

BIG INCREASE IN COMMUNIST VOTE RECORDED ON INCOMPLETE RETURNS

STORE OWNER QUIZZED ON DEFENSE FUND

Scottsboro Mothers Tell New Koch Head I.L.D. Must Get Money

Three of the Scottsboro mothers yesterday headed a delegation to Mr. Weinstein, owner of the New Koch Department Store on West 125th Street, to demand that all funds raised in the name of the Scottsboro boys be turned over to the International Labor Defense, which has full charge of the case, following the repudiation of Samuel S. Leibowitz, renegade defense attorney, by the boys and their mothers.

The store has advertised a special Scottsboro sale on Nov. 8, 9 and 10, with the promise that "a generous percentage of the sales will be donated to the Scottsboro Fund."

Proof was presented to the management by the Scottsboro mothers and other members of the delegation that the I. L. D. has retained from Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, dated Nov. 3, in which the two boys give the I. L. D. full charge of their appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court against the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court decreeing their legal lynchings, on Dec. 7. In their retainer, both boys describe their action as final and as abrogating all papers they were induced to sign for Leibowitz, through coercion by Alabama authorities and deception by Negro misleaders.

It was also pointed out to the management that the I. L. D. lawyers have already filed appeal papers with the U. S. Supreme Court and that printing of the appeal has been begun.

Although confronted by the Scottsboro mothers themselves, Mr. Weinstein hemmed and hawed and finally told the delegation he would hold the money in escrow until he decided to whom it should be turned over. The delegation then pointed to his advertisements that prominent persons would speak at the store on the Scottsboro defense during the sales. Ask who these "prominent persons" were, he refused to reveal their names, and rejected the delegation's demand that the mothers of the Scottsboro boys be permitted to speak.

The mothers who visited the store were Mrs. Isaac Norris, mother of Clarence Norris, and Mrs. Ada Wright and Mrs. Viola Montgomery. The delegation, sponsored by the National Scottsboro-Herndon Action Committee, was composed of the following persons, in addition to the three mothers, Samuel Patterson, Louise Thompson, Nate Bruce of the District I. L. D., Mike Walsh of the Harlem Section of the I. L. D., and Edward Kuntz, of the I. L. D. legal staff.

The District I. L. D. yesterday declared that there is no doubt that Mr. Weinstein is co-operating with the forces led by Leibowitz, which are trying to disrupt the fight for the lives and freedom of the boys. It urged all friends of the boys, individuals and organizations, to make demands on the store that the sales percentage be turned over to the Scottsboro Fund be turned over to the I. L. D. to help defray expenses of the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Philadelphia Police Jail 3 Who Protest Gassing of Children

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 7.—Swooping down on a mass meeting held to protest the gassing of John Sutko and his seven children in an attempted eviction, police here renewed their terrorist drive on the unemployed, and arrested three workers. The three arrested are John Sutko, charged with "attempting to kill a constable," J. Bismark, Council organizer, now on bail following his arrest at a recent attempt to smash evictions, and Jennie Cooper, fiery young secretary of the Unemployment Councils.

Last week police smashed into the home of Sutko, an unemployed worker, and hurled tear gas bombs which severely gassed his seven young children. The police fled without evicting. At a mass meeting held later, Bismark was jailed. A delegation of 100 which will present relief demands to the City Council here Thursday, will lodge vigorous protests against the police attacks upon the jobsless. The Unemployment Councils called upon all workers to fill Reymun Plaza Thursday at 3:30 p. m. when the delegation reports.

'Daily' in Danger!

The Daily Worker is in real danger. It is imperative that the \$60,000 fund be raised by December 1st. To fail would place the continued existence of the "Daily" in jeopardy.

This matter should be placed in the center of attention of the whole Party. We have no doubt that it can be accomplished. The bulk of the \$30,000 raised so far has been collected in the last four weeks. Why is it not possible, then, to finish the drive with a smashing success before Dec. 1. It is even possible to go way over the top!

This can be done, however, only if every district does its full share. Immediate steps must be taken to mobilize the units, sections, mass organizations and every possible sympathizer. The District leadership must assume direct personal responsibility for this work.

Let "All quotas filled by Dec. 1" become the ringing slogan in the remaining weeks of the drive.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P., U. S. A.

ANOTHER SILK SHOP CLOSED IN PATERSON

Mass Picket Lines Form At Rutherford and Lodi Bleacheries

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Development of a general strike of silk weavers in Paterson seems more likely as one of the largest shops, the Brown Silk Company, with 150 workers, this morning struck, joining about 1,000 already out. More pickets are now evident at silk shops, and special efforts are being made by the strikers to increase activity.

Sam Sheber, an active militant in the union, has been elected picket captain. Many of the workers have been out since the general strike, but the officials of the American Federation of Labor, and members of the Roosevelt Cabinet and relief administration, it was announced. Exclusive studies on unemployment and social insurance, running all the way from health and maternity to unemployment insurance, have been "studied" by the Roosevelt committee. Its powers are strictly limited to mere "studies" of the question, however, in preparation for a landslide of ballyhoo and publicity early in December.

In comment yesterday, William Green, who accepted an invitation to address the conference, said: "The personnel of the Committee on Economic Security, together with their technical board, is one from the stand taken on the question by a forward looking report. While Green speaks of a 'forward looking report,' it must be remembered that the committee can do nothing more than report on its studies.

Repeating his past declarations for "State unemployment insurance" schemes as opposed to the Federal Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, to which he is violently opposed, and which he has attacked as "unconstitutional," Green added, "The role of State action has become clear. While the Federal Government cannot enact a national law, it can aid States by subsidies."

Appeal for Aid Sent to 'Daily' From Madrid

From Spain, scene of the heroic anti-fascist struggles of Communist, Socialist and non-party workers, comes the following appeal for aid for the children and families of the wounded and fallen Asturian miners. The appeal, sent through the Daily Worker, is addressed to the American working class, intellectuals and anti-fascists.

"Madrid, Oct. 25, 1934. "The Spanish Women's Committee Against War and Fascism has started a campaign in order to help the women and children of the wounded and fallen Asturian miners during the heroic fighting for a more humane society.

"We are appealing to you to help us morally and materially in our work. We need money in order to bring these children to Madrid and put them up in a special children's home so that they shall not fall into their enemies' (priests, etc.) hands. "We appeal to all sympathizers and supporters of the heroic struggles of the toiling Spanish masses to rush funds as soon as possible to help this work, to Dolores Meras, Asociacion de Escritoras y Periodistas, Arenal, 26, Madrid, Spain. "With anti-fascist greetings, (Signed) L. PUZOLA, "Comite Nacional de Mujeres Contra la Guerra y el Fascismo."

TOILERS LOOK TO SOVIETS, SAYS PRAVDA

Triumphs of U. S. S. R. Show Workers Doom Of Capitalism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (By Wireless). Most significant in the 17th Anniversary of the October Revolution is the manner in which it has deepened the conviction in the minds of the world's toilers that capitalism is doomed, a leading editorial in yesterday's Pravda, central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, emphasizes today.

"In the last century, when Marx and Engels wrote their great manifesto on the liberation of mankind, Communism indeed haunted Europe 'like a spectre'. Now the spectre has become a great material force. Over one-sixth of the globe floats the victorious banner of Communism. In China, Spain, Austria, under the illegal conditions of fascist Germany, throughout the world, millions of toilers are striving with love and hope towards this banner of the Soviets.

"In 1917 on the Palace Square of Petrograd revolutionary workers, soldiers and sailors not only decided the fate of Russia. The echo of those shots of October sound, and will sound, as a call to arms for revolutionary struggle against modern slavery, against the affliction and the curse of toiling humanity, against capitalism. In the name of the Com. the Russian capitalists, the kulaks, happiness and freedom were entirely suppressed.

"Best Forces Join Proletariat "The idea of the new ruling class, which is now astonishing the whole world by its boldness, stamming and insistence on talent, the idea of a new ruling class able to organize a glowing life for the toilers, influences also the best minds of the world masses, the intellectuals and the petty bourgeoisie, who themselves are still far from revolutionary struggle. The petty-bourgeois capitalist reformers are beginning to use our terminology, putting their own contents into it. Outwardly they imitate us. They are compelled to speak of socialism. We hear through this babbling the forces of the international socialist revolution.

"The realization that capitalism is doomed brings into the camp of the proletariat all that is most honest and best in the world. Capitalism is doomed. It is unable to give work or bread to all toilers. Its temples are crumbling. The brilliance of its culture is becoming dim. It has no great ideas which might light up the flames in the eyes of the people and rouse them to great deeds. It has only tear-gas bombs with which the police fight against the starving and the unemployed.

"New Life Flourishing "The world centre of science and culture is shifting to the country of the Soviets. The gaze of the world ever more is turned eastward toward the Soviet Union, toward Moscow. This shows the

Car Strike in Texas Ties Up Two Cities

BEAUMONT, Texas, Nov. 7.—Transportation in Beaumont and Fort Arthur has been paralyzed by a strike of union street car workers and bus drivers. Inter-city transportation has been completely halted.

The strikers are demanding union recognition from the Eastern Texas Electric Co. They charge intimidation against militant workers and suppression of their attempts to build their union.

Roosevelt Sends Greetings On Anniversary of USSR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Formal greetings on the seventeenth anniversary of the October Revolution were sent today by President Roosevelt to Mikhail Kalinin, president of the U. S. S. R.

"Please accept on this anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Government the assurances of my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your country," Roosevelt said. Thus, as a result of the triumphs of Socialist construction which have lifted the Soviet Union to the position of a leading industrial country of the world, and the present relation of forces among the world's leading capitalist countries, Roosevelt, speaking for American imperialism, finds it advantageous to strengthen the relations with the Soviet Union.

TAMMANY CONTROLLER IS ELECTED

7-Cent Fare Seen As Aim of Both Fusion And Tammany

By Si Gerson

Advisors of Joseph D. McGoldrick, defeated Fusion candidate for City Controller, were scurrying around town yesterday in a frantic effort to find "a substantial basis" for demanding a recount in the bitterly-contested election between McGoldrick and the Tammany victor, Frank J. Taylor.

Final results gave Taylor the slim plurality of 13,855. Total votes for the winner were 829,916, while McGoldrick received 816,061. A heavy plurality for Taylor in Manhattan, generally a Tammany-dominated borough, assured the Tiger man success.

Hanging desperately onto the slim hope that a recount might put McGoldrick in, I. A. Hirschmann, Chairman of the McGoldrick Campaign Committee, refused to concede victory to Taylor. He notified Taylor of this fact in a telegram yesterday, while extending, in behalf of McGoldrick, "his best wishes."

Fusion Hit Hard Efforts to minimize the tremendous blow Fusion had received at the hands of Tammany by the election of Taylor were made yesterday by Mayor LaGuardia and Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch. The mayor insisted in a statement that Taylor was "elected on the percentage of natural mistakes" of voters unfamiliar with the machines.

It was common gossip throughout the city and especially in the corridors of City Hall that relief dispensed through the Democratic national machine, was no small factor in corraling Democratic votes. Fusion forces commented bitterly on this fact, pointing out that in those neighborhoods where small home-owners and well-to-do apartment house dwellers predominated, McGoldrick had come through ahead of Taylor. That McGoldrick's "good government" and "cheap city government" slogans had had some effect among these sections was seen by the high vote he polled in Queens and the upper West Side of Manhattan.

Tammany Jubilant Tammany Hall chieftains were in high spirits all day yesterday, since the Taylor election gives them a firm foothold in the Board of Estimate and paves the way for the mayoralty election in 1936. With the election of Taylor, Tammany will have seven votes to Fusions one on the Board. If Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch is appointed to a State Supreme Court judgeship—at which he has been casting sheep's eyes for years—then Tammany will have a majority in

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Madison S. P. Branch To Send Delegate To Anti-War Parley

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—The Socialist Party of Madison, West Side Branch, voted to send delegates to the State Conference of the American League Against War and Fascism to be held in Milwaukee Nov. 23 and 24.

Discussion revealed unanimous opposition to the action of the Socialist Party in depriving the Rev. Ralph M. Comper, Milwaukee, of his membership recently for working with the American League. The Social Action Committee of the Congregational Church of Madison also voted to send delegates to the State Conference. This is the church to which the majority of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin belong.

Soviet Victory Hailed By 300 in Richmond

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—Smashing through the Jim Crow edicts of the bosses against joint meetings of whites and Negroes, over 300 Negro and white workers attended the celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Russian Revolution at the John Marshall High School Monday night.

The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions for the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China, for relentless struggle against all bosses' wars and against the State Masses' Jim Crow law and for the safety and freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

RED VOTE REACHES NEW MARK IN CITY WITH TOTAL OF 45,427; BIG GAINS ALSO SHOWN IN OHIO

Communists Gain 70% in N. Y.—Socialists Only 15%

Comparison of the Communist and Socialist Party votes in New York state and city returns indicates that the percentage of increase of the Communist vote was 70 per cent over 1932, compared with a 15 per cent increase for the Socialist Party.

A contrast of the Communist vote with the 1932 results for the same offices reveals the following sharp advances:

Amer's present vote of 41,239 compares with 29,092 for the same office in 1932, an increase of 16,000 votes; Begun's vote of 41,748 was an increase of 16,000 over the vote of 25,800 in 1932; Bedacht's vote for Senator of 43,118 was an increase of almost 18,000 over the 1932 vote of 25,439; Burroughs' vote for Lieutenant Governor of 43,952 was an increase of over 18,000 over the 1932 vote of 25,381. The vote for the Supreme Court Justice for Richard B. Moore was 44,155, an increase of 27,000 over the 17,859 received in 1932 in the city. The vote yesterday for State Attorney General received by Fred Briehl was 44,298, an increase of 18,000 over 1932. Ross Wortis' figure of 43,902 is an increase of 18,000 over the 1932 return.

In many Assembly Districts throughout the city the Communist Party candidates either led or ran close to the Socialist candidates. In District Eight, Manhattan, Carl Brodsky polled 1,001 against 792 for the Socialist candidate. In the Seventeenth District, Manhattan, Armando Ramirez ran ahead of his Socialist opponent, getting 1,008, almost doubling the Socialist Party figure of 636.

In the Fourteenth Senatorial District, Manhattan, the Communist candidate, Joseph Porper, ran a close race with the Socialist Party candidate, receiving 2,121 as against 2,272. In the Seventeenth Senatorial District the Communist candidate got 1,710 as against the Socialist figure of 1,713. In the Twelfth Congressional District, Joseph Brandt, was only 10 votes behind his Socialist opponent, receiving 698 votes. In the Fifteenth Congressional District the Communist candidate got 470 as against 589 for the Socialist Party candidate.

The gains of the Socialist Party in the election were slim. Solomon, Socialist candidate for Governor received 79,243, as compared with 71,000 in 1932 and 86,000 in 1930.

Norman Thomas, candidate for Senator, ran well ahead of Solomon in the city, receiving 129,640, compared with the vote of 109,883 received for the same office in 1932 by the Socialist Party, an increase of 20,000.

The Socialist candidate for State Controller, Fred Sander, received 66,606 votes compared with 118,452. The candidate for Attorney General, William Karlin, received 91,776 compared with 119,931 in 1932.

The Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Herman Kobbe, received 86,099 compared with 74,000 in 1932.

Harry Laidler, Socialist, running for City Comptroller received 81,225 compared with 63,895 last year.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Mother Bloor, the main speaker, when she pointed to the success of the Communist Party in building the growing unity of Negro and white workers throughout the South. She was again loudly applauded when she pictured the achievements of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union in completely wiping out unemployment, and abolishing race hatred and prejudice and in the victorious building of Socialism.

Big Gains Recorded for C. P. Candidates In New York City

	1934	1932
Amer (Gov.)	41,239	23,092
Burroughs (Lt. Gov.)	43,952	25,381
Briehl (Atty.-Gen.)	44,298	26,228
Bedacht (Senator)	43,118	25,439
Wortis (State Cont)	43,902	25,580
Moore (Chief Just.)	44,155	17,854

'NEW DEAL' PROMISES GET HEAVY VOTE

Demagogy of Roosevelt Again Deludes Millions of Voters

Indicating the influence which Roosevelt's anti-Wall Street demagogy and N.R.A. trickery still wield, the election returns yesterday revealed an ever greater landslide than in 1932 for the Democratic "New Deal."

The Democratic Party received the largest vote ever received in an off-year election.

Both houses of Congress are Democratic by better than two-thirds majorities. For the first time since 1882, the ruling party controls the Senate by more than a majority. The Democrats have 70 Senators to 24 for the Republican, one Progressive, Robert LaFollette from Wisconsin, and one Farmer-Laborite, Hendrick Shipstead, from Minnesota.

In the returns for the House of Representatives, 241 Democrats have been elected, 77 Republicans and one Farmer-Laborite. Returns are still missing from 113 districts, which are still in doubt. Indications are that the Democrats will have a two-thirds majority in the House, increasing their present figure of 309. The present Republican strength in the House is 114.

The few Republicans who were elected, like Governor Merriam in California, made public endorsements of the "New Deal." LaFollette in Wisconsin was elected to the Senate with Presidential support.

Of the 33 congresses elected yesterday, the Democratic Party elected 21, the Republicans 4, the Progressive 1, and the Farmer-Laborites 1. Six are still doubtful.

In New York, the Wall Street banker-Governor, Herbert Lehman, running as the "New Deal" candidate, was elected by a plurality of more than 835,000, a vote that smashes all records for off-year elections. He swept into office, by his landslide, the Tammany candidate, Frank J. Taylor, who nosed out Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick, the Fusion candidate, by a bare 14,000 votes. And for the first time since 1913, the Democratic Party will control both houses of the New York State Legislature, and is already laying plans to solidify its grip by reappointing the state electoral districts.

Democrats Win in Pennsylvania The biggest Roosevelt victory was scored in Pennsylvania, where David A. Reed, Mellon spokesman, was defeated by Joseph Guiffey for the Senate. In addition, George H. Earl, a personal friend of Roosevelt's, defeated William H. Schneider for Governor, thus giving Pennsylvania a Democratic governor for the first time since the Civil War. The Democratic sweep also carried 22 of the 34 Congressional candidates in Pennsylvania to victory. MacFadden Defeated Among the Republicans who were defeated in Pennsylvania was Louis MacFadden, notorious Jew-baiter and fascist propagandist, whose activities were recently exposed in the New Masses by John L. Spivak. In California, the Republican candidate, Frank F. Merriam, was winning by seven to five against Upton Sinclair, and latest returns showed his majority to be over 136,000. Sinclair polled more than

Communist Totals Are More Than Doubled in Some Districts

(See Additional Election News on Pages Four and Five)

Sweeping gains for the Communist Party were definitely indicated by the first election returns from the country.

In New York City the Communist Party set a new record vote of 45,427 almost doubling its previous poll in 1932.

In Cleveland, Ohio, the Communist Party candidate for Governor, I. O. Ford, received 5,568 votes in the first returns, more than five times the vote received by the Socialist Party candidate. All Communist candidates were running 40 per cent ahead of last year.

In Cincinnati, the vote was 1,258 as compared with 433 in 1932. In Toledo the Communist Party registered 944 as compared with 265 last year.

In Youngstown, Ohio, Communists reported 821 votes, more than doubling the 1932 votes. This result is even more significant when one considers that reports reveal heavy padding of election returns for capitalist candidates through false registrations.

New York City Vote The Communist vote in New York City registered a large gain, latest election returns indicate. The general vote increased from 26,000 in 1932 to more than 41,000 yesterday, an increase of over 15,000 in one year. Israel Amer, running for Governor received a total vote of 41,239, William Burroughs, candidate for Lieutenant Governor received 43,952, Isidor Begun running for Comptroller received 41,748, and Max Bedacht, candidate for U. S. Senator received 43,118. Ross Wortis, running for State Controller got 43,902 votes. Fred Briehl, running for Attorney General polled 44,298, and Richard Moore, for Supreme Court Justice, polled 44,155. Emanuel Levin, running for Congressman-at-large, received 45,427—the largest vote for the Communist Party. Levin is one of the leaders of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and was a prominent figure in the veterans' bonus march

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Protests Made To Bulgarian Envoy in U. S.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Bulgarian Minister Stoyaf Petroff today personally heard the protests of Bulgarian-Macedonian workers from nearly twenty American cities against the military-fascist dictatorship which rules Bulgaria by imprisoning dissenters without trial and by mass executions.

Spokesmen for a delegation of 25, representing Bulgarian-Macedonian Workers Educational Clubs and Macedonian People's Leagues presented to the Minister a resolution demanding the release of Yonko Panoff, secretary of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, and the commutation of death sentences meted out to eleven Bulgarian soldiers who were among 150 tried for participation in an anti-fascist demonstration on International Youth Day last August.

Changes Plans The encounter with the delegation led Minister Petroff to discard plans for a visit to centers of Bulgarian-Macedonian immigration in the United States. He said he was considering such a visit, since he is a new Minister in Washington and asked whether the workers thought he would be welcomed. They commented that was for the masses of Bulgarian immigrants to decide. He concluded it was apparent from the convictions of his callers that he wouldn't be, and concluded he probably wouldn't go. "The minister tried to hand us the old soft soap about the government in Bulgaria's having the confidence of the people," said C. Mishev, leader of the delegation, "but we asked him why, then, no elections have been held since 1923, why six of the 150 soldiers arrested

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ROOSEVELT'S 'TRUCE' PLAN BARS WORKERS' RIGHT TO STRIKE

INCREASED TERROR AND WAGE CUTTING SEEN IN N.R.A. MOVE

A.F.L. Leaders Give Yeoman Service to N.R.A. Planners, Who Attempt to Rob Workers Through Arbitration Boards

By Carl Reeve

On Sept. 30 President Roosevelt made his "fireside" radio speech in which he spoke of reorganization of the N. R. A. and proposed a "no strike truce." The last five weeks confirm the analysis of the Communist Party that this speech heralded an intensified anti-union drive of the employers and the Roosevelt government.

In the weeks following the President's appeal to the workers to "lay aside the weapons of industrial warfare," the A. F. of L. officials accepted the no-strike proposal of Roosevelt. William Green, the following day, in his speech at the San Francisco A. F. of L. convention, endorsed the proposals of Roosevelt. The entire Green bureaucracy fell in line with the program of co-operation with the employers and the Roosevelt government.

The employers have shown in no uncertain terms that the "truce" means surrender by the workers of their elementary right to strike and organize, means surrender to wage cuts, increased terror against strikers and increased fascist measures against the workers.

The "Truce" in Steel

First came the steel companies, headed by the United States Steel Corporation, with their announcements that they intended to cut wages in the near future. Mike Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.) accepted the Roosevelt "truce," which was a cover for the wage cutting drive. Tighe secured re-election as union president by the expedient of dis-franchising the new members and unemployed on the grounds of non-payment of dues.

The steel companies watched this re-election closely. The Tighe machine meant strengthening the no-strike "truce." The Oct. 29 issue of "Steel," trade weekly, declared, "Messengers of the Administration have informed steel producers that organized labor has overplayed its hand, and the industry will not be alarmed by the expedient of dis-franchising the new members and unemployed on the grounds of non-payment of dues."

Tighe made a similar re-assuring statement to the employers when his re-election was announced. "Labor should erase the fear employers have that they will have to surrender their rights if labor is organized," Tighe said.

The Roosevelt "truce" in the auto industry, as in other industries, has meant the extension of the company union under protection of Roosevelt's Labor Board, and with the consent of the A. F. of L. leaders. It has meant denial of all the demands of the auto workers for higher wages, against the speedup, for union recognition, against the company union and for the right to organize.

The A. and P. Settlement

In the A. and P. employees' fight for union recognition, the union smashing drive of the employers was repeated. The National Association of Manufacturers, from New York City, on Nov. 2, issued a statement declaring that the basis of settlement of the A. and P. case by the National Labor Relations Board (which Green also approved) prohibits "coercion" by the unions. Therefore, the National Association of Manufacturers declares, state legislatures are urged to pass six laws, based on the Labor Board's decisions, which include: "to make picketing illegal when it is carried out in such a manner as to intimidate or coerce employees or customers; to make sympathetic strikers and lockouts illegal; to make illegal employment contracts requiring a person either to join or not to join any labor organization."

This is the program of the employers, which they term a "plan of industrial peace." This is the program which Roosevelt has launched in his speech for a no-strike "truce."

Increased Fascist Measures This program marks a definite increase in the fascist measures of the government. It includes increased violence against Negro workers, increased terror against strikers and the unemployed.

The Roosevelt "truce" means an intensified war against the workers — it means an attempt to increase the profits of the employers by lowering the whole standard of living of the workers. Roosevelt's truce means company unions for the workers, abolition of their elementary right to strike, to picket and to organize. It means cuts in unemployment relief, denial of unemployment insurance, and more fascist terror against the workers.

The A. F. of L. leaders are carrying out this strikebreaking program. On the one hand they agree to all of the government's no strike, arbitration proposals which rob the workers of their demands. On the other hand, they try to split the ranks of the workers by raising the red scare in the trade unions.

The rank and file, the masses of workers in the trades unions, however, are rejecting the Roosevelt no strike truce. In the textile industry the dye workers are on strike for union recognition and conditions, and strikes are spreading in other branches of the industry. The steel workers are preparing strike struggles. The auto workers are bolting with protest against the yoke of the company union. The employed and unemployed workers are resisting in ever larger numbers the wage cutting, union smashing drive of the employers.

In order to win these struggles, in order to beat back the employers' attack, the workers must take the fight into their own hands. Rank and file control of all local unions of the A. F. of L. is an essential to a successful fight for the elementary rights and demands of the working class.

imply the assumption by the employer of a voice in those affairs of management which management, by its very nature, must ultimately decide by its own responsibility. This means, of course, that all questions of hiring and firing, of working conditions and wages, of speed-up, which are vital to the workers, are solely in the hands of the employers.

The General Motors, however, goes much farther than that. The dominating auto company, Morgan controlled, instructs its 130,000 employees that they must act as spies against the real trade unions and their members. "Since this provision [the auto settlement of last Spring signed by Green and Collins, C. R.] has been accepted by unions as well as employees, all cases of attempted coercion by outside unions to force employees to join them should be thoroughly investigated and if they can be substantiated, referred through the lines of organization to the industrial relations department in Detroit for their records and such use as may be found desirable."

Such a company union drive was launched and carried through under the patronage of the Auto Labor Board, set up by Roosevelt with Green's consent. The Roosevelt government, also with the consent of the Green bureaucracy, inserted the company union, "merit" clause in the auto code giving the employers sole right to hire and fire and clearing the road for the company union.

William Green, New York City, is still the militant protest of the auto workers, calls for amendment to the code. But the code, it is already made known at the White House (N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 2) is to be extended with all its anti-labor features, for ninety days.

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Relief Drive For Prisoners Is Started

The Christmas Drive for political prisoners and their families is now being conducted by the Prisoners Relief Department of the International Labor Defense. The campaign has as its chief aim the raising of a sufficiently large fund to enable the sending of a substantial gift to each of the 62 long-term political prisoners and hundreds on shorter terms, and to their wives and children. In an appeal for support for the Christmas Drive, the I. L. D. states, in part:

"The I. L. D. considers the work of raising relief for the victims of the class war and their families as one of its most important duties. These men are behind prison walls for their loyalty to the working class."

"This is not charity. It is not merely a gift in the form of money, clothes, books, letters. It is a definite pledge of those on the outside to those on the inside of the prisons of American capitalism. It is a plan to show them that they and the sacrifices they have made are not forgotten."

All contributions should be sent to the Prisoners Relief Department of the I. L. D., Room 610, at 80 East 11th St., N. Y. C.

Private Insurance Racket Preys on Workers

Companies Return Less Than Half of What Workers Paid in

By ANNA ROCHESTER

Many agencies refuse relief to any family carrying insurance. This policy makes it timely to summarize the chief facts about the great private insurance racket which preys upon the working class.

Every worker has been pestered by the insistence of the so-called "industrial" insurance agents who promise him "security" for himself and his family at the price of small weekly payments. And in the total absence of social insurance (except workman's compensation and the meager mothers' aid payments in certain states to widows with young children), the working class has fallen victim to this promise of protection. Weekly payments seem so small when the worker had a job, but they are scaled with a wide margin to cover the expenses of soliciting and collection, and also cover a deliberately overweighted table of risks.

Scottsboro March Planned In Chicago

Many Turned Away at Philadelphia Defense Meeting

Four of the Scottsboro mothers will head a protest march of Brooklyn workers this Saturday evening in Crown Heights, Brooklyn, called to protest the proposed legal lynching on Dec. 7 of two of the nine boys, Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.

The march will start at 7 o'clock from Nostrand and Herkimer St., and will end with a mass meeting at Ralph Ave. A. M. E. Zion Church.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Saturday, 17, has been set aside as Scottsboro Day in Chicago. On that day, Chicago workers and intellectuals, Negro and white, will hold a giant mass march through the streets of Chicago to protest the proposed legal murder of Clarence Norris and Haywood Patterson on Dec. 7, and to demand the freedom and safety of the nine innocent boys.

The march will start at 2 p.m. from 47th and Prairie, proceeding to 33rd and Indiana to the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

The I. L. D. and the L. S. N. R. have also issued a joint call for an Emergency Scottsboro Conference to be held on Nov. 25. Labor unions, Negro churches, fraternal organizations and other bodies are being visited for endorsement.

Big Meeting in Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The tremendous response of Philadelphia workers, Negro and white, to the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon was dramatically demonstrated Monday night when hundreds of workers were turned away from a Scottsboro Herndon meeting arranged by the International Labor Defense in Eastwick.

Ruby Bates, state defense witness who braved death to expose the rape frame-up against the boys in her testimony in the Decatur, Ala., lynch court, was the main speaker. Resolutions denouncing the attempt of Alabama authorities to legally murder Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris on Dec. 7, and demanding the unconditional and safe release of all nine of the boys were unanimously adopted and sent to President Roosevelt, and to Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama.

World Toilers Look to Soviets

maturity of the October Revolution, the gigantic attractive force of the ideology of the proletarian working class, of its steeled Party. "In finishing one of the brilliant chapters in the most talented work of mankind—the October socialist revolution—we say to all workingmen and workingwomen, to all the peasants, employees, intellectuals and soldiers of the entire capitalist world: Look to our country, at its people. A new life is beginning to grow. A new joy is ripening. The Soviets!"

"There is no other path to happiness, to socialism. And there is only one Party which can and will lead toiling mankind along this path—the Communist Party. In grief and joy the Bolshevik Party and Soviet power were always with the working class, with the toilers, and fought for their vital interests. In the years of illegality, at the fronts of the Civil War, of the construction work in the factories, on the collective farms, the state farms, in the army, in the workers' houses, everywhere the Party of Lenin and Stalin taught, organized, fought and conquered. This is why the Party of the Bolsheviks so inseparably possesses the minds of the peoples of the great Soviet country, this is why the toilers surround it with such warm love, the leader of the Party, the inspirer and organizer of great victories, the architect of Socialism—Comrade Stalin."

1934 Year of Records "The year 1934 is a year of world records for the Soviet country, and also a year of enormous growth of the new Soviet culture. It was marked by a new quality of leadership in the direction of industry, the mobilization of reserves for a new rise in the output of production, and the reduction of the cost of production. In agriculture it was marked by further economic and organiza-

Big Insurance Firms And U.S. Agents Scheme To Disclose Data on Vets

Secret Meeting with Department of Justice Men Plans Bill to Open U. S. Files on Ex-Servicemen to Liability Corporations

NEW YORK.—A secret two-day meeting of Department of Justice agents, Veterans' Bureau aides and representatives of private insurance companies was held on Friday and Saturday, according to information obtained by the Daily Worker, to map legislation designed to wipe out the vast majority of claims made by veterans either against private insurance companies or against the government.

The meeting was held in the Library of the Bar Association, 42 W. 44th Street, Room 10, and was to have resulted in the adoption of a resolution on the basis of which a legislative change is to be sought in Section 456 of the War Veterans' Act which prohibits the disclosure of confidential information concerning veterans by any government agency.

The committee of six to draft the desired proposed legislation included Harry Cole Bates, counsel for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; F. F. Beardsley, special agent for the Department of Justice, and Mr. Richardson, solicitor for the Veterans Administration Bureau. A Mr. Sans, a special agent for the Department of Justice, was also present.

The Veterans' Bureau until recently received information from many insurance companies concerning the physical condition and other pertinent affairs of veterans who were making compensation claims against the government. This frequent strengthening of the collective farms, and a new influx of individual farmers into the collectives.

World Toilers Look to Soviets (Continued from Page 1)

"The central feature of our activity is the satisfaction of the needs of the workers and peasants and the systematic raising of the material and cultural level of their life. The year 1934 shows great achievements in this respect, but this is only an insignificant part of that which must and will be done. In all the branches of life it is the Soviets who are the organizers. The Soviets change the face of the country, its towns, settlements, and villages. The Soviets are the organizers of the revolutionary order in industry and trade. The Soviets earnestly care for the life of the worker, the peasant and the Soviet intellectual."

"The October Revolution is young; it is only seventeen years old. Enormous work has already been done, but much still is not yet performed. The country looks forward boldly and confidently. Material resources have increased, and the people who have grown up have ever more tirelessly and efficiently, with great initiative, organizing the socialist life of our population, one hundred and seventy millions strong. The Communist Party and Soviet power have trained a generation of revolutionaries and heroes firm as steel, a people loyal to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. A country having such a people, such a Party and such leaders can be tranquil about its fate. Its resources and possibilities are inexhaustible. Its frontiers are invincible, its land sacred and inviolable."

Readers, subscribers, sympathizers: help raise \$60,000 by Dec. 1. Solicit funds from your friends, shopmates. Contribute today.

The delegation converged in three columns, from Chicago, Detroit and Lackawanna, New York. They held mass meetings en route. Their resolution was endorsed by large groups in Gary, Cincinnati, Dayton, Flint, Pontiac, Toledo, Cleveland, Akron, Massillon, Canton, Homestead, Steelton, Rochester and New York City.

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Capitalists Reap Larger Dividends Year After Year

age to protect themselves, while farmers and workers are pushed down to destitution, is illustrated by the fact that the aggregate income from dividends, interest, rent, etc., reported by life insurance companies in the United States (including both ordinary and industrial) actually rose from \$523,131,000 in 1929 to \$930,554,000 in 1932. Even in 1933 it remained far above the 1929 figure and amounted to \$899,338,500. They paid to policyholders dividends totalling \$469,443,233 in 1933, and \$512,694,000 in 1932 as compared with \$523,205,000 in 1929. Their officials continue to receive large salaries. F. H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was even pushed up from \$175,000 a year to \$200,000 a year in 1930. (See also Social Insurance by Grace M. Burnham, International Pamphlets No. 11, 10c.)

These facts on the private insurance racket are of special interest to workers in connection with preparations for the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance to be held in Washington, January 5, 6 and 7, 1935, and with the present campaign for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. The Washington Congress is called to help advance a program of adequate social insurance for unemployment, industrial accidents and sickness, old age and maternity.

Workers Lose in Lapsed Policies The number of lapsed policies has increased tremendously during the crisis. In 1932 and again in 1933, practically one in five of the industrial policies in effect on January 1 had been completely forfeited before the end of the year. (Exact percentages were 18.5 in 1933 and 19.8 in 1932.) Another six or seven per cent had been cashed in, so that in all one-fourth of the outstanding industrial policies had been given up by the end of the year. The agents have been busily gathering in new victims, but the total of industrial policies outstanding had fallen from 89,183,000 in 1929 to 81,517,000 by the end of 1933.

Even in the long run, including years of "prosperity" and relatively steady work, the working class got back less than half the amount they paid to the insurance companies. "For every dollar paid to the insurance companies only 45 cents has been paid back as death claims, matured endowments, dividends, disability benefits, and cash surrender values. Ordinary policyholders received, on the same basis, an average of 63 cents on the dollar." (From Taylor's analysis of figures for 1911-31 for industrial insurance companies operating in the state of New York.)

'New Deal' Promises Get Heavy Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

556,000, however. On the news of his defeat, largely attributed to Roosevelt's withdrawal of support during the closing days of the campaign, Upton Sinclair declared his intention of continuing his support of the New Deal and said he would "fight for Roosevelt in 1935."

Hiram Johnson, Republican, was elected Senator with the active backing of Roosevelt.

New Deal Promises It is significant that many of the New Deal candidates ran on "radical" and anti-Wall Street platforms and in Minnesota, Floyd B. Olson, the Farmer-Labor governor, was re-elected on a platform which denounced the capitalist system.

La Follette Elected In Wisconsin, running on a platform of "reform" the La Follette brothers were elected Governor and Senator respectively and won 7 of the 10 Congressional seats in the State for the Progressive Party.

In Bridgeport, Connecticut, Jasper McLevy, Socialist Party Mayor who was running for Governor, out-ran Wilbur Cross the Democratic candidate by 4,000 votes in his own city. The state results were 38,516 votes for McLevy and 258,000 for Cross. McLevy's vote in Bridgeport was 5,000 less than he received last year for Mayor.

Among the victims of the Democratic sweep were such Old Guard Republicans as Arthur R. Robinson who was defeated in Indiana for the Senate by his Democratic opponent Sherman Minton. In Ohio, Simon D. Fess, another Republican of the Old Guard was defeated by A. V. Donahay, his Democratic opponent, by a tremendous majority.

Defeat "Big Navy" Man In Illinois, Fred Britten, Republican chairman of the Military Affairs Committee in the House, and "Big Navy" propagandist, was defeated by his Democratic opponent.

In Chicago, Oscar De Priest, Republican Negro Congressman, was defeated by a Negro Democratic candidate, Mitchell, who will now sit in the House side by side with the Southern Democrats from the lynch states.

Bulgarian Envoy Receives Protests (Continued from Page 1)

for participating in the demonstration against war and fascism in Flodiv were murdered without a trial, why seven of them got sentences of from two to twenty years in prison, why about seventy soldiers have been sentenced to death in the last few months, why 12,000 citizens have been arrested since May 19, and why Comrade Panoff is still in jail under threat of a new trial on a framed charge although his eight-year sentence for leading the working class has expired. The minister had no answer. He declared there is no fascism in Bulgaria. We pointed out that the Prime Minister, Kimon Georгиев, is the same one who participated in the coup d'etat government in 1923 and helped to murder 25,000 workers, peasants and intellectuals. He answered only that he would forward our resolution of protest."

Came From Three Points The delegation converged in three columns, from Chicago, Detroit and Lackawanna, New York. They held mass meetings en route. Their resolution was endorsed by large groups in Gary, Cincinnati, Dayton, Flint, Pontiac, Toledo, Cleveland, Akron, Massillon, Canton, Homestead, Steelton, Rochester and New York City.

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VOROSHILOV CALLS RED ARMY SENTINEL OF SOVIET POWER

'Red Army Was and Remains the Bulwark of the Unchanging Peace Policy of Soviet Power,' Says Commander on Soviet Anniversary

MOSCOW, Nov. 7. (By Wireless).—Warmly greeting the Red Army on the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary of the October Revolution, People's Commissar for Defense Voroshilov did more than point out that the Red Army and the U. S. S. R. are tied by the closest bonds to the international working class: Unlike some commander of a capitalist army, whose function is alike the protection of profits and the separation of the soldiers from all ties with the workers, Voroshilov spoke of the identity of all the interests of the Soviet toilers with those of the Red Army, of how the development of art, music, literature and science within the Red Army must be continued and advanced, of the necessity for Marxist soldiers in the war for the liberation of humanity from capitalism.

"The results of seventeen years of proletarian dictatorship are gigantic. In the factories and mills the working class of the Soviets has been working more than for itself; it has been laboring for the welfare of the Socialist Fatherland. The many millions of toilers on the collective farms and villages have been supplied with hundreds of thousands of combines and automobiles and other modern agricultural machines and thus have shaken from their shoulders forever the yoke of servitude to aristocracy, to the capitalists and the kulaks, irrevocably entering the path of Socialism."

"The victorious fulfillment of the program of the Second Socialist Five Year Plan guarantees a prosperous cultural life to 170,000,000 toilers of our country. Science, technique, painting, music, literature and art in all its variety are at the service of the broad masses of the workers and collective farmers as never before and in no country in the world. The iron will of the toiling Soviet people, the Soviet power, the victorious fulfillment of the program of the Second Socialist Five Year Plan guarantees a prosperous cultural life to 170,000,000 toilers of our country. Science, technique, painting, music, literature and art in all its variety are at the service of the broad masses of the workers and collective farmers as never before and in no country in the world. The iron will of the toiling Soviet people, the Soviet power, the victorious fulfillment of the program of the Second Socialist Five Year Plan guarantees a prosperous cultural life to 170,000,000 toilers of our country. 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YOUNG CIRCLE LEAGUE TO JOIN ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

Armistice Day Youth March On Saturday

All Organizations Urged To Mobilize for Mass Parade

The Young Circle League of America has joined the United Front Demonstration Against War called by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism, to take place Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m., starting at Columbus Circle and proceeding from there to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive and 69th Street.

"The anti-war movement among young workers and students is growing," declared the Youth City Committee. "In colleges, offices, shops and high schools, the recognition of the lucrativeness of war by the few at the expense of the many, as brought out by the Nye inquiry, indicates the unwillingness of youth to serve as accomplices in another 'organized murder'."

"With the Ives Bill abrogating teachers' civil rights, the opportunity for the student to secure a true picture of the horrors of war is made extremely difficult. The anti-R.O.T.C. demonstration at City College revealed to the student exactly where the sympathies at City College lie. And only recently, at P.S. 115, the principal of the school, Charles F. Thelluson, admitted that he authorized the distribution of leaflets urging all upper-grade students to join the Junior Naval Reserves."

"The American League points out that these are but a few of the many instances of active propaganda now going on in preparation for another world war. There is an immediate necessity to expose these vicious plans, to broadcast the message that the youth of today will not act as 'cannon fodder' in a war for greed and imperialist conquest."

"The Youth Section appeals to all Negro and white workers, students and professionals to support this demonstration with their presence in the line of march. All organizations are urged to mobilize their members for this mighty protest. Make this day ring with the message of solidarity of all anti-war forces! Forge this demonstration into a strongly-welded front against war!"

Big Program Is Set for Red Press Bazaar

The National Red Press Bazaar for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Morning Freiheit and Young Worker will begin this Friday afternoon at 5 p. m., at St. Nicholas Palace, West 66th Street, near Broadway.

Feature attractions for the opening night will include the National Negro Theatre headlining Eleanor Blum, noted blues singer, Mariana Fanchita, inter-sensational Cuban Rumba, Alberta Perkins, Estelle Floyd and Henrietta Lovelace, James Boxwell, operatic baritone. A special attraction of extraordinary interest on Friday night will be Enigma "Black Houdini," featuring Patient Kish, the only female escape artist in the country.

The Labor Sports Union will perform pyramids and other gymnastics. Greetings to the bazaar will be given by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; M. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, and Mac Weiss, editor of the Young Worker.

Smoking Pipe Union Telegraphs Protest Against Ben Golden

A telegram of protest against the attitude of Ben Golden of the Regional Labor Board in connection with the strike conducted by the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union, 820 Broadway, against the Supreme Briar Pipe Company, 125 Navy St., Brooklyn, has been sent by the union to Donald Richberg, Executive Director of the Emergency Council of the N. R. A.

The strike is entering its twentieth week. Ben Golden, according to the union, refused to do anything because the union did not come to him before calling the strike. The text of the telegram follows:

"Ben Golden, in interview with strikers, said employer need not deal with strikers' elected representatives. This means that workers lose rights when they are on strike. We protest this attitude. Demand immediate official denial of Golden's attitude."

Workers in trade unions: support the Daily Worker, collective organizer and leader against the stretch-out, wage-cuts, and for improved working conditions. Contribute to \$60,000 campaign.

Communist Party Vote in City

ASSEMBLY

NEW YORK COUNTY
First A. D.: Angelo DeLutis, 498
Third A. D.: Howard J. Farmer, 459
Fourth A. D.: Harry Friedman, 466
Fifth A. D.: Marie C. Stuart, 147
Sixth A. D.: Rubin Shulman, 584
Seventh A. D.: Walter Johnson, 596
Eighth A. D.: Carl Brodsky, 1,001
Ninth A. D.: Abner F. Levin, 417
Tenth A. D.: Philip Karant, 332
Eleventh A. D.: Martin Chancey, 476
Twelfth A. D.: Theodore Bassett, 103
Thirteenth A. D.: Marvin Thomason, 264
Fourteenth A. D.: Clarina Michaelson, 245
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Nineteenth A. D.: Merrill C. Work, 189
Twentieth A. D.: Morris Sand, 303
Twenty-first A. D.: Jack Schiller, 664

BRONX COUNTY

First A. D.: Helen Lynch, 498
Second A. D.: Alexander Reines, 2,161
Third A. D.: Isidore Baker, 1,063
Fourth A. D.: Paul Novick, 1,296
Fifth A. D.: Clara Nossian, 1,877
Sixth A. D.: Ben Gold, 2,103
Seventh A. D.: Ben Gold, 2,103
Eighth A. D.: Edward Smith, 1,987

KINGS COUNTY

First A. D.: Benigno Concepcion, 146
Second A. D.: Michael Davidov, 3301
Third A. D.: Louis Candella, 123
Fourth A. D.: Hyman Hodas, 445
Fifth A. D.: Sol Rosenblum, 139
Sixth A. D.: Irving Kaufman, 586
Seventh A. D.: T. G. Pedersen, 933
Eighth A. D.: Louis De Santis, 146
Ninth A. D.: Dorsette Lewis, 146
Tenth A. D.: Sidney Spencer, 379
Eleventh A. D.: Frank Guida, 230
Twelfth A. D.: John Siurba, 247
Thirteenth A. D.: Martha Stone, 623
Fourteenth A. D.: William Shine, 57
Fifteenth A. D.: Harry Taubman, 3,029
Sixteenth A. D.: Oscar N. Myers, 300
Seventeenth A. D.: Bessie Polonsky, 2,902
Eighteenth A. D.: Timothy Holmes, 299
Nineteenth A. D.: Milton Rayfield, 176
Twentieth A. D.: Israel Gabin, 792
Twenty-first A. D.: Jack Rosenberg, 1,265
Twenty-second A. D.: Joseph Gilbert, 856

QUEENS COUNTY

First A. D.: George Willner, 429
Second A. D.: Celia Balogh, 444
Third A. D.: Oreste Mieson, 450
Fourth A. D.: Otto Popovich, 491
Fifth A. D.: Abraham Goldstein, 364

RICHMOND COUNTY

First A. D.: David Cassidy, 144
Second A. D.: Tom Siracusa, 129

Democratic Party Gains Full Control Of State Legislature

For the first time since 1913, when the Republican Party was split as a result of the Bull Moose revolt, the Democratic Party gained control of the New York State Legislature, final results show.

The Democrats will promptly seek to re-appropriate the districts to give the large industrial cities greater representation in order to offset the usual Republican strength in the rural areas, it is predicted.

The Legislature will look as follows:

Senate Democrats 29 Republicans 22
Assembly Democrats 77 Republicans 73
Democrats gain—3 Democrats gain—12

STATE SENATE

QUEENS
Second District: William Daniels, 988
Third District: Booker T. Morgan, 1,653

KINGS COUNTY

Fourth District: Max Schnapp, 7,381
Fifth District: Ada Vladimir, 306
Sixth District: Denis Manning, 714
Seventh District: John M. Cook, 1,773
Eighth District: Joseph Burns, 4,025
Ninth District: Joseph Garrafa, 1,517
Tenth District: Nathan LeRoy, 637
Eleventh District: Harry Cantor, 1,937

NEW YORK COUNTY

Twelfth District: Margaret Cowl, 723
Thirteenth District: Hobart Baxter, 587
Fourteenth District: Joseph Porper, 2,121
Fifteenth District: Frederick A. Kane, 1,042
Sixteenth District: Joseph J. Kahn, 1,042
Seventeenth District: Oakley Johnson, 1,710
Eighteenth District: Sadie Van Ven, 804
Nineteenth District: Charles White, 672
Twentieth District: Milton Stern, 1,130

BRONX COUNTY

Twenty-first District: Ary Lichtenstein, 2,606
Twenty-second District: Abraham Skolnick, 4,365
Twenty-third District: Nathan Schaefer, 7,289

RICHMOND COUNTY

Twenty-fourth District (Excluding Rockland County): John Kryczak, 302

CONGRESS

QUEENS
Second District: Paul P. Crosbie, 2,026

KINGS COUNTY

Third District: Dominick Filand, 630
Fourth District: Joseph Roberts, 269
Fifth District: Abraham Markoff, 730
Sixth District: Robert A. Campbell, 4,031
Seventh District: Clarence A. Hathaway, 1,264
Eighth District: Hyman Costrell, 7,197
Ninth District: Tillie Littinsky, 1,652
Tenth District: Henry Williams, 1,812

NEW YORK COUNTY

Eleventh District: Gussie Reed, 589
Twelfth District: Joseph Brand, 506
Thirteenth District: Peter V. Cacchione, 1,505
Fourteenth District: Dale Jones, 470
Fifteenth District: Pauline Rogers, 721
Sixteenth District: William Albertson, 738
Seventeenth District: Sidney LeRoy, 561
Eighteenth District: Peter Uffe, 1,533
Nineteenth District: Osvaldo Eusepi, 853
Twentieth District: James W. Ford, 1,346

BRONX COUNTY

Twenty-first District: Richard Sullivan, 800
Twenty-second District: M. J. Olgin, 7,422
Twenty-third District: Pat Tooney, 6,497 (exclusive of Westchester County, split district)

RICHMOND COUNTY

Twenty-fourth District: Gussie A. Reed, 589

4 Deportees Face Hearings Tomorrow

Hearings on the cases of Oscar Manning, Paul Keltunen, John Ulich and Ray Carlson, now held for deportation at Ellis Island, will be held in Federal District Court, Room 235, old post office building before Judge Knox tomorrow at 10 a. m. Workers are urged to pack the court.

At the delegate meeting of the Committee for Protection of Foreign-born Monday night delegates voted to urge every organization to send protest telegrams to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Daniel W. MacGormack, Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C., and to Judge Knox, demanding that these four workers as well as Christ Popoff and Fortunato Aria, whose cases have already been heard, should be permitted to remain in the United States.

Delegates voted to urge every organization to affiliate with the Committee for Protection of Foreign-born to build a mighty mass defense movement for the fight against deportation. It was voted to link this with the mobilization for a Protection of Foreign-born Conference to be held in December to help pave the way for the defeat of the new attacks upon the foreign-born being planned by the bosses.

Hunger Marchers Will Report on Saturday at Spartacus Club

An entertainment and dance will be given by the Hunger Marchers at the Spartacus Club, 260 West 25th St. (corner Eighth Ave.), Saturday night. All workers have been invited.

Individual marchers will recount the police ambush and attack on the marchers as they entered Albany last Tuesday, their mass arrest and trial, and their sweeping victory, when, backed by the workers of the entire State, they forced the Albany officials to grant a permit for their conference and march on the State Capitol.

Richard Sullivan, secretary of the Unemployment Councils, and Frieda Jackson, organizer of the Harlem Unemployment Councils, will report on the two-day conference held in Albany.

All proceeds will be turned over to the Hunger March Committee.

Small business men, home-owners, professionals, pinched by the economic crisis, are turning to the revolutionary movement for the way out. Ask them for contributions for the Daily Worker's \$60,000 fund.

Mergenthaler company was explained by the union as fear of the newspapers, most of whom use Mergenthaler linotypes and parts, to "get in wrong" with the company.

The concentration of the union on this and many other plants is a part of the extensive drive for organization conducted by the union in preparation for its district convention to be held Sunday, Nov. 16.

A new local was chartered by the union last Monday in the Presto Lock Company, 70 Washington St., Brooklyn.

Numerous independent unions have already expressed their agreement to send delegates to the convention. The International Association of Machinists, A. F. of L., was also invited to the convention, where detailed plans for joint action of unions for the unionization of the metal machine, building and allied industries will be discussed and adopted.

Parley Called To Aid 17 Fired By Sunshine Co.

Committee Urges Fight On Company's Anti-Union Practices

Demanding the reinstatement of 17 workers fired by union activities by the Loose-Wiles Sunshine Biscuit Company of Long Island City, a call was issued yesterday by the committee of the fired workers to all workers organizations and clubs to send delegates to a conference to support the fight of the fired workers, at 5 o'clock Friday night at the headquarters of the Tobacco Workers Union, 1684 Madison Ave., near 11th St.

The workers, who were fired three months ago, are members of the Inside Bakery Workers Federal Labor Union 19798, A. F. of L. The officials of the union, they said, "have permitted the N. R. A. to give them the run-around for the last ten weeks."

The bosses claim that the men were fired because business is "slow" but it is a fact that the men have been replaced and that hiring of new men is going on every day, while firing takes place. The bosses are using these tactics, the committee stated, to terrorize the workers and keep them from joining the union and to try and scare those in the union to drop out.

The committee of the fired workers appealed to all working class organizations, clubs and unions to come to their support and start a boycott of the products of the Sunshine Company by telling the storekeepers not to sell any more Sunshine stuff until these 17 men have been reinstated.

Most of these 17 fired workers are Spanish speaking workers, the call stated, and the bosses have spread the rumor around that they will not hire any more Spanish workers as they are "trouble makers." What the boss means is that these Spanish workers do the dirtiest work and the hardest with the lowest pay and are now beginning to protest and organize for better conditions and more pay.

Organizations and clubs of Harlem were especially invited to send representatives to this preliminary conference, to fight against discrimination of foreign-born workers and for the right of workers to organize.

Silver Shop Strike Solid In Brooklyn

Entering its third week today, the ranks of the strikers of the Globe Albans Company, 59 Whipple Street, Brooklyn, are solid according to James Lustig, organizer of the Silver and Holloware Local 302 of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, which is leading the strike.

The polishers, platers, press hands and all other help went out on strike because of brother Herman, one of the press hands, was fired because he refused to work on a broken press.

The strikers demand the reinstatement of the fired worker, 10 per cent wage increase and a written agreement with the union.

The boss is ready to take the fired worker back, union leaders stated, but unwilling as yet to give in to the rest of the demands. The strikers are determined to carry on the fight until all of their demands will be granted.

At symposiums, lectures, debates, discussions, tie up topic with role of the "Daily" as organizer for a better society. Call for support, take up collection for \$60,000 drive.

Students, intellectuals, writers and artists: The "Daily" points to the way out of the social chaos affecting your lives, your professions. Contribute to the \$60,000 drive.

Note to Our Readers

ON SATURDAY, November 3, a new advertiser appeared in the DAILY WORKER - Loft, Inc. This firm manufactures candies and confections and retails these items through a large chain of stores. It wants the patronage of DAILY WORKER readers and will continue its advertising in our paper if results are satisfactory.

IN BRINGING this matter to your attention, the DAILY WORKER wishes to once more explain its policy with regard to advertising. We know that our readers buy merchandise of various kinds from numerous sources. Quality and price being equal, we urge them to buy such merchandise from our advertisers whenever possible. By doing so, these firms are encouraged to continue their advertising in the "Daily." This lightens the financial burden that our readers assume year after year.

THE DAILY WORKER solicits advertising from those firms whose merchandise and price are most likely to attract our readers. We, therefore, urge our readers to not only patronize our advertisers, but to mention that they saw their "ads" in the Daily Worker.

Language Groups Map Program To Intensify Daily Worker Drive

Heading the call of the Daily Worker for all quotas in the \$60,000 drive to be filled by Dec. 1, the language groups of the New York district have mapped a program of intensified action. The language organizations are among those primarily responsible for New York's present showing of only 55 per cent of its quota. They have not contributed even one-quarter of their assigned quotas.

The Scandinavian Bureau has entered the campaign and has taken a quota of \$1,000-\$500 for the Daily Worker and the rest for the Scandinavian revolutionary press.

The District Bureau of the language groups has been instructed to call a meeting immediately of all fractions in the mass organizations, as a first step in the intensified campaign. This is for the purpose of instructing the fractions they will be regarded as responsible for what results—good or bad—are produced within the next few weeks. The fractions are to be held responsible for the forming of committees in every organization for the purpose of raising money quickly.

A series of affairs also has been proposed. The culminating point, however, is to be the New York Daily Worker banquet at the St. Nicholas Palace, 66th Street and Third Avenue, on Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 28.

It has further been decided by the language bureaus to call upon the language newspapers to print full reports of the drive activities in the organizations.

The Daily Worker banquet promises to be one of the biggest affairs ever held in the New York district. The District Office of the Daily Worker announced yesterday that it expects the \$30,000 quota of New York to be completed that evening.

A seven-course dinner will be offered. In addition there will be entertainment by the Jack London Group of the League of Workers' Theatres, the Daily Worker Chorus, the W. I. E. Band and the Ray Yates Trio. Outstanding leaders of the revolutionary movement will be among the speakers.

Tickets are 75 cents. All mass organizations, trade unions, Communist Party units and individuals are urged to reserve their tables now at the District Office of the Daily Worker.

Leaders To Speak Sunday At Anti-War Mass Meeting

Pack Central Opera House this Sunday," the City Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism urged yesterday in an appeal to all workers', students' and professionals' organizations to make Armistice Day a War Protest Day. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Tredwell Smith, chairman of the City Central Committee, at a meeting Monday night, emphasized the immediate necessity to reach the masses of this city with the message that war may strike today or tomorrow. Stressing the program of the American League, he urged for an intensification of the drive against war. Norman Tallentire, former secretary of the City Committee, said yesterday:

"We cannot wait until war is declared to voice our protest; the time to mobilize is now. It is vital to penetrate every organization with the program of the League, which is the only program embracing the militant activity directed against those who would lead us into a catastrophe such as the last world war."

Among the prominent speakers scheduled to address this important meeting, where the true significance of the Nye munitions investigation will be revealed, are: Louis Perigaud of the Socialist Party of France, Dr. Harry F. Ward of the Methodist Federation for Social Research and chairman of the American League; Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; the Rev. Wm. Lloyd Innes, Jr., of the Presbyterian Church; Edward Alexander, president of the Student Council, C.C.N.Y., now suspended for anti-fascist activities; Winifred Chappel, secretary of M.F.S.S., and others.

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WANTED
Car and driver to Boston and return Sunday. Expenses paid. See D. Platt, Daily Worker Business Office.

Waldman Will Speak on War Plans of NRA

Capital Correspondent Will Disclose Facts on U. S. Foreign Policy

An analysis of the tremendous war preparations of the Roosevelt administration, the internal trend toward militarization of the home population and industry, as well as the diplomatic maneuvers of American capitalism will be given by Seymour Waldman, Daily Worker Washington correspondent, when he speaks Friday, Nov. 16, at 8:15 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, East 15th Street and Irving Place. He will deal with the international role being played by American imperialism and its imperialist policy in relation to other imperialist countries and the Soviet Union.

Important facts that up to the present time have been hidden by the capitalist press on the foreign policy and internal fascist character of the New Deal will be brought forward at this meeting.

The Workers Bookshop at 50 East 13th Street, New York City, under whose auspices Waldman is speaking, is giving free tickets to those who purchase one dollar worth of pamphlets at any of the Workers Bookshops. In advance tickets are 25c and at the door tickets will be 35c.

Efrem Zimbalist to Play Nov. 18 Under Auspices of United Front Group

Efrem Zimbalist, noted concert violinist, will give his first recital of the season at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 18, under the auspices of the United Front Supporters, a group of workers and professionals devoted to recruiting new forces for the revolutionary movement.

Tickets have been sealed to the usual concert hall prices and the organization is urging support for the undertaking from all music lovers.

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Working Class Newspapers Need Workers' Support. Red Press Bazaar Starts Friday

Unity of Dressmakers Hailed by Rank and File

VITAL PROBLEM EVADED BY BOARD OF THE I. L. G. W. U.

Gold Points to the Quick and Open Move of Lovestone and Zimmerman Against Unity of Workers in Trade

By BEN GOLD

(National Secretary-Treasurer of The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union)

We were not mistaken in our forecast. We prophesied that the decision of the Industrial Union to unite with the dressmakers would call forth an overwhelming and enthusiastic wave of response from the workers, and would be met with venom and gall by those who tremble at the thought of workers' unity. In Cooper Union the masses of the dressmakers, including those that are members of the International, greeted our move for unity with wild and prolonged applause, and eagerly accepted services in the committee that was chosen to help bring this unity about.

With thousands upon thousands of workers waiting impatiently for its decision, the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has not yet moved to consider the question, nor has the Joint Board of the dressmakers yet taken up this pressing problem. But Joy Lovestone and Saasha Zimmerman, generalists of the fake "progressive" group, were the first to rush out in an open move against unity, to provide the basis for a continuation of the division in the ranks of the dressmakers.

In their official declaration in the press, which was also circulated among the workers in leaflet form, the Lovestoneite fake "progressive" group assures the workers that the decision to unite the dressmakers is made "not in order to strengthen our union (the I.L.G.W.U.) and make it more effective in fighting for union conditions, but in order to strengthen the left wing in its attack upon our unions."

Two important points stand out clearly from the above quotations of the Lovestoneite statement: First, the decision of the Industrial Union to unite the dressmakers was an unexpected blow to the Lovestoneites; and secondly, that they are determined, and are already gathering their forces, to thwart the move for unity among the dressmakers!

With an inconsistency characteristic of the Lovestoneite "progressives," the same circular that is filled to bursting with wild and vicious arguments against unity, contains also the following: "We have always and at every opportunity, fought for unity." Apparently when the

unity of the workers is at the point of being realized, they all of a sudden took fright and came out with a panicky effort to resist unity at all costs. No worker can fail to see through these hollow phrases about unity. And it is because the Lovestoneites have begun to realize that the workers are no longer to be fooled by these politician tricks that they now resort to outright lying.

In their declaration these utterly shameless perverters of the truth say to the workers that "they [meaning the Industrial Union] make it perfectly clear that the dressmakers are going back into the International in order to fight our union, in order to sabotage the work of our union." In this way they try to bolster up their own lies by twisting and perverting the declaration of the Industrial Union. In other words, they say to the workers, if you don't believe us, here are the words of the Industrial Union to the effect that they are going to break up the International. And all this is done in order to prevent the dressmakers from uniting their forces!

In their panicky efforts to work up some feeling among the dressmakers against unification, these depraved politicians let the cat out of the bag. "Their main objective," the Lovestoneite circular goes on to say about the Industrial Union, "is to come into the International in order to combat the progressive administration of our local." There you have the whole story. That is where it hurts them! That is the danger spot in the whole question of unity. That is why they are throwing themselves so frantically in the way of workers' unity and are issuing loud cries for help.

The "Progressive" Record will come back to the "progressive" record of the Lovestoneites later and bring out a few points that are common knowledge among all the dressmakers. But first we would like to put a few innocent questions to the "progressive" administrators.

Let us assume that the dressmakers of the Industrial Union have a particular aversion for "progressive" administrators, that they have an unreasonable preference (can you imagine it!) for the black-reactionary variety. Why should this fact introduce a panic among the thousands upon thousands of dressmakers in Local 22, especially since, as the leaflet declares at the very beginning, the Industrial Union is sending in only "the few dressmakers still remaining" in their union? What can a mighty local like Local 22, provided with a "progressive" administration, have to fear from just "a few remaining" dressmakers?

A short time ago furriers from the right wing union were taken into the Industrial Union. From the very first day these workers received their full rights as union members of long standing to participate in all the activities of the union, to talk at meetings, to criticize when they felt inclined to, and to occupy official positions. Some of these workers, now filling position of trust and responsibility in our union, were formerly leaders in the right wing Joint Council.

Why were we not afraid of these former members of the Joint Council, while the Lovestoneites are in such dread of the "few remaining" dressmakers of the Industrial Union?

We had perfect faith that the masses of fur workers would maintain their union and appreciate the work of their administration. Why do not the Lovestoneites show a similar faith in their workers? The dressmakers are certainly not so ignorant, foolish and reactionary as to allow themselves to be influenced by "a few dressmakers" from the Industrial Union, to lose confidence in their "progressive" administration and seek to install a black, reactionary one? Somehow it doesn't seem to fit.

Most Hardened Warriors Furthermore, the dressmakers in the Industrial Union are known to all the workers in the trade as the most experienced and hardened of working class warriors, workers who have been through the severest tests and risked their lives for the interests of the workers. Why should such workers in particular prefer reactionary to progressive administrations? Do not these workers have to make a living just as any others? And what worker in a shop would not like to have progressive, honest workers to represent him?

Do the Lovestoneites really think that the dressmakers will fall for such lopsided, idiotic arguments that they make use of in order to hinder the unity of the workers? The fact that the Lovestoneites are forced to resort to such cheap lies, such wild attacks and venomous provocations shows that the unity decision of the Industrial Union has struck them a knockout blow.

Being unable to make any more capital out of the old bogus cry of "dual unionism" they are forced to hunt for other demagogic arguments to prevent the creation of a single union and a solid unity in the ranks of the dressmakers. This does not surprise us, but many dressmakers who once thought that the Lovestoneites really were sincere when they talked about unity, now

overrun with open shops. Working conditions had become unbearable. The wage-level was sinking like a rock. The jobbers and contractors were trimming the workers down to the very bone.

The union's policy of locking out the workers had completely discredited it in the eyes of the workers. Gang feuds developed in these helplessly drifting unions—in the cloak and dress international between Zigman and Schlesinger, in the furriers union between the followers of Stetski, Sorkin and Kaufman.

With the union officials working hand in hand with the bosses and the police against those workers whom they could not force into their reorganized unions, the bosses fully exploited the situation to their profit. It became an urgent necessity to unite these workers and offer resistance to this merciless cutting of their wages and conditions.

It was at that time, two years after our expulsion from the International, that we organized the Industrial Union, calling for a struggle to maintain both the conditions of the workers and the unity in their ranks, we have honestly and faithfully adhered to, despite temporary weaknesses due to our many-sided activities.

The history of the six years of the existence of the Industrial Union is the history of a fearless, courageous battle for the rights and for the unity of the workers. We started out with the strike of the dressmakers in 1929 and continued to lead the workers in numerous struggles for their economic rights. The strikes led by the Industrial Union in the dress trade year after year and season after season undoubtedly paved the way for the successful strike of 1933.

During the past few years, after we had rid ourselves of the Lovestoneites and the decaying Lovestoneite opportunism, we began to develop a broad movement for unity and united action among the workers in the needle trades. The Lovestoneites were not slow to detect the danger to them in this policy, and combated our united front tactic with all the desperation they could command. They realized that united struggles of the workers must inevitably lead to the ultimate com-

plete unification of the workers. And just as the Lovestoneites tried their best to convince everyone with loud shouts that the united front tactic is a Communist trick, so now these demagogues try to pull the wool over the eyes of the workers by declaring that "Ben Gold admits that the entire fuss they raised in the past about unity was just a well-planned maneuver." These statements reveal the shabby and tricky subterfuges which Lovestone and Zimmerman have learned to perfection in their factional bickering.

But with all their deceitful and dishonest assertions about what "they themselves say" and "even they admit," these fakers cannot deny that we not only agitated for unity and carried on successful strikes on the basis of the united front, while they were fighting unity tooth and nail, but that we have not ceased to fight up to the present moment for the unity of the workers not just in one trade, but for the amalgamation of all the needle trades workers into one union.

In the knitgoods trade, among others, we have been demanding for the past ten months that a conference of all workers be called for the purpose of creating one union in the trade. Let it be borne in mind that up till last year there was only one union in the knitgoods industry, and that was the Industrial Union! With the help of the Lovestoneite clique Dubinsky got up another union, and the United Textile Workers went ahead and organized a third.

With all that, the Lovestoneite politicians try to maintain the fiction that we are the dual unionists. Let the Lovestoneites try to explain why they have not taken up our proposals for one union in the knitgoods field! Are three unions better than one in the knitgoods trade?

Let the Lovestoneites explain why they turned down our proposal for a united knitgoods strike, and insisted on two separate strikes! These bald, incontrovertible facts nevertheless do not keep the Lovestoneites from declaring that they "have always, and at every opportunity, fought for unity." Such is the shameful brazenness of demagogues!

(To be continued)

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(To be continued)

(To be continued)

Dressmakers To Discuss Plan to Merge

What the dressmakers in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union should do in order to bring about unity of all dressmakers in the struggle against the bosses' attacks, as proposed by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, will be the topic of the discussion at an open forum at 1:30 p. m. today, at the Memorial Hall, 344 West 86th Street.

H. Migdal, chairman of the Downtown Section of Local 22 of the I. L. G. W. U., will introduce the discussion.

The left wing and rank and file groups of locals 22, 60, 10 and 69 of the I. L. G. W. U., who arranged the open forum, issued a leaflet yesterday calling on all dressmakers in the I. L. G. W. U. to come and participate in the open forum.

"Unity of all dressmakers," the leaflet states in part, "must be brought about. We must see to it. Every obstacle placed in the way of unity must be removed by the organized power of the dressmakers.

"We challenge the leaders of the 'Progressive' Group to come to this meeting and clearly state their position on the question of unity.

"Dressmakers, we cannot be divided any longer! The bosses are united in their attempts to weaken our organized power and worsen our conditions. We must bring pressure that the dressmakers of the Industrial Union should be admitted into the locals of the Joint Board with full rights and without discrimination. With united ranks we will be able to defeat the attacks of the bosses and maintain and improve our working conditions."

Bronx Youth Group to Work Out Program

The Neighborhood Youth Association, a united front of members of the Young Communist League, the Young Peoples Socialist League and several other groups, which has been campaigning for the establishment of a community recreation center in P. S. 95, Bronx, has decided to constitute itself as a permanent organization.

Young Peoples Socialist League Circle 10 announced at the meeting that it had received official permission from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to enter this campaign.

The campaign, which has thus far confined itself to the circulation of petitions and an open air meeting, will be intensified if the presentation of the petition to the Mayor on Friday fails to bring a definite acceptance of the demand.

James Ashford, National Secretary of "Young Liberals" Master of Ceremonies
YOUNG LIBERATORS DANCE
Saturday, Nov. 10th
Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St.

Four Lectures on Dialectic Thinking by A. HENRY SCHNEER
Friday Nov. 9—The Rise of Dialectics
Nov. 10—The Logic of Dialectics
Nov. 11—The Ideology of Marx
Nov. 12—The Marxist Philosophy
108 E. 14th St. Rm. 202-Adm. 25c each

Friday
YOUTH NIGHT
Doors open 5 p. m.
Pyramids, Gymnastics
Labor Sports Union
National Negro Theat.
Enigma Black Houdini
Featuring: PATIENT KISH
(only female escape artist)
Greetings from
Clarence Hathaway
Editor, "Daily Worker"
M. Olgin
Editor, "Morning Freiheit"
Mac Weiss
Editor, "Young Worker"
Dancing (till dawn)

Friday
INTERNATIONAL CHORUS
1,000 voices
Ernst Grayson
(Dramatic Tenor)
Internat'l Costume Ball
Doors open 1 p. m.
Friday or Sunday - - - - - 35c
Saturday - - - - - 50c
Combination ticket for all 3 days - - - 75c

The F. S. U. Balaika Orchestra will entertain the crowd during meals in a specially prepared program. A Modern Moscow Cafeteria is being installed especially for the Bazaar with a variety of the choicest food and drinks.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Harry Richman in New Musical at the Imperial

"Say When," a new musical comedy with Harry Richman, Bob Hope, Linda Watkins and Taylor Holmes, opens tonight at the Imperial Theatre.

Samuel Ornitz and Vera Caspary have written a new set for their "Germaniums in My Window," now playing at the Longacre Theatre. Two new characters have been added and two dropped in the new script.

"The Pirates of Penzance" and "Trial by Jury" return to the stage of the Martin Beck Theatre tonight and continue for the remainder of the week.

Nigel Bruce, popular New York and London actor, arrived from England last Tuesday to start work on RKO Radio's "Becky Sharp." He will play opposite Miriam Hopkins in this first feature production made with the newly perfected Technicolor process.

"The Last Gentleman," starring George Arliss, will have its Brooklyn premiere at Loew's Metropolitan on Friday, November 9.

The Gaumont-British production of "Evensong," starring Evelyn Laye, will have its New York premiere at the Roxy Theatre on November 12. Beverly Nichols, arrives today from England to be on hand for the opening.

"Million Dollar Ransom" and "Wagon Wheels" are on the twin bill at the RKO Jefferson today and tomorrow.

The City Theatre is showing "Riptide" and "The Witching Hour" today. Tomorrow "The Crime of the Century" and "Harold Teen" make up the twin showing.

"Beggar on Horseback," the popular James Cruze production, and "Shattered," starring Werner Krauss, will be shown at the Theatre for Social Research on Saturday evening, November 10. This is one of the series of film showings sponsored by the Film and Photo League.

The role of Jean Valjean will be portrayed by Frederic March in Twentieth Century's forthcoming production of Hugo's "Les Miserables."

In directing "Deserter," his first all-talking and sound production now current at the Acme Theatre, Pudovkin applied his theory of "absolute realism," completely departing from the intricate symbolism of Eisenstein and other Soviet directors. According to Pudovkin, the cinema requires no formal symbolism to clear away the artificial "distance" between audience and stage, as is the case of the spoken drama.

MUSIC NOTES
Hippodrome to Give Puccini's "La Boheme"
The Cosmopolitan Opera Company will present "La Boheme" at the Hippodrome tonight. Singing the role of Mimì will be

OPERA
For the Masses—NON Profit Making TO-NITE:
1500 Reserved Seats
50c BOHEME
Tomorrow Faust - HIPPODROME
16th Ave. 43rd St.

"... An earnest and often eloquent picture, replete with the working real that makes the film seem a valid studio exercise."—RICHARD WATTS, Jr.

'3 SONGS ABOUT LENIN'

CAMEO 42nd St. East of Broadway
DAILY NEWS

Pudovkin's "DESERTER"

"It is... something to talk heatedly about."—DAILY WORKER.
ACME 14th Street at Union Square
PARALLEL TO GREAT STRIKE WAVE IN THE UNITED STATES

elect delegates to the NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BANQUET

Thanksgiving Eve., Nov. 28
St. Nicholas Palace
TICKET 75 CENTS

PARTY UNITS, SHOPS, TRADE UNIONS, I. W. O. BRANCHES, WOMEN'S COUNCILS, WORKERS CLUBS, CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS • ELECT YOUR DELEGATES TO THE GREATEST BANQUET OF THE YEAR • SEND IN THE NAMES TO THE NEW YORK DAILY WORKER, 35 E. 12th St.

C. HATHAWAY—J. CASEY—C. KRUMBEIN
JAMES FORD—MICHAEL GOLD and Others

Greatest Event for the Revolutionary Press
DAILY WORKER YOUNG WORKER MORNING FREIHEIT

Friday
BAZAAR
ST. NICHOLAS PALACE
West 66th Street (Near Broadway)

Friday
NOV 9th
Saturday
NOV 10th
Sunday
NOV 11th

ADMISSION
Friday or Sunday - - - - - 35c
Saturday - - - - - 50c
Combination ticket for all 3 days - - - 75c

Famous Deacon Johnson and his National Negro Jazz Orchestra of twelve pieces will play every night for the dancing.

Alice Cook, and Luigi de Silva will take the part of Rodolfo in Puccini's famous opera of the little French socialist, Cesare Sodero will direct the performance. Tomorrow night, the Company will present Gounod's "Faust" and will be directed by Michel Steinman.

Tonight's program by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, conducted by the young American Werner Jenness will consist of Symphony in D (B. & H. No. 59 of Haydn), "Sea Drift" by John Alden Carpenter; A Program Overture, "Autumn Time," by Leo Soverby; and "D'Indy. This program will be repeated tomorrow afternoon.

Bernard Friedman, bass-baritone, will give a song recital at Town Hall tomorrow night at 8:30. Mr. Friedman will be accompanied by Pierre Lubowitz and the program in part will consist of songs by Schumann, Hugo Wolf, Franck, and Moussorgsky.

Edna Ocko, dancer, will speak at the New School for Social Research tomorrow evening on the purpose and activities of the revolutionary dance. Miss Ocko will speak on the dance in a symposium including representatives from all the other arts. The evening will attempt to answer the question, "What Are the Revolutionary Arts Doing?"

Efren Zimbalist recently returned from the Soviet Union where he played before large audiences. He was most enthusiastically received and says that he will give his first New York recital at Carnegie Hall Sunday evening, Nov. 18, at 8:30 o'clock. The proceeds of the Concert are for the Anti-Nazi Fighting Fund.

The Amusement Department of the New York Daily Worker would like to know what plays, movies, concerts and recitals are patronized by our readers.

Amusements

HENRY HAMMOND, Inc. presents FRED STONE in JAYHAWKER by Sinclair Lewis & Lloyd Lewis with WALTER C. KELLY
CORT. Theat., 48 St. E. of B'way. 9-6046
Even. 8:45. Mat. 5:15. 50c to \$2
8:10 50c to \$3 and Wed.

Positively Last 3 Weeks!
ANGELO HERNDON says: "Every crowd must see 'Stevadore'."
stevadore
Special Reduced Rates for Parties
Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave.
Even. 8:45. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2:30
Prices: 30c to \$1.50. NO TAX

Special Performance: Thurs. Nov. 8
OF "רעקרוטי" "RECRUITS"
at the ARTEF Theatre
247 W. 48th St.
Benefit for School No. 1, I.W.O.
Prices: 50c, 75c, \$1
Tel. Chickerling 4-7029

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1500 Reserved Seats
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ART YOUNG CELEBRATION

of his 66 2/3 years of service to the radical movement

HEYWOOD BROWN

MASTER OF CEREMONIES:
at the CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE
6th Ave. and 14th St.

Featuring:
Emily Early
New Dance Group
William Bowers
Rebel Art Chorus
Karnot & Robinson
Bunin Puppet Show
Rebel Art Players
Workers' Lab. Theatre
Cacophonous Orchestra
Rebel Arts Dance Group
And Popular Broadway Stars

SUNDAY AT 8:30 P. M.

Auspices:
Arise
Rebel Arts
New Masses
New Leader
New Theatre
John Reed Club
League for Mutual Aid

Tickets: 55c to \$2.65, Tax Paid
Hand School Bookshop—7 E. 15th St.
Workers' Bookshop—50 E. 15th St.
Washington Sq. Bookshop—47 W. 5th St.
Lee Humphrey—85 Bedford St.
Civic Repertory Theat.—6th Ave. & 14th St.
League for Mutual Aid—101 3/4 St.
New Masses—31 E. 27th St.

WHAT'S ON

Thursday
"CHINESE BOYCOTTS" lecture by J. W. Phillips, Friends of the Chinese People, 168 W. 23rd St., 8 p. m.
OPEN MEMBERSHIP MEETING, Maria Harris, 168 W. 23rd St., 8 p. m.
"What Fascism Means to Workers and Intellectuals" Stuyvesant Casino, 140 2nd Ave., Room 22, 8 p. m. Auspices Stuyvesant By A. W. F. Adm. free.

A SUSPENDED CITY COLLEGE Student will speak on "Our Robinson Campaign," Henri Harbusse, I.L.D., 120 West 12th St., Riverside Dr., April 8A. Adm. free, 8:30 p. m.

NATIONAL Student League School, 114 W. 14th St. Perviz & Hamid Psychology Committee lectures on "Psychology and Society." Series of 6 lectures 50c, individual lectures 15c; 8:30-10 p. m.
NATIONAL Student League School, 114 W. 14th St. Charles Alexander, Educational Secretary L.S.N.R., lectures on "Negro Problems." Series of 6 lectures 50c, individual lectures 15c; 8:30-10 p. m.
SCOTTSBORO Mass Trial, Evoy Mansel, 602 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, 8:30-10 p. m. 20th Ave. Sta. Ausp. Conson Island and West End Sec. I.L.D. Speakers: Joe Tauber, Fannie Horewitz, Edward Kunitz, Roy Bates, 8:30 p. m.

OPEN FORUM, 1933 Jerome Ave. Fordham Bk. F.S.U. Paul Peter, co-author of "Stevadore," speaks on "The Theatre in the U.S.A. and in the U.S.S.R." 8:30 p. m.

Friday
RED SPARK Bk. 605 I.W.O. Celebrates Installation. 47 E. 12th St. Entertainment, refreshments served. Adm. free.
JOHN L. SPIVAK lectures on "Planning Programs in America." Co-op Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Aud. 8:30-10 p. m.
League Against War and Fascism, Williamsburg Bk.
NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE, 114 W. 14th St. Max Schulman, of International Typographical Union "Big Six," lectures on "Problems of the Labor Movement." Series of six lectures, 50c; individual adm. 15c.
PROP. OAKLEY JOHNSON lectures on "Seven Historic Years of the Russian Revolution." Conson Island Workers Club, 274 West 27th St. Adm. 15c.
NATHAN ADLER, writer for New Masses, lectures on "Kodak Trends in Literature." Tremont Progressive Club, 866 E. Tremont Ave., 8:30 p. m.

SOVIET ARTS SYMPOSIUM, New School for Social Research, Edna Ocko, Hugo Gellert and other representatives of the Soviet Union will speak. Each talk followed by illustration or performance. Joshua Kunitz, chairman. All talks reserved. Prices \$1.10, 75c, 50c. Tickets at Workers Bookshop, International Comm. for Defense of Political Prisoners, 15th Ave.

SOVIET NIGHT, Mecca Temple, 7 p. m. Brabash, Russian Troubadour; Latvian, Armenian, Caucasian, Scandinavian Workers Club, 100 E. 12th St. Ausp. F.S.U. New York District.
FRIENDS of the Workers School, 118 University Place, cor. 13th St., 8:30 p. m. Tom Tom "Useful lectures on 'Self-Determination of the Negroes and the Tasks of the White Workers.'

Coming!
HARLEM Stars in floor show. Harlem's Hot Music. Young Liberators Dance, Saturday, Nov. 10. Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St.
SEYMOUR WALDMAN, Washington Correspondent of Daily Worker, speaks on "The Foreign Policy of the Roosevelt Administration." Friday, Nov. 16, 8:15 p. m. Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. Free tickets for those that buy 81 worth of pamphlets in Workers Bookshops. Admission in advance 25c, at door 35c.

JOHN L. SPIVAK, feature writer of New Masses, lectures on "America's Music Programs." Brooklyn Academy of Music, Friday, Nov. 16, 8:30 p. m. Tickets for sale at Brooklyn Workers School and Brownsville Workers Book Shop, Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., New Masses, 31 E. 27th St. and at box office.
OUTSTANDING CONCERT of the Movement to Support the Fight Against Fascism and Nazism. Zimbalist will appear at Carnegie Hall, Sunday, Nov. 18, 8:30 p. m. Proceeds for Anti-Nazi Fighting Fund. Auspices United Front Supporters. Tickets now at Carnegie Box Office and Workers Book Shop.

GET-TOGETHER DANCE and Entertainment. Associated Workers Clubs, 11 W. 13th St., Saturday, Nov. 10. Program: Yosi Cutler's Puppets; Eugene Nigob, pianist; Prolet String Quartet. Workers Club Song Bird; "Der Fischer," Celebrities Dance Orchestra. Eats, drinks, fun, galore. Adm. in advance 30c; at door 35c.
HANSU CHAN, Malcolin Cowley, T. A. Blison, Frederick W. Field, Sat. Nov. 10th, Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. Banquet and Dance. Native Chinese food (served Chinese style). Club Valhalla Dance Orchestra, \$1.25 for both banquet

and dance. Sold in advance only (service at 6:30) 50c. Dance ticket entitles you to hear all the speakers. Starts at 8:30 (65c at door). Tickets on sale at New Masses, 31 E. 27th St., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., Chelsea Bookshop, 58 W. 8th St., and Bookshop, 100 E. 12th St. or at our headquarters, Friends of the Chinese People, 168 W. 23rd St., Chelsea 2-9099. Mail of phone reservations filled.

ANTI-CAPITALIST Bk. Irving Plaza, Irving Plaza and 15th St. Armistice Day, Sunday, Nov. 11, 8:30 p. m. Ausp. National Student League. Free jazz band; Trio from "Stevadore." C.C.N.Y. Gutierrez Quarter, W.L.T. Adm. free.

NEW YORK Daily Worker Banquet. Unhappily Nov. 28 at St. Nicholas Palace. Splendid program, speakers. Get your organization to send delegates, get your own reservation from N.Y. Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St. Reservation fee: "DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT." Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place. Auspices United Rank and File Clubs. League of Local 10 I.L.G.W.U.

ON THE MARCH, on the march on the hunger, hunger march. Entertainment and dance. Spartacus Club, 249 W. 25th St. near 8th Ave. Music play, workers' songs, refreshments. Resume of Workers United Rank and File Clubs. Marchers. Hat check 20c. Sat., Nov. 10, 8 p. m.

FRIENDS OF THE WORKERS SCHOOL, 118 University Pl. cor. 13th St., Sat. Nov. 10, 8:30 p. m. Russian Night. Russian Art Quintet, Russian Entertainment; dancing to Pierre Degerter's

ANOTHER SERVANT OF BANKERS IS ELECTED CONTROLLER

Both Parties Work Together For 7-cent Fare

(Continued from Page 1)

The Board of 10 to 6, since Timothy J. Sullivan, Democratic vice president of the Board of Aldermen, will move into Deutsch's seat.

Taylor is a typical representative of the Tammany Clubhouses. After serving in the state legislature for some years as an obscure assemblyman, he received some prominence by virtue of an appointment to the post of Commissioner of Welfare in the O'Brien administration.

The bitter character of the Taylor-McGoldrick fight arose out of two reasons: one, the necessity of Tammany getting its hands on the city treasury in order to help build up its own machine as against that of Fusion; secondly, the necessity for administering a beating to Fusion in preparation for the 1936 mayoralty contest.

Both Bankers' Servants

In either case, the masses of the city had nothing to gain. McGoldrick, outgoing representative of the "good government" bloc, was an ardent and efficient servant of the bankers, whose main aim in life was "to restore the city's credit"—that is, to pay every nickel the city owed the bankers, come what may. He frankly told the teachers that he would not advocate the returns of their wage cuts and followed a similar policy with all the civil service employees.

Taylor, on the other hand, was known as a plain machine politician of the old Tammany school while he was at the head of relief work in the city. Dozens of incompetent Tammany hacks were appointed to administrative posts in that department while he headed it.

That both parties will get together in an attack on the unemployed has already been made clear by the cooperation of both groups in the aldermanic inquiry relief committee, a body which frankly states as its objective the cutting down of relief in the city.

7 Cent Fare Looms

An attack on the five cent fare is the next thing on the calendar, according to all indications. As the smoke of the election battle clears, the prediction of the Communist Party that both the Democratic and Fusion Party would work together to raise the fare is already being confirmed. The Wall Street Journal of yesterday cynically remarks in a long article on its editorial page: "It is reasonable to assume that Mayor LaGuardia and his associates will feel free to press forward more vigorously now. If, as so many students of city finances agree, the five-cent fare is doomed, this is as good a time as any to raise it."

Further, the bankers' paper suggests, the entire fare raise can be made without fear of political reprisals.

"At any rate, the situation now can be examined without emotion and without immediate fear of reprisal at the polls," it says.

All of which proves to the very high contentment of the Communist Party that the struggle for the New York workers is only beginning and that labor must go forward from Election Day to greater and broader battles against the bankers and their puppets of both parties who rule for them in City Hall.

Theater Days Set to Equip Child Center

The New York district of the Young Pioneers has obtained a building on East 12th Street, which will be used to give workers' children a proletarian education. There will be classes on arts and crafts, plays, sports, and children's classes on the class struggle. This building, which will be known as the Downtown Children's Center, will be a marked step forward to winning the children away from bourgeois clubs and giving them a working class education.

Because the building must be equipped with tables, chairs and other materials for which funds are required, the League of Workers' Theatres, together with the Pioneers, will give a proletarian week-end in commemoration of Harry Alan Potamkin, on Nov. 10 and 11, matinee and evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, 28th Street and Fifth Ave. Evening prices will range from 25 cents to 80 cents. The Sunday matinee will have two Amkino pictures, "Broken Shoes" and "Killing to Live." The evening program will consist of the play, "Strike Me Red," by H. A. Potamkin; dances and other plays. Admission to the matinee showing will be 20 cents.

Communist Candidate Arrested in Terror Drive in Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—Police attempts to hamstring the election campaign of the Communist Party were continued up to the last moment of the campaign with the arrest last night of Allen Fuczek, Communist candidate for State Auditor, and raids and mass arrests of workers suspected of supporting the candidates of their class.

Recruiting Drive Proposals For New York Section Outlined

RESULTS OF ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR

Late returns indicate that the Democratic sweep carried 35 Democratic governors into office, compared with four new Republicans, one Farmer-Labor and one Progressive.

The following list, which does not contain returns from two states, gives the results thus far recorded:

Alabama	.....Bibb Graves, D.
Arizona	....."B. B. Mearns, D.
Arkansas	....."J. M. Futrell, D.
Colorado	....."E. C. Johnson, D.
Connecticut	....."W. L. Cross, D.
Georgia	....."E. Talmadge, D.
Idaho	....."C. Benn Ross, D.
Iowa	....."Clyde Herring, D.
Kansas	....."Alfred M. Landon, R.
Maryland	....."Albert C. Ritchie, D.
Massachusetts	....."J. M. Curley, D.
Minnesota	....."F. B. Olson, F. L.
Nebraska	....."R. L. Cochrane, D.
Nevada	....."Richard Kirman, D.
N. Hampshire	....."H. S. Bridges, R.
New Jersey	....."H. G. Hoffman, R.
New York	....."H. Lehman, D.
New Mexico	....."Clyde Trugley, D.
North Dakota	....."T. H. Moody, D.
Ohio	....."Martin L. Davey, D.
Oklahoma	....."E. W. Marland, D.
Oregon	....."Charles H. Martin, D.
Pennsylvania	....."G. H. Earle, D.
Rhode Isl.	....."Theo. F. Green, D.
S. Carolina	....."O. D. Johnston, D.
South Dakota	....."Tom Berry, D.
Tennessee	....."Hill McAllister, D.
Texas	....."James V. Alfred, D.
Wisconsin	....."Philip LaFollette, P.
Vermont	....."Charles M. Smith, R.
Wyoming	....."Leslie A. Miller, D.

Police Held Off in March At Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Barricaded inside the County Court House here yesterday, 200 single unemployed workers, now in the second month of their fight for relief, held off the police for hours.

One group, which was inside the Police Commissioner's office, utilized the telephones to call President Roosevelt, Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, Governor White, and other governmental officials, placing their relief demands at Washington and the State Capital.

Demanding rent, food and clothing relief, and a general 30 per cent relief increase for all the unemployed in Lucas County, the single men declared that they would resume their continuous picketing—

"The Death March"—within 24 hours unless the demands were met in full. While they were garisoned inside the Court House and relaying their demands over long distance wire to Washington, mass picket lines of the unemployed and employed supported them outside.

Board Admits Textile Mill Blacklisting

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—That blacklisting and eviction of textile workers who took part in the general textile strike is continuing was admitted yesterday by the National Textile Labor Relations Board.

"In the majority of mills," said a statement by the Board, "those who went out on strike have been taken back without discrimination, but the Textile Labor Relations Board is still receiving numerous complaints that strikers are not being rehired, and that many are being evicted from company houses."

The Textile Board calls on the employers to take back these workers, in a gesture to appease the textile workers' protest. But the promises of Roosevelt, and of Franklin D. Roosevelt, leader of the U. T. W., when the general strike was betrayed, that there would be no discrimination, are shown to be empty. Weeks after the end of the strike, according to the admission of the Board, strikers are still blacklisted and evicted.

Poultry Union Wins Detroit Strike Victory

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—The strike of Detroit poultry workers, which started Friday, ended today with a complete victory for the workers. The twenty-six wholesale poultry houses in the city, together with the Eastern and Western markets, signed a closed shop agreement with the militant United Poultry Workers Union, affiliated to the Food Workers Industrial Union, granting all demands.

Central Committee Letter Is Discussed by All the Units

SECTION 1, District 2, has very seriously discussed the party recruiting drive, and has worked out a plan for the drive which it is expected will greatly increase the recruiting activities of the Section.

When the letter of the Central Committee was sent to the members of the Section, it was accompanied by an application card with the slogan that no Party member will be considered in good standing unless he will be able to return the card signed by an applicant.

The units are discussing the Central Committee letter, and holding open unit meetings, to which non-Party members are invited.

The Section Committee has taken steps to mobilize effectively the Party members in mass organizations into the Party. Leading Party members of trade unions and other mass organizations in the Section are being called in for special consultation with the Section Bureau to discuss with them the prospects and methods of recruiting, and check up on their activities.

Special meetings of Party members of various nationalities have been called in to take up the best methods of penetrating more deeply into the ranks of the proletarian masses in the Section, who speak these languages.

MEASURES have been adopted to enable the Section to check up and control the recruiting campaign from week to week. Every letter sent to the units raises some problem of recruiting. At meetings of unit organizers in the Section, recruiting is placed on the Agenda.

The membership committee of the Section has prepared a chart on recruiting by the units, and will notify the individual units on their progress, checking up on their work their difficulties, and advising them how to strengthen their recruiting activities. The recruiting drive will be on the agenda of every meeting of the Organizational Department of the Section until the end of the recruiting drive on Jan. 21, 1935.

Special care is being taken to reach the new members. Besides individual instructions to the units on the mechanics of recruiting, the Membership Committee of the Section will take up once a week with the individual financial secretaries of the units as to what happened to the members assigned to their units. Furthermore, the Section Committee has made a decision to call in once a month all new Party members recruited and assigned to the units during the previous month, at which meeting a leading Party member from the Section will discuss with them their impressions of the Party, the work they have been given, their difficulties, etc.

During the first week of the Recruiting Drive, 23 members were recruited. The average recruited before was much lower.

THIS is a brief summary of some of the proposals adopted and now being carried out by Section 1 in the New York District. What about the other sections in District 2? And sections in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit—the concentration districts of the Party? What plans have you made to carry out the instructions of the C. C.?

How do you propose to intensify your recruiting of miners, steel and metal workers, auto workers, railroad workers, packhouse workers, marine workers. What methods are you utilizing to bring militant workers from the A. F. of L. into our Party so as to develop a strong corps within the unions to unite the workers around the program for rank and file control and militant struggle for the workers' interests?

What steps are the shop nuclei taking to root themselves more firmly in the mines, mills and factories during this recruiting drive?

Defense of U. S. S. R. Stressed on Anniversary

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (By Wireless).—That the 17th anniversary celebration of the October Revolution is not only a survey of the glorious achievements of the proletarian dictatorship but also a survey of the defensive forces which, to the last ounce of strength, will protect these achievements from capitalist destruction is the main theme of the editorial in today's "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Says "Pravda":

RESULTS OF ELECTION IN SENATE

Democrats	.. 26	43	69
Republicans	.. 6	18	24
Farmer-Lab.	.. 1	0	1
Progressive	.. 1	0	1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Democrats	.....299	309
Republicans	.....103	114
Farmer-Labor	..... 2	5
Progressives	..... 4	
In doubt	..... 28	
Necessary for majority	..... 218	

PARTIES IN CONTROL IN STATE HOUSES

Democratic States	..... 38
Republican States	..... 3
Progressive Party	..... 1
Farmer-Labor	..... 1

Jury Convicts Police Chief In Killing

MENA, Ark., Nov. 7.—A jury has found Will C. Hungate, acting chief of police of Mena guilty of manslaughter. Last May, Hungate murdered a miner's son in cold blood.

The conviction of Hungate is generally credited here to the activities of the International Labor Defense. Members of the I. L. D. branch at Commonwealth College, working under a united front banner, distributed leaflets calling for his conviction and held meetings of Polk county farmers to discuss the case. The I. L. D. also gave the case national publicity so that communications demanding prosecution and punishment of Hungate poured in on the prosecuting attorney from all parts of the country.

The court room was crowded with farmers on the day of the trial.

The charge of manslaughter carries a penalty of only one to seven years. The judge will sentence Hungate in a few days, but it is thought likely that he will actually serve only a few months for his crime. Several years ago a Mena officer shot and killed a boy under similar circumstances and was never brought to trial.

Last May 12, Hungate found Walter Parker, the murdered youth, and two companions, all from a nearby C.C.C. camp, in the park at Mena. Hungate started an argument with the boys, and young Parker fearing that arrest would get him into trouble at the camp, started to run from the scene. Hungate pulled his gun and fired, killing Parker almost instantly. His alibi was that Parker was drunk. A doctor who examined the body testified at the preliminary hearing that Parker was not drunk and that the shot was a direct hit.

Parker's father, a miner living at Joplin, Mo., attended the trial with the boy's mother. Since the murder of his son, the elder Parker has joined the I. L. D.

As the jury was being selected to try Hungate, every prospective juror was asked if he knew anything about Commonwealth College or the I. L. D. If he answered yes to either question, he was immediately excluded. The presiding jurist, Judge A. P. Steel, attempted to divert the trial into an investigation of the I. L. D. Names of I. L. D. members were held on record, with a threat to prosecute them for contempt of court for issuing leaflets on the case.

Students, intellectuals, writers and artists: The "Daily" points to the way out of the social chaos affecting your lives, your professions. Contribute to the \$60,000 drive.

Illinois Jobless Parley Calls State Actions

United Front Stressed in Manifesto of State Conference

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—The manifesto of the Illinois Congress for Unemployment Insurance held in Springfield on Oct. 28 and recently released called upon the workers of the entire state to rally behind the congress demands in the fight for adequate relief and unemployment insurance.

The manifesto calls on the Illinois Workers Alliance, Federal and State Aid Association, Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, Unemployed and Workers Association, trade unions of the American Federation of Labor, Railroad Brotherhood, Progressive Miners of America, independent unions, unorganized workers in the shops and factories and all workers' groups to unite with the Unemployment Councils around the nine-point program adopted by the 800 delegates at the state congress.

These demands, set forth in the manifesto, call for:

- 1—The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.
- 2—Public works in working class neighborhoods at union wages and conditions with a guaranteed thirty-hour week, and a guaranteed minimum wage of sixty cents an hour.
- 3—Direct cash relief of \$8 weekly for each single worker and \$13 for a family of two plus \$3 or each dependent.
- 4—Immediate winter relief—shoes, clothing, blankets, coal, medical aid and other needs.
- 5—For the right of all workers to unions and organizations of their own choice; recognition of representatives and committees at all relief stations and relief administration; against police terror, and for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalist Law, the Vagrancy Law and the Pauper Act.
- 6—Against evictions and foreclosures of workers and impoverished farmers.
- 7—Repeal of the State Sales Tax.
- 8—All war and military funds to be used for unemployment insurance and relief.
- 9—Against discrimination and Jim-Crow of the Negro people; against discrimination of single, foreign-born, women and youth.

Silk Federation Will Hold Its Convention Soon in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The American Federation of Silk Workers is holding its annual convention Nov. 24 and 25. Frank Schweitzer, who is well-known for making the motion to call off the national textile strike, is the secretary of the Federation.

The American Federation of Silk Workers, modeled after the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union, is affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America.

This Federation is very new. The majority of the members are not in the union even a year. It is very urgent that the local unions elect delegates whose policies are at all time in the interests of the organization.

The convention will be held in Hotel Woodstock, West 34th Street, New York City.

SIX MILK DRIVERS HELD

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 7.—Six milk wagon drivers were arrested here in the strike of three hundred drivers. They are charged with rioting. The milk wagon drivers struck Sunday for higher wages and union recognition.

Brutal Acts Of Principal Bared by UTA

Mother Named Beggar by Head Who Takes Food from Children

Charging extreme brutality by school principals who do not hesitate to starve a child into submission, the Unemployed Teachers Association sent a letter yesterday to the Superintendent of Schools, asking a public trial of Mr. Jesse Seehof, Principal of Public School 23, Brooklyn.

In support of the charge that Mr. Seehof "has been one of the most miserable offenders among principals" who have used the child's bread ticket as a disciplinary whip," there is attached to the letter a copy of record of such cases kept by the principal. Utter contempt for the poverty-stricken parents who voluntarily report on their condition in order to beg help, is noted down by the principal in such expressions as, "Mother whining beggar" and "Member of a gimme family."

"The sheer heartlessness of this director of the lives of hundreds of children would be almost unbelievable but for the following proof taken from the record: (bold-face ours.)

Monganello, Salv., 7A1, 284. Was seen getting his free milk but never came to class. Not to receive free milk and bread in the future. S.

Frank Titero, Age 7, 2B2, 120. Clothing received — stockings, trousers, shirts. Truant, not deserting.

Santoro, Daniel, 349 Manhattan Ave. Family of 12, one brother in army, only income from him; Shoes, free lunches, food at times. Dominick, 8A2. Removed from luncheon by direction of Mr. Seehof (frequent absence).

Michael, 6A3. Removed, impatient to help. Extreme disorder. Another child who was deprived of his lunch for "disorder" was the son of a veteran, father of four children. They had received shoes, and the mother had received food "when necessary." A notation on the record stated that "conditions were bad."

Mr. Seehof had the child removed from the luncheon for "disorder." The sheer contempt of this director, who receives a fat salary of some \$7,000, cannot restrain itself at the following appeal of Mrs. Coleman, written voluntarily with the help of her daughter:

"Father is out of work and six children in the family. My mother and father willing to work, but can't find any for a long time already. We need shoes and clothing for our clothing is all torn all of us are undernourished because we don't get enough food. When we ask for shoes and clothing they don't pay no attention, because my sister Gertrude didn't get enough food she was pale and thin and anemic and because she didn't have enough clothing she got sick was in the hospital and died Aug. 18, 1934."

The principal's comment about one of the children in this family was "member of a gimme family!" Withdrawing lunch tickets from a child of ten, because the two children did not appear on holidays, in the true manner of a brutal overseer, the principal notes down on the record, "Mother whining beggar."

Other records in the hands of the Unemployed Teachers Association contain further proof of the arrogance and brutality of the principal. The letter, signed by Isidore Begun, Chairman of the Executive Board, which asks for a public hearing of the charges before the Board of Superintendent, also asks firmly for guarantees that children, parents and teachers who are suppressed as witnesses, will not be victimized by reprisals of any kind.

General School News

Editor of College Paper Expelled for Anti-War Article

Expulsion from the University of Santa Clara last week, was the price paid by Edward Horton, student editor, for publishing an anti-war editorial in the university weekly. The editorial urged the students not to fight in case of war.

In their announcement of the expulsion of this anti-war "lighter," the university authorities tried to conceal the reason for their action by stating that he had been insubordinate when cautioned about alleged radical activities.

Accuses Head of Fostering Military Drills

Charging that "the New York educational authorities are encouraging the spread of militarism among children of public school age," the New York Teachers Anti-War League made public a letter last week which called on the Board of Education to remove both the Junior Naval Reserves and the R. O. T. C. and "all other forms of military training from the school buildings of the city."

The letter, signed by Irving Adler, secretary of the league, charged that P. S. 115, P. S. 40 and P. S. 46, Manhattan, were being used for military drill by troops of the Junior Naval Reserve. Principal Theellson of P. S. 115, accused by the Anti-War League of circulating the literature of the Naval Reserve among the children in the school, confirmed the report but stated that last year's drilling had been authorized by the extension activities division of the Board of Education. Superintendent Campbell denied having any knowledge of such permission for the Junior Naval Reserve to drill in the schools.

The leaflet distributed among the children stated that among its aims were "to train and instruct boys and young men in systematic methods of naval and merchant marine operations, military tactics, procedure and discipline." Principal Theellson, who had circulated such leaflets, asserted in the face of this that if he found the activities of the organization were militaristic he would stop them in the school.

The refusal of the Board of Education to allow meetings of branches of the American League Against War and Fascism in the school buildings while it permits military drill in one form or another, makes it vital for increased protests to reach them to force them to stop the war drive in the schools.

Pointing out that many civic, parent and teacher organizations had objected to R. O. T. C. units in the schools, the Anti-War League declared, "How much greater must this opposition be when the very same instruction is given to mere children!"

Immediate removal of naval reserve troops from the schools was demanded by the League.

Student Vigilantes on Cal. Campus; Provost Urges Radical Drive

Organized student violence made its appearance at the University of California at Los Angeles last week when vigilantes chosen from among the athletes began patrolling the university campus. A meeting of the athletes held previously had decided to get rid of the radicals "with force if necessary."

At the same time, Dr. Ernest Moore, provost and vice-president, who had suspended five student officers on charges of promoting radical activities, issued a fascist appeal to universities and fraternities throughout the nation to "become active helpers of the United States in its day of difficulty" with radical agitation among the students.

The suspension of the five students was met with such protests both from Leland Stanford University as well as from the northern branch of the University of California at Berkeley, that President Sprull is on his way to Los Angeles to take the case in hand himself. He gave as his excuse that he had not received the "full explanation" he had previously asked for from Provost Moore.

"The election campaign to the Soviets are proceeding on just such terms. Out of its struggles of 17 years the Soviet regime has won and is now drawing new forces of activity from 80 million electors, of whom 10 millions are voting for the first time. The elections will still further strengthen the organs of proletarian dictatorship."

Board Urged To Halt Policy of Crowding Elementary Schools

A sharp protest against the practice of consolidating classes in the elementary schools was issued today in a letter to the Board of Education by the Unemployed Teachers Association. Reminding the Superintendent of Schools that the large classes which will result from reducing the number of elementary school teachers by 287 will further threaten the health of the children, the U.T.A. urges the Board to seriously consider changing the policy.

Already, there are classes of fifty in which no individual attention is possible. Further consolidation of classes will make the threat to teachers and children even greater. The letter is signed by Isidore Begun, chairman of the executive board.

Bureaucrats Halt Fight To Seat Begun

Chair Stops Other Rank and File Moves; Two Meetings Planned

A special meeting of the Delegate Assembly held Nov. 1 could not be swung by the rank and file to support a motion for a new election in the Bronx, and placing Isidore Begun's name on the ballot, thus giving the members a chance to elect their own choice for delegate. President Henry Linville declared that since Begun was suspended until January, he was disqualified to run for office.

The rank and file pointed to the case of Debs who ran for President of the U. S. A. while in jail. In answer, Linville could only say that he had voted for Debs—but now he believed he had been actually unqualified to run. He thus took a more reactionary position than the Attorney-General of the U. S. in war time. The vote was 93 to sustain Linville, 38 against. The Progressives (a group who use radical phrases but in deeds support the administration's control of the union) refuse a united front with the rank and file.

The administration did its best to delay a mass meeting of protest against the Ives Loyalty Law, but were finally forced to set the date for some time in January. An open meeting on Nov. 16th was announced, to prepare for the campaign against the Ives Law and attacks on teacher tenure.

The academic freedom committee brought in an outline of an active campaign to force a retraction of Superintendent of Schools Campbell's reinstatement of the four teachers at James Monroe High School. These union teachers had been disciplined because they had dared to protest to the union office against the action of another union teacher in stopping a speech on peace in their school. Their reactionary Principal Hines heard of this, and marked down the four teachers for "disloyalty and lack of cooperation."

The rank and file delegates tried to broaden the campaign proposed by the committee on academic freedom. Using the pretext that only the Monroe teachers' cases could be considered, Linville ruled out of order the rank and file motions to link up the campaign with a struggle against war and fascism in the schools as evidenced by the Ives Law and the heresy hunt started by Supt. Campbell and President of the Board of Education Ryan, and their chief inquisitor, Smith, of the Board of Examiners.

The attitude of the bureaucrats was portrayed by the remark of one of the administration supporters, Kline, who opposed the motion to include in the academic freedom meeting a fight for Begun's reinstatement in the four schools. "The report calls for a consideration only of the Monroe cases—not for every cat and dog that might be dragged in."

Controller Assailed on 500 Appointments by U. T. A. Secretary

A reply from Controller McGoldrick's office to an inquiry by the Unemployed Teachers Association concerning the appointment of 500 teachers was characterized sharply by Miss Citron, secretary, as showing "either gross ignorance or deliberate misrepresentation of the facts." The letter from the Controller stated that 250 appointments for the year 1934 had been made out of the accruals fund of the Board of Education and that the increased appropriation in the education budget of 1935 had directed the appointment of 250 additional high school teachers for the fall term of 1935.

Quoting from the 1934 budget, Miss Citron showed that the first 250 appointees had been provided for in the budget, and not from the accruals fund. Furthermore, Miss Citron points out that the education budget for 1935 as announced by the Board of Education, contained an appropriation for 500 as stated by the letter. The U.T.A. response to this statement is, "We deplore your effort to justify and condone the financial sleight of hand of the Board of Education whereby 250 appointments for which the city provided funds mysteriously disappear."

Teachers of France Defy Minister in Fight Against War

Defying threat of punishment for lack of patriotism, 80,000 French teachers, at a recent meeting, pledged themselves to fight against war. The Minister of Education, aroused at this blow against the war preparations of the French government, informed them that he would apply to them the same penalties for war-resistance that is applied to others, and added a threat to punish them for their lack of patriotism.

He received a militant reply. The Secretary General of the Teachers' Syndicate answered: "In school, as out of school, teachers will continue to teach peace without any regard for a conformism whose rules are laid out by cannon merchants and their delegates."

Teachers of France Defy Minister in Fight Against War

A sharp protest against the practice of consolidating classes in the elementary schools was issued today in a letter to the Board of Education by the Unemployed Teachers Association. Reminding the Superintendent of Schools that the large classes which will result from reducing the number of elementary school teachers by 287 will further threaten the health of the children, the U.T.A. urges the Board to seriously consider changing the policy.

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United Farmers League Grows in Fight Against Evictions

Insurance Firm Kept From Farmer's Home

Petition Campaign Blocks Foreclosure; New U. F. L. Local Built as Result

By a Farmer Correspondent
PORTLAND, Ore.—The Sherman Seelye eviction did not yet take place, and the Seelyes are yet in their old home.
 They had no title to the place. Mr. Seelye had signed that away to the Prudential Insurance Co. three years ago, before there was a United Farmers League. This past August, when the insurance company had made a contract sale with another farmer, Mr. Seelye had permitted the new farmer to move his cattle, machinery, etc., into the place and also to store his furniture in a vacant room in the house.
 We were handicapped in every way. We had several meetings two weeks ago, the final one on Saturday, which lasted until after midnight in the school house at Willamette. We decided it was best to

circulate petitions in the neighborhood.
 Five cars worked all day Sunday, the final day given the Seelyes to leave the place. It was a hard day's work, driving from farm to farm, but we did it and got home for chores in the evening. We had twelve petitions filled out with the names of neighbors far and near.
 These were taken on Monday by a committee to the sheriff and judge of Clackamas County, Oregon, and then down to Salem to Hawkins and Roberts, the Prudential representatives. Leniency has been promised. We hope for a square deal for both farmers.
 Due to the widespread interest in the case we were able to build another local of the U.F.L. at Willamette. We never read a paper that tells the truth like the Daily Worker does.

Dye Strikers Appreciate Daily Worker

By a Dye Striker Correspondent
GARFIELD, N. J.—I am a dye striker from the National Dyeing and Printing Co., East Paterson, N. J. We all came out on Oct. 25th.

There is a picket line every morning morning. About 100 to 150 are on the picket lines. We are out to win with the rest of the dye workers.
 I am a member of the I.T.W., local 1732. Our shop chairman, John Tovano, did not want a picket line in the general strike. The militant workers demanded one. I read the Daily Worker every day. After I read the paper I give it to my fellow workers. They say

New York Workers School Contributes \$114 in Drive

An indication of what can be achieved with concentrated effort is shown in Tuesday's receipts of \$1,160.11. Chief among the day's contributors are the N. Y. Workers School which sent \$114 and the City Central Com. of the International Workers Order, also in N. Y. Boston and Pittsburgh districts contribute \$213 and \$102 respectively.
 A \$50 donation raised by the Woodstock Group of Woodstock Colony, N. Y., in September was erroneously listed as a donation from Mr. Herman Baron of the A. C. A. Gallery.
 Continue soliciting for the \$60,000 fund, and raise this necessary sum by Dec. 1st!

DISTRICT 19 (Denver)	Jewish Buro 18.75	Phillyville 1.50
John Halquist 5.00	Jiasport Unit 6.15	J Wassell 4.75
John Rivaroli 1.00	Jiasport, I.W.O. 5.00	J Wassell 1.15
Total November 5, 1934	Br. 891 4.00	S Side Unit 2.32
Total to date	Jiasport, U.C. 9.50	Arnold U 3.00
\$42.37	Jiasport, Women's 1.00	Washington U 3.00
DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)	League 4.00	S Slav Club 10.00
J. S. Kerpan 5.00	I Baumgardner, 1.00	Sh. 10.00
Total November 5, 1934	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$102.98
Total to date	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$590.68
\$8.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$1.00
DISTRICT 12 (Seattle)	T. Lerich 1.00	\$1.00
C. K. Stone 1.00	Anon.	\$1.00
Total November 5, 1934	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$2.00
Total to date	Total to date	\$1,589.52
\$93.71	DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)	Daily Worker Show 43.78
DISTRICT 13 (California)	Jack Margartich 7.00	A. D. A. 2.00
Tom James 2.00	Unit 12, Sec. 1 3.27	Sh. 10.00
Lillian Hodghead 2.00	D. Horowitz 1.00	Mrs. P. Kelly 1.00
C. S. Keeler 5.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$14.84
Total November 5, 1934	Total to date	\$1,072.80
Total to date	DISTRICT 8 (Chicago)	R. M. Spillman 9.10
\$322.50	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$10.00
DISTRICT 14 (Newark)	Total to date	\$1,072.80
Unit 9 7.00	DISTRICT 9 (Minn.)	Ontagonon Section 52.00
Unit 1 1.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$12.00
Total November 5, 1934	Total to date	\$250.26
Total to date	DISTRICT 10 (Omaha)	August Hultgren 81.00
\$72.26	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$11.00
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)	Total to date	\$29.00
District Painters-Custom Auto Body 597.34	DISTRICT 11 (Seattle)	Geo. Blossam 22.00
One Bully Infr. 110.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$2.00
District John Shagor 1.00	Total to date	\$295.71
Anti-Fascist Comm., Worcester 1.00	DISTRICT 12 (California)	H. Fletcher 8.25
Total Nov. 6, 1934	Total to date	\$20.00
\$213.94	DISTRICT 13 (California)	John Howard Lawson 8.25
DISTRICT 2 (New York City)	Total to date	\$28.00
Sec 17, U 7 \$15.00 Health Center 25.00	DISTRICT 14 (Newark)	Jersey City Molders Union 21.00
Sec 17, Affairs 3.07 A K 2.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$1.00
Sec 14, Unit 4 2.90 Internation 2.00	Total to date	\$478.51
Harlem Prog. Shop 4.50	DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)	Max Cooper 81.00
Club 5.00 Br 500, I.W.O. 3.85	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$1.00
Unit: Coun Working J W Jacobson 2.50	Total to date	\$5.00
Women: Y.C.L. Party 40	DISTRICT 16 (Milwaukee)	Lars Rundahl 92.00
Council 29 3.00 W Wuls 1.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$2.00
Council 29 4.35 Penny Poker 1.00	Total to date	\$489.20
Council 46 1.25 Party 4.00	DISTRICT 17 (Buffalo)	O. Gismene 81.96
R. N. M. A. S. City Central Comm., 500.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$13.96
Youth Br. I.W.O. Office Worker 1.00	Total to date	\$3,579.99
Greenpoint 2.15 L.W.O. 500.00	DISTRICT 18 (Milwaukee)	Lars Rundahl 92.00
Italian Workers Office Worker 1.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$2.00
Center 23.05 N Steingart 1.00	Total to date	\$489.20
Wkers School 114.43	DISTRICT 19 (New York City)	Sec 17, U 7 \$15.00 Health Center 25.00
Beaver Falls 2.00 Local U 2.00	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$2.00
Unit 3.06 Russettov U 6.15	Total to date	\$5.00
Total Nov. 6, 1934	Total to date	\$489.20
\$474.44	DISTRICT 20 (So. Dakota)	H. Grippen 55.50
Total to date	Total Nov. 6, 1934	\$5.00
\$1,442.76	Total to date	\$12.00
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)	Total to date	\$12.00
3419 Hamilton St. 22.00	Total to date	\$12.00
Total Nov. 6, 1934	Total to date	\$12.00
\$22.00	Total to date	\$12.00
DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo)	Total to date	\$12.00
O. Gismene 81.96	Total to date	\$12.00
Total Nov. 6, 1934	Total to date	\$12.00
\$13.96	Total to date	\$12.00
Total to date	Total to date	\$12.00
\$3,579.99	Total to date	\$12.00
DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)	Total to date	\$12.00
8 Slassell 81.00 Anna Getto 5.15	Total to date	\$12.00
1 Miravalle 1.00 Bentleyville 5.15	Total to date	\$12.00
Wash Buro 12.50 Cabot War. 2.00	Total to date	\$12.00
Warman Buro 2.00 Local U 2.00	Total to date	\$12.00
Beaver Falls 2.00 Curtsville U 6.15	Total to date	\$12.00
Unit 3.06 Russettov U 6.15	Total to date	\$12.00
Total Nov. 6, 1934	Total to date	\$12.00
\$950.20	Total to date	\$12.00
Total to date	Total to date	\$12.00
\$4,892.00	Total to date	\$12.00

Farm Laborers Pay Cut by Piece Work

By a Farm Worker Correspondent

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.—My last job of the harvest was at John Corra's truck farm. He said that he could not pay more than a dollar a day.
 Two other workers and myself were put to picking beans at 15 cents a bushel while they were green. When the frost killed them, he put us to husking corn at 5 cents a shock.
 When he found out that we could make more than a dollar a day, he stopped two of us and put us on old frost-bitten beans at 25 cents a bushel. We could not even pick two bushels a day.
 We stopped the whole thing, and the three of us wanted to report him to the Labor Board, but we did not know how. So I decided that one way to show him up was to publish it in the Daily Worker.

ILD Aids Fight Of Farmers Against Bank

By a Farmer Correspondent

MOSHERVILLE, Mich.—One farmer out here and his four sons have to cut a 10-acre wood lot to get the wood so as to pay the banker and keep his farm.
 One of the farmer's sons got only 50 per cent of his deposit from the same bank, the Grosvenor Savings Bank, Jonsville, Mich. Some of the robbed depositors, last Halloween, drew a row of "privies" into town and put them in front of this bank. They draped them with wreaths and signs such as "frozen assets," "drop your deposits here," "4 per cent paid on all deposits," and many others. About 8 a.m. we tried to get a photograph, but the bank got them away too soon.
 This farmer must pay the bank. At that, only the resentment of the local farmers organized through the Hillsdale branch of the I. L. D., stopped this banker, Charles White, from taking the farm away over a year ago for a debt of \$135. This was on a purported note said to be negotiated by the deceased father of this farmer, the deceased father having left his son a life lease, and deep in fee to his grandsons on the death of his son.
 Mass meetings were held, leaflets and petitions circulated, collections made, legal talent supplied, and now he has time to pay his debt, whereas at first they wanted him to pay immediately.
 The weapon used was a petition by said bank through Charles White to the Probate Court to have the claim allowed. Then an injunction was gotten, stopping the farmer from depositing of the wood or anything on the place. The wood is all the farmer has to pay the debt with. Then, a motion in chancery to set the deeds aside. These moves have all been checked for over a year now by our local I.L.D., Samuel E. Keene of Detroit is the attorney in this case.
 A Hillsdale doctor told a comrade last week that he has many workers coming to him that are simply starving to death. Malnutrition is rampant. This county has never set aside any money for emergency relief. A very inadequate sum is appropriated quarterly by the County Supervisors for soldiers' and sailors' relief. The Federal Emergency Relief administered here, while very poor, is nevertheless better than what the vets get from the county.

Pioneer Tells About Visit To Consulate

By a Worker's Child Correspondent

NEW YORK.—A group of 20 Pioneers were picketing the German Consulate Saturday morning. A committee of four Pioneers and two adult comrades went up to the 19th floor to get the consul.
 When the janitor directed them to the office, he told the elevator man, "Get some plain clothes men."
 The committee was not allowed inside but a secretary came outside to speak to them. The committee told him that they came from a children's organization to lodge a protest, and he told the committee that the consul did not wish to speak to them. When the spokesman asked him if he could take that as the consul's answer he replied, "Yes."
 Then the spokesman asked him if that was the answer he wished to be printed in the press. He replied that he didn't care. The committee saw that they couldn't get anything more, so he went in and locked the door, so that the committee should not be able to get in.
 A PIONEER.

Land Shark's Victim Defended by Pickets

By a Farmer Correspondent

SOLWAY, Minn.—Grover Doyle came to this state and county from Nebraska one year ago, through the subtle inducement of one Martin Sorenson, shrewd politician and land shark of this place. Through correspondence with him, he purchased a farm near Solway, making a cash payment of \$200 down on the transaction. The farm purchased, being at the time occupied by another farmer, Mr. Sorenson obligingly secured temporary quarters for the Doyle family, \$35 additional being paid by Mr. Doyle for rent of the quarters.
 When the family of eleven arrived from Nebraska, we can picture the surprise and disappointment which greeted the Doyles to find instead of the comfortable home, represented to them by Mr. Sorenson as being on their farm, they found only a small three-room log hut, and in place of 30 cultivated acres on the farm, there was a clearing of 6 or 7 acres.
 However, with the typical courage of his race, Mr. Doyle and his family took up residence on the rented house, pending the vacating of their own home, but, alas it was never vacated!
 After being bled to the last drop and the time of rental being up, the Doyles were ordered from their shelter.
 Farm Foreclosed
 Suit was brought against Mr. Doyle and eviction from the rented place was ordered. Simultaneously proceedings of foreclosure were instigated against Mr. Doyle on the farm he had paid down on, but never had possession of. The good Judge ordered a 24-hour limit for vacancy on the rented place, which any sane man of mature judgment would consider to be a practical impossibility for a family with a family, household goods, stock and machinery.
 The United Farmers League at this juncture stepped into the picture and started mobilizing to fight the eviction.
 Four burly deputies came to enforce the good Judge's decision. The U.F.L. by holding the doors, resisted successfully their first overtures. This seeming victory left them in a however, with a bitter pill to swallow. Grover Doyle and one U.F.L. member were hailed to court on a trumped-up charge of stealing timber. These shrewd tactics on the

Land Shark's Victim Defended by Pickets

Belongings Are Rescued from Sheriff, and Home Is Won Through Mass Mobilization

part of law and order served their purpose by distracting attention from the Doyle residence. While the victims were in court and only a handful of sympathetic U.F.L. members were on hand, 17 deputy sheriffs shot to the teeth, with sawed-off shotguns, swooped down on the Doyle family in the early morning, and, in the most abusive manner, seized all of their personal effects, even to the destruction of their food supply, and drove the helpless mother and children out onto the public highway. Their possessions were taken to a storehouse in Solway.
 With all possible haste, faithful U.F.L. members gathered from every quarter and in a mass of 10 determined men and women marched to the store manager at Solway and demanded that he contact the sheriff at Beltrami County and secure release of the personal property of Grover Doyle. This righteous storekeeper made a pretense of calling the sheriff from the Court House in Bemidji. Our brave members were not to be trifled with and soon discovered the ruse, whereupon Mr. Storekeeper saw that discretion was the better part of valor and at once made connection with the sheriff at the Wilton liquor store.
 Belongings Released
 It is needless to say that in a very few minutes, the Sheriff released to the U.F.L. all of Mr. Doyle's belongings. These were taken again to the scene of eviction and the Doyle's went to housekeeping in a tent on the roadside. Here began picketing by the U.F.L., which maintained a camp of guards and pickets in protest before the public eye of these outrages being perpetrated upon helpless farmers and home-owners.
 Now the county workers of the Federal Emergency Relief came in a fearful lea: public opinion being aroused in behalf of the Doyles, and attempted to force them into a shack not fit for a stable. In the meantime, the U.F.L. sent a telegram to the Governor of the state, giving him the facts. At last, a representative of the State Relief Administration arrived on the scene and secured a suitable home for the Doyles and such temporary aid as was needed. A victory for the U.F.L. and mass pressure, but tremendous hardship and untold agonies suffered by Grover Doyle and his brave family.

Negro Farmer Shot for Asking For His Cotton

By a Sharecropper Correspondent

SELMA, Ala.—W. J. Jones, overseer for Mrs. J. A. Furnich, shot W. H. Hardy, a Negro farmer, in the arm and shoulder.
 Jones took a bale of cotton from Hardy and sold it. When Hardy went to him and asked him about the cotton, Jones told him that he was going to give him hell. Now Hardy can't go back to the place at all.
 We have learned that Hardy went to the headquarters of the A.A.A. They told him they couldn't do anything for him until he went back to Mr. Jones. Hardy has failed to do so.
 The Negro masses almost had a rebellion here in the fields when Mrs. J. A. Furnich told them that Jones had killed Hardy. She found the spirit of the Negroes so high that she was forced to take back what she had said to the Negroes.
 This is what the landlords do here in the countryside.
 It is getting so that the Negroes cannot have a dance at all here when the landlords have a gathering. The landlords drink and they go out on the countryside beating up the Negroes, and taking food and stuff and throwing it over the ground and stamping it with their feet. And they dare the Negroes to say anything about it.

Social Workers Protest Relief Cut in Chicago

By a Social Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—Just prior to the Illinois Unemployment Conference which was held in Springfield, Oct. 28, the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission quietly announced a 10 per cent relief cut for Cook County, effective Nov. 1. This decision, coming at a time when thousands of unemployed workers were storming relief stations demanding more food because of a sharp rise in prices, came as a shocking surprise even to the employees of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission hard-ened by five years of faithful service to the relief administration and the bankers.
 In one relief station the professional workers at a staff meeting voted almost unanimously to protest the relief cut. A sharp resolution describing the terrible effects this cut would have upon tens of thousands of families in Cook County was drafted by an elected committee of five. The resolution also exposed the illusory promises of the agents of the commission that the slash in relief would be offset by an increased allotment of federal surplus funds.
 Protest Circulated
 Under the pressure of the rank and file case workers, the executive committee of the Social Work Association, an organization having the official endorsement of the administration, also sent a vigorous protest to the commission, circulating at the same time copies of the resolution to its membership for endorsement of its stand. The workers in the relief stations were so aroused over the high-handed action of the commission that large numbers of them paid \$1 initiation fees to join the organization in order to register their protest. Many workers frankly admitted that they felt as if they were in the "field" to tell their "clients" of this cut.
 The Federation of Social Service Employees, the rank and file professional organization in the field of social work in Chicago, in its sharp protest resolution to the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, pointed out that the new starvation budget, effective as of Nov. 1, actually slashed relief by much more than 10 per cent, since the price of milk and the food boxes was raised and the value of the grocery orders was decreased accordingly. Actual calculations show that for large families getting large boxes, the slash in relief is about 25 per cent. The previous budget, at the time it was prepared (March, 1934), was a "subsistence" (starvation) budget. Since then, however, food prices have risen over nine per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 The statement of the commission that the relief cut will be offset by an increase in federal commodities is exposed as an empty promise by the resolution of the Federation, which states, "Previous experience has shown that distribution of these foods was faulty. Since grocers were not being paid for this service, they were reluctant in handling these commodities. Frequently they

Tax Burden Reduces Farm Living Standard

By a Farmer Correspondent

CHARLESTON, Mo.—I am writing you a few words in regard to the cotton tax, hog tax, and the tax on grain.
 The hog tax is \$2.50 on every hundred pounds. The farmer is also taxed \$2 on every hundred bushels of corn he sells. How is the poor farmer going to live and pay these taxes?
 The government rented thousands of acres of land from the big landlords and paid them \$7 to \$20 an acre, and let it lay idle this year. If it was planted with crops, it would have worked thousands of men and fed thousands of heads of harness mules, cattle, and hogs this winter and kept them from starving to death.
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LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

PICTURE OF A FASCIST
 New York, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:
 For the first time I heard a fascist at Union Square. He was of the "real American" type, blond with a blue shirt, open at the collar. About six cops were protecting him. He was very eloquent, could hold and move a crowd, and quote by rote from Lenin and the Communist Manifesto.
 He sounded very radical in his jabber about the concentration of wealth. But it soon became evident whom he was really for. He attacked Communism on the ground that it did not permit a man to own his own home; that it necessitated an "equalization of wages" (appealing to the white collars); that it put an engineer on the same level as a ditch digger, and gave them the same wages.
 He quoted Lenin in order to prove Lenin's "nationalism," and several workers clapped, showing that they were being taken in. He referred to his "movement," but never mentioned what the name of the movement was, and had no sign up to signify it. He said openly, "We are anti-Communism," but his repetition of the word "revolution" and his demagogic confused the workers, some of them at least.
 Fellow workers, this man is a Fascist. He distorts the teachings of the Marxists in order to incite you against the Communist Party, which is the leader in the fight against capitalism and its offshoots, starvation, low wages, unemployment.
 Watch him when he bends to quote The words that Mark and Lenin wrote.
 We recognize this fascist quack Who stabs our Party in the back. I. S.

COMRADE SPIVAK ENTERS THE DRIVE

New York City.

Dear Comrade Editor:
 Realizing the need of funds for the support in the drive for the Daily Worker, a group of comrades have decided on an idea to enter John L. Spivak into Socialist competition with his articles, "Plotting the American Progress."
 We want to express our admiration for Comrade Spivak's marvelous work in exposing all fascists and anti-Semites, who are the worst enemies to the working class and to a Soviet America.
 Enclosed please find a dollar to start this competition at once.
 Yours for a Soviet America with the help of the Daily Worker,
 H. H. L.

COMRADE GOLD'S COLUMN APPRECIATED

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Comrade Editor:
 Michael Gold's column on the self-entitled miners is a classic. This column should be reprinted in a separate pamphlet or circular, for it is an outstanding contribution. The stark tragedy of the starving miners and the vicious greed of the rulers of their country can be vividly understood. One cannot help but be sympathetic and wish for enlightenment, particularly after reading Michael Gold's column.
 The following demands were submitted to the commission: (1) The immediate rescinding of the 10 per cent cut and the consideration of an increase in the food allowance commensurate at least with the average rise in food prices since the last budget went into effect. (2) The substitution of cash relief for the present method of relief in kind.

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

Medical Care Under Fascism
 THE following was quoted in the N. Y. Times of Oct. 28, 1934. It is a proclamation published in the Physicians' Gazette of Berlin by Dr. Seles, head of the Medical Association of Duesseldorf:
 "In the elections of Aug. 19, the Maria Hospital of Duesseldorf rejected the Fuehrer and National Socialism by a vote of more than 50 per cent. This election result represents a provocation of the profession of the city and of the State. The Duesseldorf physicians will try to make good this alien attitude by the strictest boycott of the hospital to the point of economic annihilation."
 "I, therefore decree that any assignments to the hospital are rigidly forbidden. I will publish in a circular the names of all German physicians, who, in spite of this prohibition, still assign patients to that hospital."
 This proclamation neatly contains the attitude of fascism toward all social activity, no matter how useful. Fascism does not ask, will the doctors and patients be benefited or harmed by boycotting this hospital? Fascism will only ask, does this hospital support our reign of terror? Fascism will only ask, who dares to challenge the greedy rule of capital?
 In striking contrast to this attitude is the one shown by the Soviet Union toward Professor Ivan Pavlov, eminent physiologist. During the period when Pavlov was speaking openly against the October Revolution, the Soviet Government gave Pavlov money and apparatus to furnish his work. On Pavlov's 85th birthday, the Council of Peoples' Commissars sent him the following greetings: "The Council especially notes your inexhaustible energy in scientific creativeness, the successes of which have deservedly

placed your name in the ranks of the classics of Natural Science."
 It is plain to see that Socialism asks: how useful to society is your work? Socialism asks, will the mass of workers be helped or harmed by your activity?
 In short, in the Soviet Union there are no limits to the provisions which workers can make for their own welfare through their Soviet State. Under fascism, as in Germany, today there are no limits to the oppression which financiers and industrialists level against the welfare of the working class through their fascist state.

First Aid Needed in Drive!

The Board leads its contributors in contributions, but compared to Mike Gold's 58.8 per cent of quota, its thermometer registers a mighty low 22.4 per cent. Comprising about 45 members, the Board is practically a "mass organization." Doctors! We expect "mass" support!
 Quota \$1,500.00
 A. K. 2.00
 Mrs. P. Kelly50
 Previously received 385.36
Total to date 337.86
 At symposiums, lectures, debates, discussions, tie up topic with role of the "Daily" as organizer for a better society. Call for support, take up collection for \$60,000 drive.

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

Mrs. Roosevelt Offers Too Little

WE must be thankful this Thanksgiving. Farmers and their wives who live in the drought area must be thankful. Men and women living on relief, however inadequate, must be thankful. We must all count over our "unusual blessings" this year of the depression, 1934. The principal woman spokesman for the Roosevelt administration says so. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt herself says so, in her regular monthly article for a woman's magazine.
 She says we must be thankful at Thanksgiving because there are "the possibilities which open up before us to help our fellow human beings."
 "Be Thankful"
 "Let each of us this Thanksgiving Day count over our unusual blessings wherever we may be living," she writes. "Even if it is in the drought area, perhaps some of us may find that our positions are improved



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

RECENTLY, I spent a week-end in a mining town in the lower anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Such a visit is always interesting to a New Yorker. Too often we forget the look and feel of these one-industry towns that are the core of industrial America.

Wall Street isn't New York, nor is this city where I was born and raised a gilded nest of sin and luxury, as Ku Klux fascists like to preach.

New York is a workers' city, where millions toil every day. It is a slum city of dirty streets and dark tenements. It is a city of hunger; more than a million people are on the relief rolls by now.

But despite its proletarian city within a city, New York hasn't the character of a mining town. There are too many distractions here. A colliery whistle doesn't serve for the town's alarm clock, as it did in Pennsylvania. Coal doesn't crop out of the roads, or loom in great gloomy banks at the end of Main Street. You can't stand on the post office steps and see the strip miners tearing chunks of coal out of the surrounding hills.

The waitresses in the restaurants here don't talk coal with their customers; the men in saloons don't wear overalls and talk coal; you don't hear coal, coal, coal, everywhere.

Coal haunts the days and nights of these mining towns. Even the smallest kids know all about coal, and that some men are miners, and others are bosses. The class lines are sharp in these one-industry towns. And everything revolves around man's necessity for making a living, even at the danger of his life. These small towns never escape the primitive realities.

A Dark, Endless Jail

I WENT down in one of the mines. The companies arrange these tours for visitors as a means of advertisement. You are taken down some 1,200 feet, and walked through some of the shaft tunnel. You climb into a coal breast, and inspect the manways and chutes. You are shown a petrified tree embedded in the coal face.

You wade through pools of water. Damp sweat drops off the walls onto the miner's cap and overalls you are given to wear. You are in a long dark endless jail, alone with your lamp in a cold, wet tomb.

Steel girders have been set on cross-beams to support a roof of rock and coal. And you can see what the pressure has done to that steel; the girders have been crushed together as though they were paper. All this stone is evidently alive and dangerous.

The company puts its best foot forward, naturally. It tries to show you a clean, comfortable mine, sanitary as a Child's restaurant.

Even then you must climb on slimy steps out in coal, in and out like a rat. Nobody can ever make a mine look like a healthy or pretty place. Some of the bourgeois women in our party chattered and giggled hysterically. It was easy to see that they were scared. They had a right to be; a mine is like a wild animal that's never been successfully tamed; anything can happen.

Marked By the Mine

I WENT to a miner's wedding that night, at the home of a Slovak comrade. The groom was a strong, portly little miner of 62. He had buried three wives. The bride was a big jolly woman of 65. She had buried four husbands, three of them killed by the mine.

These Slovak miners, like most European workers, show a wonderful hospitality. When they have anything at all they want to share it with their friends. They love life, because death is always so near. They love to dance, to sing, to shout, to taste life in its lushness.

There was an enormous bald-headed miner of about 60. There was a cleft in his skull, as it had been split by an axe. The mine had done that. He roared Slovak and Hungarian ballads all night, songs of love and death. And the bride came out of the kitchen, and stroked his bald head fondly and kissed it. Then she sang to him some song about an old man who fell in love with a young girl, and everyone rocked with laughter.

Then the groom pretended he was jealous and tore the bride away and made her dance with him, while everyone sang and clapped their hands.

The wedding had been going on for three days and nights. Tomorrow some of the men would be down in the mines again, so now they were drinking life to the full.

"I'm 25 years old tonight," shouted the groom at me, "and tomorrow I'll be 62. Do you understand, my friend? What the hell!"

I told a miner of my trip into the shaft. "Yes, they show you the best," he said, bitterly. "But they don't show you the way we must work. Sometimes the coal dust is so thick you can't see or breathe or think. But you must work in it. That coal breast you saw—did you think we work in such a nice cool place?"

"That would be a picnic for us. Where we work it is more than a hundred degrees. We sweat as in Turkish baths, and then go out into the chill. And there is gas, and rockfalls, and explosions. All of us have been hurt, and have seen our buddies killed. Look!"

He suddenly stripped off his shirt and undershirt and showed me his back. It was like a finely drawn map—tattooed with hundreds of small blue lines and dots. An explosion had drawn this permanent map on him. It had smashed his skull, too, and killed his buddy.

Then I looked at the other miners and saw the broken noses, cleft skulls, and tattooed faces where the coal dust had exploded. All were marked by the mine. Some of them wheezed as they talked; miner's asthma. One tall splendid Hungarian comrade told me that coal dust had settled in his lungs and the doctor feared miner's tuberculosis might follow. The host of the wedding party was a miner who had just come through an infection he had gotten at work that chilled his blood in some strange way, and made the flesh of his legs peel in great flakes.

The wedding party went on, and I enjoyed it with the rest. They laughed and sang and danced, because workers live in a hard school, and if they are cowards, they cannot survive. Capitalism has hardened the workers. When the day of proletarian justice comes, capitalism will be amazed at the fury and courage of its executioners. It has taught them too well.

"Full of Sugar"

IT WAS John Mitchell day in the coal fields, a holiday commemorating a former president of the United Mine Workers. He was the one who worked with Theodore Roosevelt, and did not believe in strikes. In other words, a social-fascist of 1900. The bosses had such labor leaders, then, too.

A big shot from the stae Federation of Labor was due to speak on Main Street in favor of one of the Democratic candidates. Preparations were made for an audience of 10,000 miners, but only about 300 showed up.

"John L. Lewis is the greatest labor leader in the history of America," the speaker chanted, "and I may add, in the history of civilization."

Some of the miners grinned. Some walked away. One Welsh miner had had a few drinks. He was on a passing bus, and he leaned out to yell, in a terrific voice at the speaker, "You're full of sugar!" It almost wrecked what was left of the meeting.

The miners dislike and distrust these windy fakers who have sold them out so often—these John L. Lewises and their flunkys. It is only that a union of any kind is so necessary that keeps the miners in the U. M. W. A. When they can see a way out, they take it. When a real opposition is finally formed in Lewis's union, this gang of oratorical N.R.A. racketeers will vanish like dirty slush in the sun of spring. Some of them may even have to go inside a mine again to work—though one doubts it, after seeing the usual width of the manways. You never find a miner as fat as most of these fakers.

Gold in Neck-and-Neck Race with Burck. Gold claims highest percentage (58.8%), but is in danger of being swept aside by Burck. With a quota twice the amount (\$1,000), the latter has raised almost as much as Mike. "Change the World," you'd better speed up!

Sunday Night Club \$ 1.30
Painters Club Auto50
One Bull Int'l10
Previously received 292.27

Total to date \$294.17

In the WORLD of MUSIC

Business! Business! Business!

By CARL SANDS

THE best news of the week in music is contributed not by a new child prodigy, not by a prima donna conductor at a higher salary (and better press agent) than any yet, and not by the latest victor in the scramble for the few crumbs of patronage still remaining for musical lap-dogs, but by the staid critic of the New York Times, Mr. Olin Downes. Listen to this:

"Reasons, if not excuses, for conditions which have stultified art in late decades are plain all around us. Music is purveyed today, not as an art, but as a business. The artists are more or less helpless in the matter. They must engage agents . . . an artist's career is largely a matter of advertising, percentages, profits. The musical corporations fight one another for right of way through various territories, vigorously if not as brutally as rival oil companies fought their way years ago . . ." (What? Don't they do it any longer?) . . . "to triumph over or exterminate their rivals. These things are not the doings of individuals." (Somebody does them and not somebody else's pet cat. Come clean, Olin, everybody knows who owns the managers, the publishers, the symphony orchestras and opera houses, the radio and phonograph companies, the manufacturers of radios and phonographs and the cinema halls and the vaudeville houses and whose advertising keeps some papers going . . . oh . . . now he has the villain.) These things, he says, "are the results of modern life."

If these are the results of modern life, what, I ask you, Mr. Downes, is modern life? "Dog-eat-dog policy. . . the buying up by rival organizations of artists for whom there is no market, in order that the other organization shall not have them to sell . . . high crimes against music . . . the public writes . . . business, business, business . . . vicious circle . . . the public is falling to pay." And then: "What shall be done? It is a question that this department does not set itself up to solve."

Mr. Downes, I believe you thought it took a good deal of courage for you to write your article. But whatever courage it took, oozed out of you in that last pathetic confession of weakness and pusillanimous buck-passing. Can it be that you don't know that your prime business as a critic is just this—to at least attempt a solution? Or can it be you are so saturated with the decay you complain of that you really don't believe there can be a solution, or so ignorant as not to know that there actually is one and that thousands and millions of people know it? Or are you afraid for your job?

FROM such thoughts as these we hurried down to Carnegie Hall for the concert of the Philadelphia Municipal Orchestra conducted by Hans Lonic. The superb orchestra came on the stage, the competent but not brilliant conductor walked on to subdued lights, and the water music of Haendel began. Music written for a fat German King of England, to be played on a barge on the Thames and procure for the composer, then in disfavor, a royal smile, with, of course, a grant from the royal purse. (Business, business, business.)

Then we had Delius' "Brigs Fair." It's the sort of music that is supposed to make you wish you had a country place at Newport with a pleasure-dome on it where beautiful maidens would sing sad songs while they fanned you with purple fans. . . . An Elgar symphony. Warmed over Wagner; trumped; pedantry; should have been buried as soon as the still-birth occurred long ago. Before it was half over the conviction that the comrades were lucky not to be there, compelled flight—flight to fresh air, to sanity, to the sound of the "Comintern" on a battered piano.

HAENDEL wrote fine music. The water music is fine, musically writing. But it is not good for today. It is too compliant, too sving. Delius was a sensitive, restless, capable composer of little originality who might have written good music if he had stumbled upon some valid reason for writing any at all.

But Elgar! Not even the best orchestra in the world can make it sound like anything but trash. It reeks with the stiffness of leisure-class imbecility.

Contributions received to the credit of Del in his Socialist competition with Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, the Medical Advisory Board, Ann Barton, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for \$2,000. Quota—\$500.

H. Bornstein \$ 2.00
Y. C. L. Party40
Unit 6 Sec. 16450
Previously Received 106.98
Total to date 113.88

Bolshevo Commune, Soviet Colony For Rehabilitation of Criminals

Flourishing Community Visited by Foreign Writers

By BEN FIELD

THE last days of the Soviet Writers Congress, two former criminals came to greet the Congress in the name of their Bolshevo Commune. After the Soviet Writers Congress, many of the foreign delegates stay on to visit factories, farms, schools, and other of the powerhouses whose humming shakes all quarters of our earth today. One of the groups visits the Bolshevo Commune the colony for the rehabilitation of the criminal.

We start out in the forenoon in two buses: Jean Bloch, Andra Maulraux are the chief French writers; Plivier and Graf are among the German writers; Jef Last, Dutch poet, who was on the barricades during the brutal police attacks in Amsterdam, and a number of Norwegian and Spanish writers, Christopher Ellis, Strachey's nephew comes along with Tanya Litvinoff, who has been to the Congress every day and will act as interpreter. Tretyakov, author of "China Roar" and "A Chinese Testament" is our chief Russian guide.

We meet the director in the Commune park under shady trees. He is a doctor. He is spotlessly dressed in high black boots and linen breeches. A red star shines on his hat. And lined around us are the members of the Commune ready to help him with answers. Some have their arms flung around the shoulders of their friends. One woman is bouncing a baby on her knee. One youth in a gym shirt, biceps bronzed, holds a book. Boys and girls are running with rackets to the tennis field.

Maulraux bends forward on the bench and asks questions eagerly. His hair falls into his unusually large eyes. The dreary look vanishes, and the man is taut as a fine hairspring waiting for each answer.

No Guards

The director gives us the five principles that are the five cylinders moving the Commune. There are no guards in this colony of people who have gotten into trouble, stolen or even murdered in their attempt to steal. The "troubled" people come to the Commune of their own free will. The members of the Commune enjoy real self-government. Every Communist must work. All work is paid for at the same rates as in factories outside the Commune.

Then like a brilliant engineer the director takes the cylinders apart and examines them with us. Nobody is forced to join the Commune. Its reputation is such that many people who have never gotten into trouble have applied for membership and joined.

"Our commission visits a prison. It invites the prisoners with the best qualifications to join us. Fifty of such people have joined us today. No one is sentenced to live with us. Our commission considers applications, finds out what trouble the applicant got into and what connection he's had with the criminal world. We admit people from the ages of 16 to 25. Oh yes, we've had people here who have helped build the Baltic-White Sea Canal. And on our commission we tolerate no outsiders. Our commission consists solely of members of the Commune who have been in trouble themselves formerly."

They Govern Themselves

This brings the director to the second principle—"our people govern themselves." There are numerous commissions. Some of them are the Conflict Commission, the Character Commission, the Management Commission, etc. There are 100 directors. The head director tries to refer all questions to the commissions. There is difficulty only when the members of the Commune fail to work collectively, fail to consider their own interests as a whole, and to strive to better their conditions.

But even the commissions are not the last authority. The commissions recommend. The Commune as a whole decides. If a Communist wants to get married, he must go to the Character Commission. This commission decides whether the man can earn a living, whether he is morally and physically fit to live a married life. If the applicant rejects the commission's advice, he can still get married. The Commune, however, will not help him with a room or with a job. It rarely happens that the advice is rejected.

It is true that the Commune has watchmen to guard its property. But there are no wardens, no turnkeys, no locks and bolts against the members. It is a rule that everyone be in his room or dormitory at 11 o'clock. If this rule is disobeyed repeatedly, the

offender is punished by no longer being given permission to visit Moscow, to leave the Commune. If he becomes drunk, he may be fined. If he becomes a constant troublemaker, he may be expelled from the Commune. Perhaps he will get into trouble outside, perhaps he will behave.

"When the person who has gotten into trouble again is of a weak character, we often overlook his offenses and give him another chance. Our people are energetic men and women with good capacity."

German anti-fascists writers, wants to know how much each worker must pay for food and lodging. The rent is 20 rubles a month, food 60 rubles. One of the members of the Commune, arms folded, grins that this is so on Lenin's honor.

Art Gallery and Art School

We visit the art gallery. A long airy room with all the walls covered with pictures, warm living. There is a splendid picture of the Conflict Commission trying a Communist who has broken one of Bolshevo's laws. On the opposite wall



PRISONERS IN THE U. S. A.—A group of Negroes on a chain gang in Georgia, "relaxing" after a week's back-breaking toil from sunup to sundown, with constant subjection to the most brutal tortures. (Photo copyrighted by John L. Spivak, author of "Georgia Nigger.")

ties but the Civil War, starvation and hardship turned them against themselves and the rest of society."

Rebuilding Human Beings

The Norwegian writer, whose play, "Atlantic Storm" will be produced by one of the Moscow theatres, whistles: "This is what Judge Lindsey tried in the United States. Only under Communism does rebuilding human beings work."

The Red director goes on: "We all work. The average wage is 120 rubles a month. If you are a metal worker, your wage is much higher." He turns to one of the Communists who bears him out: "Yes, that is so."

"Our earnings last year were 26,000,000 rubles. You must not forget we are a city here. When we first came here, there were only eighteen of us. We had one building. Now there are 9,000 of us. About 500 of us are married. There are 800 children. Only 3,100 of the 9,000 have been in trouble. 300 of them are women. We have a textile factory, a factory for making tennis rackets, a factory for ice skates, a shoe factory where we turn out 3,000 pairs of shoes a day. Now let us inspect our city."

The director rises. Theodore Plivier, gray-haired, bluff seaman. Who has become one of the chief

Human Beings Rebuilt by Education and Active Work

We visit the hospital and the blocks of apartment houses. Jean Bloch, short, with bright eyes, runs eagerly from one room to the other and calls his wife to look. Cecile, Chesterton, English journalist, says the apartments are much better than the famous Vienna workers' apartments. Her paper is "The London Evening Standard," which has been riding the fence in the fight against Fascism. She fails to add that here no worker will ever be attacked with machine gun and bayonet by his government.

It is late afternoon when the group finally gets to the children's nursery. The children run to the director and hang to his arms like a lot of swarming little bees, "Uncle, Uncle," Tretyakov, who looks so cold and scholarly, watches them with a twinkle in his eyes. The children are finishing their supper. How they plow into the rice pudding with cream. In another room children of 6 and 7 have put aprons on and are helping clean away their dishes. The playroom is full of carpenter's tools, lumps of clay. A locomotive stands in the corner.

"Formerly and Now"

The director walks us to the buses. "Surely, we had difficulties. We had no models to go after. We were the first of 10 such Communes in our country. We still haven't a large enough farm to give us all our products. It is only 120 hectares. Newcomers among us have conflicts with the older members who know how to do things more skillfully, who are used to our life, who have more than they. We overcome such difficulties by giving newcomers credit, by charging them 45 rubles for food instead of 60."

We've had lots of drunkenness in the past. We've overcome that, too. As a result, many of our people after three years become members of trade unions, and after five years they wipe out the past for themselves and become full-fledged citizens. We have 250 members who have complete rights. And 400 will have them when we celebrate our ten-year jubilee in a few months. Also 26 of our people are members of the Party. This year at least 16 per cent of our people are leaving us with fine records."

We shake hands. The buses shoot past the Commune department houses, past the firehouses, the new apartment houses. Out of one window in the sunset a brass instrument glows. One of the Communists, members of the band, is practicing. We hear the burst of music long after we ride past the Commune gates with flowerpots set on the posts.

None of the writers says anything. During the Congress they had seen how Russian writers can become "the exacting of the soul," to use Stalin's phrase. Now they have seen how the most backward of the Russian masses can become engineers of their own souls under Communism.

Contributions received to the credit of David Ramsey in his Socialist competition with Jacob Burck, Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, Ann Barton, del and the Medical Advisory Board, in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000. Quota—\$350.

Total to date \$294.17

Questions and Answers

We publish today the third of several letters with accompanying answer in connection with the discussion in this department on Oct. 18 on the question of "white chauvinism." You state in part: "Would you want your sister to marry a nigger?" is one of the stock challenges of the lynch lures to white workers fighting for Negro rights. How does a Communist answer this question? Bill Dunne, speaking in the South several years ago, was confronted with this "poser" by a chauvinist in the audience. The revolutionary leader quickly retorted that he "would sooner have his sister marry a militant, fighting Negro determined to secure equality, than any yellow-bellied white chauvinist."

Isn't this a white chauvinist answer? In other words, Bill Dunne said, "In case the Negro was not a militant, fighting worker, I would prefer my sister marrying the yellow-bellied white chauvinist." To expand Comrade Dunne's answer, he would rather have his sister marry any white man, "good or bad," in preference to any Negro except a militant, fighting Negro, or if the white worker was either militant and fighting, or even a plain worker, he would be preferred to any Negro, even a militant, fighting Negro.

How does Comrade Dunne's answer differ from the comrade who asked the question concerned. He stated, "My refusal to marry a Negro is relevant to my refusal to marry a red-headed woman or a 6-foot 2-inch woman."

It seems to me, both answers smack of white chauvinism. I await your answer on this question.

Victor Sholachman.

Answer: The attempt by Comrade Sholachman to interpret as chauvinistic the quoted sentence from Comrade Dunne's Southern speech affords an example of logic reduced to an absurdity. Comrade Sholachman takes up a logical proposition and pushes it to such an extreme that he inevitably, although perhaps unconsciously, distorts it. He ignores the fact that the sentence quoted from Comrade Dunne's speech was by way of a pointed retort to a chauvinist heckler. The very fact that the chauvinist thought it necessary to heckle Comrade Dunne indicates (and the record proves it) that Comrade Dunne was presenting in detail the Communist position on the Negro question, of full equality, self-determination, etc. Comrade Dunne's retort expressed the contempt and hatred of a revolutionary for the hide-bound chauvinist.

It is also necessary to point out that the comrade who asked the original question did not use the term "Negress" as Comrade Sholachman erroneously quotes him. That term, like "Jewess," "nigger," "kike," etc., are chauvinist expressions and rightly objectionable to the revolutionary movement and to the peoples against whom they are directed as part of the prejudiced-including campaign of the Jew- and Negro-baiting imperialist bandits.

FLASHES and CLOSEUPS

To Will H. Hays, Hollywood, Cal., and Washington, D. C.:

This is the first time in many months that I've troubled to address you: I know you've been very busy cleaning the Hollywood stables for your employers in Wall Street and making hypocritical speeches to Rotarians and bankers' clubs here and there. Last I heard of you, you were gloating over the fact that Hollywood had succeeded in releasing a film now and then with a little less filth, a few less legs and with generally more acceptable sex. Congratulations, Willie, you're doing a swell job to appease the church boys and safeguard the dwindling profits of Chase's investments in the celluloid business.

Here's what I'm writing you about, however: I have here a copy of a release sent out by a leading Hollywood studio to its employees which concerns itself with something besides sex. (You know who the sender is, don't you? I'm sure you'll agree with me that this little item turned over to me by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners will prove of interest to wider circles of readers than those for whom it was originally intended. I'm therefore reprinting it below. Let me know exactly what prompted the sending out of this amazing release and let's have a little more inside dope on the thing. It looks to me like the Film and Photo League's charge that Hollywood is being rigged out as a war industry is pure truth and not poetry, after all.)

"To the average public, the great motion picture studios are known as modern factories operated solely to manufacture entertainment. This may be true in times of peace, but in the event of war the film studios can and do prove themselves as one of the most valuable aids to national defense."

"Such is the frank statement of director X."

"From one producing company alone," he declares, "enough technicians can be obtained whose value to a nation in time of war would be equivalent to the usefulness of a regiment of men, or even a battalion. We will use the present units employed and a recent picture as an illustration."

"The picture and its personnel" were whipped into shape by staff executives. Such men can be of big value to the nation in advisory capacities, in organization and similar huge projects.

"The actors, through their vast knowledge of human characteristics, would prove indispensable in the espionage service and, as they did in the last war, in mobilizing and performing in the entertainment units of the army."

"Among our present actors and studio heads can be found many men who hold reserve commissions in the air corps and other branches of the army."

"Artists designed the sets used in our pictures. In war time, there are places for artists in many branches of service."

"Miniature men made miniature sets from the artists' drawings. Their duty would be to build miniature armed positions and battle fields for study in the war college and other war schools."

"Other departments of the film industry would furnish engineers, carpenters, men of all trades, transportation crews—which in itself is one of the biggest problems in time of war."

"Propagandists would be obtained from the publicity departments and the millions of feet of film to be used in future military campaigns would demand a corps of expert editors and film cutters. Our sound engineers would become one of the most valuable adjuncts. With their amazing equipment they would detect the advance of enemy air squadrons, while sound engineers on the ground would be able to determine the exact hidden location of enemy batteries."

"Last and most important are the camera crews, for motion pictures in future conflict not only will be of inestimable value on the front but they will be used in training the rookies in all rudiments of warfare, even to acquainting them with the realistic, horrifying sounds of war."

"Three Songs About Lenin" must enjoy record-breaking stay in New York . . . And that's to a great extent up to you and you, you.

Little Left



The Innocent Victim!



by del



TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Jack, Loretta, Clemens, Songs
 - WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
 - WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
 - WABC—Myrt and Marge—Sketch
 - 7:15—WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
 - WOR—Comedy Music
 - WJZ—Concert
 - WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
 - 7:30—WEAF—Minstrel Show
 - WOR—Larry Taylor, Tenor
 - WABC—Jack Smith, Songs
 - 7:45—WEAF—Frank Buck's Adventures
 - WOR—Dance Music
 - WJZ—Shirley Howard, Songs
 - WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
 - 8:00—WEAF—Teller's Varieties
 - WOR—Little Symphony Orch., Philip James, Conductor; Thomas Reichser, Piano
 - WJZ—Dramatic Sketch
 - 8:15—WABC—Fay and Braggiotti, Piano
 - 8:30—WJZ—To Be Announced
 - WABC—Johnson Orch.; Edward Nell, Barrington; Edwin C. Hill, Narrator; The Public Works Program—Harold Hicks, Secretary of the Interior
 - 9:00—WEAF—Captain Henry's Show Boat
 - WOR—The Witch's Tale
 - WJZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch
 - WABC—Gray Orch.; Annette Handshaw, Songs; Walter O'Keefe
 - 9:15—WOR—Larry Taylor, Songs
 - 9:30—WOR—Luna and Abner—Sketch
 - WJZ—Robert Child, Pianist; Larry Larsen, Organ; Mixed Octet; Joaquina Bina, Narrator
 - WABC—Waring Orch.
 - 9:45—WOR—Wayne King Orch.
 - 10:00—WEAF—New Music Hall, with Yvonne Gall, Soprano; Gregory Golubeff, Mandolin, and Others
 - WOR—Al and Lee Reiser, Piano
 - WJZ—Canadian Orch.
 - WABC—Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood; Music; Sketches
 - 10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
 - 10:30—WOR—Variety Musicale
 - WJZ—Public Ownership—It's Possible, Whites and Limitations—H. I. Harman, President U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director, League for Industrial Democracy
 - 10:45—WABC—Fats Waller, Songs
 - 11:00—WEAF—Berger Orch.
 - WJZ—Madrigals
 - WABC—Family Welfare Speaker
 - 11:05—WOR—Little Orch.
 - 11:15—WEAF—Jesse Crawford, Organ
 - WOR—Moonbeams Trio
 - 11:30—WEAF—Dance Music (Also on WABC, WJZ, WMCA, WOR, WVEB)
- Small business men, home-owners, professionals, pinched by the economic crisis, are turning to the revolutionary movement for the way out. Ask them for contributions for the Daily Worker's \$60,000 fund.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1934

The Roosevelt Landslide

THE employers, the bankers, as well as the Roosevelt supporters in the leadership of the A. F. of L. have good reason to hail the unprecedented landslide for the New Deal. They regard the vote as authorization to continue with the drastic policies against the toiling masses, well larded with camouflaging promises and demagoguery.

We will not attempt here to give a thorough analysis of the significance of the election results, though certain conclusions can now be drawn. In later editions of the Daily Worker we will go into the greatest detail on the significance of the New Deal landslide and the tasks of the Communist Party in the present and future struggles.

The central feature of the elections, and the landslide for the New Deal candidates, was the almost unanimous support Roosevelt received from all ranks of the ruling class, from the big trusts, the bankers, the press, the radio and utilities interests. No matter what differences among certain sections of the bourgeoisie, the richest and most powerful groups basically supported the New Deal policies.

Then there was the inability of the Republican Party to put up an effective opposition, due to the division in their ranks and the allegiance to the New Deal of many of their outstanding figures. Those Republicans who did oppose the New Deal, such as the Liberty Leaguers, so clearly exposed their reactionary character in the face of the New Deal demagoguery, that they were swept under in a tidal wave, which, though carrying aloft the New Deal, sought to force it more to the left.

Roosevelt's skill as a glib politician, his extreme value to the exploiters in being able to put over their program with the thickest and most blinding cover of demagoguery, was proved in this election.

In all this trickery of Roosevelt and his agents, it is essential to remember one outstanding fact—that a good deal of this demagoguery is wrapped up in the form of anti-capitalist phrases, promises of changing the whole structure of capitalism. This is more strikingly shown in Minnesota, where the Olson victory was gained on the basis of support for the "New Deal," and also by a promise to basically reform capitalism in conjunction with the New Deal and beyond it. It is shown still more in California, where Sinclair gained a huge vote with his reactionary utopian program of a combination of the New Deal and a basic revision of capitalism. While the unanimity of the ruling class with the demagoguery of the New Deal is shown in Governor Merriam's espousing of the cause of Roosevelt's "progressivism" in order to defeat Sinclair.

But the very fact that these promises have to be made to catch votes, the very fact that the masses expect a still more leftward swing of the Roosevelt regime, as shown by their annihilation of the Liberty League Republicans, indicates the political character of the present situation. It shows us where our hardest blows must now be struck to tear aside the veils of Roosevelt's demagoguery and lead the masses to struggle against the New Deal policies of advancing fascism, lowering of living standards, and preparation for war.

Roosevelt, besides the almost unanimous support among the ruling forces of the country, has built up a tremendous political machine, a bureaucracy firmly entrenched which can wield widespread influence and pressure. He has deliberately used bribes in the form of allocation of state relief, for pork barrels for the state politicians, to swing them in line behind the New Deal in the elections.

Fundamentally, of course, it is the inability of the Communist Party, which has consistently exposed the New Deal, and led the major struggles against it, to reach the broad masses and to convince them of the correctness of the Communist program, which explains the New Deal landslide. The Communist Party is the only serious organizer of the mass struggles and resistance against the New Deal, and its failure thus far to win the large section of the basic proletariat explains the still powerful influence of Roosevelt's fraudulent promises, even when hundreds of thousands of workers in strikes have been struggling against the effects of these promises.

The victory of the New Deal not only will not give the masses what they expect from it, but will be interpreted by Roosevelt as carte blanche to continue his more open alliances with the bankers, the greater speeding up of war preparations, the greater use of his dictatorial power in putting over slave codes and in smashing strikes. Hunger and exploitation will increase. The general crisis of American capitalism will deepen, and the fascist measures of the Roosevelt regime in meeting it will grow.

An accurate analysis of the Communist and Socialist vote is not possible at this writing, as complete figures have not arrived. It is already clear, however, that, especially in New York, the Socialist Party vote dropped far below its previous figures, leading to a new crisis within the Socialist Party, portending new struggles within that party. The Communist Party waged a splendid fight in many places, and gained votes. In other places there was poor work, only formal mobilization of the Party and the masses for election work, for a struggle against the New Deal and for a big Communist vote.

Now the tasks are set more clearly before us. The tremendous landslide shows the continuation of the Roosevelt illusions, though the blow to the Republican "opposition," and the huge vote of the "left" supporters of the Roosevelt New Deal, shows its increasingly demagogic character.

Our fight especially must get to the roots of the main industrial centers, where great battles are looming.

The mask must be ripped off the face of the New Deal. It is up to us to do it.

The Crisis in France

MEET with a severe governmental crisis in its attempts to force through fascist measures within the shell of capitalist democracy, the Doumergue government is now preparing to utilize its armed forces and its sympathetic fascist bands against the French workers.

The French parliament is now in session, with Doumergue insisting that under the guise of a finance measure, his National Union cabinet be given a vote of confidence so that it can proceed to inaugurate dictatorial measures. Torn between its close ties with Doumergue, on the one hand, and the disoriented middle class on the other, the Radical Socialist cabinet members, led by Herriot, are compelled to submit their resignation.

Observing the difficulties he has in ramming through his fascist measures within the spheres of parliament, Doumergue is provoking the armed fascist bands to action against the workers. He is preparing another bloody February clash.

Thursday the vote of confidence, which would mean a vote for the fascist measures, comes up. Already the Parisian capitalist press has opened a bombardment of threats of civil war, has instigated the 16 armed fascist bands to prepare. On Saturday, the war vets under fascist leadership have scheduled a monster demonstration that may set off rioting or civil war.

This is how the capitalists seek to drive through their fascist measures, on the one hand through parliament, on the other through outside pressure of their fascist gangs.

THE danger against the working class is extremely great; and the united front of the Socialist and Communist Parties of France, recognizing the fascist moves confronting them, are tightening their ranks, calling on the workers to be prepared for the greatest battles. More than that, "L'Humanite," organ of the Communist Party of France, is calling on all middle class forces opposed to fascism to join the united front to smash the dangerous rising wave of fascist threats.

Doumergue, faced with a growing crisis of French capitalism, fearing the rising strength of the united front, is determined to put over his fascist measures, cost what it may in bloodshed. There are 16 separate fascist groups in France, such as the Junese Patriotes, Croix de Feu, Action Francaise, boasting over 30,000 men, well supplied with arms by the bankers, the electric trust, and the estate of the deceased perfumer, Coté.

The Communist and Socialist Parties are demanding that these fascist bands be disarmed and disbanded. The Doumergue government refuses, replying that the revolutionary workers are armed. The fact is that the fascist bands have been armed by leading officials in the War Department, with the support of the Doumergue government. The workers have been refused arms, every obstacle being put in the way of their arming to defend themselves against the open provocation of the government to civil war.

The greatest class battles loom in France. The forces of the proletariat have knit their ranks in a united front. We should learn from them. We cannot wait here until the fascist bands are organized and armed, or until the Roosevelt regime with its great popular vote speeds its fascist attacks against the workers.

The united front should be formed now, for strengthening our international solidarity in the fight against war and fascism, and for battling against the enemy at home.

The Social Insurance Fight

CENTRAL in the election campaign of the Communist Party has been the growing mass demand for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. Today, the Communist Party in every district and section is pushing forward preparations for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, to be held in Washington on Jan. 5, 6 and 7. The Party of the working class carries forward the demands and issues promulgated in its election campaign.

In an attempt to head off the sweeping mass character which this National Congress is already assuming, the Roosevelt regime has called a conference to "discuss" unemployment insurance. Behind the Roosevelt schemes are being mobilized the top bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. and the entire government apparatus. Despite its rosy promises, the Roosevelt conference has but one objective—to squirm out of the Roosevelt unemployment insurance promises and to cut relief. And every possible maneuver is being resorted to in an attempt to spike the Workers' National Congress.

The Roosevelt conference will lay plans for further driving down the hunger doles on relief, for widening the forced labor plans of the FERA. The Workers' National Congress, mobilizing the masses around the Workers' Bill, will be the workers' expression of the bitter struggles for increased relief in Denver, in Springfield and Chicago, in the Hunger March to Albany, in the thousands of day-to-day struggles of the jobless, the employed, the farmers, youth, women and Negro masses.

In some localities, notably Cleveland and Wisconsin, preliminary steps have already been taken to set up local, county and state sponsoring committees. These committees, modeled after the National Sponsoring Committee with its broad representation in trade unions, political parties, church, Negro and youth groups, must be built in every center side by side with the drive to build the Unemployment Councils.

Into these local sponsoring committees must be brought representatives of the trade unions, thousands of which have endorsed the Workers' Bill, and Congressmen and members of the City Councils which have signified their backing of the bill. All individuals who in the past have given lip-service to the bill must likewise be asked to give active support.

Copies of the call to the National Congress have been printed by the National Sponsoring Committee for wide distribution among the membership of all organizations, and among workers in the shops.

Side by side with the campaign for the National Congress, the Unemployment Councils must be built into real mass organizations of the jobless—mass organizations that will reflect at the congress the vast millions of the unemployed.

Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Party Life

Browder Discusses Ways of Helping Recruiting Drive

IF we ask why we have no more Party members, comrades say they are too busy to recruit. This is a vicious circle we have to break through. It is true that comrades have more tasks than they can handle. We have to get more comrades to do these tasks. This means more recruitment. There will be no step forward until we double our Party membership. I have found in most cases that slowness to recruit is due to a wrong approach to recruitment. Comrades think that new members must already be good Bolsheviks, able to quote from the theses of the Thirteenth Plenum and the National Convention, etc. That is not true. Any good worker in a shop who follows our lead is material to be brought into the Party, especially if he is young and energetic and can be put to work. You can give him all the education he needs in the Party. He will get it through his own searching and desire to learn even if you neglect him, once he is in the Party.

I have found in most places that wherever we have a fraction that leads struggles, there are always four or five times as many members not in the Party as in the Party, who could be brought in simply by asking them to join. Nobody asks them to join; and after a while they think that all they have to do is to be sympathizers and follow the leadership of the Party. But this leadership never gives them the line to come into the Party. We have to make a decisive campaign of recruiting in the industries. That would require developing the activity of shop groups and fractions. If there is not the possibility of immediate recruitment, this is because of the lack of political education carried on among the workers. By this political education we don't mean just courses and schools. We mean bringing the political issues into the unions. We don't mean bringing in issues that don't belong in the union. We mean bringing in the broader aspects of the struggle, showing them how they can protect their conditions in the shop by getting into the struggle.

(From a speech made by Earl Browder to a meeting of Communist functionaries in Boston.)

THE question of recruiting has been a very serious one in Section Four during the past year. The members dropped more than the number recruited. Many good elements have come in, but many of these have dropped out again. One of the reasons is that little consideration is given to new members after they are recruited—both by the older members in the Units and by the Section leadership.

For instance, there was not a single new members class in our Section during the whole past winter and spring. Only one unsuccessful attempt was made to organize such a class. Several classes were held for more advanced members. New members are given assignments without understanding the Party, or the significance attached to the assignments.

Another reason we fail to keep our new members is the laxity of discipline of our older members, many of whom have the attitude that they have been in the Party so long that they no longer need to carry on regular activity to be good standing members.

These comrades have been permitted to drift without strict check-up and their constant cry of being "too busy" goes unchallenged for months and sometimes years.

The effect of this on the new members was that they soon became discouraged and dropped out of the Unit. The new members did not dare to criticize an old member and a leading comrade in the unit, but quietly dropped out, and could not be persuaded to return. Many members were recruited to this Unit, but few remained.

Following the open exposure of this member, and a thorough discussion in the unit on Party discipline, one of the new recruits who had been in the Unit for about two or three weeks, stated as follows: "Yes, I had expected to find the Communist Party a thoroughly disciplined organization, and while I am very much disappointed, still I am not discouraged, and intend to stay in the Party and do my best to remedy the situation."

Unfortunately, however, all new members do not take this healthy attitude. On the other hand, this one had only been in the Party for two weeks, and if it had not been for the exposure and discussion that followed, he too might have become discouraged.

To remedy this, we are planning in our Section a new members class to be carried on continually for a six-week term throughout the year.

In addition, we mean to carry on a strict check-up, more particularly on the older members. Through this means we hope to lessen the fluctuation in our Section. (L. S., Section 4, Chicago District.)

Soviet Sentences Men On Train Wreck Charge

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (By Wireless).—The investigation of the train-wreck at the Osnova station on the Southern Railroad, which caused the smash-up of 24 freight cars and the death of one worker, established that the immediate culprits were the officer in charge of the station, Linnik, signaller Yunoshev and head switchman Pavlenko. All three are hostile anti-proletarian elements and this criminal negligence in their work was a deliberate violation of labor discipline. Concerning Linnik it was proved that he had been maliciously and consciously disorganizing traffic. The court therefore qualified him as an enemy of the people, sentencing him to be shot. Yunoshev and Pavlenko were sentenced to five and three years in prison.

"SOMETHING" TO CROW ABOUT!



Burck will give the original drawing of his cartoon to the highest contributor each day towards his quota of \$1,000.

Contributions received to the credit of Burck in his Socialist competition with Mike Gold, Harry Gannes, "del," the Medical Advisory Board, Ann Barton, David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000. QUOTA—\$1,000.	M. Greenberg	\$ 50
	Jos. Milton	10.00
	D. Horowitz	1.00
	Previously received	237.14
	Total to date	\$248.64

Soviet Elections Embody Democracy Through Worker and Farmer Control

THIS year the celebration of the anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution coincides with the beginning of re-elections to the Soviets throughout the entire Soviet Union.

The Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets, with which everyone in Soviet-land is preoccupied, will be entered in the history of the proletarian dictatorship as one of the most meaningful events in its history. Not simply because it falls in with an epoch during which the Party of the proletariat has recorded a whole constellation of brilliant successes, great technical and class-victories, and mighty conquests in the construction of Socialism. These victories and achievements are to be grasped also as a fundamental transformation of classes: in the increase of proletarians, in a significant re-molding of the main masses of the peasantry, and in the liquidation of the propertied peasants—the Kulaks.

The transition to the system of Soviet economy and collectivization in agriculture, the change from an individualistic peasant economy to a collective one, the liquidation of the Kulaks as a class—this is the grandiose revolution in which the deepest material bases of daily life, of working, of the very appearance of life, of human relationships and consequently of habits, psychology and ideology of the large masses of the population have been re-shaped from the ground up.

Precisely because this change paralleled the colossal growth of Socialist industry and, more important than anything else, of basic heavy industry, a lever was forged with which, by stirring the foundations of city life and by accomplishing the "great transformation" on the farm

—through the agricultural policy of the Party, the entire scheme of the October Revolution has been brought to living reality and the solution of "when" has now been replaced by the problem "where."

But the solution of this problem, the tremendous formation and reformulation of the deciding class, and therefore mass, forces carries with it a change in the composition of the mass organizations of power, i.e., the Soviets.

The Seventh Congress of All-Union Soviets is the first Congress which is to hold its session on the foundation of victorious collectivization. This fact itself is a sign of the greatly increased strength of the proletarian dictatorship, the organ of Soviet power.

The Soviets are the mass organs of power, inseparably connected with production and holding in its hand the combined function of legislative and executive force. The Soviets have been and are, for the whole duration of the revolution, a form of proletarian dictatorship, in that they are the directing forces of the proletarian party, which, with its persons, its policy, its devotion to the revolution has won the trust of the broadest masses; and these masses are the backbone of support for the firmly united, organized, and, in the struggle against all the threats of party enmity, thoroughly steeled proletariat.

The greatest difficulty and concern awaiting the Party was the problem of leading the millions of small property owners, with their two-fold interests, their two-fold psychology, with their significance as a "vacillating force" (Lenin). On its profiteering, speculating side this "soul" turned to the middle and upper peasantry, and in this process

FSU Protests Anti-Soviet Acts of Navy

In telegrams sent to Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy and George H. Dern, Secretary of the Army, the Friends of the Soviet Union today protest against assistance given to Russian White Guard activities in this country by U. S. Navy and Army units.

Pointing out that the U. S. Gunboat Illinois will be used on November 10 to raise money for anti-Soviet propaganda and requesting the cancellation of the gunboat's part in the affair, the telegram to Mr. Swanson states:

"Russian anti-Soviet organizations using the U. S. Gunboat Illinois November 10th to stage anti-Soviet demonstration. Refer you to weekly 'Rossiya' of October 28th advertising ball to raise funds, which states 'hundreds of thousands of leaflets, including clippings from 'Rossiya,' are smuggled at great difficulty and risk into Russia.' In the name of the American Friends of the Soviet Union we protest against the United States Government extending favors to enemies of the Soviet Union and request cancellation of privilege."

New Water Reservoir In Moscow Is Barrier Against Spring Floods

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (By Wireless).—Moscow will now be provided with 20 million additional pails of water daily, besides being possessed with a safety valve against the spring floods. The dam of the Istra river, which merges with the Moscow river near the city of Moscow, is finished.

The construction, really a link in the chain of the Volga-Moscow canal, forms a reservoir with a capacity of 200,000,000 cubic meters and a surface of 40 square kilometers. Reducing the altitude of the water of the Moscow river 80 centimeters, the dam will simultaneously serve as a barrier for the capital against floods in the spring season.

New Soviet Railroad Begins Operations

(Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (By Wireless).—The largest section of the Moscow-Donbas Railroad—a distance of 400 miles—providing for the passage of no less than from 25-30 pairs of trains daily started operations on November 5. This double-tracked main line from Moscow to the Don Basin has tremendous significance from the viewpoint of the economic development of the U. S. S. R., since it unites the main coal and metallurgical enterprises of the Basin with the big machine-building centers at Kharkov, Moscow and Leningrad.

Stalin's Leadership

Lenin's wise policy made it possible in the most trying times of proletarian leadership to carry forward the state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat past all the shoals and reefs of danger. Inherited from the previous period, the brilliant policy of Stalin became the basis of solving social difficulties, liquidating the class of Kulaks through the absorptive strength of collectivization. As a result, the basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat was considerably broadened.

It is understood that neither this whole process nor any one of its parts is automatically brought to reality. Every step toward progress is accompanied by sheer strength of will, effort and labor. The victory of this process is not achieved spontaneously. It must be continually organized, must be laboriously raised to a higher level, the Seventh All-Union Congress is one of the significant steps in this organization of proletarian victory.

With its strong electorate the revolutionary congress embodies in its trusted deputies this proletarian democracy which is the proletarian dictatorship itself, which is Soviet democracy.

Rail Wrecks Instigated By Japanese

(Special to the Daily Worker) HARBIN, Manchuria, Nov. 7 (By Wireless).—Vivid light has now been thrown on who are really guilty of wrecks on the Chinese Eastern Railway and who are actually behind the Hung-Hutze bandits organizing raids on C.E.R. trains.

According to reports received here a Hung-Hutze band is openly and legally residing at the Shitohueti station on the Eastern Line of the C.E.R., obviously supported by the Japanese-Manchurian authorities. The latter have given the bandits living quarters and fully supply them with arms. The Hung-Hutze enjoy complete impunity and supported by the Japanese and Manchurian officials are robbing and terrorizing local inhabitants. Lately the Hung-Hutze promised these officials to cease wrecking between Shitohueti and GaoLintsai stations, a stretch along which wrecks most frequently occurred. They openly declare, however, that if their negotiations with Tokyo fail, they will re-commence their wrecking work.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Red Army in Szechuan "Sounds Unbelievable" Nationwide Famine

VERY little news on what is actually happening in China reaches the American newspapers. There are many reasons for this. One of the chief reasons, recently, is the increased censorship of Chiang Kai Shek. The next main reason is that since the most important news in China is the revolutionary struggles of the workers and peasants, particularly the struggle of the Chinese Soviets, the American news agencies do not feel like spending heavy cable expenses on reports of the movements of the Red Army.

The latest piece of news which is being kept from American readers is the tremendous victories of the Red Army in Szechuan province, the largest province of China to the extreme west of that country.

We have at hand an article in the China Weekly Review entitled: "Will Szechuan Fall Into Communist Hands?" The writer, Paul K. Whang, very loyal to the Kuomintang and a vicious enemy of the Chinese Soviets, became quite panicky over the repeated victories of the Red Army in this province, and sees therein the possibility, despite the reported gains of the Kuomintang armies (aided by U. S. imperialism) in Fukien, Kiangsi, and Chentu. Whang tells of reports that the landlord-bourgeoisie are already fleeing Chentu fearing that the Kuomintang troops will be entirely incapable of defending the capital city against the rapidly growing Red Armies.

He points out that in Szechuan province the peasantry weighed down by burdensome taxation, oppressed by a horde of militarists and landlords, facing starvation, are flocking to the Communist banner. The Red Army has decisively defeated the armies of General Liu Hisang, and are rapidly moving from their strategic position in the Eastern half of the province along the Yangtze river, towards the two most important cities, Chungking and Chentu. Whang tells of reports that the landlord-bourgeoisie are already fleeing Chentu fearing that the Kuomintang troops will be entirely incapable of defending the capital city against the rapidly growing Red Armies.

MR. WHANG further feels that Chiang Kai Shek's "victories" in Fukien and Kiangsi are built on rapidly moving sands.

"Once the Communists have successfully consolidated their position in this rich province, it will be next to impossible for the government forces to dislocate them. The topographical advantages alone will make their position impregnable. Be it noted that the Nanking government has spent five long years in attempting to eradicate the red-bandedity in Kiangsi but has not achieved a desired objective. Then how long will it take to purge Szechuan once it has been contaminated with this communist curse?"

"It sounds really unbelievable that in a province where the largest provincial army has been maintained at the expense of the people, the ill-equipped marauders can move freely and capture cities after cities from the hands of the provincial forces. . . ."

Then what Mr. Whang cannot understand he very plainly writes out: "The long years of misgovernment on the part of provincial officials, together with excessive taxation have bred public discontent and made the people susceptible of anti-government propaganda."

THE exploitation of the Chinese landlords, of the foreign imperialists, the heavy, backbreaking taxes and oppression of the Kuomintang, plus droughts and natural catastrophes have plunged the Chinese masses into a starvation which is startling even for China. Another Chinese writer in the same publication, Y. W. Meng, weeps and wails over the misery of the Chinese masses, and calls on the Kuomintang, to remedy them. "In every big city," he writes, "we further witness strings of farming 'refugees'—this follows a heartrending description of wholesale suicides—from the country districts. On August 24—one day alone, no less than 1,000 refugees were rushed to the capital. The robbing of rice shops—a sign of nation-wide famine and economic crisis in China—has been increased by leaps and bounds everywhere."

"Such is the plight of the Chinese farmers who constitute 80 per cent of the Chinese total population. . . . Here is the cause of all communist-bandit trouble, which is the root of the trouble where it must be first removed, if any hope is to be had. Communist-bandit campaign" is to be brought to an early conclusion. "We do not go over to the communist camp, just simply because we can draw high salaries from the government, and we live in the cities which enable us to enjoy every facility of civilization. If we were farmers, we would also join the communists." Such is the general opinion of most observers of events today, if one has made a close study and is bold enough to express the situation."

It is these conditions, which Chiang Kai Shek, serving imperialism, intensifies, that is rallying new millions under the Red banner of the Chinese Soviets, driving forward to the final victory over all of China, despite temporary setbacks.

Contributions received to the credit of Harry Gannes in his Socialist competition with del. Mike Gold, the Medical Advisory Board, Ann Barton, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000. QUOTA—\$500.
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