

FASCISTS DEFEATED IN BALE BATTLE

Social Workers Plan Nation-wide Joint Actions with Jobless

WILL FIGHT PLAN TO END FEDERAL AID

Ten Cities Represented by Delegates Meeting in Washington

By Marguerite Young

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Rebuffed by a high Roosevelt official, social workers from relief administrations in ten big cities decided here last night to offer nationwide cooperation with their clients for mass action against the ending of Federal relief in this "most desperate winter for the unemployed."

Almost at the same time the American Federation of Labor issued a report that "business may have a set-back next Spring," and that there is serious danger of "another great stock market boom and collapse."

In the teeth of this situation the pro-fascist American Liberty League put forward its boldest demand yet made public. It called for "solution" of the unemployment problem by "rigid curtailment" of relief. By shifting the whole burden back to the States and cities and private charity at "the earliest possible moment," and by giving private industry greater freedom from even a suggestion of further taxation.

To Query Jobless Groups

The social workers voted to communicate with the Workers Alliance of America, the National Unemployment Council and the National Unemployed League. They will seek joint actions throughout the country with the unemployed and with organized workers still in jobs. They were called here by the National Coordinating Committee of rank and file groups in social work. Fifty in number, they came from relief workers' organizations with a total membership of 10,000 in New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Paul, Washington, Baltimore, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Newark and several counties of Pennsylvania and Michigan.

Rebuffed by Administrator

They were spurred to action by the refusal of Aubrey Williams, Assistant Administrator of Public Works, to give as much as a thought to their declaration that stopping relief means creating a new unemployment crisis. Williams, in a three-hour session filled with flashing exchanges, admitted that the federal program "is not taking care of all the employables and will not take care of the unemployables. Nevertheless, the administrator, coolly insisted, "We are not going ahead with any direct relief program."

Williams tried to defend cutting off relief by arguing that big business—"the boys on the other side of the fence"—want direct relief and job programs lumped together. The delegates answered that the trouble is rather that the administration is consistently capitulating to the demands of "the boys on the other side of the fence."

"The trouble is," said Bernard Riback, executive secretary of the New York Association of Workers in Public Relief Agencies, "the false economy of the Federal government. It is juggling the purse strings of the nation so that in 1936 it can go to the electorate and say, 'we

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Second Leg of Hop From Pearl Harbor Begun by Clipper

(By United Press)

HONOLULU, T. H., Nov. 24.—The China Clipper rose easily from Pearl Harbor at 6:30 A. M. (noon E.S.T.) today on the second leg of its epoch-making flight to the Orient on the first commercial air schedule.

A crowd of 500 arose at dawn to watch the giant ship as it plowed 4,500 feet through the water before lifting gracefully into the light of the rising sun. The sunlight glistened on its silver wings as the ship roared away toward the west and Midway Island.

The Clipper picked up 500 pounds of mail and fourteen passengers here. The passengers were members of Pan American's personnel who will be distributed along the trail-blazing route to China. They will be left at Midway and Wake Islands.

The load of 51,000 pounds was near capacity. It included a freezer of ice cream, which will be left at Midway for Secretary of War Dern's Thanksgiving Day dinner, and fruit and vegetables for the Pan American air bases.

The Clipper had fair weather forecast for its trip to Midway and was scheduled to arrive there in nine and a half hours.

ON SECOND LEG OF FLIGHT TO THE ORIENT



With antagonisms being sharpened between the Japanese and U. S. imperialisms in the fight for Far East market domination, American Big Business has scored a triumph with the successful flight of the huge flying boat, China Clipper. Weighing 51,000 pounds, the ship nevertheless can take off in forty-five seconds and fly a mile on one gallon of gasoline. Her four motors, with 3,200 horsepower, and her 130-foot wing spread lift her on the hop with the lightness of a bird.

Nazis Gag Trial News Of All Anti-Fascists As Protests Mount

Secret Order Reveals Procedure Intended Against Thaelmann

(By Cable via Zurich)

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The reason for the silence on the part of the Nazi press in connection with the recent mass trials of anti-fascists, is contained in a secret order from Minister of Propaganda Goebbels. "Reports about the insolent and provoking behaviour of some accused persons produced a different effect on the masses of working people than we had originally intended," Goebbels writes.

In the order, Goebbels demands that in the future no news is to be published until after the sentence is given and then "only one or two lines—and only by special command."

The instructions from the Propaganda Ministry reveal the plans of the Nazis for the forthcoming trial of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German workers. The intention apparently, is to conduct the trial behind closed doors, and then present the world with a death sentence. In this way, the Nazis hope to avoid the world protest movement of which they are so afraid.

Goebbels's complete order follows: "It has become evident that trial reports are utilized by our adversaries for agitation purposes. In this way, the emigrant's press gathered material from our reports about the Richardstrasse [the mass trial of 25 persons accused of the Richardstrasse murders]. Reports about the insolent and provoking behaviour of some accused persons produced a different effect on the masses of working people than we had originally intended. It has been noticed that in several factories these reports caused considerable excitement and numerous discussions. Reports written in order to turn public opinion against the criminals, awoke feelings in favor of them."

"Therefore I order that henceforth reports about political trials be suppressed. Only the sentences may be published in less than two lines—and only on special command."

Connolly, Principal In Sewer Scandal In Queens, Is Dead

Maurice E. Connolly, former borough president of Queens, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home in Forest Hills. He had been ill for two years.

Connolly came into national prominence in the famous Phillips Lock-joint sewer pipe scandal as a result of which he was convicted. His one year in jail was spent with a valet, choice beefsteaks and a limousine at his disposal.

In the course of the sewer investigation, it was revealed that a sewer ring operated in Queens, milking the taxpayers of millions. Only a certain type of pipe could be used for Queens, according to specifications. This pipe, available only from a small group of manufacturers, cost the borough far more than any other type. Profits on the deal, amounting to millions, were split between Connolly, John Phillips, his Commissioner of Public Works, and various contractors.

Perkins Asks Ryan End Tieup United Fruit Dockers Win Concessions Through Strike

Munitions Workers Strike in Germany Demand Food Quota

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A four-hour strike of metal workers in a munitions factory in Dusseldorf, Germany, demanding a weekly quota of food besides their wages to counter-balance the food shortage, was reported today by the Berlin correspondent of the London Morning Post. The rapid increase in German food prices despite government price regulations is shown by the latest issue of the Bavarian Bureau admitting that meat prices increased during the last nine months with a rise of 20 per cent for beef, 34 per cent for veal and 13 per cent for mutton.

Poncet-Hitler Talk Reviewed

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, reports that through the interview between the French ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet and Hitler, both sides are striving to create the impression to the outside about considerable improvement of Franco-German relations.

The French Ambassador emphasized the instructions to give the German government an explanation concerning the Franco-Soviet pact which will shortly be proposed for ratification. The ambassador also pointed out that Premier Laval of France does not regard the pact as an instrument of war but exclusively as a diplomatic instrument.

The French ambassador stressed the readiness of his government immediately to start negotiations with Germany regarding the question of discounts on a new basis.

Hitler listened to the explanations and proposals of the French ambassador.

Greek Unions Ask Aid in War on Monarcho-Fascism

They Tell of Terror Launched After Coup by Kondylis Clique

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—On the eve of the arrival of King George II of Greece who arrived here today after the farcical coup by the Fascist Minister Kondylis, the Greek revolutionary trade unions have addressed an appeal to workers throughout the world to assist them in every way to throw off the shackles of the monarchy fascism.

The appeal, especially addressed to the trade unions of England, France, Czechoslovakia and the Greek workers in the United States, says: "On October 19, clique of militarists disregarding the will of the people established a dictatorial government, abolished the republic and brought back the hated monarchial form of government. "Disunity Cited "The working class could not prevent General Kondylis and his handful of followers from carrying out their criminal aims because there existed no united front among all workers' organizations. For every appeal we sent to the reformist trade unions for joint action against the preparations for the fascist coup d'etat for the defense of the republic and the democratic liberties, we met systematic refusal on the part of the two reformist confederations. "The split among the forces of labor weakened the militancy of the existing united popular front of all the political republican parties, and resulted in the victory for the fascist Kondylis, the worst enemy of the working people.

CESAR VILAR IS SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS

Leader of Cuban Unions Persecuted for Role in General Strike

Cesar Vilar, heroic leader of the Cuban trade union movement, has just been sentenced to four-years jail term on the charge of participating in the general strike of last March, according to a cable from Cuba to the Provisional Committee for Cuba, 77 Fifth Avenue.

Four other charges were dropped but more are known to be pending if the Mendelsohn-Batista dictatorship thinks it advisable to keep him in prison.

Vilar, who is general secretary of the National Cuban Federation of Labor in which a majority of the organized workers in Cuba are enrolled, has been freed on three previous occasions by mass campaigns demanding his release. Vilar's present arrest has aroused tremendous united front sentiment in the United States in his behalf, with Norman Thomas, national leader of the Socialist Party, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party; Carleton Beals, author of "The Crime of Cuba," and Congressman Vito Marcantonio among the many noted persons who have already come to his support.

The general strike of last March, for which Vilar has just been sentenced, was begun by Cuban students, teachers and doctors, who were joined by the civil employes and later by the Cuban workers called out by the Cuban National Federation of Labor. This strike, which involved 700,000 workers, led to the organization of the reactionary Social-Economic Union of Cuba under the guiding hand of United States Ambassador Jefferson T. Caffery, against the Cuban labor movement.

Previous Arrests Vilar was first arrested in March, 1930, when he led a strike in Manzanillo against the Machado government. He was sentenced to deportation as an undesirable alien but, upon proving that both he and his parents were Cubans, the sentence was changed to eight months in jail. Tremendous mass pressure both in the United States and Cuba freed him on that occasion soon

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Gallup Judge Disqualified

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 24.—

Judge M. A. Otero, who presided at the preliminary hearings of the Gallup miners, and was disqualified by the State in the trials of the twenty-one New Mexican workers facing contempt charges for protesting against the frame-up of the ten miners which resulted in the conviction of three, who received sentences for 45 to 60 years hard labor, it was learned today.

Among the outstanding defendants on the contempt charges are Mrs. Juan Ochoa, wife of one of the convicted miners, and T. B. Montoya, of Albuquerque, vice-chairman of the newly-formed New Mexico Labor Party. Manuel Montoya, of Gallup, another of the contempt defendants, was freed on his own recognizance by Judge Otero before he announced his disqualification. The other 20 are all out on bail provided by the Santa Fe Gallup Defense Committee.

The date of the contempt trials, which had been set for next Tuesday.

Strikers' Relief Committee Set Up By Paterson Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 24.—Reporting settlements in a number of large shops, the strike committee of the 3,000 workers engaged in the general silk strike here, yesterday announced the definite beginning of relief work.

The strike committee stated that appeals for assistance to the relief fund have been sent to unions throughout the country and urged the importance of a favorable response.

The statement, issued for the committee by Alexander Williams, manager of the union said in part: "The Strike Committee wishes to announce that among others the following additional shops have been settled: Messrs. Silk Co., the Pasquar, the Brown Silk Co., the Rosen Silk Co., and others."

Appeal Is Addressed to Working Classes of Democratic Lands

From the 10th of October on there was unleashed all over the country an unprecedented reign of terror. The fact that the dictatorship lacks a mass popular basis forces it to carry out a relentless war against the toiling masses, against their organizations and parties. On that day there began all over the country mass arrests, convictions in court and banishments. More than 150 Republicans, anti-fascists were deported from Athens alone. Among them were many noted scientists and lawyers.

Lashed to Hitler Terror "All arrested were subjected to horrible persecution which can be compared only to the orgies of Hitlerism. Mass arrests took place in all cities of Greece without the exact number being known. Already the leaders of two Republican parties, Messrs. Papandreou

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LEWIS'S MOVE WIDENS FIGHT IN A. F. OF L.

Division on Union Form Is Sharpened by Mine Chief's Resignation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A single sentence from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, created a sensation throughout the labor movement yesterday and threw a new spotlight on the struggle between industrial and craft unionism.

The sentence—a curt letter to William Green—announced Lewis's resignation as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

With his resignation, Lewis automatically ceased to be a member of the A. F. of L.'s Executive Council which, composed in the main of craft unionists, has stubbornly refused to conduct organizational drives in the mass production industries.

This latest step by the chief of the huge miners' union, is seen as a further sharpening of the fight between industrial and craft union forces that threw the recent A. F. of L. convention in a turmoil for the first time in years.

Lewis's letter, which is understood to have followed a bitter re-buke by Green for the position by Lewis at the convention, read: "Dear Sir and Brother: Effective this date, I resign as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Yours truly, JOHN L. LEWIS."

The resignation of Lewis does not mean a split from the A. F. of L. It was made known Lewis will continue to press for the building of the unions in the mass production industries such as rubber, auto, steel, cement, metal mining, etc., without any division of the newly organized workers into craft unions. To further this organization was recently organized which includes the presidents of eight industrial unions of the A. F. of L.

Included in this committee, in addition to the coal miners union, are the A. F. of L. metal miners, textile, typographical, millinery, ladies garment, Amalgamated garment, and Oil Workers International Union. John Brophy, of the United Mine Workers, is secretary of the committee.

At the A. F. of L. convention last month, in Atlantic City, the forces advocating industrial unions in the mass production industries received 11,000 votes to 18,000 for the craft union forces led by William Green.

North China Puppets State Proclaimed

(Copyright 1935 by United Press)

TIENSIN (Monday), Nov. 25.—The North China autonomy movement was launched today.

Gen. Yin Ju-Keng issued a formal declaration announcing creation of "the autonomous association for the prevention of Communism in Eastern Hopei Province."

He said his regime would be inaugurated in ceremonies at Tungchow near Peiping, at 9 A. M.

The area under Yin's control includes the former demilitarized zone established at the demand of the Japanese army. This fact caused Chinese to believe Yin has Japanese military support.

A council will be established to rule the autonomous area, Yin said. Yin left for Tungchow last night, it was reported from Peiping, after announcing that the first plank in his government's program would be the immediate crushing of all Communists.

The Chinese city of Tientsin was in confusion. Thousands of wealthy Chinese were fleeing into the foreign concessions. Streets were congested with rickshaws, motor trucks and automobiles laden with women and children and family possessions.

Propagandists for the autonomous regime during the night had placarded the Chinese city announcing that separation from the Central China regime headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was at hand and asserting that Gen. Yin was in conference with leaders of the Japanese army and had their support.

Gen. Shih Yu-san, former governor of Anhwei province, was reported supporting the movement and the public safety bureau said he had planted hundreds of his followers in the Chinese city with orders to stage separatist demonstrations.

Shih is known as a Swabbschilling military adventurer who is ready to organize a war at a moment's notice.

In Peiping the chancellors, presidents and deans of all government and private universities, the directors of the national library and other cultural leaders, signed a circular telegram to Chiang Kai-shek announcing that "we solemnly declare that we are utterly opposed to any movement tending to detach any region of China from the jurisdiction of the central government."

The general opinion of foreign observers was that the situation was heading to a crisis and that eventually all the five northern provinces originally mentioned in autonomy plans—Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Suiyuan and Chihai—will be included in the autonomous region.

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Ethiopians Tighten Defenses in North; Tanks Are Captured

Gorahai Reported Retaken by Defenders After Daring Attack—4,700 Italians Slain in Week of Fighting Near Makale Front

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A force of 2,000 Italian troops went down to defeat before an army under the command of Ras Desta in the frontier province of Bale in the southern war front, eyewitnesses of the encounter declared in Harar, Ethiopia, today. Hundreds of the invaders were slain, great

stores of ammunition and a number of tanks were captured by the Ethiopians, they stated.

It has also been reported to Ethiopian headquarters in Addis Ababa that Gorahai, important southern center on the Fafan River, has been retaken by the Ethiopians. Radio communications with Gorahai were, however, disrupted following the Italian occupation last month and it has been impossible to verify the report.

Such a victory, it was believed, could only have been brought about by a gallant sortie on the part of one of the Ras Desta's flying columns cutting behind the main Italian forces.

Fascists Report "Meanwhile, Italian headquarters announced that irregulars attached to General Pietro Mangiagalli's second army had defeated a group of Ethiopians who were camped on the northern bank of the Takkaee River. They were from the army of the Ethiopian chieftain, Dejazmach Cheremedia, and had been frustrated in an attempt to harass the Italians by night raids, the Italian report stated.

Great optimism, however, is voiced in Addis Ababa at the present time that Ethiopian guerrilla bands will succeed in striking far within the northern Italian lines to harass the attempts to "mop up" after the taking of Makale. It was thought that the invaders will find it virtually impossible to "clean up" the jumbled mountain sectors in the Makale region where Ethiopian snipers lurk in relatively safe seclusion to work havoc on Italian flanks.

A forced advance north of Makale on the part of the Italians, it was held, would only succeed at the cost of many lives and great stores of supplies.

4,700 Italians Slain From Asmara, Eritrea, where the Italian headquarters are located, comes the report that forces under General Ruggiero Santini are hurrying forward to prevent a consolidation of Ethiopian forces on the

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Strike Truce Is Extended In Barborton

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

BARBERTON, Ohio, Nov. 24.—Before the largest meeting yet held of the Ohio Insulator pottery strikers and sympathizers, a forty-eight hour extension of the strike truce was announced last night at the Central Labor Union hall.

Under the first truce, which is now extended, the company had agreed to keep all guards in the plant and close down operations while pickingeting was resumed.

Francis Gerhart, president of the Diamond Match Company Union, and member of the Committee of Twenty-five set up by the Central Labor Union to consider general strike action, argued against the extension of the truce.

He was backed by the A. P. Lee Press Chemical Union and four others against a vote of eight for the truce. While stating his position, Gerhart nevertheless asked support for the majority decision for the sake of unity.

The mass meeting, backing Gerhart's stand, passed a motion giving Sheriff Flowers two hours to get the scabs out of the plant. The meeting elected a committee to flower the decision to the Sheriff. Flowers evaded the committee for hours and finally asked the committee to tell the strikers to have faith in him.

When the committee's report was made by Robert and Robert, Flowers' name was bowed. Alex. List, Central Labor Union president and Frank Hull, representative of the Pottery International Union, dissociated their organizations from the mass meeting decision, thus dividing the movement for a general strike.

Amidst general applause, Gerhart announced that the mass parade scheduled for Monday would go on as planned. The parade starts at 7:30 from the Central Labor Union Hall.

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Stakanovism Is Commended By Swiss Paper

Movement Is Embraced by Youth and Red Army, It Holds

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 24.—One of the most authoritative European newspapers, the Basler National Zeitung, published in Basle, Switzerland, writes regarding the Stakanov movement and Voroshilov's speech to the new First Lieutenants of the Red Army, among other things: "The great urge for knowledge and for the high productivity of labor which under the title of 'The Stakanov Movement' is being embraced by the Soviet younger generation has also reached the Red Army. This enthusiasm affects the sons of peasants and proletarians who unexpectedly become commanders and who have now received the means to defend the free cultural development of their people."

Pocketbook Union Progressives Call Poll Meeting Today

Commending the united front of the progressive forces in the International Pocketbook Workers' Union, the Rank and File Committee of that organization yesterday urged all workers in the trade to attend the ratification meeting for united front candidates, to be held this afternoon, "right after work" at Irving Plaza, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place.

"Our employers in the past, thrived off the division among the workers," the Rank and File group's call for the meeting states. "We have taken this advantage away from the bosses. We have united our ranks in order to fight the better for improved conditions and for the strengthening of the union."

Greek Unions Ask Aid Against Fascism

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because despite all difficulties they still continue their struggles. Nevertheless under conditions of martial law there is a general strike of shoemakers in Athens, of seamen in Piraeus; and every day illegal Republican meetings are held in the center of the cities and on the outskirts.

Discontent Mounts
"Among all the sections of the population in the army there is a growing discontent and hatred against the terrorist, adventurous clique of Kondylis. Seventy-five higher and lower Republican army officers were arrested because they did not support the strangers of the Greek's liberty."
"The Greek working class despite the new betrayal of the Pan-hellenic Confederation of Labor which bowed before the monarchists and declared its allegiance to the dictatorship, despite the sabotage of the united front on the part of the Hellenic Confederation of Labor, did not stop the struggle for even this moment. Its defeat will become a very important lesson and it will do everything in its power to establish a united front to obstruct the path of the dictatorship and to overthrow it. We ask of you to support us in our difficult struggle. Express your solidarity in every way possible. Make known to the toilers in your countries the destructive methods of the monarchist dictatorship. Demand a stop to the persecution of the working class movement, the granting of amnesty, the restoration of the rights and the civil liberties of the labor organizations."

"Down with the Monarcho-Fascist Kondylis dictatorship!"
"Long live international solidarity!"
"Long live the united front against Fascism!"

Poncet-Hitler Talk Reviewed

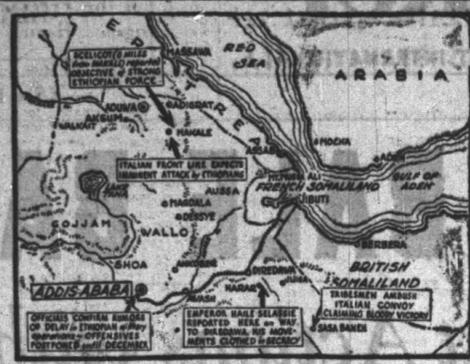
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and stated that Germany's position in relation to the Franco-Soviet agreement has not changed.

Communiqué Brief, But Friendly

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
PARIS, Nov. 25.—Some French circles are hastening to play up the meeting of the French ambassador with Hitler as a "new French diplomatic victory." They talk about the expected publication of an extensive joint Franco-German declaration as a result of the Hitler-Poncet conversations.
It is maintained that the draft of such a declaration was ready, but that Hitler vetoed it. The question was finally settled upon the Nazi Foreign Minister Baron von Neurath's energetic interference, advising Hitler against signing the declaration. Neurath argued essentially that Germany need not tie itself up in the face of the world with the present French government which Berlin regards as not endurable. Consequently a mere communiqué was published which, though very brief, was considered quite warm.

Not a single train, not a single ship, in support of the Italian war against Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIANS AMBUSH ITALIANS



This self-explanatory map shows latest operations in the fascist campaign into Ethiopia resulted in serious setbacks to Mussolini on both fronts.

Perkins Asks Ryan End Tieup

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Although the company was forced to back down last Friday, it is still determined to use all its forces and tricks to block 100 per cent unionization, and to avoid granting union wages and conditions. It is now more necessary than ever for the United Fruit longshoremen to be on their guard, to strengthen their unity, and to hold themselves in fighting readiness to strike again, if necessary, in order to enforce a working agreement that meets their demands.

A full report on the negotiations with the company for a working agreement is to be made at a union membership meeting Tuesday night. At this meeting, besides the vote on the proposed agreement, the signing up of all the men into the I. L. A. is to take place.

90 Per Cent Join Strike
About 90 per cent of the men joined the strike. With every hour that passed the strike became more militant, solid, and better organized. Thursday night the men began to take determined action to stop the movement of trucks to or from the piers. By six o'clock, this had been accomplished, with the assistance of the teamsters and longshoremen's delegates, and not a truck was moving. Early Friday morning an attempt to bring in a fleet of taxicabs filled with scabs was turned back by a militant offensive of more than a hundred pickets who had been on duty all night. Also a picket line was thrown in front of Pier 7.

THIS WAS THE FIRST PICKETING DONE BY LONGSHOREMEN IN ANY STRIKE IN NEW YORK IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.
The policy of the Ryan machine has been and is to discourage any sort of picketing. But in the United Fruit strike, the policy of the rank and file strike committee was to involve all of the men by members of the strike committee, of the development in the strike and the problems that were cropping up. So strong was this sentiment of rank and file control that Holt, Ryan's personal representative, and Camarada, another Ryan man, were compelled to make reports on the negotiations at a strike mass meeting and to admit in their speeches, that the final decision rested with the men. The company attempted to exclude the rank and file longshoremen from the negotiations, but were prevented from doing so.

Step to Rank and File Control
Compare with the recent strike of the Coastwise Longshoremen which Ryan, Holt and Co. arbitrarily called off, the United Fruit strike presented a tremendous step forward in the direction of rank and file control and trade union democracy within the I. L. A.

In the conference with the shipowners, Holt, Ryan's right hand man, felt right in with the bosses' argument that they would not pay more than 75 cents an hour for the banana men, because a "binding contract" had been entered into by the United Fruit Company with the company union for this scale up to July. It is clear as day, that since the men had struck precisely to

Social Workers Plan To Act with Jobless

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solved unemployment and we balanced the budget."
That assertion was borne out with a rare, dramatic note, by the statements issued simultaneously by the Liberty Leaguers and the A. F. of L.

A. F. of L. Warning
Citing statistics to show that profits of big industry have increased so enormously, with the fall's upturn in production, and workers' incomes have lagged so badly as to threaten a deeper depression, the A. F. of L. monthly Survey of Business warned: "Depression abroad has swept nations into fascism. If we want to avoid a similar fate in this country, we must be ready before the next depression is upon us."

Standard Statistics' estimate of production for November has moved up from 7.8 per cent to 7.1 per cent of normal, the highest November since 1929, the Survey noted. It continued:

"More businesses today are able to operate profitably than at any time in the last few years. . . . 1900 corporations received in 1933 more than half the entire profits made by all corporations in the United States, numbering 447,000. Thus their records are decidedly above the average but they indicate a happy ending generally. In 1934 the profits exceeded 1933 by 32 per cent; Standard Statistics estimates that for the full year 1935 industrial profits will exceed 1934 by 35 to 40 per cent."

Cities Now Crisis Threat
Yet there is a shortage, today, of 5,000,000 homes, 9,000,000 autos, etc. This is because as the Survey puts it, "wages today are not even keeping pace with production. In the first three quarters of 1935, production has exceeded last year by 8.7 per cent, workers' buying power by less than 1 per cent it says, 'unless workers' returns from their work increase more rapidly than ever in the past. . . . Industry cannot be held at high productive levels.'"

"The failure of the government to provide adequately for the unemployed, its refusal to tax big incomes for this purpose, is a major factor in this picture."
Tories Attack Relief
Nonetheless the Liberty Leaguers, vanguard of the Tories in the now fast-forming lines of the 1936 election campaign, insist that the works program is "appallingly extravagant." They complain of "easy money" being "diverted to projects promoted by crack-brained theorists." Among such "boondoggling" projects, they name physical instruction classes, a municipal orchestra, and art extermination for the city of Cleveland. The Liberty Leaguers conveniently forget to mention that more than half of the works money now allocated went to war preparations.

It was response to the howls from such quarters that President Roosevelt undertook to "end this business of relief." Thus the social workers find themselves in "sharp disagreement with the President's policy." They said in their written statement to Williams: "We who are in daily touch with misery can testify to the frightful consequences which may be anticipated. . . . Results are already visible. Relief is being slashed in dozens of communities. Families are starving in Georgia, South Dakota and Alabama. . . . Despite rising applications in all parts of the country, desperate efforts are being made to curtail intake."

The social workers insisted that the federal government: continue allocations to states for relief; raise standards; resume responsibility for transients; adopt a revised program for the long-time need, including a federal social welfare department with regular appropriations for real social insurance and big private income; and provide funds meanwhile for relief payments pending W.P.A. wages, for time out for sickness, for medical needs, and for the present wage scale, and for workers in need because of labor disputes. They insist also that relief ad-

Negroes' Death Verdict Upheld In Arkansas 'Rape' Frame-up

Not One Shred of 'Evidence' Proved—Case Is Spearhead of Attack on Southern Tenant Farmers Union—Aid Is Needed in Defense

(By REK FITKIN (Special to the Daily Worker))
BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Nov. 24.—Bubbles Clayton and Jim Caruthers, two young Negro cotton pickers, happened to incur the dislike of a sheriff and for that crime they will die in the electric chair. The Supreme Court of Arkansas so ruled this week.

They stand convicted of rape because this is the one way that remains for the planters to terrorize the share-croppers, both black and white; who are banding together in the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. This town of 4,000 is in the heart of the cotton region of Arkansas and the plantation owners have used every known tactic to smash the union but have failed. They are more frightened now than ever because month ago the union led a strike which doubled the wages of the day laborers. A year ago there was little or no organization here; today ninety per cent of the croppers and wage workers are members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. A year ago not a single copy of the Daily Worker was sold in Blytheville; today workers and farmers buy a hundred copies a week.

"Rape" Frame-up
And so Clayton and Caruthers were thrown into a cell with a third Negro. But a few days later the third prisoner was told to cover himself with a blanket so as to be out of sight. Then Sheriff Wilson accompanied another man and woman to the door of the cell. The man and woman, both white, "identified" the boys. They said Clayton and Caruthers raped her on Dec. 21 near a cemetery in Blytheville. . . . but the boys that night were at 100 Mathew Street playing cards with four other Negroes.

Lynch hysteria pervaded the town; the boys were tried and found guilty. The only witness against them was the white woman, Mrs. Vergie Terry, 19, who is separated from her husband and is known to be keeping company with other men. The white man who was with her that night did not see the crime. He said he was thrown in a ditch. Vergie Terry told the court that the two assaulting Negroes wore masks and overalls. But the masks were not produced in court. Clayton has never been known to wear overalls and doesn't own a cap.

Evidence Lacking
Mrs. Terry said the two Negroes told her to keep quiet for five minutes while they caught a freight

administration staffs barged by the specific conditions described by the delegates from their own experience. Williams quoted the following points: The quotas for jobs to be given in various localities are not fixed and finished things—a hint that under pressure they might increase them; the administration is "making the problem created by their dubbing vast numbers 'unemployable' and the responsibilities of the states; and in the case of transients, 'we may have to work out some preference for them.'"

Discrimination Pointed Out
The official also repeated that he stands against discrimination against workers in relief agencies for their activities in organizing their fellows and their clients and in criticizing relief setups. Immediately the delegation tossed him their own three specific cases. Three were discharged in Cincinnati, including one assistant supervisor; one was demoted in Ann Arbor, Michigan; in Pennsylvania the state administrator sent an official communication implying action against a group who organized a protest meeting with the unemployed. Williams gingerly promised to see what he could do.

He also assured that he is "100 per cent" against discrimination against Negroes, or against those who hold political convictions opposed to the administration.

Trade union wages on W.P.A. jobs, said Williams, are "beyond me." The \$65 average monthly wage he considered something to boast about. He declared that transients roam the country seeking work partly because "something gets into their blood."

"It's heredity," a delegate jibed. Williams nevertheless insisted that the federal transient relief program would not be revived. . . .

Tailors' Local Will Picket Wanamaker's

Fifty Strikers Demand Return of the 1929 Wage Scale

John Wanamaker's Department Store, Broadway and Ninth Street, will be picketed tomorrow by striking members of Local 1, Journeymen Tailors International Union, it was announced yesterday by Alexander Hoffman, representative of the union.

Fifty tailors, who have been members of the union for six months, walked out on Saturday, demanding a return to the 1929 wage scale.

In negotiations which lasted more than two months, Hoffman stated, the concern refused to consider negotiation of the wage cut imposed in 1931.

The union has appealed to the locals of the electrical workers, carpenters and painters, who are at work at the department store, to cooperate in the strike. An appeal has been made to all workers' organizations to aid in the picket lines and in the open air mass meetings, which will take place each day from 12 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at 9th Street and Broadway, opposite the store.

Union headquarters are located at 20 St. Marks Place, and volunteer pickets are asked to report there. It is also requested that letters of protest be sent to F. W. Wilkens, general manager of Wanamaker's, against the policy being pursued by the company.

Fascists Defeated In Bale Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian Danakil desert from between Amas Wagi and Lake Aschangi. It is the intention of the Italian strategists to prevent Dejmash Kass Sebat, reported heading his force for the Enda Moeni sector between Amas Wagi and Lake Aschangi, from joining Ras Seyoum, governor of Tigre province, who is waiting there with 20,000 troops. Sebat is at the head of 1,000 picked and well-armed troops.

It has been estimated that 4,700 Italian troops have been slain in the last two weeks as a result of stiffened Ethiopian resistance in the northern front. It is claimed that more than 1,000 Italian rifles, 20 machine guns complete with ammunition—far more important to the ill-armed Ethiopians than the well-equipped Italians—have fallen into the hands of the defending forces.

Belgian Rail Workers Appeal on Sanctions
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
BRUSSELS, Nov. 24.—In answer to the Brussels Chamber of Commerce which has been inciting reactionary students to riot against the application of sanctions against Italian fascism, the Locomotive Engineers section of the Railway Workers Union has issued an appeal to the workers of Belgium to put the execution of sanctions under their own control. The Locomotive Engineers union has issued a general appeal to the Belgian workers for working class unity in support of labor sanctions.

The Central Council of the Belgian Transport Workers Union has also issued an appeal to their members for the carrying out of sanctions against the fascist invasion of Ethiopia.

Cesar Vilar Gets 4-Year Sentence

(Continued from Page 1)

after which he was elected General Secretary of the Cuban National Federation of Labor.

In 1933, he was again arrested and held in prison without trial for more than seventeen months during the time when the revolt against Machado was maturing. Once again a great mass campaign gained his release and Vilar plunged immediately into active work in the service of the Cuban workers.

His third arrest came in June, 1934. He was held in jail for four months and cruelly beaten by the notorious Sergeant Chamieco of the Cuban Army. He continued his work, organizing the Cuban workers under illegal conditions, after his third release until he was again arrested on Nov. 1, 1935.

Rally Held for Vilar

Carleton Beals, Congressman Marston, Pablo de Torrientes-Eraz, Jose Mirsky, president of Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba; to President Mendites, Presidential Palace, Havana, Cuba; to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Washington, D. C. and to the Cuban Consulate, 17 Battery Place, the Provisional Committee for Cuba urged. Resolutions to be passed by organizations are available upon request to the Committee.

Telegrams and letters of protest against Vilar's imprisonment should be sent to Colonel Fulgencio Batista, Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba; to President Mendites, Presidential Palace, Havana, Cuba; to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Washington, D. C. and to the Cuban Consulate, 17 Battery Place, the Provisional Committee for Cuba urged. Resolutions to be passed by organizations are available upon request to the Committee.

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Guyon, Wetherbee, Miners' Leaders, Are Freed in Utah

HELPER, Utah, Nov. 24.—Charles Guyon, courageous leader of miners' struggles in various parts of the country, was today acquitted of a charge of "riot" here by a jury of miners and farmers. This case was an outgrowth of the strike of 20,000 coal miners in Carbon County during the Summer of 1933.

Guyon's arrest on this charge as well as on the charge of Criminal Syndicalism against him, Paul Crouch and Charles Wetherbee (all three are now free) was part of the campaign of terror and intimidation instituted by the coal barons against the miners and their leaders in order to smash the strike. Hundreds of miners were jailed during that strike after the picket line was broken up by deputized thugs.

Charles Wetherbee, local leader of the strike, also tried on the same charge, was freed and the case was dismissed.

The freedom of Guyon and Wetherbee was brought about by the continuous demands of working class organizations for the dismissal of the charges as well as by the persistent efforts and unceasing work on the part of the local workers in the organization of the International Labor Defense which has conducted a militant defense campaign in all of these cases.

Guyon's case was carried to the Utah State Supreme Court, which overruled the previous conviction and returned the case to the lower court for retrial about six months ago. The present acquittal was the result of a second trial on the same case.

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United Drive, Unequalled in Scope, Nets Million Signatures for Herndon

By ANNA DAMON (Acting National Secretary of the International Labor Defense)

While Judge Hugh M. Dorsey of Atlanta deliberates on his decision on the writ of habeas corpus for the freedom of Angelo Herndon, the broad united action for Herndon's defense, which has been developed, continues to grow. This movement, which has become symbolic of possibilities of unity in the labor defense movement against such infamous sentences as the 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang meted out to Herndon, against such repressive, union-busting laws as the Georgia insurrection law under which he was convicted, continues to penetrate new sections of all strata everywhere in the country.

One of the best reflections of this breadth of united action is seen in the campaign for two million signatures demanding that Angelo Herndon be freed and the insurrection law repealed.

The halfway goal in the Herndon petition drive has been reached. From wayside villages like Whitefish, Montana, and Truce, Kansas, from every great city in the country, from coast to coast, from Maine to Louisiana, and from thirteen foreign lands, names signed for the freedom of Angelo Herndon have come into the office of the Herndon Petition Committee. The broad united front of defense which these signatures and the organizations which circulated them, represents, has had repercussions in quarters hitherto closed to the defense movement. The recent cross-fire between Governor Olson of Minnesota and Governor Talmadge of Georgia, Olson's statement that he would release Herndon in Georgia, because he might land on the

chain-gang with Angelo Herndon, Talmadge's answer that he still had the power to pardon Olson if he did meet such a fate, are eloquent proof of the deep impression that the campaign to free Angelo Herndon and in defense of our civil liberties and democratic rights, has made in the American scene today.

Petitions Tell a Story
The petitions themselves tell the story of the scope of the campaign. Some arrive carefully folded and wrapped. Others are brought in by workers, crumpled and creased from days spent in pockets. Many petitions are cut from working class newspapers and magazines which reprinted the original. Others are on ordinary sheets of note paper. A batch from Tacoma, Washington, came on penny post cards.

From the deep South there are 35,102 signatures—over 8,000 of them from Alabama—and 562 from Georgia.

Petitions received from the Socialist Party totaled nearly 16,000 names. The names came from 34 states. The topmost petition was from the City Hall of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, led off by the signature of Milwaukee's Socialist mayor—Daniel Hoan.

Trade Unions Active
Trade unions continue their activity in the Herndon campaign. A large bundle was sent in by Local 130 of the Progressive Miners of America, West Frankfort, Ill. A good number are from U. M. W. of A. members in Carnegie, Scranton and Coatesburg, Pennsylvania. I. L. A. locals on the West Coast sent petitions. Those circulated by the

with \$6,360 and California with 52,188.

Many of the petitions are accompanied by letters, almost all of them apologizing for only "doing as much as we could." Others enclose copies of letters or resolutions they sent to Governor Talmadge, one old man in Pittsburgh, in a clear but shaky handwriting, painfully copies out his whole long letter. It begins, "I am writing you this on Sunday, our Lord's day, and ends, "Oh, dear governor, have you a boy of your own? Think of the evidence in this case. The sentence is far too severe. Please pardon this young man and give him another chance and God will bless you and give you joy." Even the envelopes enclosing petitions indicate the extent of the campaign. Several have come from W. P. A. headquarters offices. Others carry the return address of the Unemployed Teachers Association and similar groups.

The very handwriting on these tens of thousands of petition lists has a story to tell. From the South comes list after list with just crosses on it, followed by carefully spelled out names of those who cannot write themselves. From New England come names that clearly number direct descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, written in careful script. From the coal fields there are signatures obviously written with stumps of pencils, while the writer leaned on his dinner pail or the wall of the mine pit.

Many petitions were rushed from the bulletin boards of schools and colleges, with accompanying notes indicating that they had been written by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Port-

ers which officially endorsed the campaign, show clearly that the petitions were circulated by pullman porters among passengers on many trains. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Chicago division of that union is also participating in the campaign.

The Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of Baltimore, Md., composed of Local 4 cloakmakers, Local 106 dressmakers and Local 110 cutters, sent in petitions made out of the official stationery of the union. Every available inch of space, both sides of the sheets, is covered with names. Locals of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City and Kansas City, Mo., have also sent in petitions.

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific, comprising twenty-four unions, has been active in securing thousands of signatures to the petition.

Croppers, Tenant Farmers Sign
The petitions have passed from shack to shack of the tenant-farmers of Arkansas, the share-croppers among signatures of these militant toilers as their unions pushed the campaign through thick and thin of their heroic strike struggles.

In Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, New York and many other cities, Herndon conferences have been held in which scores of trade unions participated. In every part of the country trade unions are pushing this campaign.

New York leads the country, with a total of 308,767 signatures well over the quarter of a million mark. Its nearest rival is Pennsylvania, with 83,888, followed by Illinois

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In Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis,

Pay Stoppage Near Chicago School System

Relief Crisis is Also Approaching, Aid Officials Admit

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—A modest little item in the early editions of the Saturday papers, emitted in the later editions, made it plain that thousands of teachers in this city face a payless Christmas and a renewal of the payless days of a few years ago.

The menace of payless days for the teachers comes as a result of the fact that Governor Horner has definitely refused to call a special session of the legislature to provide for the payment of \$2,338,000 which the state owes the city educational system. A legislative committee appointed by Governor Horner has already recommended that the payments be made to the school board here but Horner stated that any action on the schools will have to wait until he gets more information on the present situation in the school system.

The action of Horner not only menaces the pay of the school teachers but endangers the education of thousands of crippled and otherwise handicapped children in the special classes, it was reported.

With the news of payless days for the teachers also came the information that the relief crisis is now officially admitted by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. Howard Hunter, midwest representative of the Federal Emergency Relief Corporation told the Illinois officials that "only a small grant" will be made next month. This leaves an admitted shortage of more than \$5,000,000 to take care of those now on the relief rolls alone, to say nothing of the added thousands who face cold and starvation off the rolls.

It was also admitted by the relief officials, as successive announcements from official places reveal the brutality of the government program, that at least 80,000 families now on the rolls will never reach the promised haven of W. P. A. jobs.

Mass picket lines before the relief stations, and a mass demonstration and parade are planned by the Unemployment Councils for November 27 and December 6 respectively.

Walgreen Stores Picketed in Fight For Fired Employees

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24.—Walgreen drug stores are being picketed here in support of seven workers who were discharged when they joined the Window Trimmers Section of Local 880 of the American Federation of Labor.

In a leaflet, that has been issued by the discharged workers, they stated they were forced to work from 85 to 90 hours a week. They stated in their leaflet: "You can help us get decent American working hours and wages by withholding patronage."

A part of the leaflet that has brought smiles to the trade unionists here is the contradiction between the statements of Meyer Lewis, personal representative of William Green, who repeatedly has said that the employers and employees can get around a table and iron out their differences and the statement in the leaflet that Lewis did his "utmost to help us."

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R. serves the vital interests of humanity, defends culture from the barbarities of war.

WHAT'S ON

Boston, Mass.

Yearly Bazaar of New Internationalist will be held Nov. 27, 28, 29 and 30 at 111 W. 19th St. Admission free. Entertainment every night.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Worker Victory Banquet, Sunday, Dec. 1 at the Savoy Plaza, 355 W. Broad St. Earl Browder will preside. The Show Business in the Daily Worker Drive. Admission only to those who will raise at least \$3. Orchestra, fun for all.

Chicago, Ill.

The Cultural Collective presents a Cultural Festival. The Musical Drama and Theatre Collectives will appear with 45-Piece Symphony Orchestra, Impassioned Dances and "The Day I Die" by Odets at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Friday, Nov. 29, 8 p. m. Adm. 25c in advance.

Cabaret and Dance, at Herrl Hall, 1238 N. California Ave., Wednesday, Nov. 27 at 8 P.M. Adm. in adv. 25c, no show. "The Fabulous" Orchestra. Floor Show, Skits by Chicago Repertory Group, Spirituals by Negro Players, Amp. A. F. of L. Trade Union Orchestra.

Altogether the Frolic-Dance given by Vanguard Youth Club, Northwest A. W. State, at Graceland Hotel, 119 N. Noma Blvd., Sunday, Dec. 2, 8 p. m. Music by 15 and his 10-Stringers. Adm. including tax.

Milwaukee, Wis.

International Workers Bazaar, Dec. 1 and 2 at Miller 14th St. West State St. Complete stock of merchandise for sale. Entertainment, dancing, restaurant and bar.

So. Newark, Conn.

Party in honor of Daily Worker, given by C. P. Unit of South St. Walk, Wednesday, Nov. 27, at So. Newark Congregational Literary Club.

Central Committee Meeting Discussions Show Rising Power of Communist Party

Trends in U.S. Analyzed in Light of the Recent Comintern Congress

By M. J. Olgin

We have had many plenums of the Central Committee and many conventions. Some of them were termed historic. Some marked a turning point in the history of our Party. We will never forget the plenum of the early spring of 1931 when the question of mass work was, for the first time, presented by our leading comrades not as a mere slogan, but as something which has to be carried into everyday practice. The convention of April, 1934, following the Emergency Conference and the Open Letter (July, 1933), was of great significance as pointing out that our Party had begun to move in the proper direction. The January plenum of the current year with the accompanying Agitprop conference, the first of its kind, summed up a period of still greater and more promising activity.

The November plenum just completed stands out as far superior in historic significance to all preceding plenums.

Unity Was Chief Issue

Wherein lies the greatness of the present plenum? It assembled at a time when it is becoming obvious even to those not very close to the working class that there is a vast leftward movement among the toiling masses of America, and that the question of working class unity, the urge to unity is becoming foremost in the minds of millions of workers. This is a result of the activities of the Communist Party. It revealed that the Communist Party of the United States following the tactical line of the Communist International and basing itself on the trend towards unity among the workers has linked itself in many and various ways with broad masses of workers, toiling farmers and intellectuals, influencing them, mapping out programs for their struggles, helping them in solving their problems, introducing light, clarity and perspective into their confused and often confused strivings, fulfilling more and more its tasks as the real vanguard of the working class. It revealed in particular the fact that in spite of the obstacles put up by some reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. and in spite of the stubborn and unscrupulous resistance of the "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party, the united front of the working class and the People's Front of the United States is making headway under the leadership of the Communist Party. It manifested in a manner never before recorded in the history of our Party that the Party is increasingly looked upon by masses of the most exploited and downtrodden section of our population, the Negro people, as heading the struggle for its liberation. Above all things, it showed to the delight and revolutionary exhilaration of its several hundred participants that the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International not only had advanced a correct plan of action based on a correct and thorough analysis of the world situation in general and of the situation in the U. S. A. in particular, but is becoming a living force in our country, its decisions already shaping the destinies of millions on this side of the ocean, its line attracting greater and greater masses of the disinherited, its policy proving the great lever by which, through the activities of the Communist Party, the unity of the toilers in their common action against capitalist aggression, and their march towards their final liberation through the overthrow of the capitalist system, can be achieved.

Analyzes Local Experiences

It was a great plenum. Its work, the information brought to the gathering from every nook and corner of the country, the huge fund of experiences pooled for our common use in those three days of fruitful discussion, which to many of us seemed too short, the forging of new creative links between the center and the districts, the districts and the sections of our Party carried on in the plenum proper and in the numerous meetings of delegations according to territorial divisions and according to industry, the enrichment of everybody's knowledge as to how better to conduct the work in the future, the elaboration of the main line of the Party which far from being in the remotest degree something artificial or "imported," is in reality a natural and most logical generalization of the experiences peculiar to the United States—all this is already

U. S. Visitors Of Soviet Land Nail Slanders

More than forty New York teachers and students who were in Soviet Russia this summer issued a statement yesterday condemning "the slanders and malicious insinuations against the American students, teachers, and tourists generally, who visited the Soviet Union this year, and against the Soviet Union itself" which have appeared in recent issues of the Saturday Evening Post.

Made up principally of students in New York colleges and high school teachers, the group declared: "The experience of visiting the Soviet Union has given us a new perspective on the great social problems which are facing all sections of our people today and renewed hope in the possibilities of human progress."

The statement also contained an



Mollaysa J. Olgin (right) tells of address by general secretary of the Communist Party to the recent Central Committee Plenum.

becoming a potent factor in the politics of America at the moment of this writing. For many delegates have already returned to their place of work and what they have brought with them from the plenum is their activities richer, wiser, more effective.

Browder's speech. He has just returned from the Seventh World Congress. He is still full of the impressions of two months deliberations prior to and at the Congress.

He tells the comrades it took him a long time fully to appreciate the significance of the new tactical orientation of the Communist International, in spite of the fact that he was personally instrumental in formulating many of its policies. He stresses the world-historic importance of the tactical change proclaimed by the Congress. Since his return he has been to many cities of the U.S. He has seen the changed mood of the workers and their acknowledgement of the tactical line of the C. I. has expressed itself in capacity audiences everywhere. He has explained to them the meaning of the Seventh Congress linking its decisions with the everyday life of the toiling masses.

Now he is here, at the highest Party convocation. This is the general staff of the Party which is to lead the working class. He is their acknowledged leader. What responsibility! What earnestness! And what deep conviction in the correctness of our theory and the effectiveness of our line of action! Comrade Browder shows by his own example that the lessons of the Seventh Congress have become part of his very life. We have been used to clear, incisive speeches by Browder. We know that his analysis is usually correct and his remarks, lucid and single in expression, strike home with so much greater power. Now, however, we see before us a new Browder.

Comrade Dimitroff, through his reports and speeches at the Seventh Congress, showed the way how world problems discussed at gatherings of the greatest leaders of the world proletariat, can be so presented as to be understood by an average worker. Comrade Browder who possessed this quality even before the Seventh Congress now presents to us a model to follow.

Simplicity and Power

His topic is the application of the decisions of the Seventh Congress to the situation in the United States. He makes a brief analysis of the general world situation and proves with his usual convincingness that capitalism has not solved the various powers take their logical place. He speaks about the Soviet Union as a factor for peace, and nobody in our knowledge had given such a clear and comprehensible picture of the role of the Soviet Union in the present situation as did Comrade Browder. He discusses the problem of sanctions. He disagrees with the stand of the Socialist Party, but he presents his views in a manner that a plain Socialist worker will have to realize their correctness. He discusses isolationism as presented by Hearst and he rightly points out that the slogan, "Keep America out of war," can be used, as in the past, to drag America into the bloody vortex of wars. He says that the way to keep America out of war is to fight for world peace. He does not merely state. He is a friend to those millions whose words will reach and you feel that they will recognize in the very flavor of his words that he is one of them.

What shall we do in our fight for peace? This is not an abstract question to Comrade Browder. He

Collective Farms Double Deposits In Soviet Banks

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 24.—Deposits of the collective farms in the State Bank, Agricultural (state) Bank, and the (state) Savings Banks are more than doubled this year, reaching a billion rubles in amount. This shows the increased income of the collective farms and therefore the increased well being of the collective farmers resulting from their increased production.

Last year, on Nov. 1, the collective farms had a total balance of 480,000,000 rubles. On the same date this year, their balance was 920,000,000 rubles in the State Bank and 170,000,000 rubles in the Agricultural Bank.

The increase is particularly great in the Caucasus, where the present deposits are four fold what they were last year, and in Turkmenistan where they are six fold.

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R. serves the vital interests of humanity, defends culture from the barbarities of war.

Fascism enslaves the women and turns them into beasts of burden.

Historic Plenum Pooled Rich Experience of Workers' Leaders

filled with the parties of the Second International and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, as well as the workers affiliated with organizations of other political trends, to discuss these decisions jointly with us, bringing in their amendments and make practical proposals"—we, present at the plenum, have a feeling that the Seventh Congress itself speaks to us through Comrade Browder.

Speaker after speaker mounts the platform. We know them from former meetings. But somehow they seem new. For one thing they are much more mature. Man grows with his higher aims, says Goethe. These men and women have grown with the maturing of the class struggle in the United States and with the growth of the Party. They are wiser, more bold, yet more circumspect. They tackle problems which were outside of their ken not so long ago. They feel the breath of masses moving around them, close to them, in one with them—and this lends their statements more reality, more practicality and a wider outlook. They are becoming proletarian statesmen. No more are they confined to the "narrow circle" of Party members and sympathizers. There is an ocean of the working class movement stirring—and there is a difference between a lake boat and an ocean-going craft.

Farmer-Labor Party Analyzed

Now he is approaching the question of the Farmer-Labor Party. He analyzes the results of this year's elections. He finds a trend away from the old capitalist parties wherever the workers saw a chance to express themselves. This chance they saw only where a Labor ticket was in the field. A careful survey of the situation proves that, on the one hand, there is a growing tendency among the exploited masses of America to vote for an anti-capitalist party, on the other hand, promising beginnings have been made locally to build Farmer-Labor parties.

Reports from Delegates

Reports from the East of the U.S.A. from the Atlantic seaboard. Facts showing the consolidation of the maritime workers' unions; reports from the West, from the Pacific Coast, where our Party has been doing excellent work among the marine workers. Reports from the Eastern industrial sections where our Party has become a major factor in the building of genuine unions against the company unions of the exploiters. Reports from the Northwest where the farmers are stirring vigorously and the Farmer-Labor Party is in the process of realization. Reports from the steel industry where the nearest future holds the promise of a great industrial union challenging the steel trusts and where our Party is helping to build the effective workers' organization. Reports from the South where our Party has become the leader of great masses of Negro and white—not only workers in mine and mill but also sharecroppers and tenant farmers. Reports of the great cotton pickers' strike of the last few months—one of the most heroic struggles of the most oppressed toilers of our country.

Report from Harlem

This great center of the Negro people has seen a marvelous transformation. Tens of thousands of Negro workers formerly in despair under the lash of hunger and oppression are beginning to see the way out and to acknowledge the leadership of the Communist Party. Negro toilers, intellectuals, small business men, petty traders, hundreds of thousands of them, whether supporting the N.A.A.C.P. or the Urban League or the Garvey movement, are making a decisive turn to the left and the alliance between them and the Communist Party is no more a wish: it is becoming a fact.

Reports on the progress of the united front with the Socialist Party

Here, too, we have moved forward. We are battering down the wall built by the "Old Guard." We are becoming closer to the masses of the Socialist Party. Time has not far off when the united front which is now being forged on a local scale will become established throughout the country. Report on the trade union work. No more are we a small group of critics isolated from the mass of union members and looked upon as strangers. We are part and parcel of the living body of the trade unions; we are the most effective in building them up and therefore we are recognized friends and fighters for the cause of the workers.

Flexibility, Firm

Throughout all these reports each one of which is listened to with absorbing eagerness, one note rings clear: keep the Communist line; strive for working class unity on the road of the class struggle which must lead to the social revolution. Be flexible, be practical, be realistic, while never losing sight of your ultimate goal. What we are undertaking is a means to strengthen the working class so that it may become capable in due time to seize power and establish itself the master of life in a Soviet America.

Denver City Council Scores Nazi Olympics

By Sue Adams

(Daily Worker Rocky Mountain Bureau)
DENVER, Colo., Nov. 24.—Denver's City Council added its voice to the chorus of protest against the participation of American athletes in the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin next year in a resolution adopted at the council's regular meeting Monday night.

The resolution, patterned after a similar protest adopted by the city council of Baltimore Md., cited discrimination by the Hitler regime in Germany against various racial, religious, and political groups.

"We feel that participation in such an atmosphere would be a prostitution of American athletic traditions, which recognize honest skill regardless of color, race, religion, or politics," the resolution said.

Strike Threat Halts Pay Cut On Housing Job

Transients Demand WPA Status on Project in Berwyn, Md.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Strike threats by the 1,500 Negro and white workers on Project 145 of the Resettlement Administration, a low-cost housing project in Berwyn, Md., forestalled a pay cut and an attempt to herd the men into the government lodging house Friday night.

Two days before, it was learned today, from the workers, a representative of the Resettlement Administration announced a cut in wages to the new starvation low of \$30 a month clear for 136 hours—to replace the old rate of \$45 for 88 hours' work, on which the workers have had to struggle to get along. The new order would also have forced all the workers, who were classified as transients, to live in the miserably overcrowded government lodging house and to eat the slop which is handed out to them there.

The workers' immediate answer was, "Strike!" Fifty construction men walked off the job the next day. Their action committee issued a leaflet calling a meeting for the following night, Nov. 21, and presenting the following demands:

1.—That all transients receive union wages—for laborers 55 cents per hour.

2.—That the order issued to the effect that all transients who do not stay at the lodge will be "checked out" be rescinded immediately.

3.—That they no longer be classified as transients, since the transient bureau has been abolished, but be classified as W. P. A. workers.

The directors tried to sidetrack these militant actions and bulldoze the men by calling a meeting at the same time, but they were not allowed to get away with it. Mr. McBride, assistant director, opened the meeting by telling the men what they all knew—that there was a depression and that it wasn't their fault. He then appealed to their loyalty and called on them to cooperate in pulling the country out of the hole.

McBride didn't get very far. He was immediately interrupted with cries of, "How would you like to live on \$30 a month in this stink-hole?" "We won't do it." "We'll go on strike." He wasn't allowed to get in another word until he had promised to restore the \$45 a month rate for 88 hours, to rescind the order forcing all the men to live in the Lodge, and to see that better food was served. He also promised to take up the workers' reclassification to W. P. A. status.

The action committee intends to continue functioning in order to see that the directors keep their promises, to organize the men on a permanent basis, and to continue the fight for union wages on the project.

500 Walk Off WPA Projects In Pittsburgh

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—More than 500 W.P.A. workers struck Thursday demanding back pay owed them in delayed checks, the protest action affecting several projects in the county.

Today's stoppage marked the third time walkouts have occurred over the same issue and was known to have halted work on a North Versailles road job near McKeesport, Thornhill Road project in Coraopolis, and a building project in Millvale.

Many of the workers are faced with actual starvation, their relief checks having been cut off by the Allegheny County Relief Board ten days after beginning work. Failure to receive bimonthly pay per schedule leaves the relief client to be bootied back and forth as a football between the direct relief and W.P.A. authorities.

John Laboon, W.P.A. administrator in the county, blamed relief officials for the crisis. "They don't give a damn for the W.P.A.," he charged. "They send out checks for ten days after the men go to work and then stop."

The workers sent word to Laboon demanding immediate relief or their back checks.

Minneapolis Rules Transfer of Funds For Relief Illegal

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24.—Transfer of \$350,000 from the permanent improvement fund to the welfare board to keep doors of relief stations open was declared illegal by City Attorney R. S. Wiegman late last week. Closing of relief doors is expected.

Reactionaries in the City Council refused to vote for a bond issue of \$100,000 to temporarily care for relief clients; at meeting of the City Council last week, and defeated it due to the fact that a larger vote is required for a bond issue than for a fund transfer. The spokesmen for the reactionary councilmen declared they will not vote for more bonds until two Farmer-Labor adherents who have been fighting for relief increases on the City Welfare Board are removed. They are Edwin Huoson, and I. G. Scott, who voted for a 35 per cent increase in relief in August, which was rescinded at the end of last week through weeks.

Railway Trainmen Demand the Freedom Of Angelo Herndon

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—Further emphasis was given to the growing unity of labor around the demand for the freedom of Angelo Herndon with the sending of a protest resolution by the W. A. Gardner Lodge 191, Milwaukee, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, demanding the release of the heroic young Negro labor leader.

Herndon's sentence of 18 to 20 years on the Georgia chain gang is denounced by the trainmen as threatening "every basic right of the toilers of Georgia and of the United States, especially of their right to organize into trade unions and other organizations to struggle for their economic and political demands."

A. F. L. Warns Of 'New Crisis' After 'Boom'

Rising Profits and Lagging Wages Point to Crash, Survey Holds

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON—Beyond a possible boom in the next few years, the American Federation of Labor sees another and a worse "depression." In its monthly survey of business just released, it points to the factors—such as profits and production outstripping wages and employment—which are already making for the next crisis.

"Evidences of growing business confidence" and a rising stock market are seen by the Federation. It cites the serious shortages in houses, automobiles, machinery and railroad equipment, describing the manner in which replacement is beginning. Increase in production of cars and trucks, for instance, from 2,870,000 in 1934 to a probable 3,900,000 or 4,000,000 this year has meant a 45 per cent increase in profits, an 8.3 per cent increase in employment and 18.5 per cent in payrolls.

The profit increase in general is very great, the survey notes. Some 1900 corporations, which in 1933 received more than half the entire profit made by all United States corporations, increased their profits in 1934 by 32 per cent over 1933, it says, while Standard Statistics estimates that for the full year 1935 industrial profits will exceed 1934 by 35 to 40 per cent.

Speaking of a boom as probable in the next few years, the A. F. of L. points out that in five years since 1929 the average factory workers producing power per hour has increased 25 per cent. "Unless hours are shortened and production of our industries greatly exceeds previous levels," it says, "we shall still have a standing army of unemployed, numbering in the millions, even when we reach the peak of the coming boom."

Three facts should be kept in mind about such an approaching boom, the survey declares: (1) In every industrial boom, profits increase faster than wages. (2) The boom cannot last more than a few years. (3) The danger of another great stock market boom and collapse is serious.

Workers bear the brunt of depression, and their living standards are never raised to the levels possible in periods of prosperity, according to the A. F. of L. In five years since 1929, workers' losses amounted to \$76,200,000, those of all others to \$40,500,000,000.

"We know that when industry operates without control, depression must follow prosperity as surely as night follows day," the survey asserts. "Periods of prosperity bring large fortunes for the few, but never have any period of prosperity lifted living standards for the masses to the levels modern industry makes possible."

"In our year of greatest prosperity, one-sixth of our population were living below the minimum necessary for health, when all might have had a comfort living standard."

Nebraska AFL Will Discuss Security Bill

State Legislature Gives Frosty Reception to Proposed Measure

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24.—The Nebraska Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill will come before the State W.P.A. wage scale convention, called by the Nebraska State Federation of Labor, here today. The convention is expected to approve the bill, already endorsed by the Workers Alliance of America.

The measure, sponsored by the Unemployment Council of Omaha, got a frosty reception in the House of Representatives, which, on Tuesday denied the request of the Council for a joint meeting of the House and Senate to hear advocates of the bill. The Committee on Taxation and Revenue, to which the House had referred the proposal, granted a hearing on Monday after first denying one.

At the two hour hearing, Rufus Campbell, Negro leader of the unemployed and head of the Unemployment Council delegation, made a stirring plea, picturing the miserable conditions of those on relief, particularly the Negro workers, the exposed conditions on the W.P.A. projects, particularly the garden project at Venice, where he had worked. Food was allowed to rot at the Venice project, Campbell charged.

The main points of the bill were explained by Campbell and two other members of the delegation, A. C. Park and Gus Olsen. William Simons, district organizer of the Communist Party, showed the need for immediate action and explained the variations of the Nebraska measure from the Lundeen Bill. He then answered more than a dozen questions asked by most of the eleven members of the committee.

Refusing to endorse the bill as proposed by the delegation, some committee member made an attempt to force an executive session. This was forestalled by protests from the delegation, whereupon the committee in open session decided unanimously to recommend to the House a joint session of the two chambers demanded by the delegation.

In the House, however, a number of the committee members made sharp attacks on the proposal they themselves had carried. The unemployment measure was characterized as "Communist" by the Democratic administration floor leader, W. F. Haycock, an insurance agent of Callaway. Dayton Sullenberger, Democrat, a publisher to Chadron, was vicious in his attack, in a blistering tone challenging anyone of "you monkeys in the corner" to come out in the lobby and fight it out with him, man to man.

Aid Officials Forced To Pay for Funeral Of Jobless Leader

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Having been forced by city pressure to pay the funeral expenses of Carl Duncan, former leader of the Unemployment Council, Local 325, who died here last week relief officials deliberately shifted the date of the funeral ahead one day in order to keep the workers from attending, Council officials charged today.

The officials agreed to pay the funeral expense when the workers demanded that Duncan be given a funeral. A sum of \$75 was set aside to take care of the expenses but when the officials heard that the workers were preparing to attend the funeral en masse they quickly held it a day ahead of schedule.

Classified
PERSONAL
ATTENTION Andrew Page: Please get in touch with parents at once.

Now OUT
December Issue
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On All Newsstands
15c a Copy 35 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.

HOME LIFE

By Ann Barton

It may, of course, have been only the publicists of John D. Rockefeller and Edsel Ford who thought up the stunt. Then again, it may not. Anyway they got together somehow and moaned over the evils of the world. Perhaps it suddenly occurred to them that they had done little enough good. They moaned and groaned. And finally out of the conference of these great minds there came an idea.

It was not an ordinary day to day idea like you and I might have. It was an idea that deserved very well the capital "I" I have given it.

DO you know the poem "Life is real; life is earnest. And the grave is not its goal. Dust thou art, to dust returneth Was not spoken of the soul."

It was very probable they thought of that poem, and these two in their lifetimes suddenly thought in their life-times suddenly thought that before they returned to dust, they had better think of what could save their "souls" from that same dust. What special vehicle of devilry could they wage a crusade upon? They moaned and groaned and looked questioningly at each other and the idea was born. They would organize a society against drink. So they did, and if you don't believe me, you can look in the papers where it all was printed a few weeks ago. They not only decided to form the society, they decided they must really organize it. So they canvassed among other big scale exploiters of labor to get them to join up. Many of them did.

AND the funny thing is that while there's no indication of the existence of a soul at all, and while the efforts of Edsel Ford and John D. Rockefeller to escape Hell's flames may or may not be successful, there is one sure thing about the whole affair.

And that is that the wives of the workers who have been deprived of meat and drink so that Ford and Rockefeller could amass untold riches will not forgive them for the life these two have led them—crusade against drink or not.

FOR they figure, and rightly so, that there is something wrong somewhere. For what is it that makes so many men try to drown all memory of life in drink wrong though it may be, but the long hard, wearing, day on the belt when a man is speeded up beyond bearing—what makes so many men look to drink if it isn't the grueling years of work amassing money for the Rockefeller? And these wives won't be appeased by the Ford-Rockefeller campaign against drink. Their crusade will not wash the guilt away from these two. The working class whom these men cannot fully serve and the wives of workers who mistakenly turn to drink for a vacation from woe—they will forever hold them liable.

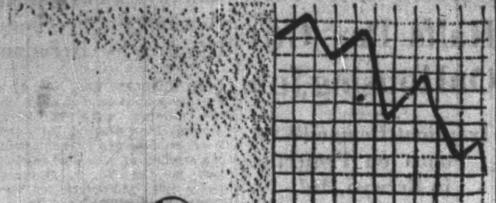
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The Ruling Classes



"How d'ya expect this firm to beat the depression with you whistling 'Stormy Weather'?"

IWO Leaders Direct Drive In Key Industrial Cities For Recruiting Campaign

By MAX BEDACHT
The last six weeks of the membership drive are to see intensive efforts on the part of the International Workers Order to overcome the slow pace of recruitment. Leading members of the I. W. O. are being sent to important cities for the purpose of speeding up the recruitment of American workers.

Max Bedacht, general secretary, will be in Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit. He will also stop off at Grand Rapids and Toledo for public mass meetings. Rebecca Grecht, assistant to Bedacht, will spend a week in Baltimore (Nov. 30 to Dec. 5) to pay particular attention to the question of recruiting Negro workers into the Order. Dave Greene will spend about two weeks in Boston and vicinity (Dec. 1 through Dec. 9). Theodore Mitchell, field organizer, is now in the Anthracite region and will remain there for several weeks. An English branch has already been built in Scranton and another is shortly to be formed in Wilkes Barre. Norman Tallentire is completing his tour by revisiting important cities like Youngstown, Barberton, Lorain, Buffalo, Rochester and Binghamton.

Recruiting Affairs to Be Arranged
The National English sub-committee is urging each branch to make preparations for at least one affair in the month of December for the purpose of recruiting new members.

Prizes to Be Distributed
A prize of wrist watch awaits every member of the I. W. O. who recruits twenty new members from Oct. 1 to the end of the drive on Jan. 1. Each branch that recruited twenty-five new members will receive one of the I. W. O. watches which it will turn over to the one member of the branch who has done the best recruitment.

Language Sections Lag in Americanization
In this drive each language section was assigned quotas of native workers, Negro and white, whom they were to recruit as their contribution to the Americanization of the Order. Most of the language sections have fallen down on the job, and have done little or nothing in this direction.

New Order Published
The first issue of the New Order, official organ of the I.W.O., is off the press. Many financial difficulties had to be overcome to make possible this issue which was to have been out over two months ago. The New Order will now appear regularly each month and will be sent directly to the homes of the members of the English and Youth Branches.

Youth Section Improves Slightly
Two factors have brought the recruitment of the Youth Section into a somewhat improved position, but by no means up to Drive requirements. One is the awakening of some adult Sections in the recruitment of youth; the other is the springing up of new branches.

In Philadelphia the Jewish branches have participated in an energetic drive to build the Youth Section. The Ukrainian Section, besides being leaps ahead in building its own Section, is also the topnotcher in recruiting young people for the Youth Branches.

Ukrainians Conscious of Youth Problems
The Ukrainian Section, besides being leaps ahead in building its own Section, is also the topnotcher in recruiting young people for the Youth Branches.

Youth Organizer in Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh is also on the high road to real development with Helen Vrabel of the National Youth Committee guiding the work for three weeks. The City Central Committee there has prepared the ground for new branches in McKeesport, Coraopolis, the South Side and in other places. Mid-December will see Vrabel in the Allegheny and East Ohio region where good work in transferring youth members from adult into youth branches is being done.

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YOUR HEALTH

By Medical Advisory Board

(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)

Will Not Retreat

THE following letter was sent to "you" yesterday:
"Gentlemen—As one of your original subscribers, permit me to compliment you on this real, human life-extending magazine of yours. It is only hoped that you will not weaken in your courage to expose those frauds that lend themselves to temporary relief or actually shorten life."
"My limited amount of words cannot express my appreciation of your work and the benefits your clients should derive from it."
"Respectfully,"
(The signer's name is withheld per request.)

We want to assure this writer, as well as the other thousands of our readers that "Health and Hygiene" not only will not weaken, but will steadily march forward in informing the working class public of the dangers which lurk at every step.

In the December issue which is now on all newsstands, we expose the highly dangerous situation in which the California poor find themselves. Because of the criminal neglect in the extermination of disease-carrying rabbits, thousands of workers in the slums of the cities may very shortly find themselves victims of a deadly plague.

Other articles deal with the symptoms and tests of "pregnancy," "The Ten Million Dead"; a very important article on "Feeding the Infant"; and many others. The magazine is only 15 cents a copy.

Self-Treatment for Fever

A. K. Salem, Mass.—Your child and your neighbor's child may very possibly have had a mild case of infantile paralysis and the limp of the right leg and pain in the right knee may be the result of this disease. Without a report of complete and careful examination at the time the children were acutely ill and at this time, we are unable to make a definite diagnosis.

Our best advice at this time would be to take the child to a hospital, where you will get a valuable opinion from a child specialist.

In the future, do not attempt to treat an acute infection without assistance. To be sure, it is easy enough to reduce a fever artificially by the use of spirits of nitre, aspirin, etc.; but without knowing the nature and cause of the infection, it is dangerous to disguise the picture by the use of fever-reducing medicines. If you simply tell your doctor he called, give the child a sponge with equal parts of rubbing alcohol and warm water, restrict the diet to fluids, such as fruit juices, sweetened tea, water; and, if the child is constipated, give an emema consisting of one tablespoon of soda bicarbonate to one quart of water.

Dr. Locke's Shoes

B. E. of New York City, writes: "Recently I received treatment for weak feet. The podiatrist advised me to buy Dr. Locke's shoes. I paid eleven dollars for them, which is, for me, a large sum. What do you think of Dr. Locke and his shoes?"

THE manipulations of Dr. Locke are worthless and part of a general quackery that has been repeatedly exposed, but not enough, evidently. He treats all cases that come to him by manipulating the feet, no matter what the ailment. In addition, he refers the people, so treated, for shoes bearing his name and turned out by various firms.

We have no way of telling whether he gets a percentage on the shoes so sold. Remember that the feet are so treated even in cases where the illness has no relation to the feet. Obviously, there is no special virtue in the shoes advising. If you have weak feet, you need orthopedic shoes especially prescribed by one skilled in the examination and treatment of orthopedic conditions.

The war of Italian Fascism against Ethiopia may become the prelude to a new world imperialist war.

Youth Congress Demands NYA Pay Students

Scores 'Sabotage' of Aid Plans by Washington Administration

The American Youth Congress yesterday, in a letter to Aubrey Williams, executive director of the National Youth Administration, urged the immediate payment of overdue wages to N. Y. A. student workers.

Describing the existing conditions in the youth program as "deplorable sabotage," the American Youth Congress urged Mr. Williams to rectify the "vicious grievances" that are making the lot of youth "all the harder to bear in these troublesome days." The Youth Congress also asked Mr. Williams what action he had taken on his promise to see President Roosevelt in an attempt to get representation of American youth on the advisory committee of the National Youth Administration. The letter further asked Mr. Williams to support the American Youth Act which will be introduced into Congress this January.

The American Youth Congress notes with regret the resignation of Fairfield Osborn as New York State Director of the National Youth Administration, the letter states. "We feel that the conditions causing Mr. Osborn's resignation have not been alleviated. He has made it clear that he was unwilling to go through a deskful of projects that have been approved but which were lying there owing to lack of funds. He has also made it clear that student workers are two months overdue in their wages."

"We would like an explanation of the deplorable sabotage of the National Youth Administration officials in Washington. We would like to point out with Mr. Osborn that the national youth administration expires on June 30 next, and that more than one third of the entire term has already gone by. The potentialities of accomplishments as originally contemplated have been mostly forfeited and the wages for the work that young men and women are now doing have never been received."

"American youth demands an explanation of these vicious conditions. We urge that you do all in your power to rectify these existing grievances that are making the lot of youth all the harder to bear in these troublesome days."

"The American Youth Congress with a membership of 553 organizations representing 1,500,000 youth urges that it be officially represented on the advisory committee of the national youth administration."

"We feel that the American Youth Act is a logical supplement to the national youth administration. It embodies features for a youth program distressingly lacking in the present National Youth Administration. The Youth Act will provide a more adequate and more democratic program and will make no threats at the declining wage scales of the American working people."

200 Attend Rally In Glen Iron Despite Anonymous Threat

(By a Worker Correspondent)

GLEN IRON, Pa., Nov. 24.—Despite threats from "The Committee," (an anonymous vigilante outfit) 200 workers turned out to hear H. M. Ward, Communist organizer from Northumberland, when he spoke here a few nights ago and most of the men joined the union.

Before he came to the meeting, Ward received a letter which said: "Please keep away from the meeting at Glen Iron on Wednesday night, you and your agitators. It is for your good and the Communists around here in general."

The workers here are not being scared by the red scare any more. They have learned that they need organization and they are fighting together in the union and the Unemployment Council for better conditions.

Forces Now Exist For a Labor Party In New York City

By CARL REEVE
ARTICLE II

So powerful was the American Labor Party of Greater New York, that it took Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council practically the whole year of 1930 to "reorganize" the Central Labor bodies of the A. F. of L. in Greater New York.

Nathan Fine says of Gompers' campaign against the Labor Party, "Before the New York unionists launched their local Labor Party, Samuel Gompers called them to a conference and preached to them on the error of their ways and cautioned them against taking the step. While the Central Federated Union of Manhattan and the Bronx in New York persisted in supporting the American Labor Party, the Brooklyn central body, was persuaded to withdraw and become the agency through which the leaders of the Central Federated Union were replaced by those in sympathy with the so-called non-partisan political policy, in actuality a program of supporting Tammany Hall in New York City. 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Issue of Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration Sharpens in AFL

LEWIS'S RESIGNATION COMES ON HEELS OF SERIES OF BITTERLY-FOUGHT STRIKES IN MASS PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

THE resignation of John L. Lewis as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor is not merely a temperamental outburst on the part of Lewis—no matter how ill-advised. It is an outgrowth of a series of most important developments in the class struggle and within the A. F. of L. since the Atlantic City convention.

At Atlantic City, it must be remembered, Lewis and the industrial union bloc, after their two weeks' battle for industrial unionism, thought they could live in relative organizational peace with the craft union leaders even though they continued their policy of organizing the mass production industries on an industrial union basis.

Now, but a few weeks after the adjournment of that convention, Lewis summarily resigns. This is not due merely to the continued differences over the question of form of organization, of industrial unionism vs. craft unionism. Something new has entered into the situation as a logical outgrowth of the battle between the craft and industrial unionists—the issue of class

struggle vs. class collaboration—no matter how little John L. Lewis may be conscious of such a new issue!

Since the A. F. of L. convention there has been a series of strike struggles in mass production industries, all of them bitterly fought. The employers, in addition, particularly in coal where they are rallying against Lewis's pet Guffey Bill, are giving all indications of the beginning of a renewed and more bitter drive against the unions.

In the southern coal fields the fight for higher wages and union recognition became so bitter that several workers lost their lives, causing Lewis to threaten a general strike to halt the terror. At Barberton, Ohio, among the rubber workers, strikes have started which are decisive in the extension of organization in the rubber industry. There also the most unrestrained terror has been let loose by the big corporations in an effort to break the strike. In the auto industry there is now going on the strike at the Motor Products Corporation which likewise raises sharply, not only the right of the workers to organize, strike and picket, but (and more significant from the viewpoint of inner A. F. of L. de-

velopments) the question of the role which the A. F. of L. will play in the organization of the auto industry. In steel, the developments within the company unions indicate the possibility of strike action. In short, in the very mass production industries (coal, steel, rubber, auto), which chiefly concerned the industrial union bloc, significant developments have taken place.

With these changes the craft union crowd has either remained passive (coal, rubber, steel) or has entered the situation as strikebreakers (Dillon in auto). This raised sharply the issue: *shall we retreat in the face of the employers' offensive, relying on the old practices of class collaboration?—or shall we proceed with the organization of these basic industries, battling for the right to organize and to establish trade union conditions?*

The craft union crowd not only answered the first question in the affirmative, but they began an inner-union war against those militants who pressed forward with the drive to establish the unions (Minneapolis). They declared that an organizing drive in steel could not be undertaken except on the old craft union basis

(Schoenberg in Chicago), which meant no organizing drive. The reactionaries indicated their readiness to retreat.

The industrial union bloc have not yet indicated that they have thought their line through to the end—that is organization of the unorganized, industrial unionism, class struggle, a Farmer-Labor Party, rallying the broadest masses of the people against reaction. But they have come out against the "red purge" and for the waging of the present struggles through to victory.

This sharpening struggle around basic policies which has matured since the A. F. of L. convention is the issue at stake. It is these developments which account for the increasing bitterness in the Executive Council, and for provoking Lewis's resignation.

The workers in the A. F. of L. should be on guard against any tendency to carry these developments toward a split. They should fight for continued trade union unity, for industrial unionism, and for class struggle policies.

Daily Worker

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1935

Defeat Japanese Invaders

IN publishing the appeal to the Chinese people by the Chinese Soviet government against Japanese invasion of China, the Daily Worker presents to its readers one of the most powerful and most important documents to come out of that vast land of seething struggle.

The heroic Chinese Soviet government calls for a unified national government of defense on the basis of granting civil liberties and arming of the Chinese masses in order to drive out the Japanese invaders.

If the Kuomintang stops its war against the Chinese Soviets, the Red Army and the Communist Party of China are ready to unite no matter with whom within China for a war of liberation against Japanese imperialism.

We must try in every workers' organization in the United States, in every professional group, anti-imperialist, anti-war and anti-fascist body to get resolutions passed urging the Kuomintang government to accept the appeal of the Chinese Soviets!

Flood Nanking with letters and resolutions for this appeal. Let the Chinese ambassador in Washington know that American labor and anti-fascists and anti-imperialists stand for and support unified struggle in China for the defeat of the Japanese invaders.

Scab Cargo

THE Roosevelt Administration has now made another supreme effort to break the strike of ten thousand Gulf port longshoremen. Mrs. Frances Perkins has called upon the International Longshoremen's Association to end the strike while a board of three, which she has set up, "investigates" and arbitrates. The board has the same power as the New Deal Board that last year broke the general textile strike of 500,000 workers, and DEFEATED EVERY SINGLE DEMAND OF THE TEXTILE STRIKERS.

Francis Gorman who led that strike, said in a recent speech in Paterson, "We thought the New Deal would protect labor's rights. We found that it shot down the workers. The labor forces got nothing out of the New Deal."

Now the New Deal is trying to repeat this strikebreaking.

Reliance on New Deal "investigations" will defeat the Gulf strike and entrench the company union in the South.

A boycott of scab-loaded cargo from the Gulf ports, in every port in the United States, will win the Gulf port strike.

Borah's Liberalism

REPUBLICAN leaders, whether previously catalogued as "liberal" or "reactionary," are now rallying around the incipient fascist program of the Liberty League in their campaign to defeat Roosevelt in 1936.

That this is true of such men as Hoover and Knox requires no argument; it is evident in all of their speeches and statements.

But it is also true of the "liberal" Idaho Senator, William E. Borah. That is the only interpretation which can be given to his letter to the National Association for

the Advancement of Colored People. He parades his consistent opposition to anti-lynching legislation, brazenly declaring that he opposed legislation designed to stop lynching in 1922 and again in 1935 and that his opposition "will not be changed or even modified." This represents the flouting of the 12,000,000 Negro people in the most openly chauvinist, slave-market manner. This is his bid for Hearst-Liberty League support.

His bid for such reactionary support is further sealed by his demagogic defense of the "Constitution." To pass legislation against lynching is to "undermine" the constitution, according to Borah. The Constitution must be "saved," even though the terrible lynching of Negroes goes on! Truly "Liberalism" a la Hearst!

Improved conditions and the maintenance of civil rights for Negroes and whites will not be achieved through a switch from the reactionary policies of Roosevelt to the still more reactionary policies of a Hoover or a Borah. Only a Farmer-Labor Party can bring a real victory for the people.

Soviet Armenia

ARMENIANS the world over will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of Soviet Armenia on Nov. 29.

In these fifteen momentous years, Armenia has emerged from the blackest bondage to the fullest, most productive socialist freedom.

A few figures speak most eloquently of the transformation of Soviet Armenia from 1920 to 1935.

In 1920, there were no more than 15,000 students throughout this land of over a million people, about the size of Belgium. Today there are at least 300,000. The Armenian peasants were slaves of the great landowners. Today, collective farms, utilizing the most modern farm machinery, claim 70,000 persons.

Cotton mills, sugar refineries, copper mines, electric power stations and other great industrial enterprises have arisen in this land of which Tsar Nicholas II once remarked: "The only good things in Armenia are young lambs and cognac." Cognac for the Tsar! Cotton mills for the people!

But most important of all, the Armenian people have at last been able to develop without hindrance—nay, with the greatest encouragement—their own national culture, their own unique heritage and traits. In all the independent republics of the U.S.S.R., national cultures flourish within the framework of one planned socialist economy.

This development of national culture can best be seen in the growth of Armenian schools. Up to 1921, there were only four Armenian schools in Armenia. Today there are 600.

Hail the Fifteenth Anniversary of Soviet Armenia!

Hail the emergence of the Armenian people from the blackest bondage to the dawn of national liberation!

Greetings to Lucha Obrera

THE Daily Worker greets the first appearance of Lucha Obrera, the Workers Struggle, organ of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico.

Fighting under tremendous difficulties, in a land grabbed by the imperialist sharks for monocultural sugar growing, robbed by the monopolist exporters, among an enslaved and starving people, Lucha Obrera has great tasks to perform.

These tasks—the consolidation of the whole oppressed people into a single national liberation front against Yankee imperialism and the national traitors—directly affect the American workers.

The struggle for the freedom of the Puerto Rican people in this colony of American imperialism is a struggle directed against the enemies of the American people—the Hearsts, the Liberty Leaguers, the Wall Street domination.

More power to Lucha Obrera and the Puerto Rican Communists.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Section Shop Dept. Report Four New Nuclei Organized Work in the I. L. A.

I AM going to make a brief report on the Shop Department of Section 20. We have learned that if we do the proper work we can make progress. We organized four new shop units in one month. We accomplished this by concentration. We sent out concentration units with the Daily Worker and with literature. We held open air meetings and the workers responded to our efforts.

There is a laundry in our section, where we did not concentrate, to any great degree. But the fact that we spread our agitation and propaganda among these workers had a very good effect. When these laundry workers realized that they had grievances, they come to the conclusion that they would have to organize and fight. So these laundry workers came into the Section themselves, without anyone having contacted them, and asked us to organize them into the Communist Party. In one of the laundries we have 300 workers. About 30 per cent of these are Negroes. At the last union meeting, two of the Negro comrades appeared. This shows that if we do work, these workers will respond.

We must not be sectarian. Many times the workers will not come to the Communist Party, but it is our duty to go to these workers in the shops, and let them see that the Communist Party is on the job, and if they do not come to us, we will come to them.

I am the organizer of a taxi unit. There is great fluctuation in this industry. If you go to a shop and come back a month later, you will find that 75 per cent of the workers are not there any more. They travel from one shop to another. We must not only organize the taxi drivers in the shops, but also on the street. Their shop is the street. They stay on the same corner year after year. If we want to organize these workers we have to send concentration units to their corners. They will get used to the concentration unit comrades coming and gradually learn to take leaflets and the Daily Worker. Our concentration unit, tried that and found it very effective. After we did that six of the workers on one line came to one of our picnics, proving that the proper methods will get results. If we bring leaflets and shop papers regularly, the workers will respond. We must not limit ourselves to dealing with economic problems, but must explain the political questions also. If we do this, the workers will know who are with them, and who are their enemies, and to which Party they should belong.

Report to New York Shop Conference, Sept. 1935.

I AM a member of the I. L. A. Where two years ago it wasn't possible to go into a local meeting and get any support, today I go into a local union meeting and find forty to fifty longshoremen backing me up. A few weeks ago my section organized an industrial unit of five Party members. This unit has helped a great deal in our work. We have already recruited an Italian longshoreman into the unit. There are about 66 to 70 longshoremen in my local. With the help of this new recruit we will be able to do some good work. Leaflets are given out before each union meeting. We have a shop paper that is given out on the Brooklyn waterfront.

We used to make the mistake of sending comrades to the waterfront and talking to the workers in English. Most of them were Italian, and they asked us why we don't talk Italian. So now we try to send Italian comrades there to speak to them in their own language.

Report to New York Shop Conference.

Join the Communist Party

15 East 13th Street, New York Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME ADDRESS

CRACKING DOWN

By Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

Message of a Soldier, Recently Recruited, to His Mother

Pottsville, Pa.

Comrade Editor: One of the members of the Unemployment Council of this county received a letter from her son that is a fine example of the U. S. Army's schooling of young fellows to be murderers of their parents and fellow-workers.

This young fellow recently joined the army and wrote a letter two months later to his mother. In the letter he says about her belonging to the Unemployment Council: "I hate to think of you and I wrapped up in such a club, for you know if ever they come to Washington to raise hell, we will have to get rid of you and I would not like to shoot either one of you but it will be a duty."

The army is today, from all reports, being groomed to take care of "civil disturbances," such as strikes, hunger marches, or any such demonstrations of workers seeking their rights. Some people do not readily see these things, but when such letters as this are sent to mothers by their sons, we clearly see the role of the army to help Wall Street make more blood-stained profits. Such an army degenerates the young people and bears out the demand of the Unemployment Councils that all war funds be used for the unemployed. Then there will be no need of hunger marches and shooting of innocent men and women by workers in uniform who are filled with venom by the money changers of Wall Street.

E. M.

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses, except when signatures are authorized. Only initials will be printed.

A Hearty Second; Let's Have Definite Proposals

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor: No one can deny that the Daily Worker has made real advances towards becoming a popular paper during the past year. But no one can deny that the "Daily" is far from fulfilling the tremendous job that it must perform as the only revolutionary working class daily paper in this country.

That this latter statement is true, is borne out by the fact that whenever one speaks to Party member, sympathizer, casual reader, or even our enemies, have definite feelings and opinions about how to improve the "Daily." Take any circle of people who have any consciousness of the revolutionary movement and say: I have an idea on how the "Daily" could be improved, and you'll discover you have a full-fledged discussion of argument on your hands in five minutes.

I strongly recommend that the Daily Worker run a contest that could be linked up with a drive for raising the circulation, for suggestions on how to improve its content and presentation of material. Offer weekly prizes of sets of Lenin's works or some such incentive and I'm sure that the response will keep the mailman busy and

E. M.

may give the "Daily" some valuable ideas.

One thing is certain: the Daily Worker with its present approach and method of propaganda cannot be the organ that will crystallize the sentiment of the masses of people in America who are moving toward a Labor Party and serve as a clarion call to arouse those not aware of this movement, UNLESS it makes a drastic change in the next half year. I, for one, believe it can and must make those changes. Let's hear from other readers.

B. I.

Asks for Help for Militant Danby Quarry Strikers

Rutland, Vt.

Comrade Editor: The Danby quarry strike is now in its seventh week, and not a man is working.

This is not an easy time for the Danby strikers. They have for the most part large families. Many of them hunt in the woods for meat. But this is a matter of luck. The union is able to give them only some flour, rice, canned milk, corn meal and four pounds of meat a week. They get no tobacco and no soap. The amount of food given them is very small, and threatens to dwindle still more. The future of the Vermont strike depends largely upon feeding the families of these men who will soon be picketing in temperatures far below zero.

If sympathizers will send food, clothing, tobacco and soap to Edward Bernard Danby, Vermont, they will be helping these militant workers to win their big strike.

JACK WILGUS Vermont Section Organizer, C.P.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Why Hitler Courts Laval Its East-West Phase "Nazi Eyes on Russia"

HITLER'S confabs with France's Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet, must be properly garnished with inflammable Japanese sauce of the Ariyoshi-Chiang Kai-shek conversations in Nanking, in order to get their full flavor.

Under the double proddings of British imperialism and overshadowing economic catastrophe in Nazi Germany, Hitler is moving rapidly and anxiously for an understanding with Premier Laval and French finance capital. "Great Britain, diplomatic sources said, is behind the move to reconcile France and Germany," reports an Associated Press dispatch from Paris, Nov. 23. "Eyes of Germany turned on Russia," says the New York Times headline on the latest story of their correspondent, Frederick T. Birchall.

BIRCHALL and all the other capitalist commentators agree on the general facts. Fascist Germany is sitting on a volcano of threatened economic and financial Pompeian eruption. It cannot continue its present pace of armament without an explosion. The Franco-Soviet pact was a staggering blow to the Nazis, which they hope can be remedied. They now fear the establishment of anti-war precedents in the League of Nations which will strike hardest at Fascist Germany in the event of attempts to solve their problems in the Mussolini manner. Under advice of Britain, the Nazis offer Laval a promise that the Fascist guns will be turned only to the East in return for a gesture against Franco-Soviet relations. One capitalist correspondent declared that Hitler here was trying to make a capitulation count as a victory. Since the Nazi financial crisis would soon put a terrible crimp in their armaments program forcing Hitler to come to France for an understanding "der Fuehrer" now moves under the propulsion of necessity to make it appear that he is being courted by France.

NOW the increasingly desperate situation of Hitler, driving him into the not-so-desirable arms of the French bankers, is supplemented by the positions of the Tokyo militarists in North China. They have been halted in their march southward into China much more abruptly than at Chinow in 1931. Then London and Washington indicated to Japan that so long as it advanced from Taihain northward (that is, to the Soviet border) there would be no outside imperialist pressure.

So today, Hitler hopes, at least, if he can come to terms with Britain and France, should Japan then change its course from the drive in the northern provinces of China to the Soviet border, that the Nazis' hands would be freed for the East.

American capitalist observers see this situation very well. Take first the already quoted Mr. Birchall. Discussing the Ethiopian situation wherein Britain has compelled Hitler to pipe down on Memel and keep generally quiet about Africa, Birchall says: "But even more interesting is being shown in developments in the Far East which might engage Russia. Should the Soviet Republic become seriously involved there, the German 'lone' might change over night without waiting for long-range factors to produce their effect."

Hearst, of course, is the best indicator here in that regard. James T. Williams, Jr., one of Hearst's scribes in the N. Y. Journal of Nov. 22, while sharply taking Japan to task for threatening Wall Street's China preserves, points the desirable road of plunder to Messrs. Kawashima, Araki, Inogai and his brother samurais.

"In justice to Japan it should be said that the conquest of Manchuria and North China is not without a military purpose. "Japan is preparing for a war with Russia. When this conflict finally comes Japan prefers to wage it inland and not on or near the coast of Asia and too close to Japan proper."

To this end, Tsingling, the capital of Manchukuo, has become the military headquarters of Japan on the mainland of Asia. From that headquarters Japan will now move her forces and direct her strategy so that when war between Russia and Japan finally comes Japan will not have to fear a Russo-China thrust from the Peiping area."

Dimitroff Report on the United Front

"The powerful urge towards the united front in all the capitalist countries shows that the lessons of defeat have not been in vain. The working class is beginning to act in a new way. The initiative shown by the Communist Party in the organization of the united front and the supreme self-sacrifice displayed by the Communists, by the revolutionary workers in the struggle against fascism have resulted in an unprecedented increase in the prestige of the Communist International." (Dimitroff's report to the Seventh World Congress.)