States."

"The Communist Party of Russia doesn't concern America and the Communist Party of the United States doesn't concern Russia," Litvinoff replied, according to the notes made at the time by this reporter.

Incidentally, this is also the answer which was heard by the Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun and the Associated Press, although the New York Times wrote, "The Communist Party of America is not concerned with the Communist Party of Russia, and the Communist Party of Russia is not concerned with the Communist Party of America."

Neither these nor any other of the thick-living inquiries gave the Soviet diplomat any discernible concern. He sat there in the corner of the National Press Club auditorium apparently hugely enjoying himself. Before him on the first row of chairs sat the chubby representative of the "co-ordinated" Wolff Telegraphische News Agency of Nazi Germany, the religious, petty-bourgeois capitalist press associations and the most powerful organs of the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as the Daily Worker, Tass, the Soviet news agency which serves them, and women who were represented by men and women who hunched forward to catch every word.

Klieg lights from a circle of news cameras beat on the ruddy brow of Litvinoff. Above him on the Press Club wall hung a lush oil portrait of a woman, the smoking rooms of the Gibson Girl era. Directly beside the Commissar stood Constantine Umansky, head of the press section of the Soviet Foreign Office, and, at Litvinoff's other

Washington Group Ejected WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A delegation of 11 which visited the German Embassy here today to protest the frame-up of the four Communist leaders for the burning of the Reichstag building, was not permitted to present its protests and demands to Dr. Hans Luther, Nazi envoy to the United States.

NEW YORK. — Arthur Garfield Hays, American attorney who has just returned from the Reichstag trial, will make a report at a protest meeting at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St., Bronx, on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 7 p. m. Other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

A grand concert and dance to raise funds for the relief and defense of Nazi victims will be held at Webster Hall, E. 11th St., between Fourth and Third Aves., New York City, on Friday, Nov. 24.

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Dollars to Save the "Daily!"

JOBLESS workers, to whom a dollar means the difference between eating or going hungry, are scraping up all they can to help save the Daily Worker.

"I have had no work for a year," writes Fred B. of Lima, Ohio, "and have a large family to support, but we can't get along without the 'Daily.' I am enclosing a dollar."

FROM THE COAL FIELDS In Pennsylvania, the scene of brutal terror against miners and other workers, the Daily Worker is considered as much of a necessity by workers as food. J. W. writes in his letter in which was enclosed a dollar:

"The new deal has made things worse than ever. I was laid off a long while ago. We need the Daily Worker. I send a dollar, would send more but I haven't got more. I hope my dollar helps."

FOLLOWS ANGELO HERNDON A New York worker, signing his letter, "From a Friend," writes: "I have contributed before, but after reading Angelo Herndon's ap-

peal telling how he sent a dollar help him for reading glasses to help save the Daily Worker, I am enclosing another dollar to help save our paper."

Friday's receipts \$ 315.75 Saturday's receipts 375.09 Previous total 25,096.64 TOTAL TO DATE \$28,787.48

Recognition of the USSR and the American Toiling Masses AN EDITORIAL

AFTER sixteen years of stubborn refusal to recognize the Soviet Union, American imperialism is now forced to reverse its traditional non-recognition policy and grant full diplomatic recognition to the victorious workers' and peasants of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

American capitalism, in the throes of the deepest crisis in its entire history, was moved at this juncture to extend recognition to the land of rising Socialism.

Every American worker will joyously hail this victory of the Workers' Fatherland.

No wonder now that the American capitalist press and all the bitterest enemies of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, are forced to resort to the most fantastic distortions to cover up this victory of the Soviet Union and its growing impotence as a world power.

No matter how hard they try to hide the real basis for this step, the workers will instinctively see in it the growing victories of the Soviet Union, the victory of Socialism on one sixth of the globe. They will see in it the successful advance of Socialist construction and the Soviet policy of peace. They will contrast these gains of the workers and peasants in the U.S.S.R. with their own intolerable conditions of unemployment, starvation and suffering in this crisis-ridden land of capitalist decay.

N. R. A. Failure and Triumph of Socialism

WHY did American capitalism recognize the Soviet Union at this time?

All the attempts of the Roosevelt regime to stem the deepening economic and financial crisis have failed. The N. R. A., as a means of solving the crisis, is collapsing.

The N. R. A. is now inaugurating the fifth year of crisis. At the same time the American workers, farmers and great sections of the petty-bourgeoisie could see that the Soviet Union, through the Five-Year Plan, through its policy of peaceful and rapid construction of Socialism, was strengthening itself precisely in the period when capitalist countries were going deeper into crisis.

In an effort to get out of the crisis through new world slaughters, the imperialist countries were rushing to war and greater armaments. The Soviet Union was forcing non-aggression pacts, demonstratively striving for peace before the eyes of the whole world.

In the very midst of the World Economic Conference, while the imperialists were haggling over world markets and colonial plunder, the Soviet Union was able to stress its policy of peace and make diplomatic gains that drove back the anti-Soviet war front.

THE failure of the disarmament and economic conferences, at which the imperialists strove to build their united front for war against the Soviet Union, through which the Soviet Union forced non-aggression pacts, led the Roosevelt regime to take steps for recognition.

The Soviet Union through the Five-Year Plan and its policy of peace was able tremendously to strengthen its international position and defeat the repeated imperialist anti-Soviet war moves.

Despite all the poisonous lies and villainous propaganda of the Greens, Wolls, Easleys, Fishes and their white guard lackeys, the great mass of American people, viewing the economic and diplomatic successes of the Soviet Union, became more and more sympathetic towards the Workers' Fatherland.

American Masses for Recognition

The pressure for recognition among the widest sections of the American toiling masses, as well as among the greatest strata of the petty-bourgeoisie became impelling.

For these reasons, American imperialism took steps to reverse its policy and establish full relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In what sense is this a further gain for the policy of peace of the Soviet Union?

WORLD imperialism is driving to a new war as a way out of the crisis. American capitalism especially is feverishly preparing for this war. In this drive to war as a way out of the crisis, the greatest antagonism, the sharpest division is between the world of capitalism and the world of socialism. The recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States creates difficulties for American imperialism and world capitalism in declaring war against the Soviet Union.

Imperialism Driving to New War.

In this respect, we must emphatically point out that the policy of continued war-haiting and of vicious lying and provocations against the Soviet Union by the Fishes, Wolls, and Greens is not opposed to the general policy of American im-

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"USSR Recognition Great Victory" Says "Pravda" Editorial

"Recognition of the USSR by Roosevelt Administration is a Big Indication of Power and Importance of the Soviet Union"

"5-Year Plan Not Only Tremendous Economic Success, But Strengthened International Position of Soviet Union"

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 (By Wireless).—Commenting on the significance of American recognition of the Soviet Union, "Pravda," Central Organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in its leading editorial declares in part:

"November 16th will become a noteworthy date in the history of international relations in our epoch. Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin our Party overthrew all obstacles in his path, and victoriously leads the working class and collective farm peasants to its great historic aim. A new stage in the competition of the two world systems is completed. The Soviet Union becomes a force of tremendous economic and political power with which even the biggest capitalist countries have to reckon. The toilers of the U. S. S. R. warmly welcome the new victory in the cause of peace."

Behind the "Impossible" "What seemed 'impossible' for sixteen years was carried out in a few days. This is explained because the causes determining a change in the American foreign policy towards the Soviet Union made themselves felt recently more insistently and imperatively."

"The United States of America could no longer continue in its old position. In establishing normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, leading circles in the U.S.A. were above all guided by the real interests of American capitalism."

"But, on the other hand, the very fact of the abandonment of its position of 'non-recognition' by the present administration is a big indication of the power and importance of the Soviet Union."

"The great Soviet Union has achieved tremendous success on a tremendous scale and significance, despite the fact that some countries of the capitalist world, above all the United States, did not want to recognize that great changes were taking place by the will of the victorious proletariat on one-sixth of the globe."

"Relations" With Bayonets "The biggest capitalist powers at various times attempted to dislodge the workers' and peasants' country, and, moreover, to maintain 'relations' with it by bayonets. But this was defeated and they were forced to establish normal relations with the Soviet Union."

"There is only one explanation completely displaying the cause of our foreign political successes, causes why the Soviet Union became a tremendous factor for peace among the nations. This is above all due to our strength—economic, political and military strength."

"While our country exists in capitalist surroundings, these three factors are of primary importance. "The first Five-Year Plan not only produced tremendous economic successes, but also marked the strengthening of the international position of the great republic of workers and peasants."

Barriers Overthrown "Now after the establishment of normal relations with the United States everybody must realize that the peoples of the Soviet Union have overthrown all barriers standing in the path of their peaceful construction. They have defeated interventionists, smashed the chains of blockade, and have driven the white guard scum from the Soviet land."

"Our most principled opponents are unable to stand against the strength of the Soviet Union."

"The toilers of our country greeted with satisfaction the successful completion of the mission of Comrade Litvinoff in Washington."

"We do not doubt that the broad masses of toilers in the United States welcome the new big victory of the Soviet peace policy."

"The A. F. of L. Bureaucrat, Green

AT GERMAN FRONTIER (via Zurich, Switzerland), Nov. 19.—The utter failure of the Nazi witnesses to establish even the semblance of a plausible case against the Communist defendants in the Reichstag "fire trial"—George Dimitroff, Ernst Torgler, Blagoi Popoff and Vassil Tanef—has forced the prosecution to change its plans, which were to rush the case through to its conclusion by Tuesday, Nov. 21.

At the close of the hearing of "factual" Nazi witnesses yesterday, the evidence against the courageous and innocent Communist defendants was so false and flimsy that the Nazis decided to recon the frame-up proceedings in Leipzig on Thursday, calling in political witnesses.

Thus, with the prosecution's case against the defendants completely shattered, with the credibility of its factual witnesses utterly destroyed, the continuation of the trial in Leipzig will attempt to establish an ideological case against the Communists calling on 36 new witnesses to con-

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Nat'l Silk Meet Decides to Form Industrial Union

72 Delegates Demand Militant Rank and File Union; to Organize Jobless Silk Workers

By CARL REEVE.
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Seventy-two delegates representing silk workers from United Textile Workers, National Textile Workers, independent unions and unorganized workers of the silk industry nationally, met today in Paterson and called on all workers in the silk industry for formation of an industrial union. "The silk and rayon workers have the one immediate task of building an industrial union or the entire silk industry of all dye workers, broad silk workers, throwsters and ribbon workers," the resolution of the National Conference declares.

The delegates attended from Easton, Phillipsburg, Wilkes Barre, Lodi, Rhode Island, Paterson and other New Jersey and Pennsylvania silk centers. This National Silk Conference, calling on the initiative of the United Textile Strike Committee, decided to "work tirelessly to establish the unit front of all silk workers in the industry and to set up united front rank and file committees to guarantee favorable settlement" of those strikes which are still going on.

The resolution passed by the conference states, "These mill committees must be united by sending delegates to a shop delegates' council to decide on common action and lay the basis for an industrial union of the rank and file."
The organization of the unemployed silk workers to fight jointly with the employed for unemployment insurance at the expense of the employer and government, was an important part of the program of the conference. Mass delegations to demand relief are to be organized. A committee was elected empowered to call sectional and national conferences on the jobless immediately.

In the report of John J. Ballam, Nat. Kaplan, Ann Burlak, all N.T.W. organizers, as well as delegates from U.T.W. locals, it was clearly seen that the new industrial union cannot be based on the N.T.W. The National silk strike has broken into fragments by the U.T.W. leaders, it was reported. In Paterson, Eli Keller, Frank Schweitzer, etc., representing MacMahon, sent back to work the dyers, jacquard workers and warpers. They split the ranks and forced back the workers in Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Allentown. The Paterson and Rhode Island weavers are now left by the U.T.W. officials fighting alone, and the U.T.W. reports at the conference showed, are now trying to get these strikers back to work in possible without any agreement.

Candy and Tobacco Workers to Strike In New York Today

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Workers employed as chauffeurs, stock clerks, helpers, etc., in the candy and tobacco jobbing industry on the East Side of New York City will walk out on general strike on Monday, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock noon under the leadership of the Confectionery and Tobacco Jobbers Workers' Union, section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

The demands of the workers are: Minimum wages of \$35 for chauffeurs and head stock clerks and \$20 for helpers and stock clerks, an eight-hour day and recognition of the union.

Appeals have been sent to all the retailers (candy store owners, etc.) not to accept orders from such shops, to refuse to give orders to the salesmen of such shops, and to refuse to accept goods from any chauffeur who does not present a membership book of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, and on whose truck there is no union sign.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bklyn. Phone: DICKENS 3-3012
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RESTAURANT and BERGARDEN

Scottsboro Boys and L.L.D. Attorneys In Lynch Peril Today

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ation of their stand "before it is too late."
In last desperate efforts to prevail upon the state to provide the military, George W. Chamblee, Southern Counsel, associated with the defense, telegraphed a personal message to Gov. Benjamin W. Miller, urging him to order out the National Guard. Gov. Miller refused.

Boys Await Ordeal of Removal
Who last night were removed from being held at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham, by defense counsel, the Scottsboro boys waited fearfully for the ordeal of being transferred to Decatur from the Jefferson County jail.

Both Sheriff Hawkins and Sheriff Davis of Morgan County, state that they have made no allegations of their plans to provide a few deputies as the only means of protection.

Leading Papers Score Refusal of Protection
This morning's Birmingham Age Herald's leading editorial, urging that the military be called out to protect the Scottsboro boys and their defendants, gives an accurate picture of the seething tension which the local newspapers realize exists.

The editorial follows:
"So far as this paper has been able to ascertain, the Scottsboro Negroes are to be taken to Decatur for arraignment on Monday without military protection. It is, as we see it, exceedingly unwise to fail to give these prisoners the fullest protection the state can command. The responsibility which is thus being thrust upon Sheriff Hawkins and Sheriff Davis, impose on them a burden they should not have to carry. What is true with respect to the arraignment is true of the trial of the week following.

"If this is not a juncture when the authorities should strain a point to make sure of the safeguarding of defendants, there has never been an occasion in the history of Alabama for protecting prisoners against the possibility of an attack by would-be lynchers. If anything is left undone to protect the Negroes accused in this case, and the official optimism proved unwarranted, then the state will be under an imputation it should not have to wear. It is a risk too great to be taken."

Common Belief That State is Preparing Massacre
The "imputation" that the editorial refers to, is the common belief current throughout the state that Alabama has prepared what seems to be a set-up which is virtually an invitation to mob action.

The Birmingham Post yesterday also spoke strongly on the question of protection.
"Our recollection," it says editorially, "of secret indignation meetings and of reports of incipient mobs at Decatur and Huntsville in the last trial of Haywood Patterson, leads us to believe, however, that Judge Callahan underestimates the seriousness of the situation."
"A judge cannot wait until mob violence is upon him to provide protection for defendants in his court. Mobs show a serpentine ability to rise suddenly from nowhere in particular. Adequate protection must be afforded the defendants and their attorneys. Whether this protection be in the form of uniformed guardsmen or special sheriff's deputies of proved courage is unimportant."
Chamlee Wins Demand to Governor Miller

General Chamlee's personal telegram to Gov. Miller said, "The Birmingham News Age Herald and the Birmingham Post, of Saturday and Sunday morning, say in substance that the Scottsboro Negroes are to be taken to Decatur for arraignment on Monday morning without military protection, and in substance that it is exceedingly unwise to fail to give these prisoners the fullest protection the state can command."
"As the Southern attorney I have been in this case two and one half years, I am a citizen of the part of the country and have affidavits and reports from many sources that there is already a movement on foot to lynch the Scottsboro Negroes and to intimidate and embarrass the trial and attorneys involved in this case, unless the state of Alabama will furnish them with adequate protection."

"I don't care if they have another lynching tomorrow. Lynchings are bread and meat to me."
Another newspaper man, Mr. Pruitt, editor of the "Salsbury Times," openly boasted of the part played by his paper in inciting to the lynching of Matthew Williams, a year ago on the Eastern Shore. He told the investigator:

"Matthew Williams was lynched on account of a statement made by State's Attorney Bailey that Williams had confessed to him, saying he had shot his employer on the basis of a secret order from the L.L.D. and that four more were picked to be killed."
"Our paper, with that statement in it, was out on the street at five o'clock and that same evening they lynched him."
The investigator reported a widespread sentiment on the part of Eastern Shore Negroes in favor of the International Labor Defense. She said this sentiment was not openly expressed for fear of reprisals, but that it was only awaiting a connecting-up with the nation-wide liberation movement of which they have heard, despite their isolation.

AFL Laundry Drivers Reject Leaders; Strike
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rejecting a strike-breaking truce entered into by their reactionary leadership (the laundry bosses' association and the local N. R. A. labor board), rank and file members of the A. F. of L. Drivers Union, Local 801, have gone on strike for higher wages in several Brooklyn and Queens laundries, the Newton Laundry, 104-20 44th Ave., Corona, L. I., the Queens Palace Laundry, 1071 Wyckoff Ave., Ridgewood, the Atlantic Laundry, 32 Scott Ave., Brooklyn.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



The above is a new and more appropriate design for the judicial robes of the hundreds of Federal judges who have yet to reduce their own salaries.
Eighteen months ago they objected to a wage cut on the ground that it would have been "undignified." They preferred to reduce their own salaries "voluntarily," with the above result.

Comrade Editor:
Enclosed find 20 cents for the Daily Worker drive, and credit same to Comrade Cartmell. For his well cartoon in today's paper, entitled Re-elected.
I was going to go to the movies with this money, but the picture made me mad and I know my money is well spent rather than spend it on a lousy bourgeois movie.
Keep up the fight against starvation and capitalist terror and we workers will be with you.
Yours for the success of the \$40,000 drive and the proletarian revolution of the workers for a

government by workers for workers! SAM KATZ.
Dear Comrade Katz:
Your letter was well except that you forgot to enclose the 20 cents. However, I made good for you and credited your name below.
Now, how about sending me the 20 cents, and I'll credit you again. Is it a bargain?
Helping the Daily Worker through Del:
Sam Katz \$ 20
Previously recorded 19.85
Total to date.....\$39.85

"USSR Recognition Great Victory" Says "Pravda" Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)
as well as other leaders of the anti-Soviet block, Fish and Wolf, and their ilk, naturally do not reflect the opinion of the American workers in the least degree.
"An important change has taken place in the U. S. A. in favor of the Soviet Union, through which the anti-Soviet elements at the present stage were defeated."
"These elements resembled a broken clock. They were stuck on the past stage of developments at home and in the foreign situation of the United States, a stage which ended in the years of crisis and the sharp increase in the contradictions in the camp of imperialism."
"The new foreign political successes of the U. S. S. R. is an indication of the strength of its position in the struggle for peace."
"It is not a secret to anyone that precisely at this present time the world is menaced by the danger from some imperialist powers which resolved to remedy their own internal affairs at the expense of the wealth and territory of others."
"The collapse of the disarmament conference, the ominous signs in the East and West, the armament race in the capitalist countries show that unprecedented calamities menace toiling mankind."
"Precisely in such conditions the new victory of our peace policy—establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America—acquires special significance."
"We regard your teachings as dangerous and a menace to our state," the pamphlet states. It declares the residents of Decatur have a right to arise when "outside Negro and white people send lawyers into our state to defeat law and cheat justice." The law has been too slow in sending the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair, the author says, therefore the people of Decatur must "save themselves."

Litvinoff-Roosevelt Letters on Claims

Editor's Note.—Due to lack of space, it was not possible to publish in Saturday's edition the full text of the letters exchanged by Maxim Litvinoff and President Roosevelt in connection with the opening of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The last three letters follow:
Litvinoff Letter on Claims Settlement
My Dear Mr. President:
Following our conversations, I have the honor to inform you that the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agree that, preparatory to a financial settlement of the claims and counter-claims between the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the claims of their Nationals, the government of the United States will not take any steps to enforce any decision of courts or initiate any new litigations for the amounts referred to above, nor to make any claim with respect to:
(a) Judgments rendered or that may be rendered by American courts, insofar as they relate to property, or rights, or interests therein, in which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or its Nationals may have had, or may claim to have an interest, or;
(b) Acts done or settlements made by or with the government of the United States, or public officials in the United States, or its Nationals relating to property, credits or obligations of any government referred to above, not to make any claim with respect to:
(a) Judgments rendered or that may be rendered by American courts, insofar as they relate to property, or rights, or interests therein, in which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or its Nationals may have had, or may claim to have an interest, or;
(b) Acts done or settlements made by or with the government of the United States, or public officials in the United States, or its Nationals, relating to property, credits or obligations of any government of Russia or nationals thereof.

Republics will not take any steps to enforce any decisions of courts or initiate any new litigations for the amounts admitted to be due or that may be found to be due it, as the successor or prior governments of Russia, or otherwise from American nationals, including corporations, companies, partnerships, or associations, and also the claim against the United States of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, now in litigation in the United States Court of Claims, and will not object to such amounts being assigned and does hereby release and assign all such amounts to the Government of the United States, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to be duly notified in each case of any amount realized by the Government of the United States from such release and assignment.
"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further agree, preparatory to the settlement referred to above, not to make any claim with respect to:
(a) Judgments rendered or that may be rendered by American courts, insofar as they relate to property, or rights, or interests therein, in which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or its Nationals may have had, or may claim to have an interest, or;
(b) Acts done or settlements made by or with the government of the United States, or public officials in the United States, or its Nationals, relating to property, credits or obligations of any government of Russia or nationals thereof."

T.U.U.C. Greets Bedacht on His 50th Birthday

NEW YORK.—To Max Bedacht, revolutionary leader, who has fought for thirty years in the very forefront of the working class against the increasing waves of capitalist reaction, we extend our comradely greetings on the celebration of his 50th birthday," read a statement issued by the Trade Union Unity Council through its secretary, Andrew Overgaard, yesterday.

"Comrade Bedacht, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and National Secretary of the International Workers' Order," continued the statement, "is a dynamic example of steadfast militant leadership."
"Always a revolutionary fighter, Comrade Bedacht's very life has been interwoven with the working class. He has fought at the head of the workers in shops and mills against the tremendous odds of capitalism, always turning temporary retreats into organization for fiercer battle against the enemy."

"His leadership in the International Workers' Order, mutual benefit workers' organization, strikes at the thousands of fraternal organizational forms which capitalism uses as an aid in keeping the toiling masses from struggling for relief. At the same time that it offers workers the fraternal benefits, the organization of which Bedacht is the head, leads its membership in the demand for Social Insurance."
"We salute the veteran leader of the working class, Comrade Bedacht."

In celebration of the 50th year of Max Bedacht, a banquet to which workers' organizations are sending delegates will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 25, at Irving Plaza Hall. Speakers include Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway, James W. Ford, William Welner and Charles Krumboltz. Fifteen hundred people are expected to attend.

Mistrial Ordered In Fur Union Case

NEW YORK.—Judge Gavegan ordered a mistrial in the injunction case against the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, yesterday morning, counsel for both sides having asked for the declaration.
The case will reopen on Monday before Judge Sinton, another noted injunction judge, in Supreme Court, Center Street.

City Events

Shoe Workers Hold Three Meetings Tonight
The Shoe Repair Department of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union will hold three meetings tonight of shoe repairers, hat cleaners and bootblacks, at 8:30. Bronx, Ambassador Hall (take Third Ave. Elevator to Claremont Parkway; Manhattan, Union Hall, 77 Fifth Ave.; Brooklyn, Workers' Center, 132 Myrtle Ave.)

Meeting of Stock Room Workers
A general meeting of shipping clerks and floor boys will be held today, 5:30, at the office of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.

Alteration Painters' Meeting
A meeting of the Bronx Local, Alteration Painters' Union, will be held tonight at 1472 Boston Rd. A representative of the I. W. O. will speak on "What Benefit Could a Trade Union Gain by Joining the I.W.O."

Bootblack's Meeting
The Bootblacks Workers' Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity Council, will hold a meeting tonight, 7 p. m., at 23 E. 13th St., to elect a committee to go to City Hall and demand the stopping of police terror against bootblacks, and adequate relief or work.

Notice, Bronx Y. C. L.!
Bronx Section Five, Young Communist League membership meeting which was to be held tonight is postponed until further notice.

SPORTS By Edward Newhouse

BILLY MATTHEWS was the greatest boy athlete I know of. He went through junior high with me and some of his Public School Athletic League records still stand, I think.

This was in Manhattan's Yorkville, the melting pot of the melting pot and Billy was probably the only boy of American stock in that class. He always wore the same brown pants and lumberjack, and he spent all summer on the beach so his body was brown too and he had straight brown hair, cut long like Johnny Weismuller's. He had a characteristically modest but confident way of flinging it back while competing.

Teachers liked him because he was quiet and did his homework and he would start pretty slowly each term but end up in the first six or seven of the class. The most coveted positions fell to him, president of the G. O., captain of the basketball and track teams, leader of the Color Guard. In assemblies and parades and graduations Billy carried the Stars and Stripes which towered over the state and school flags. We were together for three years and I don't remember his ever having a real fist fight. It wasn't that fellows were afraid of him. There just was no occasion for it. Billy rarely disputed an umpire's decision. It was generally in his favor. He could chin twenty-five times and did nine feet in the standing broad jump, first rate senior high school performance.

HE lived near my block and used the same drug store wall for handball and we traveled to track meets together and shared the same pair of spikes and were quite in love for many months until I changed from a passive into a rabid atheist. Billy went to Sunday school and sang in a choir. Our numerous public and private debates never overflowed the bounds of civility, we just laid off each other after a while. I kidded him about Jonah and the whale and Adam's rib and the Ascension. Once or twice he became troubled but Monday he returned with a new and burning faith. He was the one boy of my acquaintance who didn't cheat on exams.

Billy and I took the entrance examination to Townsend Harris High Prep together and he passed safely within the quota. He showed up at the classes for just about a week, then got a transfer to continuation school. I never did get a chance to ask why and lost track of him until this last Election Day.

I told him. He was getting off to take the train back to Grand Central so I asked who I could meet him down here at the office or anywhere else and would he mind if I used his name in a piece.
"I'll call you up," he said, holding back the automatic door. "You can use my name. Yeah, maybe Henigan'll see it and give me a job."

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse
Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Lurie and Jacob Burck to raise \$1,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive:
Unit, 2 Section 2 \$ 3.00
Previous total \$148.76
Total to date \$151.76

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HOTEL WITH 60 ROOMS
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Wholesome Food, Sports, Cultural Activities
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Price: \$14.00 Per Week (including press tax)
Private cars leave daily at 10:30 a.m. from the Cooperative Restaurant, 2700 Bronx Park East

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

HE recent abruptly interrupted Nazi propaganda hearings should serve as an eloquent warning to those misled American workers who have been blinded by racial and political smoggy to the umbilical cord connecting a desperate capitalist class with an ennobling fascism.

Samuel Dickstein, East Side "man" chairman of the National House of Representatives Immigration and Naturalization Committee, rang down a fast curtain on the startling testimony of Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, because things, to use Dickstein's apt words, "got too hot."

The proceedings became uncomfortably "hot" when Dickstein, Hamilton Fish, Jr., wealthy and aristocratic Red-baiter to the workers but a "high class citizen and a valuable member of our House" to Dickstein, stood revealed as one of the leading co-workers of the Nazis in the American murder brigade. And "too hot" when Hathaway showed how ridiculous and ignorant Committee member Focht was in accusing him of being an "anarchist."

THE honorable Dickstein describes himself in the Congressional Directory as "a member of the Central States Boys' Association, Associated Travelers, and many Jewish welfare and religious organizations, including Paul Revere Lodge No. 929, F. & A. M.; Myrtle Shrine, Newark Temple; F. P. O. Elks No. 1, New York City." Obviously "noble" Dickstein is not interested in providing a forum for the official exposure of the terroristic Nazi capitalist propaganda and espionage. But he was politically cunning enough to see that many of the 90,571 people he represents in Congress were among those Fascism is interested primarily not in killing, torturing, and beating up Jews but in brutally crushing militant workers' organizations to supply the blood and bone for the propping up of a collapsing capitalism.

And so an investigation of Nazi propaganda was conducted in the name of the people's Clero!—something to head off the workers' awakening and something to throw as a sop to those who, despite recent German history, persist in separating fascism from anti-Semitism. Fine. A chase after the already exposed "Nazi" Scanzanoel which would satisfy not only the Jewish racists but also the bankers and industrialists (Jew and Gentile), the employers of the Spankoel, the Hitler and the Goering.

NOW, Dickstein could and did suppress the fact that the Daily Worker was the agency which had so thoroughly uncovered the Nazi brood in this country—until, for his hearings, he had to have the Nazi letter, first published in the Daily, which revealed the roots of the Nazi organization in America. So, after much ill-tempered wailing, he brought himself to the point where he actually sent Hathaway an invitation to appear. He got more than he bargained for. He got the truth, and the whole truth—something rare in the poisonous political air of Washington.

A goodly percentage of the correspondents, who do not know whether Engels is an arithmetic formula or a town in Bohemia, were frankly amazed when Hathaway developed his testimony showing how the Nazi propaganda germs were smuggled in with the help of the egregious Fish and "other people in high places."

Nor did the press miss the delightful irony of the loud, hysterical inquisitor Focht, stupidly baiting the forefoul but thoroughly composed Communist witness Hathaway.

DESPISE the antipathy of the Washington press towards anything even remotely connected with Communism, the drama attendant on Hathaway's brilliant presentation was too good to be passed up. As usual, the liberal press gave the most misleading account.

The Washington Post, recently bought by banker Eugene Meyer to be an "intelligent" Republican organ, reported ecstatically that Hathaway spoke "with well-phrased logic and eloquence. Hearst's Washington Herald also published a picture of Hathaway on the stand, next to the headline: "REP. FISH AIDED NAZIS, CHARGES EDITOR AT QUIZ—Congressman met leaders in New York. House inquiry led by Daily Worker Head." The liberal Scripps-Toward News, however, merely spoke evasively of the "new tales of espionage and counter espionage within Nazi and Communist organizations in this country" and of "purported Hitler propaganda activities in the United States."

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OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS

FOR THE Daily Worker

Shenandoah Section

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

November 21st: Minersville, Pa.: Moss Hall, 5th and Sunbury St., at 7 P.M.

November 22nd: Pottsville, Pa.

November 23rd: Shenandoah, Pa.: At Sweets Hall, Lloyd and Main Sts.

November 24th: Kurilmont, Pa.: At Liberty Hall, 10th and Pine St.

November 25th: Shamokin, Pa.: At 419 N. Shamokin St.

St. Louis, Mo.

November 21st: Film showing of "10 Days that Shook the World" at 1243 N. Garrison, given by Silent Workers Club. Admission 10c.

Mass Meeting Will Mark 1st Memorial for J. L. Engdahl

Died Year Ago While Fighting for Nine Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK—Nov. 22 marks one year since the death of J. Louis Engdahl, former national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

This day will be commemorated by a mass meeting at Irving Plaza, where, at the same time, the Scottsboro case will be reviewed and the winter campaign of the New York district of the International Labor Defense will swing into action.

J. Louis Engdahl was a man of action to thousands of workers throughout the world. Always a man of action, as well as a writer and speaker, he led numerous demonstrations.

Engdahl toured Europe, together with Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy, two of the Scottsboro boys, where the message of solidarity of white and black workers was brought to tens of thousands of workers who flocked to hear the story of Scottsboro.

The rigors of the tour and the actions of the police abroad, instructed by the U. S. Department of Justice, took the health of Engdahl, who rushed from one place to another he was already in need of rest and medical treatment.

He died in Moscow Nov. 21, 1932, where he and Mrs. Wright went to attend the conference of the International Labor Defense in Moscow. He was buried in Moscow with the honors accorded revolutionary mass figures.

He will be remembered above all as one who gave his life in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys.

The John Reed Club, the Prethitt Gesangs Verein, New Dance Group and the members of the I. L. D. will give a concert and drama to this meeting in commemoration of a comrade who showed by his own actions how the working class must fight in its own defense.

Terre Haute Stores Pocket 30 P.C. On Every Relief Check

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Merchants here are refusing to give out more than 70 cents on the dollar on relief warrants presented to them. The highest amount given for a warrant is 84 and all grocery prices are marked up whenever a warrant is presented.

1,200 Armour Plant Workers Strike for Pay Rise and Union

SO. ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17—Twelve hundred workers in the Armour packing plant struck Thursday night when their demands were turned down by the bosses.

Mass picket lines day and night effectively tied up the whole plant. Efforts are now being made to spread the strike to other plants.

The strike is led by the Packing House Workers Industrial Union. The demands of the workers are: 10 cents an hour increase; abolition of piece work for girls, and the speed-up system; maximum 40-hour week, with 31-hour guarantee; time-and-a-half for overtime over 8 hours per day; recognition of the Packing House Workers Industrial Union.

Farmers Aid Strikers

SIoux CITY, Iowa.—The farmers committee here for "Uniting city workers and farmers," are spreading a leaflet among Sioux City workers, particularly packing house workers. The leaflet is headed: "Support the Farmers Strike." "The fight of the farmers," it says, "is also the fight of the city workers."

Chester Dock Men Refuse to Load Phila. Strike Ships

CHESTER, Pa.—Chester longshoremen expressed their sympathy with the striking longshoremen of Philadelphia by refusing to load cargo for two Southern Steamship boats, the S.S. San Antonio, and the S.S. City of Dallas, which were shifted to that port from Philadelphia for the purpose of loading pipe.

When the City of Dallas was sent to Chester for this purpose of loading pipe, the longshoremen of Chester twice cut the ship loose from its moorings. They refused to handle any cargo at Philadelphia by means of unskilled scab labor. Policemen of the city of Chester refused to interfere with the striking longshoremen and picketers of Chester.

The seamen of the S.S. Antonio refused to operate winches for the scabbing company. Of the entire crew only two others operated winches.

As a result of the solidarity of the Chester longshoremen with the striking Philadelphia longshoremen, the two Southern boats were forced to return to Pier 46, Philadelphia, without an ounce of cargo in their holds.

Socialist Fight Against Demand for Jobless Unity

Pittsburgh Workers Suspended for Unity Action

By PHIL FRANKFELD

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19.—The socialist misleaders in control of various unemployed organizations here are intensifying their sabotage and open splitting tactics to prevent the desire of the rank and file for unity to materialize in united struggle.

For a number of months, the Unemployed Councils engaged in united front actions on quite a number of issues with the Unemployed Citizens Leagues of Allegheny County, whose leaders are Socialists.

The basis not only for continued united front—but for one united unemployed organization—based on the class struggle and militant mass action was thus being prepared through the united front. This was not only obvious to the unemployed, but to the Lieberman-Rinne socialists clique that had managed to capture control of the County Central Comm. of the Unemployed Citizens League.

An excuse had to be found for breaking off the united front. The call went out frantically from the socialist leaders for a pretext—any kind of a pretext—to hinder the growing united front activities between the Leagues and Councils. So the little social-fascists of the Lieberman strip suddenly "discovered" the fact that Jimmy Egan of the Unemployed Councils was the Communist candidate for mayor in the city of Pittsburgh and was thus introduced to those workers gathered on August at West Park.

While many oppositional elements were out of town attending the Aug. 26th Cleveland Conference, the socialist clique in control of the County Central Committee passed a motion "formally breaking off the united front."

From that time onward, things have been moving very rapidly within the ranks of the Leagues. A broad oppositional movement embracing over 25 to 30 delegates, Muskettes, Communists, and rank and file delegates in favor of the united front, developed in the County Central Committee. The fight for the united front has become a life and death struggle within the U. C. L. from top to bottom.

On Oct. 18th, a united front Conference was called in the name of the Unemployed Councils officially, and in the name of various leading local members of the U. C. L. This Conference was attended by 395 delegates.

The appeal to twice, the County Central Committee under Lieberman's leadership voted against participating. A few days later, letters were received by all those who had signed the call, notifying them that they had violated some sections of the U. C. L. constitution, and telling them that they were summarily suspended from the League. They were also told that they had the right to appeal to the County Committee.

Socialist Call Police

For this meeting, the socialist clique came well prepared. Firstly they excluded the rank and file from attending. Secondly, they had their strong arm squad at the door ready to slug the opposition. Thirdly, they did not want to admit those delegates who came to appeal their case to the regular seating places of the delegates. Fourthly, the machine was well oiled simply to concur with the suspension order and then to adjourn the meeting. This was done. Fifthly, police were notified to be on hand in case of any "trouble." The police were there, unquestionably called by the Lieberman clique—by the socialists.

In answer to the arguments of one of the oppositional elements against this socialist-police collaboration, a certain Braden woman, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the U. C. L., called this delegate a "nigger lover." Having no answer to the open police alliance, this self-styled socialist had to revert to the vilest, filthiest, arguments taken from the gutter against the Negro and those who dare defy the Jim Crow laws and mingle with the Negroes on a basis of full social equality. There is truly no line of demarcation between the so-called socialist in open alliance with the police, the white chauvinist, and the eventual participant in the lynch mob!

Until now, this class collaboration policy of the socialist leaders showed itself in the reformist methods of work; refusal to engage in mass actions; dicker with the relief authorities on such issues as evictions, etc. or with the landlords and constables; sending down of small groups or Committees or of single individuals to "fight" cases instead of broad Com-

Determined to Fight for Their Farms



A group of farm delegates to the historic National Farm Conference, which ended at Chicago yesterday, after three days of action-packed session. These delegates came from over 40 States to hammer out a united front of struggle against the Roosevelt robbery farm program, which is driving them off their land. The Daily Worker and the Producers News can be seen in the hands of the delegates.

650 Massachusetts Tanners on Strike

NORWOOD, Mass., Nov. 19.—The workers of the Winslow Brothers and Smith Co. tannery here in Norwood, went on strike Wednesday, under the leadership of the National Leather Workers Association.

The workers, numbering about 650, after failing to win their demands of a 25 per cent increase in wages through arbitration, finally voted to go on strike against the prevailing miserable working conditions and low wages. The strike so far is almost a hundred per cent solid. Only a few scabs have been reported, despite the efforts of H. Crosby, a company big shot, to break the unity of the strikers, by offering to settle separately, with the workers of the different departments.

National Events

Amer at Two Ohio Meetings; November 21, 22

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—I Amer, National Secretary of the Unemployed Workers League, will speak here on "The Fight for Unemployment Insurance," at a mass meeting held by the Metal Workers Industrial Union in Central Auditorium.

This will be followed by an address in Campbell, Ohio, another steel town, where unemployed steel workers will draw up a series of grievances under the leadership of the S.M.W. I.U., which will be used in a mass campaign for immediate relief. The meeting will be held in Ukrainian Hall, 165 Gordon Ave.

Unemployed Mass Meeting

PITTSBURGH.—A mass meeting, organized by the 5th Ward Unemployed Council, will be held at the Kelly School, 200 Bedford Ave., tonight, 7:30, to prepare for the County Hunger March, Nov. 28, at West Park.

15 Die in Blast

CHESTERFIELD, Eng., Nov. 19.—Fifteen miners were killed at the Grantmoor Colliery here today in a blast that rocked the neighborhood.

Rescue men worked for hours to recover the bodies of the men. Only three miners in the colliery at the time of the explosion escaped injury.

Machado Here

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Gerardo Machado, former bloody dictator of Cuba, is reported here visiting his wife. He came from Montreal by auto. He did not disclose to reporters where he intended to travel next.

Seek to Free Capone

ATLANTA, Ga.—Attorneys for Alphonse Capone, notorious racketeer, have applied to Federal Judge Underwood for a writ of habeas corpus to free Capone, who is serving a ten-year sentence in federal prison for evading income taxes.

The basis for the writ is a technical point of law, which makes convictions for certain offenses illegal after a certain length of time has elapsed between the offense and the arrest of the criminal.

Sentence Kresel Today

NEW YORK.—Isidore Kresel, convicted of misappropriating the funds of the Municipal Safe Deposit Company of which he was director and counsel, will come up for sentence this morning.

The Municipal Co. is an affiliate of the Bank of the United States. Its failure caused the loss of the life savings of thousands of workers and widows.

During Kresel's trial, ex-Governor Al Smith, George Wickham and Samuel Seabury testified to his "honesty." Seabury entrusted him with the investigation of the infamous extortion charges against women framed as prostitutes.

Kresel faces a maximum penalty of seven years.

Budd Auto Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—Two thousand production men of the Budd Auto Plant were called out on strike last Tuesday, under the leadership of the A. F. of L. officials. Workers were not called to decide on their own demands or strike leadership.

A few weeks ago when the production department was busy, the A. F. of L. leaders, Ritchie and Hynes, did everything they could to prevent a strike. At that time the Auto Workers Union had urged the men to go on strike, but when a vote was taken, due to the sabotage of the A. F. of L., the strike was voted down. Evidently the leaders of the A. F. of L. had no desire to stifle production. Now when most of the production men are out of the plant because of no work, they decided on the top to call the men out. Further proof that they had no desire to cripple production is the fact that they have not called out the machinists who are at this time very busy changing dies for new models and doing scab work for Chrysler's, whose plant is tied up by a strike in Detroit.

No concrete demands were advanced by the leadership with the exception of recognition of the A. F. of L. union.

The machinists must be brought out of the plant. The strike of the production men can be successful if the machinists are brought out on strike. These facts were pointed out by the Auto Workers Union, who issued a leaflet calling the Machinists to come out on strike, and fight together with the production men for their wage-increases which were promised them several weeks ago.

The Auto Workers Union urges the workers to draw up their own demands and to elect rank and file committees; do not permit the strike to be settled without the consent of the Strike Committee and the membership; do not settle without an increase of wages.

Using Gutter Arguments Against Negro Workers

The suspension orders of the County Committee. The rank and file have gone on record almost unanimously against the splitting tactics of the U. C. L.

In connection with the struggle against the splitters of the socialist clique, the fight thus far has been fairly good and militant. However, certain decisions unanimously agreed to have not yet been carried out with sufficient vigor. These are: (1) a wide petition campaign inside of the U. C. L. against suspension, expulsions, and splitting tactics of the socialist clique; (2) meetings to be called of all members of the U. C. L. either officially or extra-legally to acquaint the rank and file with recent developments; (3) a conference to be called by various locals now on record against suspension, and involving the rank and file of the U. C. L. (4) wide mobilization of U. C. L. locals for active participation in the County Hunger March through distribution of leaflets, joint meetings with the Councils, joint committees and delegations on various issues, etc.

There is still too much of a hesitation and lack of decisiveness on the part of the Mustelie sections of the opposition.

To attempt to merely fight them on constitutional and legal grounds alone is the sheerest folly and nonsense. Instead of a defensive constitutional fight, what is needed is a vigorous, aggressive, extra-legal struggle against the splitters—going to the rank and file, gaining their confidence, leading them in struggle, mobilizing them on the basis of the united front, not permitting the ranks to disintegrate and break up, but to solidify a conscious organized mass of unemployed ready to resist the splitters to the end.

For this purpose, the widest mobilization must take place for the County Hunger March on Nov. 28th. A powerful united demonstration of thousands of unemployed in Allegheny County, of U. C. and U. C. L. members as well as thousands of unemployed—will be not only a blow against hunger—but a well aimed jab at the law of the splitters, of the socialist-Lieberman crew of saboteurs and destroyers of working-class unity!

Mann Urges Fight for Nine Boys in Farewell Message

NEW YORK.—"Save the Scottsboro Boys! Forward with the fight against lynching!" This was Tom Mann's last message to the black and white masses of the United States, as the British revolutionary leader sailed for London last week.

"I am very glad to learn of the inquiry to be made, respecting the lynching of George Armwood in Baltimore (Nov. 18 and 19), and the attempts to legally lynch the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

"Our comrades in Britain will also be following this public inquest and anti-lynching conference with the keenest of interest, and real solidarity.

"I am myself closely associated with the comrades in Britain, who are carrying on the struggle for Negro rights, and our comrades, I know, will make this inquiry one of real value to the movement against lynching.

"We have held repeated demonstrations in London on the same subject. And the volume of opinion on behalf of the Negroes and against lynching in all its forms is rapidly growing in Britain.

"It will be my pleasure on returning, to again take part in any and all such demonstrations, and to help the movement in every way I can. Allow me to extend the greetings of myself and the comrades of Britain to the delegates who will attend the conference, and wish them the best possible success."

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Siporin and Marlin Sketched Delegates

Through an oversight, the drawings which appeared on the special Farm Page in Saturday's Daily Worker did not show the names of the artists. These excellent drawings were the work of Michel Siporin and Marlin of the Chicago John Reed Club.

Put Insurance Bill on Ballot

This much is the result of two weeks on strike. The job is not done. Organization of many more workers is needed to carry on the struggle. Committees from every one of the 32 Unemployed Locals in King County will be at every Relief Station to point out to the Unemployed the value of a fighting organization and that they should join the U. C. L. and fight for more relief and better labor conditions.

The Workers' Bill for Unemployment and Social Insurance has been popularized throughout the strike and before the A. F. of L. Petitions for placing this Bill on the ballot will be circulated on a state-wide basis.

The Voice of Action, state labor paper, served to carry the news of the strike and as an organizer of the workers around the concrete demands.

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STRIKE COMPELS SEATTLE WELFARE BOARD VOTE TO AGAINST FORCED LABOR

Jobless, on Strike Two Weeks, Capture Four Relief Bureaus in Battle; 300 Storm Main Headquarters

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 17.—Three hundred unemployed delegates from every part of King County stormed relief headquarters in Seattle and forced the State Welfare Board to pass a resolution abolishing forced labor in the state of Washington.

Previous to this, the King County Welfare Director had been forced by accede to the Unemployed demands as follows: (1) Recognition of a grievance committee from the Unemployed Citizens' League with daily contact. (2) No Unemployed to be deprived of food for refusing to work. (3) Clothes and fuel without work. (4) No discrimination against Negroes and Filipinos. Forced Labor, which Roosevelt is now trying to extend to four million men, has meant starvation for the unemployed of Washington state.

The King County Strike against forced labor was called on Oct. 30th. At Salmon Bay (Ballard) the workers captured the Relief Station and barricaded the place in a fight to restore two single men on relief. Bothell raided the Relief station, captured the Welfare Agents, and forced relief. Redwood forced 83 vouchers from the Welfare after imprisoning the belly-robbars for three hours. Woodenville captured the station, cut the telephone wires and told the woman in charge to issue relief or else. They got relief.

Communist Lead Strike

Arbor Heights told the Welfare agents "you won't eat until the Unemployed get vouchers." Again the workers won. Twice the workers on the soup line waged battles for food and against forced labor. This was the second attack on Relief headquarters in the Centennial Building. Police were worried. Gas bombs were brought in. Concession after concession was offered. All right; but stop forced labor was demanded.

J. S. Hall, the Relief Director, tried to split the workers. He promised the county delegates all they asked if they would separate from the city organization. Hall told us the leaders were Communists. "Get rid of them and you'll get what you want." The workers had heard this before. They jeered. "Stop forced labor," they demanded.

A school strike had been called. Children came to support their parents. A collection was taken from the police and welfare workers and milk and sandwiches were brought in. A. F. L. Forced To Support Strike

The Central Federation of the U. C. L. took a recess last Wednesday evening and 250 marched in a body to the Central Labor Council of the A. F. of L. W. K. Dobbin, chairman of the U. C. L. and Richard Harrington, Chairman of State Committee, presented the conditions of the Unemployed and the strikers demands. Realizing the force of a broad organization and the representatives present, the A. F. of L. unanimously endorsed the strike and designated a committee to work with the U. C. L. Central Strike Committee.

One thousand unemployed have secured work-relief with wages in cash since the strike started. The wage scale has gone up 5 cents an hour on County work. Hours have been reduced from 8 to 7. Discrimination against Negroes and Filipinos by the Welfare Board has been stopped. The U. C. L. has a recognized grievance committee, to prevent discrimination.

Mann Urges Fight for Nine Boys in Farewell Message

NEW YORK.—"Save the Scottsboro Boys! Forward with the fight against lynching!" This was Tom Mann's last message to the black and white masses of the United States, as the British revolutionary leader sailed for London last week.

"I am very glad to learn of the inquiry to be made, respecting the lynching of George Armwood in Baltimore (Nov. 18 and 19), and the attempts to legally lynch the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

"Our comrades in Britain will also be following this public inquest and anti-lynching conference with the keenest of interest, and real solidarity.

"I am myself closely associated with the comrades in Britain, who are carrying on the struggle for Negro rights, and our comrades, I know, will make this inquiry one of real value to the movement against lynching.

"We have held repeated demonstrations in London on the same subject. And the volume of opinion on behalf of the Negroes and against lynching in all its forms is rapidly growing in Britain.

"It will be my pleasure on returning, to again take part in any and all such demonstrations, and to help the movement in every way I can. Allow me to extend the greetings of myself and the comrades of Britain to the delegates who will attend the conference, and wish them the best possible success."

Siporin and Marlin Sketched Delegates

Through an oversight, the drawings which appeared on the special Farm Page in Saturday's Daily Worker did not show the names of the artists. These excellent drawings were the work of Michel Siporin and Marlin of the Chicago John Reed Club.

MARX-LENIN EXHIBIT

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 21 and 22
— 2 P. M. to 11 P. M. —

GIRARD MANOR HALL
911 W. Girard Avenue

Lecture Both Days by Harry M. Wicks at 8 P. M., on "The Historical Development of Marxism"

Admission: Afternoon 10c Evenings 15c Unemployed 25c
AUSPICES: WORKERS' SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA

SONIA RADINA

Famous Dramatic Soprano

will appear in a Soviet Concert of Classical, Folk and Revolutionary Songs, Russian and Ukrainian, in costume on

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 8 P. M.

Masonic Temple Auditorium, 32 W. Randolph St., 14th floor

JOSEPH ROSENSTEIN, Violin Virtuoso will be the assistant artist

Come and demonstrate your solidarity with the Cultural Achievements of the Soviet Union

TICKETS can be procured at Lyon & Healy, Jackson and Wabash; Workers' Book Shop, 2019 W. Division St.; Kroch Book Shop, 206 N. Michigan Ave.; Royale Cafe, 3854 W. Roosevelt Road.

AUSPICES: FRIENDS OF RUSSIAN MUSIC

FROM NOON TILL MIDNIGHT TO CELEBRATE

The 16th Anniversary of the U. S. S. R.

Soviet Play: "The Fragments of an Empire" (to start 12 a. m. sharp)

The Rebel Players — Ukrainian Chorus — Junior Mandolin Orchestra — Instrumental Music — Lecture — Also Bazaar — Refreshments and Dancing — Moscow Broadcast (Weather permitting)

November 30, 1933—Noon Till Midnight

Women's Council House, 214 Loma Drive, Los Angeles, Cal. Admission 25c

Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union

PARTY LIFE

Danger Signals in New York District's Recruiting Drive

Only Small Percentage of Thousands Led in Strikes Are Won Over to Communist Party

During the first four weeks of the recruiting drive being conducted by New York District we have recruited 363 members...

First must be emphasized the failure to carry out sufficiently the recruiting plan of the District Committee...

Failures in Strike Fields. This month's figures also indicate that in the fields where we have led great mass struggles...

Recruiting Negro Workers. One of the chief lessons to be drawn from the result of the month's recruiting in our District is the fact that the Party membership is still quite far from grasping politically the burning need of recruiting Negro workers...

Need Working Women. Another important lesson to be drawn from our recruiting experiences is the fact that only 17 per cent of the total recruited consist of women...

OFF THE PEACE AND ON THE RIGHT TRACK. Comrade Editor:—For the longest time I have been on the fence...



We must speak again about the all-important Drive. Now that the half-year mark has been reached and passed, it should not be such hard leading the rest of the way...

Our Best Thanks! And we'll try to keep up that variety. Here's another good one: Dear Comrade Luke: The enclosed dollar is for the "Daily" through your column...

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

Western Union Boys Fired to Keep Pay Down

By a Messenger Boy. DALLAS, Texas.—The Big Shots of Western Union are always on the lookout for some new method to reduce the messenger payroll...

The profits of the Western Union for the first six months of 1933 were \$2,664,469. There was a distribution in August of \$731,000, called back pay...

How Not to Recruit. At the same time that we appeal to all Party members to consider it their duty to bring new recruits into the Party...

There are many such instances that make it imperative for the Party members to recruit among those whom they know well...

LEEDS, N. Y. District. Phila. Seamen Urge Action Against Terror in Church Institute. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The places we generally patronize for our rooms and food are the Seamen's Church Institutes...

Letters from Our Readers. OFF THE PEACE AND ON THE RIGHT TRACK. Bronx, N. Y. Comrade Editor:—

Another man was turned out by me at 1 a.m. in the morning to get some fresh air. When he returned to go to sleep he was turned out in the streets...

Toward the \$40,000 Drive

Table with columns for names and amounts, listing donors and their contributions to the \$40,000 drive.

Postal Subs Especially Hard Hit by Government Program

Many Cut Out of Jobs by November 1 Order Restoring of 4 1/2 Hour Week

(By a Post Office Correspondent.) Chicago, Ill.—It has been suggested that the deplorable condition of substitute post-office employees...

Five hundred substitute clerks and four hundred substitute carriers in Chicago are working as little as seven hours a week without prospect of improvement...

These substitutes fill all qualifications required of regulars, and keep up on distribution schemes by study on their own time...

Railroad Worker Loses Faith in Roosevelt, the Man He Helped to Elect. By a Railroad Worker Correspondent. SEATTLE, Wash.—What's the advantage for a man to join one of these craft so-called labor unions...

And now the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have the guts to state that they are going to organize the truck drivers...

The reason the railroad unions want your membership is because their overhead is so great paying big salaries to the double-crossing leaders...

EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter is from one of the many thousands of railroad workers who through bitter experience in tramping the streets have awakened to what the policy of the Roosevelt Administration in dealing with railroad workers really means...

EDITOR'S NOTE:—These railway expressmen members of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Local should organize into a group within the local and fight for militant and honest leadership...

Youth Section of I.W.O. Slips Back in Drive's Seventh Week

By MAX BEDACHT (International Workers Order.)

In the seventh week of our membership campaign, our Youth Section slipped back again to practically last place. The 55 new members of last week seem to have been merely an accident...

The Polish Section, never much to brag about, has gone down to ten new members this week, as compared with a weekly quota of 59, and with a weekly average achievement in the first six weeks of 20 members per week...

The Italian Section, whose quota is the same as that of the Polish Section, got 24 new members this week. The highest total of new members, namely, 53.

The next week's report will compare the district achievements. Shock Troopers' Medals. By decision of the National Executive Committee, medals are being coined now to be given to those members of the Order who have been real shock troopers in the present membership drive...

The Ukrainian Section deserves honorable mention this week. It has not yet reached its quota average, which is 93, but it achieved in the seventh week of the campaign the highest total of new members, namely, 53.

Activities of the Order. The inquiry therefore as to whether we recruit non-proletarians must be answered as follows: Our activities are in the interests of the working class. We approach the problem of mutual benefits solely from the standpoint of the interests of the working class...

Order. In the course of the recruiting campaign we again and again meet the question: What about recruiting non-proletarians into the Order? The answer that non-proletarians are welcome is very often met with the query: "Isn't the I. W. O. a proletarian organization?"

No AFL Program to Fight Layoffs by Express Firms

(By a Worker Correspondent.) NEW YORK.—I wrote you several days ago in reference to the difficulties we are experiencing with the Railway Express Agency...

Mr. Tom Lyons, business agent, spoke for almost an hour and confessed that nothing could be done to bring the express management to terms to guarantee full time employment to all men...

Mr. Lyons related how 759 men have been dispensed with by the Express Agency and that these men would face an awful winter. He shed crocodile tears and pleaded with the men that he was helpless to bring relief about...

We are placed in the position of mere serfs by the cowardly grafting union officials. The least protest brings forth the cry, "Red." A group of men have petitioned President Green to investigate the local—but I can furnish the answer in advance...

I trust your worthy organ will make public these facts. As I stated in my previous letter, I am a new reader of the Daily Worker. I am grateful to the worker who left a copy of your fighting paper at the Pennsylvania Terminal, where I saw the light.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—These railway expressmen members of the A. F. of L. Teamsters Local should organize into a group within the local and fight for militant and honest leadership...

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Railroad Workers Are Speeded Up by "Coordination"

By a Railroad Worker Correspondent. NEW YORK.—Railroad labor must refuse to accept layoffs unless the men are adequately compensated through weekly or monthly payments, until employment insurance is won...

The five-day a week workers are being put back on a 6-day a week basis, with the result that all relief workers are being laid off. This move is in line with co-ordinator Esteman's proposal for a six-day week...

While we center our activity on the workers, and while our policies are dictated exclusively by the interests of the working class, we do not reject non-proletarian applicants. Even the proletarian revolution itself does not reject non-proletarian participants...

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The Social Democracy Aided the Fascisation of Germany

Piatnitsky Tells How It Used Radical Phrases to Mask Its Treachery to German Workers

By O. PIATNITSKY. EDITOR'S NOTE: In the Friday and Saturday issues of last week's Daily Worker, Comrade Piatnitsky showed the correctness of the German Communist Party's tactics in January, 1933. The objective conditions were not ripe for the C. P. G. to call for and successfully lead an armed uprising of the German masses...

Today's installment of Comrade Piatnitsky's series of answers to questions on the German situation describes and explains the role of the German Social-Democracy in the Fascization of Germany.

SECOND SET OF QUESTIONS. How did the Communist Party of Germany estimate the role of German social-democracy and of the trade unions in the period of Germany's Fascization? Didn't the Communist Party of Germany wait too long before it made the United Front offer to social-democracy?

The American workers ask how it is to be explained that, despite all its treacheries the Social-Democratic Party of Germany still has such influence among the masses of the workers, and could thereby hinder the struggle against the Hitler dictatorship.

The answer to this question is essentially determined by the fact that before the war the Social-Democratic Party was the only proletarian party. Before the war, the Social-Democratic Party had tremendous authority among the working class. It made use of this authority to support German imperialism during the war, to drive the workers to the front and to throttle strikes...

With the mass organizations of the trade unions, the cooperatives, the sports societies, the Reichsbanner, the Iron Front and its millions of members—as a counterweight against the revolutionary United Front of the proletarian struggle—the Social-Democratic Party ensured the working class of Germany...

In this period the Social-Democratic Party and the trade union bureaucrats understood how to very cleverly maneuver against the workers. They declared that they were prepared to fight against wage reductions and against the Emergency Decrees. In reality they put through the wage cuts and supported the Emergency Decrees. In their press, they went so far as to blame the Communist Party for not fighting against fascism...

They explained to the workers that the struggle against fascism, they claimed, they pointed out in detail where and in what manner means can be found for this purpose, and greatly advertised these plans in their meetings and in their press. They explained to the workers that the Social-Democrats cannot put through these bills because the Reichstag put off their discussion for an indefinite period. Thus, the Social-Democrats drafted radical bills in order to mask their treachery. In this way they deceived the masses of the workers.

In 1930, the reformist trade unions had 135,689 factory council members, or 89.9 per cent of all members in the factory councils, in factories where a total of 5.9 million workers were occupied. (To Be Continued)

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

NAME ADDRESS

Answers to Questions. Bronchitis. Louis T. Detroit.—You do not expect us, of course, to make a diagnosis of your case by correspondence...

Straining the Eyes. K. M.—Reading in the subway and "T" puts a severe strain on the eyes. Even if you ride for an hour, you actually read only for about 15 minutes, the rest of the time being consumed by various distractions...

Eye Examination. Constant Reader, Bronx.—Every eye clinic has an eye doctor (oculist) in charge. Commercial stores usually employ optometrists or opticians who lack the M.D. degree.

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:

Table listing names and amounts of contributions to the \$40,000 drive, including Dr. Luttinger's competition.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman



Potamkin Operetta To Be Performed on November 25th

NEW YORK.—For the first time in America, Negro and white children will appear in a work of major importance. It is the operetta by Harry Alan Potamkin, "Strife Me Red," to be presented at the City College Auditorium, 23rd St. and Lexington Ave., Saturday evening, Nov. 25.

The occasion is a memorial evening in honor of Potamkin, internationally known movie critic and teacher, under the auspices of the John Reed Club and the Young Pioneers of America. Wilton Barrett, chairman of the National Board of Review, Hiram Motherwell, editor of Stage Magazine and Joseph Freeman, Editor of New Masses, will be on the program, which will include the presentation of a bust of Potamkin sculptured by Adolf Wolff.

One of the outstanding features of the show is the singing of the "Starvation Blues" by Ben Robeson, 14-year old Harlem boy, who is supported by a chorus of 50 Negro and white children from all parts of the city.

Will Lee of the Workers' Laboratory Theatre has directed the operetta which will be given for child audiences during Christmas week, and which will be used as the start of a Potamkin Children's Theatre.



THE STEEL AND METAL WORKER, Vol. 1, No. 4, Nov. 1933, Room 238, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

By CARL REEVE

The November issue of the Steel and Metal Worker, official organ of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, reflects the sharpening of the fight of the steel workers against starvation conditions. Stories from Ambridge, Buffalo, the Calumet Basin, Weirton, W. Va., Pittsburgh, Youngstown, and many other steel centers, tell of strikes which were either led by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union or in which the industrial union played an influential role. In some of these strikes victories were won, as in Buffalo, where the union won a 16 to 31 per cent increase for 300 steel workers.

The fight against the bloody terror inaugurated under the N.R.A. against the steel workers, notably in the Ambridge strike, is a prominent space in the Steel and Metal Worker. The statement of a delegation of discharged and blacklisted Ambridge strikers to Governor Pinchot lists the terrorist acts of the employers against the Ambridge strikers and demands that all discharged workers be re-instated. Other stories describe the killing of one and wounding of 100 strikers. The worker correspondence shows that the Ambridge workers are re-forming their ranks and building the union in spite of the terror.

The two full pages of workers' correspondence and other stories and editorials indicate that importance is correctly placed upon work within the A. F. of L. union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The magazine also reflects the growing organizational activities, in reports of regional and local conferences and conventions. The struggle against the A. F. of L. leadership is further related in the story of the strike of the 4,000 shipyard and dockyard workers around New York City.

One of the shortcomings of the magazine, which is one of the best of the publications of the revolutionary unions, is lack of news regarding the struggle against unemployment and for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. A stronger leadership by the magazine in this field, acting as an organizer, giving the line and activities against unemployment, would strengthen the Steel and Metal Worker and the union.

More shop experiences of individual shops, showing examples of how the organization and struggle was carried on inside this shop, should be encouraged, especially from worker correspondents. There are not yet sufficient articles summarizing and generalizing the political and organizational problems of the steel industry and the union as a whole on a national scale. There is also insufficient political news, or articles, drawing the political lessons of the economic and partial struggles. Short news items and articles covering other industries, particularly related industries, such as coal and some international news, are lacking.

The Steel and Metal Worker is a fighting paper, which is well directed toward the reporting and guiding the struggles of the steel workers and their organization. All steel workers should not only read the paper carefully, but should write correspondence for it.

Mikhail Kalinin



Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.

Soviet Life in the Making

Olgin's Saturday Lectures on "What Is Happening in the Soviet Union"

By IDA R.

Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, has undertaken a new experiment. He is speaking at the Workers' School every Saturday afternoon, at 3 p.m., on "Recent Events in the U.S.S.R." He gathers his material from Soviet newspapers and magazines, and placing this information against his background of knowledge of the history of the Revolution and of Socialist construction, he draws vivid pictures of how life is being built under workers' rule.

The experiment is new and, according to those who have frequented the lectures, it is successful. We are used to talks about the Soviet Union "in general." We are also used to talks attempting to "explain everything" in one lecture about the Soviet Union. This naturally cannot be done. Life in the Soviet Union has become vastly complicated. There are so many aspects of it. So many problems have arisen. So many kinds of activities are going on simultaneously. To understand Socialist construction and to appreciate its achievements it is necessary to know the facts in their proper setting. The facts are numerous and in Comrade Olgin's presentation they acquire their real revolutionary significance for us here.

Comrade Olgin deals with the most recent happenings. The school year began in the Soviet Union, Comrade Olgin gave us not only the number of pupils in the primary and secondary schools, not only the number of students in the higher institutions of learning; he not only showed us the composition of the student body which is overwhelmingly proletarian and peasant, but he gave us also an analysis of the educational system in the U.S.S.R. and a comparison between the pre-revolutionary educational system of Russia and that of the present. More than that—he



Scene from "Laughter Through Tears," the Soviet Yiddish comedy now in its second week at the Acme Theatre.

Member of Freiheit Staff Cites Error in 'Daily' Film Review

Editor, Daily Worker.
Dear Comrade:
In his review of the Soviet film "Laughter Through Tears" Comrade Francis Antico speaks about the progress of the Soviet cinema, pointing to the current feature at the Acme as an example of the "startling gains made in the past few years." It happens that this film is one of the antique items of the Soviet cinema. It had been lying on the Amkino shelves for at least four years before it was shown here.

The reviewer also waxes enthusiastic over the acting of the Moscow Art Theatre actors in this film. It is true, that the actors of that fine theatre are a very talented body of performers, but it is also true that they do not play in "Laughter Through Tears."
As you see, the review by Comrade Antico does not square with the facts. Perhaps the reviewer will dismiss this objection with the well-known "so much the worse for the facts." But I still maintain that misinformation is a poor basis for any theory, even if its intent is above reproach.

—B. FENSTER.

Stage and Screen

"She Loves Me Not" to Open Tonight at 46th St. Theatre; "Growing Pains" Due Thurs.

Five new plays are scheduled to open this week on Broadway. A sixth play, "The Scorpion," by Bernard J. McOwen, may also open, probably at the Biltmore. The list follows:

"She Loves Me Not," a comedy with songs, dramatized by Howard Lindsay, from a novel of Edward Hope, will have its premiere this evening at the Forty-sixth Street Theatre. The songs are by Arthur Schwartz and Edward Heyman. The cast is headed by John Bled, Polly Waters, Burgess Meredith, Charles D. Brown and Florence Rice. "Birthright," a play of "life in Germany under Nazi rule," will open Tuesday night at the Forty-ninth St. Theatre. The players include Sylvia Field, Thais Lawton, Montague Love, Harold Elliott and Alan Bunce. Aurania Rouverol's comedy, "Growing Pains," will be presented by the Shubert Theatre on Friday night, under the sponsorship of George Abbott and Philip Dunning. The cast is headed by Judith Anderson and includes Walter Abel, Robert Gleckler, Jose Ruben, Humphrey Bogart and Moffat Johnston.

"The Dark Tower," a melodrama by Arthur Lubin and Alexander Woolcott, is scheduled for Saturday night at the Morosco Theatre. Basil Sydney, Ernest Milton, William Hargy, and Margalo Gillmore head the cast.

Two productions will be transferred this week. "The Dark Tower," which moves from the Shubert to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre and "The Curtain Rises," which will move from the Ambassador to the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

MUSIC

Amato in "La Traviata" at the Hippodrome Tonight

In honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American debut of Pasquale Amato, the Chicago Opera Company will give a special performance of "La Traviata," at the Hippodrome tonight. It was in this opera that Amato made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera House on Nov. 20, 1908.

Other operas of the week include "Famulus," on Tuesday night; "Carmen," Wednesday; "Tristan and Isolde," Thursday; "Rigoletto," Friday; "Cavalleria Rusticana," Saturday; "Pagliacci," Saturday afternoon; "Lucia di Lammermoor," Saturday night; "Aida," Sunday afternoon and "Tosca," Sunday night.

WHAT'S ON

NOTE: THERE IS A MINIMUM CHARGE OF 25¢ FOR 3 LINES FOR AN INSERTION IN THE "WHAT'S ON" COLUMN. NOTICES MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BY 11 A. M. OF THE PREVIOUS DAY.

Monday
LECTURE ON NEGRO PROBLEMS, by James Allen, at Anti-Imperial League, 33 East 20th St., Admission 15c. 8:15 P.M.

ALTERATION PAINTERS SUPPORT DAILY WORKER
NEW YORK.—Members of the Alteration Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union, working in the Bianche Shop, raised \$16 for the Daily Worker in response to the appeal by William Z. Foster to save our fighting paper. These workers challenge other shops to collect more than they will. They expect to raise much more than the \$16, and point out correctly that all workers, whether members of the Communist Party or not, ought to support the Daily Worker.

Comrade Olgin has also dwelt considerably on the foreign relations of the Soviet Union, in connection with Litvinov's arrival in the United States. The most vivid was his contrast of the Genoa Conference of 1922 and the Washington Conference of 1933.

The lectures are held every Saturday at 3 p.m., and are open to everybody.

Penal Administration In the Soviet Union

The democratic form of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie endeavors, as regards penal administration, to conceal the fact of class rule. It stands in imposing contrast to the rights and a milder regime, as persons acting from conviction. The seizure of power by fascism completely abolishes this form of penal administration; the bourgeoisie casts aside every mask.

"Crimes are 'atoned for' under a barbarous prison regime. 'Criminals' are not to be educated. The theory that fear acts as a deterrent triumphs. Political delinquents are the worst, for these 'criminals' menace the roots of the capitalist order. The newspapers in all countries publish reports of the ill-treatment and torture of political prisoners in the fascist prisons and concentration camps of Germany, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, etc.

The Soviet Union, the country of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the country of socialist construction, has imparted a new meaning and content to penal administration. The basis of the penal law is the class policy of the working people. Justice is a means of power for suppressing the class enemy, but it is also at the same time a powerful instrument for educating the workers in self-discipline.

In the Soviet Union the form of punishment and also the penal administration is determined from this standpoint. In imposing punishment one does not proceed from a feeling of revenge; sentences are imposed not in order to punish the prisoner, but to educate him. No tortures, no death penalty, no prison regime, however cruel, will enable fascism in the capitalist countries to destroy the revolutionary movement. The Soviet Union endeavors to educate even the political prisoner that the interests of the community and his own interests demand that he plays his part in the common life, that he submits to the law of the proletarian state.

Soviet jurisdiction seeks as far as possible to avoid depriving the individual of his liberty. If it resorts to depriving a person of his liberty, this deprivation of liberty is limited, as the Soviet authorities are convinced that every member of society can be educated so as to become a socially useful being; the longest sentence may not exceed ten years.

It is, however, very seldom that this longest term is served. The results of the education the penal system provides are so good that most of the prisoners can be discharged sooner, after having served only half their sentence.

In the prisons the chief importance is attached to work; not to drudgery, useless work, as in the capitalist prisons, but to useful production. The penal institutions resemble modern factories, in which the prisoners acquire skill and training, which they can make use of in the process of production after their discharge. Every prisoner knows that even while in prison he is taking part in the building up of Socialism, that his work is of benefit to himself and to the community. Work is carried on in the penal institutions according to the same principle obtaining in the works and undertakings outside. The unskilled worker is instructed by a skilled worker. Every brigade, every single prisoner has his plan; social competition between brigades and between individuals are quite usual.

Here, too, there are red and white notice boards which perform educational work in the factories. The working hours in the penal institutions are not longer than in the workshops and factories, namely, seven hours for adults and four to six hours for people under 18 years of age. Wages are determined according to the same principles as in the factories, and everyone has eight to 14 days' holiday every year.

During free time care is taken to increase the qualifications of and train and educate the prisoners. In order to promote the sense of responsibility the system of self-administration has been introduced in the penal institutions. The majority of cases of breaches of discipline come before a Court consisting of prisoners themselves.

Far more than half the prisoners are placed in institutions which are not locked, while at the same time the number of overseers is ridiculously small. There are institutions where there are only four warders to 350 prisoners. But the educational influence of communal life and common work is such that attempts to escape are very rare.

The open institutions of the G.P.U. are particularly interesting. Only habitual criminals are placed in these institutions; as a rule such are under 25 years of age. They are first selected by a commission consisting of themselves of "criminals" who have proved their worth in many years of work in the institution. In making the selection it is a firm principle that only those people are to be chosen who have shown a certain solidarity and fidelity to the band of criminals to which they belonged. It is found that in these institutions for so-called hardened, habitual criminals, from which it is very easy to escape, not more than 8 per cent run away. A further 8 per cent are removed on the decision of the prisoners' meetings as unsuitable, while 84 per cent make good.

The building of the Baltic-White Sea Canal by prisoners working as free laborers is a wonderful achievement. Former saboteurs, murderers and thieves have not only taken part in this work as unskilled workers, but also occupied leading technical positions. Thousands of them thereby earned their early release and some of them even received rewards and distinctions from the proletarian Republic.

In order to gain a clear idea of penal administration in the Soviet Union one must realize that people who have served a prison sentence are in no way at a disadvantage, as in view of the big demand for workers they are sure of finding work immediately after their discharge from the penal institution, and that, thanks to the training they have received in the institutions, they are able to secure a better material and social position than they formerly enjoyed.

Penal administration in the Soviet Union proves the superiority of the socialist principle over the methods of capitalism, which destroy human life and human dignity.

WORKER COMMITS SUICIDE

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A worker in this work as unskilled workers, but also occupied leading technical positions. Thousands of them thereby earned their early release and some of them even received rewards and distinctions from the proletarian Republic.

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, I PROVED EARLY IN MY CASE THAT...

Things Look Pretty Dark . . .
by QUIRT

I DON'T CARRY A GUN NOR INCITE TO RIOT—THIS WAS PROVED—AND—WELL—AH—AH—HELL!!!

D'JA HEAR THA ONE ABOUT THA SALESMAN?

SPORTS

SHOOT

YUM, YUM!

PST! COME HERE!

AND WHEN THINGS LOOKED BAD THE I.D. LAWYER CALLS!

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 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1933

Recognition of the U.S.S.R. and American Toiling Masses

(Continued from Page 1)

realism. It is part of it, and the reverse side of the medal.
 We can see now in the tremendous and wholehearted approval among the vast majority of the American people for the recognition of the U. S. S. R. that the fascist-minded leaders of the American Federation of Labor clearly do not speak for the millions of their members with regard to their attitude towards the Soviet Union.
Victorious U. S. S. R. Peace Policy
 IT IS clear to these most blinded by their hatred of the victorious proletarian revolution that recognition of the Soviet Union is being greeted with the profoundest sympathy and deepest enthusiasm among the rank and file of the A. F. of L., as it is among all the toilers in the United States.

The day after recognition was extended, on the occasion of Roosevelt's speech in Savannah, Georgia, the greatest and most prolonged applause was given to the mention of the fact of Soviet recognition.

For these reasons it becomes the task of all of the enemies of the Soviet Union to hide the basic facts leading to recognition with a barrage of misrepresentation and lies.

They do not want to admit the weaknesses of American capitalism that moved it to grant recognition. They do not want the workers to continue their sympathy for the Soviet Union to the extent where they become fully conscious of the contrast of the failure of the capitalist way out of the crisis and follow the revolutionary way out, as exemplified by the living example of the Soviet Union.

Press Hides Reasons for Recognition.

AT this moment of one of the greatest triumphs of the victorious, proletarian revolution, the American capitalist press goes to extreme lengths to hide its powerful significance.

The reversal of the traditional and vaunted policy of the United States, the corroding advance of the economic crisis in the capitalist lands, are so obvious that the masses could not be deluded with the cries of failure of Socialism.

Do counter the fact of the radicalization of the oppressed masses in all capitalist countries, the American capitalist press tries to read into the recognition conditions meanings that do not exist there. The same conditions contained in the letters exchanged between Maxim Litvinoff, for the Soviet Union, and President Roosevelt for the United States, underlie the establishment of relations between other capitalist countries and have been the routine conditions for the past ten years.

THE success of recognition, which the workers throughout the world will celebrate and greet as a harbinger of greater advances for the workers of the Soviet Union, and the revolutionary proletariat throughout the world, was made possible by the stalwart and brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Party of Lenin and Stalin, a section of the Communist International.

Revolutionary Way Out of Crisis.
 The Communist Party of the U. S. A., section of the Communist International, points out that the only guarantee of peace is the abolition of capitalism. Its main task is the abolition of capitalism in the United States.

The deepening of the crisis of American capitalism, the growing sympathy for the Soviet Union, gives the Communist Party of the U.S.A. the widest possibilities of convincing and winning the American toiling masses for the revolutionary way out of the crisis.

In this country, the Communist Party, section of the Communist International, basing itself on the principles of Lenin and Stalin, will more determinedly than ever strive to win the American workers for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, for the emulation of the Soviet Union and its revolutionary victories.

Now, as before, the only guarantee against the anti-Soviet war moves, which thus far have been driven back by the tremendous strengthening of the economic, diplomatic and military position of the Soviet Union, lies in the mobilization of the widest movement for the defense of the Soviet Union among the oppressed masses in all lands and for the final overthrow of the capitalist war mongers.

Lynch Murder Lies in Wait

ONLY quick and decisive action by the toiling masses, black and white, can defeat the ghastly conspiracy of Alabama officials to turn the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys over to a lynch mob on the eve of the new trials, scheduled to take place in Decatur, Ala., Nov. 27. President Roosevelt, Gov. B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., and Judge W. W. Callahan, Decatur, Ala., must be flooded with vigorous protest wires, demanding the safety of the Scottsboro boys and their defenders. The Public Inquiry and Anti-Lynching Conference in Baltimore this Saturday and Sunday must be made a tremendous success in mobilizing the masses and all sincere intellectuals against this hideous conspiracy.

The "Daily Worker" has presented irrefutable proof of the Scottsboro conspiracy. This proof includes over 500 sworn affidavits of Negro and white residents of Morgan County, Ala. The capitalist press, both South and North, admit that the stage is set for one of the bloodiest massacres in the violent history of capitalist persecution and oppression of the Negro People. The Birmingham "Age-Herald" describes the situation in and around Decatur as "tense and explosive."

In the face of these admissions, what is the attitude of the Alabama officials? From Governor Miller down they refuse to afford any protection to the Scottsboro boys and the International Labor Defense attorneys. Samuel Leibowitz, Joseph Brodsky and General George W. Chamlee. Even the pretense of calling out the militia to "protect" the boys and their defenders is to be dispensed with. The Alabama officials are following the murderous example of Gov. Ritchie of Maryland, who threw George Armwood to the Eastern Shore lynchers, refusing to order his removal from Princess Anne, or to send troops to protect him in the face of universal knowledge that a lynch mob was gathering to murder him.

The attitude of these officials gives sinister emphasis to the proof already presented by the "Daily Worker" that they are in league with the Ku Klux Klan and other terrorist groups in preparing a bloody pogrom against the boys and their defenders.

WHAT is behind this hideous conspiracy against the lives of these innocent boys and their defenders? The Alabama lynch lords, although in full control of the machinery of capitalist justice, are in deadly fear that the world-wide defense, which four times wrested the Scottsboro boys from their bloody hands, will ultimately defeat the plans of the lynch courts. The lynch lords have seen the tolling masses of the whole world rallying to the defense of the Scottsboro Boys and of the oppressed Negro People. They have seen the masses indignantly reject the original Scottsboro lynch verdicts, sentencing eight of the boys to burn in the electric chair. They have seen the innocence of the boys proved in the Decatur trial, at which Ruby Bates fearlessly retracted her original testimony against the boys. They have heard the angry thunder of protest which swept over the world when the grinning all-white jury returned last Palm Sunday a death verdict against Haywood Patterson.

And for what purpose? To teach the Negro masses, who are becoming increasingly more militant, a bloody lesson. To fling the charred bodies of nine innocent boys and their defenders into the face of the Negro People and the white workers rallying to their defense! In the words of those who are organizing a massacre of the boys and their defenders, the Negro masses are "becoming cocky and too damned uppity!"

The Negro masses, assured of the support of broad strata of the white toilers, mobilized against the lynchers by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense, are more and more resisting the attacks of the white ruling class and the devastating effects of the crisis. They are fighting back against starvation and misery, against the lynch wave now raging throughout the country! This struggle is taking the form, not only of spontaneous resistance, but of an organized fight for Negro liberation. In the heart of the Alabama terror, over 500 Negro share croppers have organized into the Share Croppers Union, and twice, with arms in their hands, defended their union against the armed attacks of the landlords and their sheriffs.

The white and Negro masses must intensify the fight against lynching, whether legal or extra-legal; for the safe and unconditional release of the Scottsboro Boys.

Defend the Scottsboro Boys and the Negro Masses! Demand full protection for the Scottsboro Boys and their attorneys.

Deluge President Roosevelt, Governor B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., and Judge W. W. Callahan, Decatur, Ala., with protests against the lynch conspiracy!

McLevy Sees Roosevelt

JASPER McLEVY, newly elected Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, returned yesterday from his first contact with the capitalist magnificence of the White House, where he heard Roosevelt at the conference of Mayors on the latest Government plan to take 4,000,000 of the relief lists and put them to work on forced labor projects.

And the new Socialist Mayor is beside himself with joy and admiration at the cunning and loyal tool of Wall Street, who now sits in the White House. Listen to McLevy in his latest statement on Roosevelt:

"I think the plan is the best piece of relief work the Roosevelt administration has produced... Roosevelt possesses courage and intelligence to try a new path. This is a splendid thing. He is energetically and resourcefully trying to lead us out of the depression. He commands our interest and admiration. I am following his whole program with sympathy. The nation has for long needed some one to take it out of the old and senseless paths."

The Roosevelt "relief" plan will drive 2,000,000 families off the present relief lists. The Socialist Mayor McLevy admires Roosevelt for his "intelligence."

The Roosevelt "relief" plan will herd 4,000,000 jobless workers into forced labor camps at cooie wages (little more than \$1 a day). McLevy is impressed with Roosevelt's "resourcefulness."

The Roosevelt relief plan ignores the rest of the 13,000,000 jobless workers. McLevy admires Roosevelt for taking us out of "the old senseless paths."

The Roosevelt "relief" plan is calculated to conceal the fact that the Public Works program has been a fraud, as far as relieving joblessness, and has been dominantly a war preparation program, with only 15 per cent of the \$3,300,000,000 set aside for relief. McLevy thinks that is "splendid."

The Roosevelt relief plan is a slap in the face at the working class demand for Unemployment Insurance at full wages, to be paid for by the employers and the Government. Roosevelt's program is the Wall Street program, which permits the capitalist class to avoid any responsibility or expense in the care of the 17,000,000 jobless workers. The Roosevelt program is like the Hitler program of forced labor camps. It is the program of the capitalist class, which places the burden of relieving the misery of the jobless workers upon the backs of the workers themselves, letting the capitalist rulers get away with their profits undiminished.

IT IS a fact that McLevy was helped into office by the workers, who believed his promises of Unemployment Insurance, who believed that the plank for Unemployment Insurance in the Socialist Platform meant something.

But the Roosevelt relief program, which McLevy thinks is so "splendid," and which he follows with such "sympathy," is nothing but the most embittered, reactionary, vicious, attack on the very principle of Unemployment Insurance! Listen to Roosevelt's latest statement, as he announced his new forced labor camps:

"When a man or woman goes on a dole, something happens to them mentally, and the quicker they are taken off the dole, the better it is for them during the rest of their lives."

In these words, Roosevelt lays down again the cynical answer of Wall Street to the working class demand for Unemployment Insurance, to be paid for by the employers and the Government. And the Socialist McLevy, fervently and with "sympathy" endorses this starvation, capitalist program; this vicious attack on the very idea of Unemployment Insurance!

SOCIALIST workers, particularly you of Bridgeport, who you voted for McLevy sincerely believing that he stood for a fight against the Roosevelt N.R.A. exploitation and wage slavery! Is it not clear that McLevy is breaking all his promises? Is it not clear that by his support of the Roosevelt forced labor camps, he is helping the capitalists to break the fight for Unemployment Insurance, which he pretends to support? How can one sincerely fight for Unemployment Insurance, and at the same time find Roosevelt's attack on it so "splendid"?

McLevy will try to carry through the capitalist program under the cover of radical, "Socialist" phrases. But his actions will be no different from that of the other two capitalist parties, the Republican and Democrat.

Only the united actions of the Bridgeport workers themselves can successfully carry through the fight for more relief, against the forced labor camps, and for Unemployment Insurance!

Behind the "Socialist" phrases of McLevy you will find the actions of a capitalist supporter.

World Press Sees Soviet Strengthened By U. S. Recognition

Cite Gain for U.S.S.R. Peace Policy; See Japan Curbed

LONDON, Nov. 19.—American recognition of the Soviet Union was hailed as a realistic action and an outstanding achievement of the Roosevelt regime by the London press. The Sunday Times considers it the week's biggest news, and declares "the political significance of the development will not be overlooked by those who have interests in the Far East." Commenting on the economic aspects of recognition, the Sunday Times adds:

"The N. R. A. organization faces a dire need of expansion of consumption to take the goods of producers under the new codes. The agreement therefore suits both parties."

French Sees Soviet Diplomacy Victorious

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Eduoard Herriot, former Premier and recently resigned from the Soviet Union, declares in an article in last evening's "L'Information" that France cannot afford to ignore this latest development which, he points out, greatly strengthens the Soviet Union's policy of peaceful relations with other states. He points out that Poland, "one of Russia's closest neighbors, enjoys most harmonious relations with the Soviets."

"Le Temps," semi-official organ, declares:

"Soviet Russia now definitely enters the society of world powers and appears to ignore that fact that the other powers are capitalist countries."

Japanese Spokesman Says Japan Must 'Prepare for Worst'

TOKYO, Nov. 19.—The Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on United States recognition of the Soviet Union, declared that Japan must be prepared to meet concerted action by the United States, Soviet Russia and China.

The Nippon Dempo Agency quoted the spokesman as interpreting America's resumption of normal relations with Russia as aimed at restraining Japan's Far Eastern policy. He expressed fear that the United States was seeking to stiffen China against Japan's encroachments and demands. There can be no change in Japanese policy, he said, and Japan must therefore prepare for the worst. A section of the Japanese bourgeoisie is reported to be alarmed at the American recognition of the U.S.S.R. as serving to check the aggressive "dreams" of Japanese militarists.

Rome Sees Curb On Japan

ROME, Nov. 19.—The Italian press interprets the U. S. action as "moving the peril of war in the Far East for the present" and as possibly weakening the League of Nations through the divorcing of the "disarmament" problem from its influence.

The "Giornale d'Italia" of Rome most clearly expresses this viewpoint, declaring that the increased prestige of Soviet diplomacy after America's recognition will have a powerful influence toward a solution of the disarmament problem and will contribute toward the stabilization of political and economic conditions for peace in the Far East.

The "Tribuna" of Rome makes recognition the occasion for a tirade against the League of Nations. As both the United States and the Soviet Union are outside the League, the paper questions the advisability of continuing the illusion of that empty institution known by the name of the League of Nations.

Berlin Sees Loss Of Trade

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—News of American recognition of the Soviet Union is interpreted in Nazi circles as a blow to Germany's trade with the U. S. S. R.

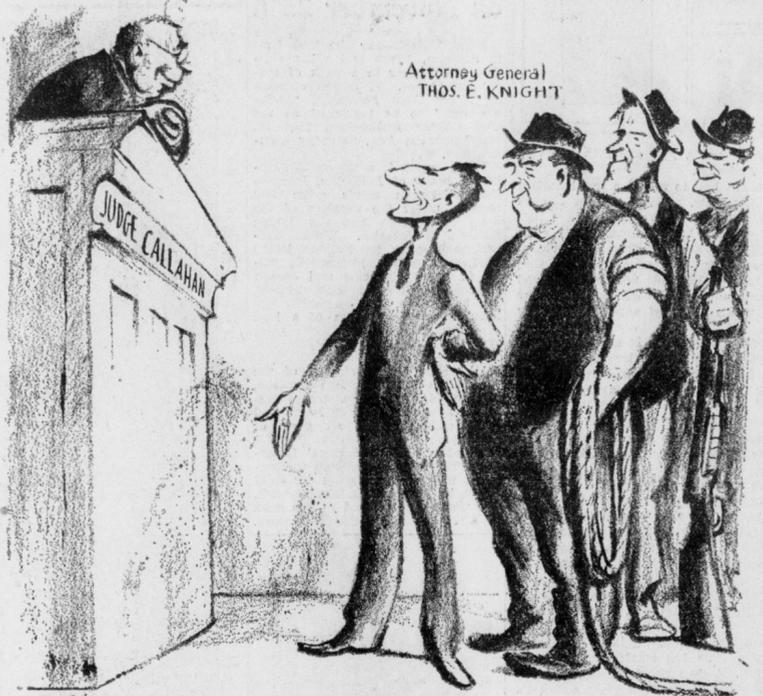
Reports are current that the Nazi chiefs will abandon their openly provocative attitude towards the Soviet Union in an effort to overcome the difficulties of their own creation.

Tsarist Leader Hits Recognition SAINT BRIAC, France, Nov. 19.

Grand Duke Cyril, leader of the tsarist white guards, received the news of recognition with undisguised chagrin. He expressed the opinion that the United States is "recourting to the proletariat dictatorship which has successfully defied all the efforts of the white guards to re-establish the tsarist regime over the emancipated toilers of the Soviet Union.

"THE STATE IS READY, YOUR HONOR."

—By Burck



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawing of Burck's cartoons: Unit 12, Section 2, District 2, wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of \$16.49. Drawing to be presented to Pan-Syrian Club, which is to hold a party at which the drawing will be auctioned off for the Daily Worker. Other bids: Unit 411, Sec. 5, 83. Total to date, \$184.62.

Nazis Employ New Tactics to Speed Defendants' Death

(Continued from Page 1)

vict them not as the incendiaries of the Reichstag building but as Communists whose lives and activities endanger the existence of the terrorist Fascist state.

Defendants' Trial Death.
 On Thursday the trial may end abruptly. Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff are now facing death sentence and sudden execution.

Dimitroff, at the last Berlin hearing, pointed out that according to the indictment the Nazi witness, Grothe, did not even mention Kempner and Singer, Communists, whom Grothe had falsely quoted, until he himself was suspected of participation in the fire.

The prosecution refused to permit Dimitroff to question the witness. Dimitroff thereupon moved for a medical examination of Grothe's mentality.

Kempner No Party Members.
 The Communist, Singer, was the next witness. Singer was brought in under custody. He told the court that he was formerly a student of national economy and now is a chauffeur. He said he knows Grothe, but denied his acquaintances at the police inquiry, thinking that Grothe was a Communist Party member, and "I betray no Party members."

He said the utterance attributed to him by Grothe about the Reichstag fire being a signal for a general uprising was a lie. He declared that he found it remarkable that Grothe was still at liberty, if he formerly was a leader of the Red Front.

Grothe Entangles Himself.
 Grothe was then recalled and entangled himself in a net of contradictions in his efforts to describe the Communist Party viewpoint on terror. He stated emphatically that he had to admit Singer was right on one point: the Communist leaders advised against terror. Singer stated that his Communist Party unit never mentioned the fire until after the events, and then denominated that Grothe was acting against the Communist Party or an act of insanity.

Kempner, when the Nazis said they were holding in "preventive custody," was brought into court and took the witness stand.

Kempner declared that Grothe, the Nazi witness, lied yesterday when stating that Kempner was the source of his information about the Communist Party, especially the non-

Many Were Beaten Protesting Against White Guard Parade

BY JEROME ARNOLD

NEW YORK.—Swinging clubs, blackjacks and fists, the New York police used several thousand Ukrainian white guards Saturday to leave a trail of blood and beatings in the wake of their parade against the Soviet Union. The counter-demonstration called by the Friends of the Soviet Union, who have in the past organized many a fight for recognition, was brutally broken up by the police with the encouragement of the white guards.

About eight workers were arrested, the exact number is not known. Many workers were beaten, some so badly that they had to be sent to the hospital for treatment. Time and again police charged the workers, individually and in small groups, who lined the sidewalks along University and Lexington Ave., slugging, kicking away with their clubs and fists. And then the workers were arrested—charged with felonious assault and disorderly conduct.

The white guards, the United Ukrainian Society, massed at 10 a.m. Saturday at Washington Sq.

The white guard parade started at the beginning of 1932, and has since flanking the marchers on all sides. The F.S.U. demonstration, which attempted to fall in behind

to counteract their anti-Soviet slogans was ruthlessly broken up by police with the incitement and encouragement of the white guards. The workers, however, marched forward on the sidewalks shouting their slogans in defense of the Soviet Union and booing and hissing the paraders.

Many times along the line of march, from Washington Sq. to the Central Opera House on 67th St., police charged on the workers, pushing them down side streets and into stores. Mounted cops, singling out one or two workers, forced them against a wall where several plainclothesmen rushed forward to finish the job with a beating.

At the 54th St. night court, where three workers were taken for trial, police failed to make out a case against them. Edith Segal, the red dancer, and David Grothe, were acquitted in a very short time. Manuel Riviera, a Spanish worker, was found guilty of hissing and booing, but received a suspended sentence.

The other workers arrested, among whom are Dola Mishane, George Mitchell, Wayne Hellen, Leon Zartarin, and John Henchuk, have not yet come up for trial.

30,000 Cheer Remark by Roosevelt on Soviet Recognition

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 19.—A crowd of 30,000 at the Savannah Stadium last night cheered President Roosevelt's reference to recognition of the Soviet Union.

Roosevelt, speaking here on his way to Warm Spring, Ga., characterized the resumption of normal relations with the Soviet Union as greatly strengthening "the prospects of peace over all the world." He paid a tribute to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and attempted to exploit American recognition of the Soviet Union to bolster up his pretense that the Washington government was sincerely peacefully inclined, declaring:

"Russia and the United States being in character and practice essentially pacific, a common interest in the rights of peaceable nations gives us a common cause in their maintenance."

At a continuing that the army of 17,000,000 remains, with every prospect of exceeding the Hoover figure. Thus, all the Roosevelt promises to give jobs are proving to be fraudulent.

Rising Class Struggles

Under such conditions, the Roosevelt government is using the N.R.A. as a means of its weapons to break strikes and freeze the wage levels of the masses at starvation levels. Monopoly capital, with the complete assistance of the Roosevelt government, fights to protect its profits at the expense of the workers, and the entire toiling population. The State power, with all its armed forces, is being mobilized to break the back of the working class resistance to starvation.

But the strike wave has reached unprecedented proportions. The Labor Department reports more strikes than at any period in the history of the country.

The advancing crisis raises the prospect of rising class battles, as the masses organize for resistance and counter-attack.

Capitalist Press Distorts Litvinoff 'Daily' Bureau Shows

Says 3rd International Not Mentioned in Document

(Continued from Page 1)

elbow, Boris Skivinsky, unofficial Soviet representative in Washington, sat smiling happily.

Wear Red Tie
 There was a buzz of comment on the Commissioner's red tie as he entered. He smiled amiably when his wife's father's former status as a Washington correspondent was recalled by way of introducing him. Then he read a speech, in heavily-accented, precise English, dotted with the broad "a's" common to those who learn the language in England.

The Communist International
 "How does your agreement with President Roosevelt on propaganda affect the Third International?" was the first question.

"The Third International is not mentioned in this (the recognition) document," Litvinoff smiled, apparently ready for the question. When he added: "You must not read more into the document than was intended."

His directness, his warmth and humor won immediate response. And his tact so impressed the press that even the Nazi, intimating that he was hedging, smirked afterward: "He's been taking lessons in answering questions from President Roosevelt."

"In the matter of claims waived by Russia, does that reference to the Archangel expedition question, and Litvinoff answered briefly: "No, Archangel is separate."

"Will you arrange for commercial credits to Russia before you go?"

"I personally have nothing to do with that."

"Then how will it be handled?"

"Through the Amtorg."

"What do you want to buy from us?" several asked at once.

"A good many things"—Litvinoff began to enumerate—"we want to buy machinery, electrical equipment, metals, cotton."

"And wheat?" came an interjection.

"Wheat!" Litvinoff exclaimed, perplexed, then amused. "No, no wheat. We'd like to sell you some wheat!"

"Will a mixed claims commission be set up to handle claims?"

"It can be set up if it will be necessary."

"Do you know of anybody in Russia who is disseminating propaganda against this country?" one persisted.

"I wish I knew," Litvinoff joked. "I wish you would give me the names and addresses of such—"

"Then from a balcony at the back of the hall a man called down: "Would a Protestant church in America be able to establish a branch in Russia?"

"There are 40,000 churches in the Union"—and scores of pencils were raised and waved by much-surprised reporters—"and Moscow alone there are several hundred."

"Are they well attended?"

"Again Litvinoff couldn't resist a jest. He laughed, "I don't know—I've never been in one."

"Where do you go to the Old Russian Embassy?"

"I go to Moscow," he smiled happily.

Many pressed forward to shake hands at the close. His audience applauded loud and long, continuing as they left to express pleasant surprise at the propriety of speeches which many had harbored for years.

France and Britain Clash at Geneva on Re-Arming of Nazis

GENEVA, Nov. 19.—A sharp rift developed here between France and Great Britain in the preliminary discussions yesterday for the convening of the Arms Conference on the question of Nazi re-arming.

The British delegation proposed to the French Foreign Minister, Paul Boncour, that Germany be invited to reconsider her withdrawal from the League of Nations on the basis of a revision of former arms arrangements.

The British imperialists, primarily interested in strengthening the anti-Soviet war front, favor a greater revision of former arms arrangements. The French imperialists, who feel this is the same time is a threat against them, strongly oppose it.

Production Now Back at the Hoover 1932 Crisis Levels

BY MILTON HOWARD

One burning fact is being zealously kept a secret by the capitalist press from the workers of America—during the last three months, ever since the July peak, business and production have been dropping faster than at any other period of the crisis.

At the present rate of downward plunge, the Roosevelt government will reach the lowest point of the Hoover 1932 level within the next few weeks.

More than 75 per cent of the Roosevelt Summer inflationary spurt has been wiped out by this record-breaking drop in business. The New York Times business index is now at 72 compared with 100 three months ago. And it is dropping fast, in an almost vertical descent. The absolute low of the Hoover government was slightly above 60.

Such is the state of affairs, after six months of the Roosevelt program to end the crisis.

It is significant that American capitalism enters the fifth year of the crisis, with production headed toward new lows.

The conclusion is inescapable—the Roosevelt N.R.A. program has not only failed to solve the crisis. It has made it worse, causing ever greater misery.

Roosevelt Government, In Fifth Year of Crisis, Sets Record for Speed of Decline As NRA Intensifies Crisis

the glut of unsaleable goods that has closed the factories—are now greater than ever. The Wall Street Journal of Commerce cannot conceal its worry.

Even manufacturers and wholesalers, who handled these orders are only now beginning to realize what tremendous inventories have been built up. It is true of large organizations. It applies equally to thousands of small stores, which borrowed from every available source.

On top of these huge inventories, retail sales have not even shown the usual Autumn increase. Department store sales are running 10 per cent behind last year. Retail groceries report the same. Retail auto sales are lagging far behind production.

After six months of Roosevelt inflationary pumping, bullying and ballyhoo, the American bourgeoisie stares at the spectacle of new enormous mountains of "surplus" goods, which the exploited and plundered masses cannot buy.

Bankruptcy Rises
 It is this stocking up of goods by merchants unable either to pay for them, or sell them, that is already

beginning to find reflection in the statistics of bankruptcy, the index for which rose 1.9 during the last four weeks, and will certainly rise higher as the winter progresses.

Naturally, the larger monopoly groups will find good pickings in the failures of the smaller fry. Here, too, the Roosevelt government is tightening the grip of monopoly capital.

Production Falls
 Steel, auto, oil, textile, building, are all dropping like lead.

Steel mills are smouldering at about 25 per cent of capacity. Sixteen weeks ago, they were at 65 per cent. The index of auto production, whose 24 hour schedules were booming in all the headlines of the Roosevelt publicity machine, has dropped 75 per cent, from 20 to 20, within the space of three months.

The gigantic Steel Trust has decided not to make public the amount of back orders on its books. From now on this information will be secret.

That is because the last report

showed the backlog of unfilled orders as the lowest in the history of the steel industry.