

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

Build the Organize and Strike Fund of the Trade Union Unity League!

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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"Industry First!"

H. H. BROACH, International president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated to the A. F. of L., recently made a speech before the Bureau of Personnel Administration which should serve as an eye-opener for every worker, especially for those still in the A. F. of L.

But first, what is this Bureau of Personnel Administration? It is an organization created by America's biggest corporations—Western Union Telegraph Co., Gillette Razor Co., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Studebaker Corporation, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Swift & Co., and dozens of others—for the purpose of training business managers who can more ruthlessly exploit the workers. Managers or prospective managers are sent to the course which the Bureau conducts at a cost of \$50 per person, this expense being borne by the corporations.

Well, on November 6th, H. H. Broach of the electrical workers' union, was the star performer before this gang of bosses. His subject was: "How Changing Managerial Policies and Changing Industrial Conditions Are Compelling Trade Unions to Alter Their Methods and Policies." In his speech he made the following significant statement:

"The industry must come first—not the union. The industry is as much ours (!) as the employers' . . . I do not deny the existence of the class struggle. But you cannot build anything on it."

According to Broach, then, the "trade unions must alter their methods and policies" to conform to his theory that "industry must come first," that it is "as much ours as the employers'" and that "you cannot build anything on" the class struggle. This speech certainly must have gladdened the hearts of the corporation managers there present.

But for the workers what does it mean? If the view that "industry must come first—not the union" is accepted then the present policy of mass lay-offs, wage cuts, speed-up, part-time work, etc., are endorsed, because all these are "necessary" if one considers only the profits of industry. And when he speaks of industry being "ours" the jobless workers who are cold and hungry and haven't seen an "industry" for months will hardly be convinced of their ownership. The same applies to those who are working two or three days a week for starvation wages. His whole speech was plainly one for the bosses.

The workers themselves will answer the Broaches, the Greens and the Wolls on the effectiveness of the class struggle. They see that the A. F. of L. fakers' policy of "industry first!" has resulted only in increased profits for the capitalists and increased misery for the workers. They are learning through bitter experience—through unemployment, wage cuts, hunger and starvation—that they must organize, not in the bosses' A. F. of L. unions, but in the revolutionary, fighting unions of the Trade Union Unity League. By organization, strikes, demonstrations and the broadest mass struggles—and only by these methods—the workers will fight and win their demands from the bosses.

The Geneva Farce

GENEVA is now the scene of another session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations. We have forgotten the exact number of sessions previously held, but we think that this is the sixth or seventh. Its expressed purpose is to prepare plans for general and complete disarmament which can be submitted to an international disarmament conference of nations.

At each session, however, the delegates from the Soviet Union have submitted plans for complete disarmament which embraced every branch of military, naval and auxiliary services but these were summarily rejected. No other such proposals have been submitted by the capitalist nations. On the contrary the Geneva sessions of the "Preparatory Disarmament Commission," instead of leading to "disarmament," have only stimulated the building of larger navies, bigger armies, more airplanes, etc. The present session is no exception to the rule.

Saturday's session, though, was interesting precisely because it not only exposed the fakery of the Geneva conference, but especially the fakery of the London Naval "Disarmament" Conference held last spring. There, our readers will remember, the claim was made that the naval race between the United States, Great Britain and Japan had been stopped by virtue of the London Treaty. One of the big campaign claims of Hoover was the "achievements" of the London conference. Now, the discussion at Geneva, according to the New York Times correspondent, has brought out the fact that:

"The London treaty by limiting only the quantity of the three navies (and then only by setting this 'limit' far above the size of existing navies—Editor) stopped only one form of competition and left the door wide open to another form of competition, TO GET THE UTMOST FIGHTING POWER BY SPENDING THE UTMOST TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY PER TON."

Furthermore, beginning first with the United States, each of the three signatories to the London treaty categorically refused to consider any limitation on the amount of money to be spent in building the ships provided for in that treaty. The correspondent says:

"The United States maintained its previous flat refusal to close this door (to limit expenditures—Ed.) The British and Japanese announcements today were to the effect that in these circumstances they, too, must keep the door open to unlimited expenditures as far as navies were concerned."

These statements reflect clearly the sharpness of the present antagonisms between the imperialist powers. These are plainly declarations of their intentions to speed up the naval armament race, to spend still more money for armaments. It is an indication of the speed at which the world is heading for a new imperialist war.

For the workers this is important from two angles. First, in the war which these imperialists are planning, the workers will be called upon to do the fighting—and dying—in order that the wealth, profits, foreign trade, colonies, investments, etc., of the capitalists may be protected. And second, while the United States spends billions of dollars for battle ships, cruisers and other implements of war—for which the masses must also pay—millions of workers are hungry and starving with no unemployment insurance and not even emergency relief.

The workers, therefore, must strive to prevent another world-wide catastrophe such as drowned the world in blood from 1914 to 1918. They must fight to eliminate the mass suffering which now exists among the workers by insisting on the transfer of the billions of dollars that are now being spent for war preparations into a fund to feed, clothe and house the jobless workers. They must organize and prepare now to fight against war! They must organize and fight now against wage cuts and for immediate unemployment insurance.

Forward with the campaign for a million signatures demanding that the U. S. Congress grant unemployment insurance! Fight for the Unemployment Insurance Bill of the Communist Party!

BLDG. PROGRAM HOAX SMASHED

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—The hoax of a speeded-up public works building program was smashed here when Mayor Charles E. Roesch ordered a slashing of all building projects to save taxes for the bosses.

At a meeting of the City Planning Commission, Mayor Roesch declared that the main principle was "to keep down taxation." "We have no latitude for expenditures of municipal funds for projects which are desir-

able but which cannot pass the test of absolute necessity," he said.

In fact, the public works building program is being cut to the bone, and, instead of aiding the unemployed situation, as Hoover so fantastically told the workers, it is increasing unemployment. The same situation is true in all cities, where the bosses are demanding tax reductions and not increases to finance any building programs to aid unemployment.

In the federation government billions are being spent for war purposes and the building program is being slashed to save the bosses' taxes.

BIG GROWTH IN JOBLESS DURING OCT.

11,000 Wait Hours in Line For Jobs in Cleveland

2 Collapse; Starving More than 100,000 Lost Jobs During Oct.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—More than 11,000 unemployed workers waited in line here for hours to "register" for temporary work which the city has promised. On a previous occasion nearly 10,000 workers applied for these temporary jobs and only a few hundred were taken on at very low wages and for a few days.

Hundreds of police guarded the lines as the mass of workers began to troop in during the early hours of the morning hoping to get a few dollars to keep them from starving to death.

Two workers collapsed of hunger while waiting to register. One was Frank Minnich, 30 years old. He had not eaten for a number of days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—One day after the Department of Labor had issued a statement, widely published in the capitalist press, that employment remained "stable" during Oct., figures published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the very department show a huge increase in unemployment in all industries for October.

In manufacturing industries alone there was a drop of 1.4 per cent in workers employed. This does not cover the hundreds of thousands who were put on part-time employment. Payrolls were cut heavily also.

In other places, excluding industries, there was a drop of 1.2 per cent in employment. Decreases for the most important sections of industry were as follows: Manufacturing, 1.4 per cent drop; metal mining, 1.2 per cent; quarrying 3.4 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 2.4 per cent; power light-water 0.4 per cent; hotels 2.6; while in canning there was a 33.2 per cent decrease.

The Labor Department index of employment which in Oct. 1929 stood at 3 was, at the end of October, 1930 at 78.6; payrolls last October were 102.3; the present index for payrolls is 72.7—a drop of 29.4!

The Department of Labor figures are not an accurate guide to the tremendous growth of unemployment, as they cover specially selected factories, and the reports are handed in by the bosses at their own will. Yet even with these juggled figures the bosses cannot get around the fact that more than 100,000 workers were thrown out of work during October alone, adding to the ranks of the 9,000,000 who were without jobs before Oct. According to the Department of Labor figures since last October, nearly 20 per cent of the workers have lost their jobs.

SPEED-UP TRAPS WORKERS

POTRERILLOS, Chile.—Terrific speed-up and faulty, cheap construction caused the death of one worker and seriously injured twelve others in the mines of the Chile Copper Co. Saturday. The immediate cause of the "accident" was a rock slide.

Big Wave of Suicides as Jobless Grow Desperate, Facing Starvation

Boss Press Fails to Report Hundreds of Others

NEW YORK.—Because her two babies were hungry, her husband having been out of work for a long time, Mrs. Irene Elliott, 34 years old, attempted to kill herself and her two children Wednesday. She put her babies, Stuart, 3, and Doris, 18 months old, to bed and turned on the gas. George Elliott, the father, returned from a fruitless search for work and discovered them in time to have them revived by a pulmonologist. He has been out of work for a year.

NEW YORK.—Morris Appeal, 42, a construction engineer, poisoned himself when he could not find work and faced death by starvation. He had been unemployed for a number of months. All attempts to find

General Strike In Spain Threatens Fascist Rule

Socialists and Republicans Try to Use Mass Discontent to Establish Bourgeois Gov't; Soldiers Prepare For Armed Struggle

Armed struggles of the masses of workers and the Berenguer fascist troops, backed by the monarchy, are on the verge of culmination as the result of a general strike in Spain, according to capitalist press reports from Madrid.

Following a clash of 50,000 workers and police in Madrid on Saturday, on the occasion of the funeral of four workers killed in a building collapse, a general strike was called, completely paralyzing trade and industry in the capital of Spain, as well as in many other sections of the country.

Meanwhile, the republican bourgeoisie, with the aid of the socialists, are attempting to gain the leadership of the mass discontent among the workers to supplant the monarchy with a bourgeois "democratic" government.

The Spanish cabinet at a meeting Saturday night ordered the mobilization of all the armed forces in the country and the preparation for a military siege against the masses.

ZELGREEN PICKETS HELD TO SPECIAL SESSIONS TRIAL

Workers Will Continue to Violate Injunction

NEW YORK.—Thirty-five arrested at the Zelgreen cafeteria, where on Thursday hundreds of workers and jobless demonstrated in mass violation of the injunction, are in jail waiting trial before special sessions court on charges based on the notorious "Paragraph 600" of the New York penal code which provides a prison sentence for violation of an injunction. One case out of the original 36 was dismissed.

Meanwhile active organization of even bigger demonstrations against the anti-strike and anti-picketing injunctions go on. The Trade Union Unity Council leads the struggle to win the right to strike through its special "Smash-the-Injunctions Committee."

Trial Without Jury.

When the 36 came up for hearing before Magistrate Jessie Silberman in Jefferson Market Court, the attorney for the A. F. L. union Locals 302 and Waiters No. 1, tried to have them first tried there for "contempt of court," figuring to get them a double sentence by having them tried later under Paragraph 600. After an argument between the A. F. L. attorney, Jonah Goldstein, and Jacques Buitenkant for the International Labor Defense, representing the 36, the judge threw all the cases with one exception over to special sessions for the Paragraph 600 trial. They will come up Tuesday or Wednesday. Before special sessions, they do not get a trial by jury, but only by a battery of Tammany judges. The court seems to be a unique New York institution, and has given 60 and 90 day sentences to many pickets on the charge these workers face.

Beat Japanese Worker.

A second charge has been made of Katsuo Hari, a Japanese worker who was singled out by the police for a



Martial law will be declared. The soldiers and police have been given extra rounds of ammunition. General Enrique Marzo, minister of

(Continued on Page Three)

terrible beating when seen in the picket line. The cop who clubbed him into a mass of bruises had to be restrained from beating him up again right in the court room during the hearing. To justify this brutality, the police have decided to fasten the charge of breaking the Zelgreen cafeteria plate glass window on Hari. He falsely accused him of throwing a rock at it, and charge him with "felonious assault" because the police beat him up.

Alex Hanarian, arrested with the original 36, was not a picket but became involved when he passed by and saw police beating up men and women. He tried to intervene, and was himself attacked and arrested. His denunciation of the police brutality was so vivid that the judge tried to exclude him from the defense by dismissing the charge.

JOBLESS FIGHT EVICTION TODAY

Save Home for Worker Out of Job For Year

NEW YORK.—Unemployed workers, especially ex-service men, and militant employed workers are called by the Councils of the Unemployed to struggle today in Brooklyn.

Max Kaplan, an ex-service man, a shoe worker with a wife and child, but no job for about a year over two months' rent on his family's lodgings at 553 Saratoga Ave.

The boss, Wizenhall, who owns this building and another next to it, and has 26 tenants in 553 alone, has notified him that he will be evicted today.

The jobless, led by the Council of the Unemployed, will demonstrate at 553 Saratoga Ave. today at noon, and will picket all day. A second demonstration will be held at 5:30 p. m.

POLAND GETS ANOTHER LOAN

WARSAW, Poland.—Negotiations have been almost completed here with the Swedish-American Match Co. for a loan of \$30,000,000, according to a statement by the minister of finance.

VOTE MASS VIOLATION OF JIM CROW LAWS AT ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

Naval Treaty Smashing Up-- Arms Race Spurs 'War' Fever

Imperialist Rivalries Breaks London Naval "Agreement"; to Spend "Unlimited Amounts" On Navies

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A complete smash-up of the London Naval Treaty, which in itself provided for a huge armament race, is told in a dispatch from Geneva to the New York Times by Clarence K. Streit. This cable states:

"The policy of the United States in steadily refusing to consider any limitation of its war expenditures bore what is expected to be costly fruit for the three London naval treaty powers in today's session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. That fruit took the shape of its other partners in the naval treaty, Britain and Japan, announcing they reserved for themselves the same liberty to spend unlimited amounts on navies."

Discussions at Geneva show that the drive towards war has been receiving tremendous impetus, and that no fake treaties by the imperialist powers in any way limits the huge armament race.

Hoover's talk about "peace" and "limitation" of armaments is the sheerest bunk to blind the masses to the rapidly approaching World War.

Harry Eisman Is Greeted Here, Will Speak at Passaic

NEW YORK.—Two thousand workers and workers' children gathered in New York Sunday to greet Harry Eisman militant young fighter who was released from Hawthorne Reformatory on Saturday. The workers cheered enthusiastically when Harry got up to speak. Among the other speakers were I. Amter, member of the March 6th Unemployed Delegation, Tyler, Negro worker, for the I.L.D., Minerich for the Y.C.I. and a Pioneer speaker.

Harry will sail on Wednesday night for the Soviet Union. In the evening a farewell concert has been arranged for him at the Unity Cooperative, at 1820 7th Ave.

Building Workers to Hear RLU Delegate

NEW YORK.—The delegate of the building trades workers in U. S. to the Fifth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions will make a report on the congress to a mass meeting Saturday, Nov. 22, at 1 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall. All building workers are invited.

Harry will speak in Passaic at 25 Dayton Ave., on Tuesday, at 6 p. m. and in Paterson the same night at Union Hall, 205 Paterson St., at 7:30 p. m.

Detroit Unemployed Council Defies Cops, Stops Eviction

By R. WOODS

(Secretary of Unemployed Council) DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—Peter Stankass, unemployed for several months was evicted from his home on 17231 Moran, for not being able to pay rent for two months. He immediately notified the Unemployed Council, 3014 Yemans. Ten minutes later fifteen members of the Council were on the spot, while the furniture was still being moved out. John Marr, secretary of the Council called the onlooking workers together and asked them if they were going to let the landlord get away with these evictions without putting up a fight. The answer of the workers was action. They immediately went up to the door which the constable was just looking and smashed it open. Despite threats that he was going to shoot the workers they proceeded to put the furniture back in its place. Two scout-cars with police came around but when they saw the militant mood of the workers they did not dare interference.

Hold Meeting

After the job was finished a meeting was held right from the porch of the house. Marr, Mary Himoff and other members of the Council spoke and urged 75 to 100 workers to join the Unemployed Council. While the meeting was going on, a moving van came around to take the furniture to a storage. But the workers told the movers that what they put back stays put and the van drove off empty.

Put Back 5 Per Day

While this was going on Ferry Hall Council was putting back another

ALL "QUIET" IN PERU - REPORT

Wall St. Ambassador Blacklists Reds

Reports from Washington, transmitted to the State Department by the Wall Street ambassador to Peru, Morris Dearing, state that the general strike "appears to have been called off." No details were given.

A general strike was called throughout Peru following the murder of 14 Indian miners in Mal Pasco on the occasion of a miners' congress which was preparing for a strike of the copper miners in American and British owned copper mines.

Threats of sending gunboats and marines from mSan Lorenzo to Peru were quieted down by the State Department when this caused widespread resentment among the masses in Peru.

Ambassador Dearing reported to the state department that he handed a list of Communists responsible for the general strike which tied up Hearst and other American-owned copper mines in Peru.

Meanwhile, most of the imperialist lackeys of the mining companies have evacuated the sections of the Andean mountains in which the clashes took place between police and miners.

DIES FOR TAKING LOAF FOR 4 HUNGRY CHILDREN

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 16.—

Caught stealing a loaf of bread for his four motherless children, Joseph Drusin, 39, of Rural Ridge—a small mining town—hanged himself rather than be brought into court.

For years Drusin had worked in the Monarch Fuel Co. mine but in the end was made a victim of "economy." After months of joblessness, Drusin could listen no longer to the pleas of his hungry children and thought that to steal a loaf of bread would not be such a crime as letting them starve.

Much suffering is going on in the mining towns of Pennsylvania. Rural Ridge, near Parnassus where the big mine disaster took place but two years ago, has not worked steady time for years.

National Anti Lynch Convention For Death to All Lynchers

78 Delegates Present Demands Liquidation of Debts, Mortgages

By CYRIL BRIGGS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—After militant reports and thorough discussion, the National Anti-Lynching Convention called here by the American Negro Labor Congress has gone on record for mass violation of all Jim Crow laws, for liquidation of debts and mortgages of the Negro poor farmers, and for infliction of the death penalty on lynchers.

The convention was electrified by the demands for the right of self determination and confiscation of the farm land in the "Black Belt" as the only solution for lynching and oppression of the Negroes.

Delegates besides reporting the unprecedented terror being waged against Negro workers and farmers, the discrimination and peonage inflicted upon them, told of the growing revolt of Southern Negroes against starvation. There are frequent attacks on stores and on freight trains in Georgia, conducted by groups of the starving.

Yesterday six workers, two of them

(Continued on Page Three)

OVER 2,000 RED VOTES IN TENN.

Socialists Admit They Exaggerated Badly

NEW YORK.—It is still impossible to give reports in full on the Communist vote in this election, every obstacle is being placed in the way of collecting even partial reports. However, all partial reports received so far show double or triple or even greater increases in the Communist vote, except for very few, which still show increases of a substantial percentage.

Present information shows 2,000 and probably more Communist votes in Tennessee, for the Negro Communist candidate for senator, Bell.

The Tennessee capitalist press makes a general statement that there were "several thousand votes for the Communists. When it is remembered that there were only a couple of hundred red votes in the 1928 election in this state, the radicalization of the Negro and white workers and poor farmers is evident.

Reports from Maryland show about 1,200 Red votes in the state, double the number of the 1928 election.

The Socialist New Leader, which published glowing front page accounts of "175,000 socialist votes in New York State," now, in an inconspicuous paragraph in the inside pages admits (last issue) that it was "misinformed." The socialists now claim only 108,000 votes for the state of New York, in comparison with 175,000 votes they got for Norman Thomas in New York City alone last year. Their vote has in general fallen off in all industrial and mining sections. The workers are finding them out.

Challenges Fly In 60,000 Drive

Al Smith, unwittingly gives a 100 per cent expose of capitalist bankruptcy in the following remark culled from a full column of grad: A blab:

"The great trouble is that when a crisis of this kind comes upon us we seem to run around in circles."

The boss stampea is intended to give the jobless a picture of excited activity for relief to stave off real working class action.

Hasten the mobilization with 60,000 circulation for the Daily Worker. The air is full of new challenges. Campaign news page 3.

LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

PONTIAC FACTORIES SHUT DOWN OR ON PART TIME; JOBLESS FAMILIES GET \$1 PER WEEK TO EXIST ON

Wages Down to Fifty Cents an Hour for Skilled Machinists

CRUSHED IN RUSH IN BOSTON LINE

Mayor Curley's Fake Scheme

(By a Worker Correspondent) BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Curley's administration of the city of Boston has adopted a scheme of a Tammany crooked politician, namely to keep the workers in hope of getting a job, by registering at his employment agency, 25 Church St., Boston.

Big Line
Almost all workers who look daily for a job know this fake relief system of Mayor Curley and they don't want to even visit this fire-trap joint. At the opening of that joint thousands reported daily, now the number decreased to two or thousand every morning.

On November 12, after armistice day, many workers had the illusion that what Mayor Curley, Governor Roosevelt of New York, and Governor A. Dem of Massachusetts, said on armistice day in speeches was true, namely that jobs are increasing and business improving. So Wednesday morning they jammed Church Street. When the door opened the rush was so strong that a worker almost starved was crushed to the brick wall and broke his ribs.

Taken to Hospital
Immediately the workers on the line rescued the workers and placed him inside in the private office. The city hospital was notified but the answer came that they will be immediately taken that immediately resulted in calling the police wagon. It took about 30 minutes before the police wagon came and took the worker away. Many workers envied him because he will at least have a warm bed and something to eat for a while.

One hour and a half later the City Hospital ambulance came. Many workers were talking among themselves "it depends where the call comes from." At this time of the year workers begin to get class relief.

The unemployed must organize strong unemployed councils and fight for emergency relief from the city and state until the passage of the federal Unemployment Insurance Bill. Demand free rent, free gas, free electricity, and schools to be open to homeless workers. Join the unemployed council at 22 Harrison Ave. It meets every Monday and Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

ALL ON PART TIME IN NIAGARA FALLS

Poll 25 Communist Votes Here

(By a Worker Correspondent) NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—During the last election November 4th we had twenty-six votes here. Our comrade Hall, candidate for general attorney who was to be on the voting machine was thrown out. Many of our votes was stolen.

The city park employees are working only three days a week.

The International Paper Mill, one of the largest in this city and which has a capacity of seven to eight hundred closed down. There's only eighteen men working—the foremen.

All factories in this city are working only part of their time, except the chemical works which are working full force. That can be easily explained because they produce gas which American imperialism needs for its war preparations.

Thousands of unemployed workers stormed the city hall last Saturday. The bourgeoisie has contributed a miserable sum of twenty-five thousand dollars with which they are trying to fool the hungry workers. But they are fooling themselves because the workers understand who their enemies are.

October Shows Wage Cuts in Massachusetts

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—While employment in Massachusetts public utilities remained practically constant in October, weekly earnings dropped 1.4 per cent from the September average from \$32.73 to \$32.26, according to the department of labor. Average weekly earnings on electric railways gained .6 per cent but dropped 2.1 per cent on railroads and 2.5 per cent in gas and electric companies. The report is based on utilities employing 54,651.

Don't miss the full story of circulation gains in Wednesday's Daily Worker.

Papers, Bus Co. Lure Jobless to Detroit, Mich.

(By a Worker Correspondent) CHICAGO, Ill.—Posted on the window of a bus station here in Chicago is the front page of the Sunday Detroit Times with a headline, in 2 inch letters clear across the top, which says "Auto Factories Rehiring 35,000 Workers."

This means that thousands of workers will spend their money to get to Detroit in the hope of finding jobs, only to be told that they cannot enter or if they do get in they will be arrested and jailed. This paper like all the big city Sunday papers has a large circulation outside of the city. It circulates all over Michigan, part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

This newspaper and the bus companies know that the police in Detroit are trying to keep the unemployed from entering the city and are jailing many more for "vagrancy."

The whole article was there the first three days but today I notice that they tore off a statement made by Duncan the head of the Unemployment Bureau of Mayor Murphy's committee, saying that "I do not expect the business in prospect will appreciably relieve the situation."

This shows that all the talk before election about helping the jobless was all the bunk.

CRISIS HITS CAL. NEGRO WORKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The crisis has hit California very hard. Although the bosses try to cover up by keeping the unemployed moving from place to place, the ugly facts are, nevertheless, clearly apparent.

There is a large number of unemployed Mexican workers here who are becoming restless as they see their families slowly starving and every now and then open rebellion breaks out. Some militant Mexican worker takes his rifle and shoots it out with his oppressors, usually killing several before hastily deputized Legionnaires cowardly lynch him. The papers always report these outbreaks as the work of a whiskey or dope-crazed Mexican.

Negro workers are simply refused any employment, whatsoever and in order to continue existence the colored women are forced into prostitution. They sell their bodies for 25 cents or 50 cents, whatever it will bring.

If Negroes apply to the social welfare agency for aid the supervisor, Mrs. E. Arbutckle adroitly suggest that the women get out and hustle for themselves.

"Old and New" to Get Showing in the Anthracite Region

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 14.—Anthracite workers will have the opportunity soon of seeing in moving pictures how the Russian peasants are carrying through the Five Year Plan of the Soviet Union, building collective farms and building socialism. The Argus Film Corp. will present the Soviet production, "Old and New," directed by Eisenstein, at the following places in the Anthracite:

Laurens, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 6th, at Italian Hall, 206 Oliver St.; Shenandoah, Pa., Monday, Dec. 8th at High School Auditorium; Hanover, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 9th, at the Globe Theatre; Plymouth, Pa., Wednesday, Dec. 10th, at Polish Alliance Hall, W. Main St.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Friday, Dec. 12th, at Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, N. Main St.; Scranton, Pa., Saturday, Dec. 13th, at Junior High School, N. Main Ave.

Working class organizations in the Anthracite are asked to arrange any affairs on conflicting dates so that the largest possible number of workers will be able to attend the showings of this picture.

There will be two performances at each place. The first will start at 7 p. m. and the second at 9 p. m. Tickets are 50 cents and 20 cents for children. Tickets may be obtained at Room 47, Lenning Building, 31 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre.

"Relief Plan" of Mill Has Wage Cut With It

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 16.—While some authorities announce that wage cuts in textiles are a thing of the past, the Nashua Mfg. Co. offers a wage cut with its "idle relief plan." A guarantee of full time employment until next May is the bait dangled before 300 workers who have been on a 3-day week—provided they accept a lower wage scale. More irregular work is threatened if they refuse.

Each Wednesday in the Daily Worker the full story of circulation is told in hard figures.

Oakland Tosses Challenge Across Country to Boston; Milwaukee Versus St. Louis

New forces sweep into the Daily Worker campaign for 60,000 circulation with the dispatch from Nat Ross, section Daily Worker representative in Milwaukee showing mobilization in the S. P. stronghold.

Ross writes: "To put real pep and action in the Daily Worker drive revolutionary competition must be started. The Milwaukee section challenges the St. Louis section to get equal the number of subs and double the bundle orders."

The Milwaukee quota is 50 subs and 175 in bundle orders by December with twice that by January. The St. Louis quota is 65 subs and 100 in bundles by December, doubled by January.

Milwaukee is the first to introduce the idea of individual challenges. Ross says, "Comrade Hilly has challenged Poposky that he will get 10 subs in a month, and also double the house to house sales of Comrade Talton.

"The North Side is to challenge West Allis and the South Side challenge Central on bundles and subs."

Ross further states: "It looks as though the Daily will really be built in the section now." The letter to the units says: "With a 'socialist' mayor and a 'socialist' sheriff in Milwaukee, the 'progressives' in control of the state, the comrades in our section have the duty of educating the American workers throughout the country on the every day betrayals of the socialist party and the La Follettes."

"The Daily campaign must be on the unit agenda every week during the drive. . . .

"House to house sale work has fallen off lately and must be improved at once.

"Assign comrades to Daily sales at factory gates. Concentrate on one or two big shops where we have noon meetings.

"Each unit must place the Daily Worker on five stands or stores in its territory. . . ."

Oakland Contracts To Defeat Boston

The West meets East as Oakland sends its challenge singing over 3500 miles to Boston. The challenge is on a percentage basis.

In Oakland a conference of Daily Worker representatives has been held and plans for the campaign laid. Details are sent in by C. Mugianis, Daily Worker agent of the Oakland section. The leaflet announcing the conference says:

"The working class has its own daily in the country, the Daily Worker, also its revolutionary youth and union press.

"These papers, especially the Daily Worker, are the most powerful

GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN THREATENS FASCIST RULE

(Continued from Page One) the interior, declared that he would hire strike-breakers to run street cars and other public utilities under heavily armed guards.

The reformist trade union leaders, who have an alliance with the republican bourgeoisie, have ordered electrical power plant workers back to their jobs in order not to completely paralyze Madrid, and thus temporize the sharpness of the struggle.

The Communist Party of Spain and the revolutionary opposition in the trade unions is calling upon the workers to take the leadership in the struggles, not only against the monarchy and fascism, but as well against the capitalist republicans and their socialist allies.

In those sections of industry where the general strike has not been completed, Communists and revolutionary union members are picketing the plants, calling on the workers to walk out on the general strike. The main attack of the Berenguer government is against the Communists and revolutionary working-class organizations, as the bourgeoisie and socialists can always be counted upon to compromise with the monarchy if the struggle becomes more serious.

Many clashes have taken place in Madrid between strikers and police. Mounted police and soldiers are patrolling the streets. Street cars were smashed. Throughout the city workers are raising the cry of "Revolution!" The socialists are attempting to direct this revolutionary upsurge into bourgeois channels calling for the establishment of a republic—meaning a capitalist republic without any amelioration of the terrible conditions of the workers.

The Madrid general strike, which will undoubtedly spread to other industrial and commercial centers, is the culmination of a whole series of strikes which took place during the past year.

While the bourgeois republicans have been active in an agitational way, together with the students, in urging the establishment of a republic as a means of solving the deep-going economic and political crisis of Spain, the workers independently have been fighting for their immediate demands of higher wages and against increased working hours.

In many cases, these struggles have led to severe clashes with the state forces. Many workers have been killed and hundreds of Communists arrested.

During the present general strike in Madrid the Berenguer government made a vicious attack against the



erful collective organizers of the workers. It is the means of our class to put forward our demands, our propaganda before the workers. Every class conscious worker must feel responsible for its existence.

Section Versus Section in Ohio

In a communication from J. Fromholz, Daily Worker representative in Cleveland, he says:

"Akron, Canton section challenges Section 2, Cleveland. The Toledo Section 3 challenges the Toledo section."

The Rochester Daily Worker representative writes: "Rochester is also in the drive to build the Daily Worker readers. The two Party units are being mobilized to help out in this drive."

Sub lists showing a map of the U. S. drawn by Ryan Walker with the Daily Worker covering the U. S. under a caption "Paint It Red," are being printed and will be broadcast over the country in the campaign for 60,000 circulation. Watch for these lists.

Sam Bell, 1502 Linwood Ave., Detroit, is the second member of the Paid-In-Advance Club. His subscription is paid up until Jan. 8, 1932.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

BRITISH WORKERS FACE WAGE CUTS

M'Donald Gov't Aids Bosses' Drive

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Wage cuts affecting 500,000 workers are being proposed by the four great railway companies here and the leading coal bosses. The way for the carrying out of these wage cuts has been opened up by the MacDonald's government action against the workers. MacDonald's policy has been to aid the British bosses increase their profits at the expense of the workers.

The proposed wage cut against the 500,000 railroad and coal workers is just the beginning of a general wage cut drive. It is part of the wage slashing campaign going on throughout the world with the help of the socialists and the yellow trade union leaders. In the United States Green & Co. head the wage cut drive.

In Germany the betrayal of the metal strike of 130,000 laid the basis for drastic wage cuts for all workers.

Finish Huge Hydro-Electric Dam in USSR

MOSCOW.—The great dam for the new hydraulic power station in Magneberg has now been concluded four days before the time set by the workers and 19 days before the time originally fixed by the engineers. The Ural river will now be turned into its new bed. A gigantic foundry undertaking and a socialist town are being built here.

CONVENTION TO FIGHT LYNCHING

Votes Mass Violation of Jim Crow Laws

(Continued from Page One) delegates from New York to the Anti-Lynching Convention, were arrested at an unemployment street meeting of 500. The meeting denounced the handing over by the Community Fund here of \$78,000 to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. This money was given these two training schools for militarist imperialism at the time thousands of workers are out of work in St. Louis and literally starving.

The two delegates and the four other arrested workers were taken to the police station and released, with a warning not to agitate or denounce anything in St. Louis. They went right back to the meeting, and were cheered by the workers and jobless there.

White Workers' Pledge
The convention opened Friday night with a small but enthusiastic mass meeting at 221 Lawton Blvd. A presidium was elected of Negro and Southern white workers. The white workers were cheered as they pledged their full support to the aid of Negro workers in their struggle. Ed Williams, Negro, was elected chairman of the mass meeting.

Yesterday 44 Negro and 34 white worker delegates opened the first business session of the convention. Delegates have been steadily arriving since then, and word has been received that some have been forced back or delayed by authorities in the towns they pass through. The delegates come mainly by hiking or with cheap autos, and some have been delayed by breakdowns.

A rousing welcome was given the Southern delegation of 16, with Mary Dalton, National Textile Workers Union Organizer at Atlanta, slated for the electric chair on a charge of "insurrection" by the legal lynchers of Georgia because she organized both Negro and white workers into the same fighting union.

Mary Dalton was elected chairman of the convention by acclamation at its second session yesterday.

In Saturday's sessions the economic report was delivered by Otto Huiswood. The organizational report was made by H. Newton, Negro worker, and another of the six organizers held for a death trial in Atlanta. Saturday also the resolutions in regard to mass violation of Jim Crow laws, death penalty for lynchers, and abolition of debts and mortgages on Negro poor farmers were passed.

The delegates were most militant in their discussion, and particularly able were Negro women delegates.

NEW YORK.—Mail stories on the preparations of the St. Louis Negro and white workers to greet this national anti-lynching convention. The "UBF and SMP" hall at 2621 Lawton Blvd was secured for the convention. Richard B. Moore, Communist candidate for attorney general of New York, and a Negro worker, was to be one of the speakers at the mass meeting Friday night. At the conference Sunday a week ago 11 organizations sent 24 delegates to take part in planning the feeding and housing of the convention delegates.

Changes in Daily Worker circulation in every district in the Party show in tables published each Wednesday.

15,000 Peasants in Formosa Battle Jap Stores; Capture Guns

TOKIO (By Mail).—Fifteen thousand natives are up in arms against Japanese imperialism on the island of Formosa. Numerous police stations have been attacked and destroyed. In the town of Hikeh the insurgents captured hundreds of rifles. In the town of Musha the national flag has been hoisted. The Japanese authorities have sent infantry regiments and 600 armed police to quell the rising.

Commenting on the insurrection the "Pravda" points out that there have been constant risings in Formosa where the peasants are very much under the influence of the national-revolutionary movement in China. Last year the Japanese authorities carried out mass arrests on account of Communist propaganda. The revolutionary movement on Formosa is part and parcel of the national-revolutionary struggle in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. The movement will undoubtedly develop into a general attack on Japanese imperialism and on the native bourgeoisie which is allied with it.

TAKE STEPS AGAINST RIGHT-OPPORTUNISTS

MOSCOW.—The party organization in the "Pravda" building has adopted a resolution welcoming the expulsion of Riutin, Slepkov, Nussinov and Kovraiskii from the party and warning the party that the factionalism of the right-wingers and their co-operation with Trotskyist and semi-Trotskyist elements makes watchfulness very necessary. The resolution declares that in its merciless struggle against the agents of the class enemy, the right-wing opportunists, the Party must not overlook the left-wing opportunists and must fight against the conciliators. In conclusion the resolution declares that the continued silence of comrades Bucharin, Rykov and Tomski concerning

WANT TO PROHIBIT MEETS IN BERLIN

Bruening Wants to Cut Social Insurance

(Cable by Imprecorr) BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The socialist police chief, Grzesinski, announces his intention of reviving the Kaiser Wilhelm custom of controlling public meetings by the police having the right to disperse all meetings at will. The Reichsrat is discussing the "economy" budget of the Bruening government. The police, army and navy expenditures are to remain, while expenditures for social insurance are to be ruthlessly cut.

Today the household budget committee of the Reichstag adopted the Communist proposal that the government subsidize a supply of fresh meat to the poor at prices not exceeding the nondurable frozen meats. The government declares the proposal as not realizable on account of the expense, and will request the Reichstag to annul the decision.

3,500 Textile Workers Strike in Shanghai

SHANGHAI.—Three thousand five hundred workers of a spinning mill in Shanghai are out on strike. They have occupied the factory and demand the release of two of their number arrested for distributing illegal leaflets.

One thousand five hundred silk workers are on strike in Shanghai against wage reductions. As a result of the crisis most of the mills have been closed down. About 50,000 silk workers are unemployed.

One hundred clerks of a bank are also on strike for better working conditions.

the activities of the right-wing opportunists must be considered as solidarity with these opportunists.

Third Phila. Shoe Shop Comes Out On Strike Against Pay Cut

Bosses Jail Pickets on Trumped Up Charges; One Boss Ready to Give in; Strike May Spread to Other Shoe Shops in City

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Answering copies of charges through the aid of the International Labor Defense who is working with a committee elected by the strikers themselves. On Monday the owner of the shop attempted to assault one of the pickets but immediately changed his mind when the strikers came to the aid of their fellow workers.

Bosses Fear Militancy.
The owner of the Model Shop announced that he was willing to meet with a committee of the strikers to arrange a settlement. Meanwhile the picket line is being maintained and militant methods are being utilized to carry on the strike until the demands of the workers are granted.

These three strikes are the outcome of the miserable conditions existing in the shoe industry, and the active organizational work carried on during the past few weeks by the Shoe Workers' Industrial Union. Strike sentiment is spreading throughout the industry and a number of other shops are expected to answer the numerous wage cuts by militant strikes.

A mass meeting of all the shoe workers had been arranged for Friday, Nov. 14, 8 p. m., at 1208 Tasker St. The speakers will be Fred Biedenkapp, national organizer, A. Lipa, local organizer and Paul Ortona rank and file strike leader. The Trade Union Unity League is giving all possible assistance to the strike. A banquet in order to raise funds has been arranged by the youth section of the T.U.U.L. on Sunday, 10 p. m., at 567 N. 5th St.

This is the third shop within this week to strike under the leadership of the Shoe Workers' Industrial Union. The workers of the Finkelstein and Model Shops have been out on strike for the past few days against a ten per cent wage cut and the demand for the recognition of the Union.

The bosses of the Finkelstein shop are using provocative methods in order to smash the strike. Three of the strikers were arrested on a trumped up charge while picketing the shop. They were released on

Hotel Garbage for Jobless Wood's Idea
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Anything but real relief for the unemployed workers. In keeping with this policy Col. Wood's latest wrinkle in fighting the demands of the jobless toilers for the right to live, has suggested that

the hotels feed their garbage to the jobless.

The suggestion was made in a letter to Thomas D. Green president of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada.

14 British Miners Killed in Explosion

LONDON.—Fourteen miners of one shift were killed when gas exploded at the Grove Pit, Norton Canes, Staffs. At an inquiry many miners testified that all the pits in the district are full of gas and that no measures were taken to safeguard the miners.

The mine owners are seeking to reduce the miserably low wages of the British miners when the 7 and 8½-hour law goes into effect. The labor government is expected to enforce the cut in the interest of "industrial peace."

European Circus Workers Turn to USSR

U.S.S.R.—The sharp contrast between the wide spread unemployment throughout Europe and the need for workers in the Soviet Union has been brought before the masses very clearly. Not only have industrial workers turned to the U.S.S.R. for work but circus performers have also

traveled to Moscow, where they will be featured in the coming circus season. To quote a capitalist sheet in the theatrical world: "There is considerable unemployment among circus workers throughout Europe and the Soviet Union offers a market for their talents."

By BURCK

CHINESE SOVIETS WHERE CANTON DID NOT SUCCEED

By I. AMTER.

ON December 11th, the First Congress of the Chinese Soviets will be held, as the second step in consolidating the growing power of the Soviets in China. This is a challenge to the imperialist powers and their hirelings and tools, the militarist Chinese generals.

Three years ago, when the Canton uprising took place, it was possible for the Chinese military leaders to slaughter thousands of Chinese workers, for the working class movement was not consolidated and the leadership was weak. Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen, at the orders of the imperialist powers massacred the revolutionary workers and earned the thanks of their bosses.

But today, the situation has radically changed. True, the workers of Canton have not yet organized their Soviets. The workers of Shanghai and the other industrial centers still face the executioner's sword, and especially the Communists are the object of hatred of the fascist Chinese leaders. But all over the country, the workers and peasants have organized Soviets and built up Red Armies and, proceeding from section to section, are conquering more territory and establishing Soviet power.

While the wars between the military cliques continued bitter, the Communists and the revolutionary workers were able to move forward with increasing speed, for the workers and peasants learned from the lessons of the military wars and recognized that a change of military masters did not signify an improvement in their situation, but on the contrary subjected them to worse economic conditions. Conditions in the fascist armies became worse, and this induced large numbers of the soldiery to desert to the side of the revolutionists.

When the revolutionary Red Armies and Lances moved forward, they became a menace to the imperialist powers, which utilized any incident to threaten intervention. England and the United States have continually threatened intervention. British and American gunboats and marines have shot upon the Red Armies in order to provoke an "incident" that would justify intervention. This unquestionably would have materialized, if the situation in the imperialist countries, with their mass unemployment and discontent, did not hamper the action of the imperialist powers. England is hampered on all sides by the colonies: India, Egypt, Malta, Palestine, the breakdown of the British Commonwealth, which has been emphasized at the inter-imperial conference. The revolutions in Latin America, as a result of the provocation and intrigues of British and American imperialism; mass discontent in the Philippines; the tremendous vote for the Communist Party and for a Soviet Germany in the last German elections; the struggle against the Young Plan—and above all the splendid achievements in building socialism in the Soviet Union, which is a direct challenge to capitalism—these are some of the problems confronting the imperialist powers, which prevent united action in China and prevent even individual action in the Chinese situation.

In the meantime, the situation in China has gone from bad to worse. Mass starvation, mass unemployment, the drop in the value of silver, have aroused the masses, who are flocking to the banner of the Soviets. Villages, towns, districts have gone over to the Soviets. Soviet authority has been established. The estates of the feudal landowners have been confiscated; mortgages have been burnt in the squares; the eight-hour day has been established. Red Armies have been established. A conference was held in May for consolidating the Soviet Power, and now the congress of the Chinese Soviets will be held.

The Chinese Revolution is another bright light in the workers' and peasants' movement. The movement has many weaknesses—not sufficient organizational base in the industrial cities, where the unions have been crushed,

working class organizations suppressed, the press outlawed. The Communist Party and Young Communist League have conducted a heroic battle and have lost tens of thousands of their members who have been slaughtered by orders of the savage militarist leaders who carry out the instructions of the imperialist powers. But the organization has been adapted to the situation and the struggle goes on and will be intensified by the Congress of the Chinese Soviets.

The Chinese Revolution is not the work of the Chinese workers and peasants alone. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are always ready to help their Chinese comrades. But the workers in the imperialist countries—United States, Japan, England, France—also have a major task. These tasks may be divided into direct and indirect tasks. Directly, the workers in the imperialist countries can help by preventing the shipment of war material to the Chinese war lords. In the ammunition, chemical, airplane factories, they can do militant work in aiding the Chinese revolutionists. The railroad and marine workers have their special job. In all sections of the imperialist countries, solidarity with the Chinese Revolution must be an issue on which to mobilize large masses of workers to struggle against their imperialist government.

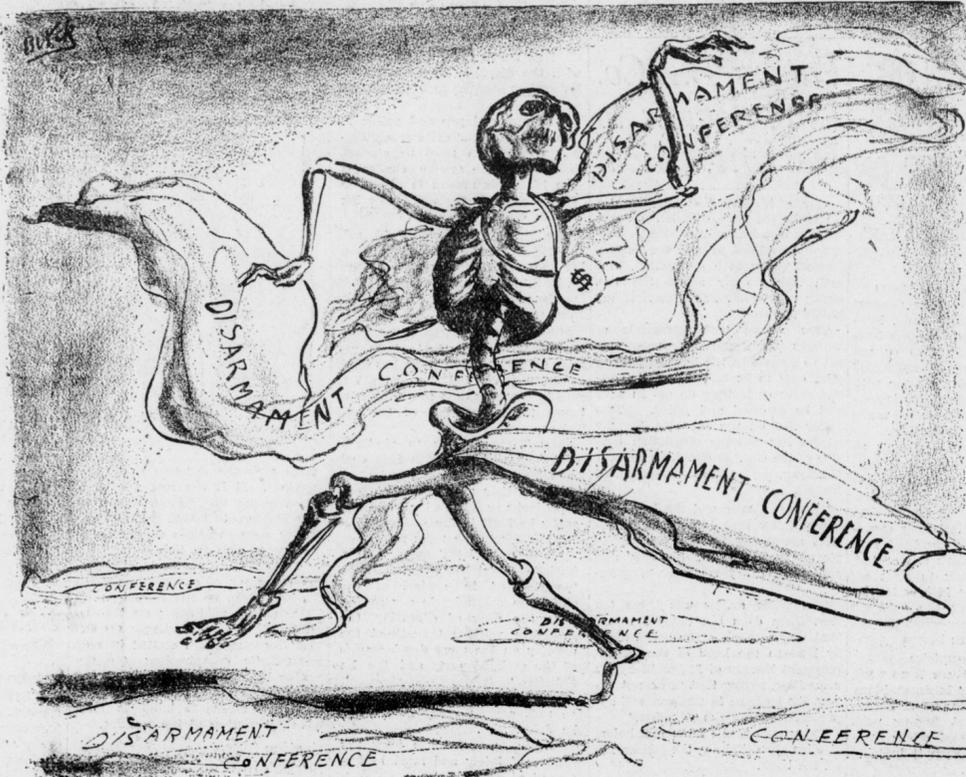
Indirectly, the workers of the imperialist countries can do very much to help the Chinese Revolution. The struggle against their own imperialist government on immediate issues arising from the present crisis will weaken the ability of the government to mobilize for intervention in the Chinese Revolution, and to carry on imperialist exploits elsewhere. The present economic crisis presents the workers of the capitalist countries with the necessity for struggle. Unemployment insurance and the strike struggle against wage cuts, the organization and mobilization of the workers for these struggles and the inevitable clashes with the imperialist government hinder the government from mobilizing against the Chinese Revolution. The exploits of American imperialism in Latin America, which are leading to war against British imperialism, can be obstructed by the militant struggles of the workers for their immediate needs.

The struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants is part of the struggle of the workers and peasants throughout the colonial and semi-colonial world—Latin America, India, Indonesia, Indo-China, Africa, etc.—against world imperialism. The Chinese workers and peasants are at the front in this struggle. Their struggle is part of the struggle of the workers throughout the world against unemployment, wage cuts, speed-up, which the imperialists are trying to solve by making war on the colonies for the procurement of markets, for protecting their colossal investments, and for securing raw materials.

On the third anniversary of the revolt in Canton, we call the First Congress of the Chinese Soviets, which are moving forward in struggle to unity with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. It is an event of world-wide significance to the working class all over the world. Solidarity and support must be given to the Chinese workers and peasants by the workers of the United States by the struggle for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill of the Communist Party, for organization of the unemployed into the Unemployed Councils, of the workers in the shops into the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League, by strikes against wage cuts, by demonstrations and militant action in support of the Chinese Soviets and the rising revolutionary tide in Germany, Latin America, India, etc.

Chinese Soviets where Canton did not succeed—but where Canton, Shanghai and the other industrial cities of China will soon take the lead in the struggle against world imperialism and for the establishment of the power of the Soviets throughout China!

THE DANCE OF THE SEVEN VEILS



Clash of Empires in Panama

By ROBERT W. DUNN

"A watchfulness amounting to suspicion on our part" is demanded in Panama says Henry Kittridge Norton, professional writer and trumpeteer for American imperialism, in the current World's Work. The sensational title of the article is "Why Britishers in Panama?"

The Panama Republic is the American protectorate that covers the isthmus. It is the piece of territory that President Roosevelt "took" to use his own words, from Colombia. That is, when Colombia refused to sell it to him he encouraged a revolution, sent arms to the revolutionists, promptly recognized them and then bought from the new government the land needed for the canal. Years later, it was thought best to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 for the stolen property, as this was a good way to smooth down Colombian feelings when Andrew Mellon's and Rockefeller's oil companies needed concessions.

Axis of Naval Machines

The American Empire built the canal and fortified it. It is now the axis of the American naval machine. And any move, especially by the rival British Empire, within several hundred miles of this precious imperialist possession is enough to give the Washington-Wall Street government the shivers.

It seems, according to the Norton story, that the British have been stealthily picking off concessions within American imperialism's own keep-off-the-graze signs. The Panama Corporation is the name of the company used to do the job. One concession was bagged in 1924, one in 1925, one in 1929 and the last one, right up alongside the Canal Zone itself, in 1930. This does not please the American expert, Norton, and the Hoovers and Mellons for whom he speaks. Hence the article in which he tells us that these concessions are supposed to be for mining, but that no minerals have been produced, at least nothing proportionate to the size of the investment.

For Mining Or War?

Furthermore, this is no mere stock-selling venture. Some of the biggest names in British Empire development in the deal including Lord Melchett with whom British labor leaders have been so chummy in various class-peace programs in recent years. It looks, says Mr. Norton, as if the British Empire was behind the company, and that these areas supposedly for mining are really jumping off base for the British when they want to attack the Panama Canal.

This is the way Norton puts it: "It would be possible to bring into the concession, almost within sight of the Canal, an appreciable number of knockdown airplanes labeled as mining machinery. High explosives could be brought in the same manner 'for mining operations.' A sufficient personnel for the operation of such planes could be gathered as engineers and superintendents."

Then, "suppose we (the Wall Street government R.D.) should arrive at the point of military conflict with Great Britain. What could those planes do?"

They would slip by the defense of the canal and drop bombs. Norton adds: "This would be an exploit of the greatest value to Great Britain, were she at war with us."

Is It "Unthinkable"?

So the "unthinkable war" with the "British cousins" is out in the open again! London conferences and oily words from MacDonald and Hoover seem to fade away in the face of the concrete realities of the \$10,000,000 Panama Corporation which Norton says has been stirring up hostility against the United States right under the defense of the canal itself.

Those who refuse to face the "war danger" and think it is a mere slogan of radicals and anti-imperialists might well consult Mr. Norton. And for background data they might read again the substantial data on the same subject in Ludwell Denny's America Conquers Britain.

This is only one of many signs that point to the approaching imperialist war.

Every Party member, every Young Communist must sell 25 copies of the Daily Worker before factory gates each week to be in good standing.

Correction.

The article, "The Meaning of the Democratic Victory" which appeared on this page last Saturday was by comrade Leon Platt and was the second one in a series of articles, analyzing the results of the elections. This series will be followed by several articles dealing with the role of the Communist Party in the election campaign.

PRE-PLENUM DISCUSSION

Young Communist League, U.S.A.

Building the Labor Sports Union

By SEYMOUR SIFORIN.

THE Illinois District of the Labor Sports Union of America called a district basketball conference Sept. 25. Despite the fact that over 35 clubs elected delegates to this conference, only 16 clubs were there (many of these clubs having never before been approached by any working class organization). These sixteen clubs represented 25 teams (basketball), coming from Chicago, Milwaukee and Gary, Ind. The membership of these clubs represented consisted mainly of young workers working in the real basic industries (steel, iron, etc.) also a great many unemployed young workers.

Although the conference can well be called a success, judging from the sort of representation (proletarian) at this conference, there were a number of shortcomings which must be avoided at future such conferences.

The fact that only two weeks time was given to the committee for the development of this conference resulted in not sufficient check-up of the elected delegates. This being one of the main reasons over 35 clubs elected delegates to this conference and only 16 clubs were represented.

Another of the basic shortcomings of this conference was the failure to popularize the L.S.U. program and announcing this conference on a mass basis by: 1. Distributing leaflets before factories where worker sportsmen are to be found. 2. Little publicity in workers press and also in bourgeois press (altho a release was printed in one of the Chicago dailies). 3. Very few speakers at clubs popularizing the L.S.U. program.

The League also failed to concentrate on Negro and organizing factory teams (Western Electric, stock yards, etc.), is a serious shortcoming.

The League also failed to concentrate on Negro teams in Chicago, resulting in only one Negro delegate being present, and that one from Gary.

Outside of Chicago very little work was carried on by the League in preparation for this conference, Milwaukee using as an excuse, "no team would travel any distance for this conference," despite the fact that no team was visited by them. In spite of this a team did come from

Milwaukee, having only by a letter heard of this conference. This act smashes any such ideas as was shown by the Milwaukee unit which is really only an underestimation of the readiness of the young workers to join the L.S.U. on a class basis. This attitude is a great resistance to the building of the L.S.U.

The real significance of this conference is that it not only established a basketball league, but actually made a start in rooting itself into American sports, in place of confining sports to soccer, calisthenics, track and field, and other such non-American sports, therefore making the L.S.U. an organization not consisting of American workers, but mainly of foreign born elements.

Many of the ideas of the leading comrades in the district, who claimed it was not necessary to invite other than class-conscious worker sportsmen to this conference because outside sport clubs would not come down to the conference on a class basis. The fact that clearly proved this idea to be wrong was when the conference unanimously accepted the secretary's report on the L.S.U. because it was an organization that was not corrupt and fought all corrupt sport organizations. The question of race equality was also brought out in the report, as a result the conference unanimously elected the only Negro at the conference to the office of president, showing how in actuality they intend to carry on the struggle for equality of all races.

Another tendency that was brought out by some of the leading comrades was that because of the lack of forces it is impossible to build successful conferences. This tendency has proven itself shallow when over 16 clubs were succeeded to be mobilized by three comrades.

Looking over the membership of the clubs represented we find that these clubs can be a major recruiting field for the Y.C.L. in the building of the Y.C.L. into a mass young workers organization in the future.

We must not be satisfied with ourselves having built a successful conference, but must continue with the work of broadening the existing basketball league. In involving more comrades into sports work in order to broaden our field of work. And to call conferences in other sections of the district using the experiences we have gained in this conference.

Electrification Progress in Soviet Union and Other Countries

By GEO. KATSIOLIS.

THE magnitude of any achievement is best appreciated when properly contrasted with other such achievements in the same field of endeavor. Therefore it will be of value to present a few comparisons with other countries:

The output of electrical energy for the entire world in 1925 was 160,000,000,000 k. h. Of these the output of Germany was 11,521,000,000 k. h. That of France was 9,700,000,000 k. h. and that of the United Kingdom was only 8,320,000,000 k. h. (Commerce Year-Book 1929, Vol. 2, Page 735, by the U. S. Department of Commerce.)

The development in U. S. was somewhat different. In the same book, Vol. 1, and page 287 is seen as follows: Output for the following years in kilowatt hours:

1902	4,768,000,000	1917	32,679,000,000
1907	10,621,000,000	1923	55,665,000,000
1912	17,572,000,000	1928	87,850,000,000

And in 1930 it is expected to be over 100,000,000,000. This might seem fast but look how Soviet Russia is doing it.

From page 100, Soviet Year Book, we see that the output there in 1929 was 6,465,000,000 k. h.—preliminary figures for 1930 indicate a 40 per cent increase, which brings the output up to 9,051,000,000 k. h. This leaves England behind, comes abreast to Germany and France and races with the U. S. There are now under construction and enlargements of plants that will soon be completed and bring the output up to 42-

000,000,000 k. h. by 1933. In three years to accomplish as much as the first 15 years in U. S. But that is not all.

The sale price of electrical energy forms a more astounding contrast between socialist and capitalist economies than the tempo of development. S. Y. B., Vol. 1, page 291, informs us that the average sale price in U. S. was in cents 6.80 for 1927 and 6.55 for 1928 per 1 k. h., and that the average net profit to the companies was 2.85 cents per k. h. while U. S. S. R. in Construction, No. 4, page 2, informs us that the Soviet power plant under construction on the Dnieper will have a capacity of 3,000,000,000 k. h. per year, that the cost of production will be 1/4 of a cent a k. h. (Soviet Year Book, Page 144) and will sell for four-tenths of a cent—namely—17 times cheaper than the prevailing price in U. S. and still this extremely low charge will bring a revenue of \$10,000,000 to the plant.

The potential tempo of development after 1933 may be conceived from the fact that I. G. Alexandrov has been instructed to select the most suitable location on the Vakhsh river and proceed with the construction of a power plant with a capacity of 4,500,000,000 k. h. per year. Two stations of similar size are recommended by Rudnitsky on the river Yenisei, and sites are being selected for two more on the Volga. In later years this industry will get greater attention than it is getting at present for every billion k. h. produced every year by water power saves one million tons of coal a year and all the

Red Sparks

By JORGE

We Explain

"Dear Jorge:—Why isn't the Red Sparks in the Daily Worker today? My friends and myself are in a flame of protest! We demand an explanation! Don't let it happen again!"

When they talk to you like that, you have to come across:

You see, it's a long story, but we try to shorten it. In the rainy days of September we moved. Not that it would have made much difference, as in the old building the heat was shut off the Daily on every excuse and none. But here there was a new excuse: the furnace wasn't in.

So for week after week in unseasonable cold weather, we sat in my old overcoat writing sparkles for you. Incidentally without enough pay to keep up proper steam internally. (Some people who think this is a joke should know that two of the most valuable comrades on our staff, the "desk man"—who has a wife and three kids in actual want—and the "copy boy," whom we wouldn't trade off for a dozen District Agit-propers, have no home. One hasn't paid rent for six months and remains in shelter only by sufferance, and the other has no other bed than a desk in this blasted cold office.)

We got a bad cold then. We did all. Red Sparks here, didn't know that a radiator has to have an air-valve in it, especially at the end of the steam line. So while steam was warming up the other tovarishi downstairs, we sat beside a radiator that we had to wrap up in gunny sacks to keep it from freezing. We gathered the general idea that there's a Five-Year Plan for this building and that Goldfeld hopes to complete it in four years. But we don't.

It seems that the District, which tells us just what they want and how they want it in the Daily, is opulent enough to purchase a separate gas heating system for its own part of its own floor.

Time went by, but the bad cold hung on. After much rebellion, the staff got moved into some half-baked offices where we were supposed to be kept warm by a string of radiators. But we know Goldfeld's radiators from sad experience. The one beside Red Sparks was the last one on the steam line at the corner of the top floor.

And some of Goldfeld's carpenters who put the plumbing in, didn't know that a radiator has to have an air-valve in it, especially at the end of the steam line. So while steam was warming up the other tovarishi downstairs, we sat beside a radiator that we had to wrap up in gunny sacks to keep it from freezing. We gathered the general idea that there's a Five-Year Plan for this building and that Goldfeld hopes to complete it in four years. But we don't.

Goldfeld did get interested in it once. He came around and explained exactly why the thing was cold. We coughed sympathetically and he said he'd have it fixed right up. That was two weeks ago last Friday, and we had meanwhile naturally collapsed.

We came back to life and the office on Friday, but there's no air-valve here yet—and no steam if there were one. So don't be surprised if, some day, you see a black border around Red Sparks, with the words: "Died to Help Finish the Five-Year Plan in Fourteen Years."

Reading the "Socialist" Press

J. L., who picked up the "Milwaukee Leader" dated Nov. 6th, sends us the following from Brooklyn (don't ask me why Milwaukee comrades don't see such things). These are bright spots of "socialist" life and politics:

"The collapse of the Communist system in Russia, would stand out in much bolder relief were it not for the similar collapse of the capitalist system."

Since everything had collapsed, Allen Benson, once a star performer as vice-presidential candidate with Debs on the socialist ticket, finally got elected sheriff of Milwaukee. So the "Leader" prints the following from his statement to the press:—"Captains of industry have nothing to fear at the hands of the new sheriff."

Then to top off the whole, the "Leader" announces that one of the newly elected "socialist" assemblymen in Milwaukee (J. L. failed to give his name)—"will not relinquish his job as trainer of the chimpanzee at the Milwaukee zoo. He will get a leave of absence instead."

Comment might seem superfluous. But we are tempted to suggest that the "socialist" assemblyman is correct in retaining contact with the chimpanzee, only the role of trainer and pupil should be reversed.

Making Meetings Odious No California Monopoly

Another bourgeois habit of Party practice, customary to functionaries who can themselves sleep late and have no boss on their neck, is this:

"Comrade Red Sparks:—I like to call your attention to one thing, the opening time of mass meetings. I do not know the situation in other places, but I do know we have a very bad habit in Los Angeles.

"Last night we had a fine meeting to support the cotton pickers strike in Bakersfield, at Cooperative Center at Brooklyn Ave. But the meeting, due to begin at 8 p. m. was opened at 9 o'clock. I arrived at the hall at 7:45, and there were then 19 workers there. At 8 this decreased to 17. Many workers came, but went away again, thinking we have no meeting. Yet at the front of the cooperative restaurant hundreds were crowded around, but never came up to the hall till 9 p. m.

"We call this 'Boyle Heights Time.' Of three meetings due to open at 8, the Simon's Election meeting started at 9:15, the foreign-born meeting at 8:45, the report of the T.U.U.L. State Conference at 9 o'clock.

"Our main slogan is work among factory workers. But how can we? Workers do not want to go to bed at 12 or 12:30 at night. They want to get enough sleep to go to work. And they certainly do not want to waste time, waiting for meeting supposed to open at 8, until 9 or 9:15.

"When revolution will come, how can we work quickly and systematically? I do not belong to the Party yet and can't take this criticism up that way. So, please call attention in our Daily Worker! Comradely—K.H."

labor that it takes to mine it, transport it and shovel it. Such are the essential differences between the economic systems and while the capitalists are worrying how to break their own deadlock and forcibly prevent the ascent of socialist economy, might find themselves too incompetent for the job.