

Rally Tomorrow, Bronx Coliseum, Hail USSR Recognition!

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER: Cloudy and warmer.

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(Six Pages)

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20,000 JOBLESS STORM N. Y. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

PATTERSON FACES HOSTILE ALL-WHITE JURY AS TRIAL OPENS IN DECATUR, ALA.

Judge Callahan Hampers Defense Questioning of Victoria Price; Refuses Plea for Time to Get Affidavit of Ruby Bates

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

(Special Correspondent to the Daily Worker)

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 27.—For the third time in his 22 years, Haywood Patterson today faced a lily-white jury in the Morgan County court house here in another desperate struggle waged by the International Labor Defense, seeking to save his life and the lives of the eight other Scottsboro boys.

"God be willing, I'll finish this case by Wednesday night," Judge W. W. Callahan announced, as the case got under way in the stifling court room, crowded with jury panel and their friends and relatives. For the first time since the preliminary hearings began last Monday, the section reserved for Negroes was filled. At the foot of stairs leading to the court room, two deputies kept scores of spectators away by stretching a rope across the stairs. The atmosphere is so far, peaceful, although armed deputies patrol the corridor and frisk everyone entering the court.

Immediately after court opened, Leibowitz asked Judge Callahan to allow his two assistants, Harold Fox and "Big" Daisy, Leibowitz's bodyguards to sit at the defense table. Callahan looked at the two "man mountains" and announced his refusal. Permission for them to sit in the front row was also refused.

Sheriff Davis then called the list of the prosecution witnesses. Hardly answered to the call, Judge Callahan irritably comments on the lack of State witnesses. Sheriff Davis declares that many defense witnesses called are not to be found. Leibowitz asks the court to issue a body attachment for Mrs. Jack Tiller, who refused to appear to testify.

"Mrs. Callie Brooch" is called by defense as witness. "Couldn't be found," declares Sheriff Davis. Callie Brooch is a fiction character of Octavus Roy Cohen's Saturday Evening Post stories. At the last trial Victoria Price swore that she and Ruby Bates spent the night at Callie Brooch's house in Chattanooga, before boarding the freight train from which the Scottsboro boys were taken.

The regular venire panel is then

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"Good Work," Says Governor Rolph, Praising Lynchers

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 27.—"They did a good job," said Governor Rolph of California as he reviewed the brutal lynching of two accused kidnapers who were lynched by a mob last night.

"The two men who were murdered were accused of kidnaping and killing little Rocco Hart, son of a millionaire merchant. The prisoners, Thomas H. Thurmond and John M. Holmes, were dragged from the jail by less than a hundred men. It took but a few minutes to brush past the 50 armed guards, who laid aside their guns as the mob approached, seized the keys and opened the cells. The prisoners were beaten and kicked, pulled outside and strung up from a tree. Then their bodies were saturated with gasoline and burned, while hysterical men, women and children looked on."

"I don't think anyone will be arrested, but if they are I'll pardon them," said Governor Rolph, citing the lynching as a fine lesson to the nation.

Refused to Send Troops

Local officials had requested troops to defend the prisoners. Rolph refused to send any. He had planned to leave for Idaho last night, but decided to stay in Sacramento to make sure that no troops were sent.

"I didn't dare to leave the state because someone might have called out the troops," he said. "As it was, there was no loss of life with the exception of the two men hanged. I am thinking of paroling any kidnapers to those fine, patriotic citizens of San Jose who know how to handle the situation."

The International Labor Defense demanded the death penalty for the lynchings in a message to Governor Rolph today. A wire was sent to President Roosevelt demanding "the repudiation of this official incitement to mob violence, especially calculated to bring about a spirit of lynching in this country."

Faces Lynch Court



Haywood Patterson

Haywood Patterson, one of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, who went on trial before Judge Callahan in Decatur, Ala., for the third time yesterday.

Birmingham Meet Demands Release of Scottsboro Boys

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 27.—Raising high the banner of struggle against lynching, 500 Negroes, supported by a number of white workers, attended the Scottsboro Anti-Lynching Conference here yesterday, on the eve of the Decatur trials of the innocent Scottsboro boys.

The meeting was one of the most militant and determined gatherings ever held in this city, and was un-molested by the police who confined their activities to propagandizing white workers "not to mix with niggers." Despite this propaganda quite a number of white workers attended.

Ben Davis, Jr., one of the International Labor Defense Negro attorneys defending Angelo Herndon, and Jane Speed, southern white woman active in the Scottsboro defense, gave a graphic exposure of

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Cannery Workers Call For Help to "Daily"

Seattle, Wash. Daily Worker. "The first National Convention of the Fishermen and Cannery Workers Industrial Union, representing 8,400 fishermen and fisheries workers from Alaska to Mexico, sends its heartfelt greetings to the Daily Worker, which we recognize as the only American daily newspaper of the working class.

"We send \$515, collected at our first convention. The sum is small because starvation wages are paid in our industry. We will continue to support the Daily Worker through our locals and call on all trade unions to do likewise.

"Forward to the solidarity and victory of the working class. Fraternally, EMIL LINDEN, National Secretary.

Comrades! The quota of \$40,000 was set in the drive as the minimum, not maximum amount necessary to keep the Daily Worker alive, to enable it to lead the workers in their struggles to mob violence, especially calculated to bring about a spirit of lynching in this country.

Monday's receipts \$84.63 Previous total 27,657.28 TOTAL TO DATE \$28,541.97

GALLUP MILITIA HOLD 9 LEADERS, BREAK NRA PACT

Refuse to Release Benjamin, Roberts and Others

GALLUP, New Mexico, Nov. 27.—General Woods backed by his militia, has violated the agreement signed by Major Moore of the N.R.A., that all prisoners arrested during the Gallup coal miners strike would be released. Woods, with the silent consent of the N.R.A., now demands that nine of the organizers sign an agreement to leave the state and not return for a year, before they are released. These leaders include Charles Gwynn, National Miners Union organizer, Clarence Lynch, I.L.D. attorney, Henry Sumid, Carl Howe, Frank Georges, Martha Roberts, Herbert Benjamin, Robert Roberts, and George Kaplan, of the I.L.D., the last three at Albuquerque, and already sentenced. The other strike leaders have been released, it is reported. The strikers refuse to accept such a statement, and to work throughout the country are urged to demand the release of the nine workers still held. The nine organizers have refused to consent to military deportation.

The agreement setting the strike, signed by Moore of the N.R.A., was blasted in the headlines of the New Mexico papers and stated specifically as a part of the agreement that all leaders be released, including the nine mentioned above. To this agreement, the governor of the state was reported to have agreed. Protests demanding the immediate release of the nine still held, were sent to Governor A. W. Hockenbury, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Gen. Woods at Gallup, and Senator Wagner of the N.R.A. labor board at Washington, D. C.

The five strike leaders held in the military stockade at Gallup, Lynch, Gwynn, Sumid, Howe, Georges, have issued a joint statement that they will not sign any statement which amounts to military deportation from the state, and calling on all workers to send protests.

Seamen's Institute Tricks Jobless Off Relief by Fake Job

PHILADELPHIA.—The Seamen's Church Institute works a racket here where seamen are thrown off relief under the pretext of sending them out on "jobs."

Eight men were recently called to take a stand-by job on the S. S. Orontania. The Institute always picks for these jobs men who are on relief. The men work 10 hours on empty stomachs for 30 cents an hour, with the boss speeding them all the time.

The work finished, the men return to the Institute to get relief and rest, where they are notified they're off relief since they have a job. Back the men return to the ship and they are told they would have to wait a couple of days for their money.

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N. Y. Workers To Hold Victory Celebration Of Soviet Recognition

Robert Minor Leads List of Prominent Speakers; Mass Dance Pageant With Soviet Music to Be Presented

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—In the first large victory celebration of the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States, thousands of New York workers will gather here tomorrow night to greet the Soviet Government in its firm peace policy and the building of Socialism.

This historic mass greeting and celebration will take place this Wednesday evening at the large Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farms Road.

Robert Minor heads the list of prominent speakers who will hail the Soviet Union and its powerful advance toward Socialism.

The Coliseum meeting tomorrow night will be the first opportunity of the New York workers, sympathizers, intellectuals, students, professionals, and friends of the Soviet Union to gather in celebration of the recent Litvinoff recognition pact, and to show their pride in the recent achievements of the Soviet Union.

Preparations have been made by the Friends of the Soviet Union and the ICOR, under whose joint auspices the affair has been arranged, for outstanding speakers and performers to take part in the celebration. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m.

An outstanding array of talent will present a "Recognition Cycle," to Soviet music, by the New Duncan Dancers, assisted by a group of twenty, Countee Cullen, famous Negro poet, Corliss Lamont, Louis Weinstein, Dr. Harry F. Ward, M. J. Olgin and Herbert Goldfrank will speak on "What Recognition Means."

The City Central Committee of the I.W.O., fraternal order, issued a call to all its branches to appear at the Coliseum with the banners of their locals.

5 Jailed As Cops Attack Boston Anti-Nazi Meet

5,000 Take Part in Mass Demonstration Called By John Reed Club Against Nazi Professor

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The trial of five workers arrested at the anti-Nazi demonstration here last night on charges of inciting to riot, disturbing the peace, and "sauntering and loitering" was set today for Wednesday, Dec. 6, in Room 105, Pemberton Square Court.

All five—Harry White, George Peters, Fred Sousa, Moshe Friedberg and David Walba—were released on bond put up by the International Labor Defense.

The I.L.O. in a call issued today, urged all workers who witnessed the arrests to report to the I.L.D. office this Saturday afternoon.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Five workers were arrested, three others injured and scores trampled when police last night attempted to break up a demonstration of over 5,000 people outside of Ford Hall, where Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann, Nazi professor at the University of Berlin, accompanied by Baron Kurt von Toppelkirch, German consul here, was speaking on "Why I Believe in the Hitler Government." The demonstration had been arranged by the Boston John Reed Club.

When attacked by the police, the masses gathered at each side of the hall and held meetings for over an hour, denouncing Rabbi Levi, liberal, and David Niles, manager of Ford Hall, for having invited the Nazi professor to speak in Boston. The crowd continually shouted anti-Nazi slogans.

Although repeatedly driven away by the police, the demonstrators kept parading through the streets, in the

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Nazi Spy Testifies

The first witness, the detective authority Heller, a known specialist in Communist persecution, gave a detailed "expert report" aiming at representing the individual terror of the Reichstag fire as the culmination of Communist activities, and the Reichstag fire as typical of Communist Party tactics. He read a comprehensive history of the Communist Party, quoting from resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International especially concocted for the occasion.

He went on to describe the Communist Party's preparations for illegality, and read for hours from official Communist Party documents, alternating his readings of these documents with quotations from the reports of spies.

Dimitroff Rises

In the midst of this reading Dimitroff rose to his feet, demanding that Heller state where the document quotations cease and the police component begins. Although Dimitroff was reprimanded by the presiding judge, Heller was forced to agree to this. Heller insisted that the tone of the Communist Party leaflets had been increasingly sharp until February, 1933.

Nazi Lawyer Tactics

Sack, Nazi-appointed attorney for Torgler, begged that the court "accept the case." Immediately afterward, he withdrew his request to cite witnesses who were to have refuted the framed testimony of the Nazi witnesses, Zimmermann, Grothe, Kunzack and Lebermann.

He signified thereby that he considered these Nazi witnesses convicted liars.

STRIKE OF 6,000 TIES UP CHICAGO LIVESTOCK YARDS

A.F.L. Officials Permit Sale of 75,000 Stock for One Day

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—A strike of six thousand cattle handlers and packinghouse workers, members of two A. F. of L. affiliate unions, was voted Sunday at the largest livestock center in the world, bringing all operations to a sudden halt.

The strike was viewed with apprehension by the "Big Three" packers of the yard: Armour, Swift and Cudahy Cos.

It is reported that an agreement has been reached with A. F. of L. union officials to permit clearance and sale of the 75,000 head of cattle which are in the yards. The agreement is supposed to be for one day.

Pickets jammed the streets surrounding the union yard packing plant, urging the workers to walk out, to win the demand of a 50 per cent wage increase to match rising prices.

Senator Wagner, chairman of the National Labor N.R.A. board, attempted to stop the walk-out of the stock handlers Sunday, which started the strike. The walk-out crippled the yards, since these men handle all livestock.

Anti-Imperialist Delegation Lands At Havana, Cuba

Receive Enthusiastic Mass Welcome Despite Police, Soldiers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Greeted by an enthusiastic throng of Cuban workers and students, the Anti-Imperialist delegation, carrying a message of solidarity from the American masses to their Cuban brothers, arrived here today.

Led by Harry Gannes, chairman of the delegation, and member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, the delegation was welcomed amidst an imposing array of Cuban police and soldiers, sent down to the pier by the reactionary Grau government.

The Grau government, which has been recently buying large quantities of ammunition and armored tanks for street fighting, made overtures to the delegation away from the mass welcome demonstration through a specially created "left" official reception committee.

The Anti-Imperialist delegation was authorized by the welcoming masses to convey to the workers of America the pledge of the Cuban masses for common struggle of both countries against imperialism. Also, it was instructed by the Cuban Anti-Imperialist League to convey its greetings to the American masses.

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ROOSEVELT'S CIVIL WORKS REFUSES JOBS TO 20,000 WHO STORM N.Y. OFFICES

Jobless Wait in Line All Night; Some Faint of Hunger, Told to Come Back; Admit No Jobs for Most

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 20,000 workers stormed the five borough offices of the State Employment Service here today to apply for the civil works jobs promised by Roosevelt under his forced labor program, but not a single job was given out. Some were "registered" but were told jobs will not start "before December 15."

Despite the fact that officials at the State Office had two weeks to prepare for such an emergency, many workers who had waited throughout the night were told that they must come again later and were not even registered "because facilities were not adequate" for handling such a crowd.

Assembled Night Before

At the Manhattan office on 28th St. the crowd had begun to assemble before 10 p.m. the previous night. At 4 a.m. the line was already a block long.

When the office opened at 9 a.m. many of the workers after waiting all night were told that new offices had been opened in the various boroughs today and that they must again apply for registration.

From 120,000 to 130,000 of those now on city relief will be transferred to civil works jobs, the Manhattan office announced. By this means many now receiving relief will be cut off and given temporary jobs at forced labor under non-union conditions.

Faints from Hunger

Emil Jacomo, an unemployed worker, after standing in line for several hours, collapsed from hunger and cold. He told the Daily Worker that he had been out of work for two years and that his wife and two-month-old child were at home hungry. When questioned at his home, his wife said that she had several times applied for home relief. Having been pregnant at the time she said that she could not continue to apply at the Home Relief Bureau and be sent from one to the other of the city bureaus.

At the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration offices at 124 East 28th St., it was admitted that no new projects were under way to provide jobs for all those registered, and in no case would those registered be provided work before Dec. 15.

When questioned by a Daily Worker reporter, Mr. Morris, in charge of publicity for the bureau said that work contemplated would be "in the nature of sewer construction and land improvement." All proposed work, however, must await the next meeting of the New York City Board of Estimate, he said, in order that provision might be made for supplies since the Federal fund allows money only for wages.

These 20,000 workers who assembled at the five registration bureaus were not only given no jobs, but they were not even given promises of jobs that will definitely mature. Roosevelt's demagogic promises and lies were being flagrantly broken. The jobless were given only another vague promise that they "may be informed" of future jobs.

At the Bronx Registration Bureau, after waiting in line for hours and in many instances for the entire night, 1,500 men were turned away and told that "enrolling facilities were inadequate." At the Queens office, when 2,500 men lined up to apply for jobs, about 1,000 were given application blanks and the remainder were told to return tomorrow. Many police were on hand, including the mounted police.

Speed-up on New Federal Building Kills 2 Workers

By a Work Correspondent

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Comrade: At the new Federal Building here the slaughter has commenced. Two iron workers were killed last Tuesday. Not a word mentioned in the capitalist newspapers on the death of these workers caused by speed-up. These two workers, named Frank Karmala and Joe Berga were putting bolts in the beams and the boss would not give them time to put four bolts in and with only two bolts the channel beam bolts broke, two men killed and two sent to the hospital. The workers on the job had their wages cut 25 cents an hour on a 40 hour week job government contract. ...

Fifteen A. F. of L. Unions in Illinois Indorse Unemployment Insurance Bill

Miners Take Up Relief and Insurance With City Governments

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 27.—Fifteen local unions of the A. F. of L. of Danville and of Vermillion County unanimously endorsed in their respective meetings, the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. The following are the locals which went on record for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill: United Mine Workers of America No. 5509 with 180 members; Local No. 1254 with 125 members; Local No. 4252 with 137 members; Local No. 2467 with 112 members.

Other locals outside of the miners are Carpenters and Joiners, Plumbers, Boiler-makers, Electricians, Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Stablenen; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union No. 209; Sheet and Metal, Railroad Carmen, Machinists, and Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Stablenen of Westville.

City Council Forced To Indorse Jobless Insurance in Allis

WEST ALLIS, Wisconsin, Nov. 27.—The Unemployed Councils of Wisconsin, through their campaign, have forced the West Allis City Council to vote in favor of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

The City Council further referred their endorsement of the bill to the state government and to the United States Congress. The City Council was further forced to indorse the County Workers' Relief Ordinance.

This is 15 locals of the A. F. of L. out of the total of 17 in the county. Not only have these locals endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, but now they are prepared to present this bill to the various city governments, and county governments, demanding endorsement of this bill and also a petition to

Will Send Delegates to State Unemployed Convention

Congress and the President of the United States to pass the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Many of these local unions will send official delegates to the Illinois State Convention of the Unemployed Councils in Decatur, Decatur High School Auditorium, on December 30 and 31.

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, indorsed by these 15 A. F. of L. local unions, provides the average wage in the industry, and a minimum of \$10 a week for each adult and \$3 additional for each dependent, for all unemployed. The funds are to be obtained by taxing incomes of individuals and corporations which are over \$5,000 a year, and by using all war funds of the government. The fund is to be administered by the workers' organizations.

A.F.L. CARPENTERS STORM DISTRICT COUNCIL IN BIG REVOLT AGAINST MACHINE

Membership of 17 Locals in Movement to Oust Officials; Trial Committee to Speed Action; Will Hear Members' Grievances

NEW YORK.—With the entire membership of 17 local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Carpenters' District Council in revolt against the Hutchison-Hansen machine, the first step in the direction of ousting them was taken yesterday when an elected committee of 11 surrounded by 300 men and women marched to the Council headquarters to place the officials on trial. On their arrival at headquarters, they found the Council officials barricaded behind closed doors. They entered by force and flanked on all sides by police.

The carpenters packed the outer headquarters and massed outside the building while the trial committee met and took action. Outraged at the failure of the officials to hear their charges, a member of the committee proposed that they remain in the headquarters and take possession of the building until the officials consent that would entitle them to control. There was considerable confusion among the workers but a decision was made to continue the fight against the officials until the end. The carpenters left the building and proceeded to Irving Plaza where they held a meeting.

The trial committee has appealed to all members of the union and ex-members dropped from the union to appear before it and present evidence of grievances against the officials of the District Council. The trial is to be held in two weeks.

Sentiment is spreading among the members to establish real trade union democracy, to change the by-laws and to elect a slate of officials who will be compelled to submit all decisions to referendum vote. The referendum vote is becoming a burning demand to the carpenters. Many are calling for immediate stoppage of payment of the tax to the District Council.

The revolt which is sweeping the union like wildfire was characterized by an old time member of the union, yesterday as the greatest wish of the members for the past 17 years. The work of ousting the Hutchison-Hansen machine must be complete, he declared.

Action of the trial committee followed a meeting of 2500 members called by Carpenters' Local 2725, at New Star Casino, Saturday at which representatives of the 16 other locals were present. The revolt started with the exposure of Young, a Council official who had been closely tied up with the racket by which workers were forced to turn over from 30 to 50 per cent of their union wages to the masses.

The Rank and File Committee Against Racketeering was instrumental in bringing much of this racket in the building trade to light.

DR. J. JOSEPHSON
Surgeon Dentist
Formerly with the I. W. O.
207 East 14th Street
New York City (near Third Avenue)
Chelsea 3-9395

Trade Union Directory
CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
233 Second Avenue, New York City
ALGONQUIN 4-4867
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 12th Street, New York City
Chelsea 3-9395
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
216 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy 7-8669
MEAT WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
18 East 12th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7943
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
128 West 28th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-1010

WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria
1628 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOKAL CAFETERIA
1689 PITKIN AVENUE
Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome

De Luxe Cafeteria
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EVERY DAY A DELICIOUS DELIGHT

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BERMAE'S
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Between 11th and 12th Streets

CONCERT AND DANCE
Saturday Night, December 2nd
PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM
2457 W. Chicago Avenue
ADMISSION 30c WITH FUGGER 25c
BENEFIT DAILY WORKER

Shoe Shop Delegates Vote Strike Support

Four Framed-up Members Released on Bail

NEW YORK.—Approximately 400 shoe delegates from 84 shoe shops heard a report on the strike at a shop delegates' Council meeting of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union on Saturday and voted full support to the shops which continue out on strike.

The shop delegates voted a five per cent assessment on every working member of the union to establish a strong strike fund. The Shop Delegates' Council will be organized on a firm basis at its next meeting on Dec. 14 during which time the shops are to meet and elect delegates.

The New England Committee sent by the Provisional Committee for the amalgamation of all shoe unions was greeted with cheers and applause by the delegates. A committee of 28 was elected to meet with the Executive Board of the union and work out proposals and a program for the coming amalgamation convention December 11th in Boston.

Three of the four union organizers who had been imprisoned in a Jersey City jail on framed up charges were released on Saturday and were roundly cheered by the membership. Maglino made a short speech. Duchin and Medoxin were also present. A. Yanof was released yesterday. The four workers were released on bail of \$1,000 each pending appeal.

Cutters Hit Forward Slander as Cover for ILGW Strikebreaking

NEW YORK.—Reputating the slanderous charges of the Jewish Daily Forward that they were scabbing while the rest of the Paris Maid Dress Co. were on strike, 14 cutters, members of the Industrial Union, in a signed statement today declared that there was no strike at the shop at any time when they were at work.

The Forward attack is a cover for the activities of the A. F. of L. dress officials who have threatened the cutters with loss of jobs unless they join their union.

Local 10, the cutters state, have since tried to get them to join the local again but they have refused and have thrown a committee of the I. L. G. W. out of the shop.

"The cutters were at no time informed about any strikes going on against the jobber, the statement says. All the cutters know was that the officials of Local 10 were negotiating with the bosses of the Paris Maid Dress Co. to compel the cutters to join Local 10. In this they succeeded. Surely not because any of the cutters were scabbing."

The situation now is quite reversed. During the past six months, the New Deal increased the cost of living, particularly of food products. In comparison to last year food prices increased at least 20 per cent, and in some instances more.

Faced with these conditions, the Camp Committee postponed the necessary increase of rates to meet this new situation as long as possible.

Comrades, we now find it impossible, if we are to maintain our camp, to continue on the old rate. Therefore we are compelled to raise the minimum of \$1.00 per week, which brings the rates to \$14.00 including tax.

Rates for I. W. O. members bringing a letter signed by branch secretaries are \$13.00 including tax.

We can also accommodate those who are in need of special diets during the winter season.

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 3-3018
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-3, 5-6 P.M.

Shipyards Strike Is Broken by A. F. of L. Officials and N.R.A.

NEW YORK.—Several hundred shipyard workers, embittered by the sell-out settlement effected by the A. F. of L. officials with the National Labor Board last Friday, marched on Fletcher Drydocks yesterday, and compelled the company to re-hire them and pay off the strikebreakers.

The militant action of the drydock workers followed after the brief announcement made at a half hour strike meeting Saturday by A. F. of L. officials that they had accepted the National Labor Board's decision to send the men back to work. Not a single demand was won in the strike, not even that of recognition. The strike was broken by the officials after having delayed action for weeks, permitting thousands of scabs to be employed, and weakening the morale of the men, to compel them to accept any decision.

While terms of the decision are supposed to provide against discrimination, the companies yesterday post-poned that action for weeks, permitting thousands of scabs to be employed, and weakening the morale of the men, to compel them to accept any decision.

The Steel and Metal Workers' Union, in a statement today, called on the shipyard workers not to give up the fight, but to organize rank and file dock committees on each shipyard, representing all the trades and without interference from the company or its agents. The dock committees should see to it that scabs are driven out and strikers taken on the jobs and that meetings are held to discuss and decide on wages and conditions to be demanded and all grievances to be taken up. The Industrial Union urged the workers to drive the Prendergasts and Mellons from their ranks and elect sincere militant workers as officials. It pledges its cooperation as in the past, in the forthcoming struggles of the workers.

Terzani's Main Accuser Fails to Appear in Court

Prosecutor Gets Delay to "Induce" Art Smith to Come

NEW YORK.—The trial of Athos Terzani, framed in connection with the killing of his anti-fascist comrade, Anthony Fiero, was postponed yesterday until Dec. 11 at the request of the prosecution "because it was unable to produce" the main accuser against Terzani—Commander Art Smith of the fascist Khaki Shirts. Assistant Attorney Charles P. Sullivan told the court that Smith had refused to come to testify. He asked for time in which to get Smith to appear "by whatever means possible."

Five members of a labor jury, which will total nine, representing 35 many labor organizations, were present at the hearing, and will act as the jury if "General" Smith can be prevailed upon to testify. Afterward, they will render their own verdict. The labor jurors who attended were: Samuel Krinsky of Philadelphia, representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Maynard Abramson of the United Hebrew Trades; Rachel Stern of I.W.O.; Charles I. Goldman, of the Pocketbook Workers Union, and Frank Wedl, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators, Local 499.

Both Lebowitz and Brodsky in their questions to prospective jurors constantly emphasized the effect of Wade Wright's inflammatory speech at the last trial. Prospective jurors admit discussing the case, but deny they have been influenced.

Lebowitz asks a prospective juror: "Have you any opinion of the guilt or innocence of this defendant?"

Callahan intervened. "He doesn't answer question?" Lebowitz protested that he "asked if he had fixed opinion." "We are wasting time," retorted Judge Callahan. "Let's get moving."

Several minor spats between the judge and the defense attorneys were not recorded by the court reporter. From the third batch, five announced opposition to capital punishment and five admitted having fixed opinions. The prosecution challenged all those opposed to capital punishment, showing its intention to demand the death penalty. Those with fixed opinions, looked Lebowitz grimly, in the face, announcing loudly:

"Nothing can make me change my mind. I have read about the case in the papers."

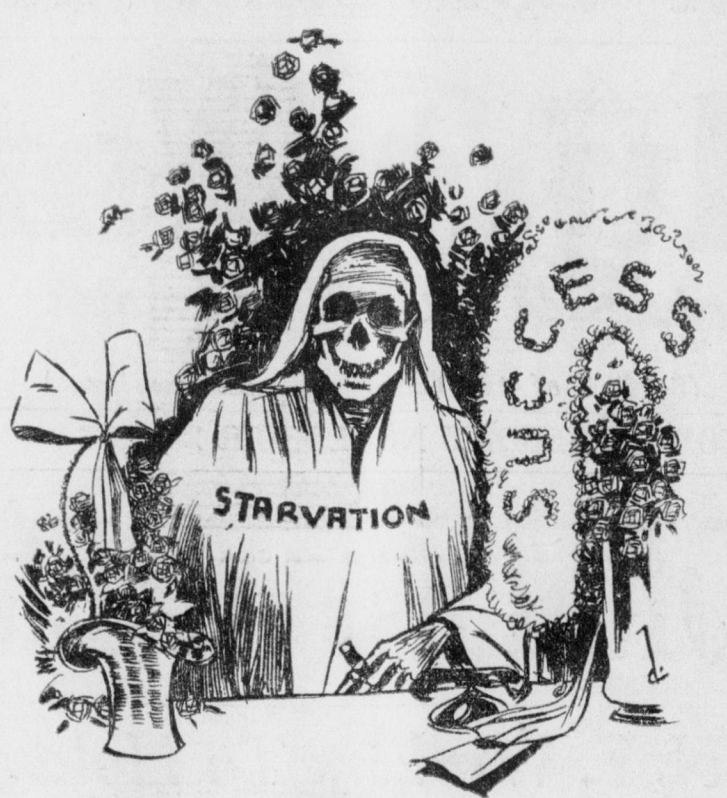
Lebowitz asked a prospective juror the usual question about Wade Wright, when Judge Callahan interrupted him irritably. "I think we've heard enough of that. Why popularize him?"

From a fourth batch, four admitted fixed opinions, two opposed capital punishment, one said he would not convict on circumstantial evidence. Judge Callahan thereupon asked him if he knows what it means. The juror answers no. Callahan explains: "If you walk in a field, find ears of corn chewed, and the only tracks around that of hogs, would you find the hogs did it?"

"I would think so, but I wouldn't know it," the juror replied. The court room laughed. Callahan continues: "Suppose you were locked in a dark house for a long time and lost track of day or night. A man comes in and says there is no cloud in the sky. Another says it is noon. Would you need more evidence that the sun was shining?"

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

—by del



NEWS ITEM: "La Guardia is very enthusiastic over President's Roosevelt's Civic Works Program."
NEWS ITEM: "Ten thousand shabby jobless stand all night before Civic Works Office. Few get jobs."
(The above cartoon was first printed on the day after LaGuardia's election as Mayor of New York.)

Helping the Daily Worker through

J. Markowitz	..... \$ 10
Louis Elion, collected from taxi drivers, N. Y. C.	..... 75
Jean Rollins	..... 10
Tom Mooney Branch, I. L. D.; bids for cartoons:	
L. Stone	..... \$3.00
J. Jonoscak	..... 2.00
R. Reilly	..... 1.00
E. Boy	..... 1.50
W. H.	..... 50
Friend of the Daily Worker	..... 50
Units 8 and 28 party	..... 25.00
Previously recorded	..... 28.70
TOTAL	..... \$62.20

PATTERSON FACES ALL-WHITE JURY

(Continued from Page 1)
From an almost filled court room. The prospective jurors line up before Judge Callahan. Men in overalls, store suits, bespectacled, marked by lined faces and gnarled hands.

Out of a panel of 100 grimly smiling prospective jurors, only four ask to be excused. All the others seem anxious to sit in judgment on the nine Negroes. Alabama picks its jurors by "striking" names not wanted. The drama is to call twelve men. The prosecution walks up and down and points to a man, calling "strike." This means he does not want him. For every State "strike," the defense is entitled to two. So on down the line, until twelve are left out of the hundred. These twelve make the jury.

The first one called five said they had a fixed opinion which couldn't be changed no matter what the evidence showed. Two more were excused because they are opposed to capital punishment. To the five left, Joseph Brodsky asks if they would believe a white man's word against a Negro's word. Judge Callahan refuses to allow this question, also barring the question if the jurors felt any resentment at the criticism leveled against Wade Wright, Morgan County prosecutor, who made the "Jew money" speech in the last trial.

From the second dozen prospective jurors examined, three admitted having fixed opinions on the case and one stated opposition to capital punishment.

Both Lebowitz and Brodsky in their questions to prospective jurors constantly emphasized the effect of Wade Wright's inflammatory speech at the last trial. Prospective jurors admit discussing the case, but deny they have been influenced.

Lebowitz asks a prospective juror: "Have you any opinion of the guilt or innocence of this defendant?"

Callahan intervened. "He doesn't answer question?" Lebowitz protested that he "asked if he had fixed opinion." "We are wasting time," retorted Judge Callahan. "Let's get moving."

Several minor spats between the judge and the defense attorneys were not recorded by the court reporter. From the third batch, five announced opposition to capital punishment and five admitted having fixed opinions. The prosecution challenged all those opposed to capital punishment, showing its intention to demand the death penalty. Those with fixed opinions, looked Lebowitz grimly, in the face, announcing loudly:

"Nothing can make me change my mind. I have read about the case in the papers."

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"Well, that's circumstantial evidence."

Brownsville Will Stage Scottsboro Parade Wednesday

NEW YORK.—The working class organizations of Brownsville are preparing to participate in full force in the great Scottsboro demonstration, which will take place this Wednesday, November 29, 1935, at 7 p. m.

The Councils of Working Class Women have changed their regular meeting night, in order to have their full membership participate in the demonstration. Every branch of the I.W.O. at their meetings last Friday, decided to participate in this demonstration 100 per cent. The League of Struggle for Negro Rights and all branches of the International Labor Defense are working actively in preparation for this demonstration and parade.

The Communist Party Section No. 8 is actively engaged in rallying its membership and through its leadership in mass organizations for a mass turnout to this demonstration.

The demonstration and parade is arranged under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

The route of the parade: From Hopkinson and Pitkin to Saratoga to Dean to Ralph to Herkimer to Schenectady to Fulton to Rockaway, to wind up with a big mass meeting in Brooklyn Palace. Rockaway and Fulton Sts.

ILGWU Clique Puts Left Wing Leaders Of Local 9 on 'Trial'

NEW YORK.—Charged with "disloyalty" to the official clique of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the left wing administration elected by an overwhelming majority of members of Cloakfiners Local 9 have been placed on trial before the corrupt officialdom.

Having failed to remove them from office by executive tactics, the clique is determined to oust them by a farcical trial in which they can whitewash their acts of treachery against the membership and cover up their high-handed bureaucratic methods.

The trial which has been on for a week has consisted chiefly of charges made by Max Schwartz, a deposed Local 9 official. The left wing leaders are charged with having staged demonstrations against the N.R.A., as having united with the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in a demand for unity in strikes and as having charged the corrupt official clique with racketeering.

The left wing leaders will take the stand on Wednesday.

Five Jailed as Police Attack Boston Anti-Nazi Demonstration

(Continued from Page 1)
neighborhood, with new speakers rising to address them every few blocks. They returned continually to the hall, finally parading through the Tremont Street theatre district. The entire action lasted about three hours.

Several policemen were toppled from their horses by the demonstrators, although at the police headquarters later reporters were carefully informed that the cops' horses had "slipped."

Inside the hall Roger Baldwin and other liberals continued to rise in defense of the Nazi's right to speak in spite of the fact that the audience by continued jeers and boos plainly indicated its reaction to the Nazi professor.

Both in and outside of the hall the fascists of the Nazi letter first published in the Daily Worker were distributed.

The demonstration, in which the Jewish War Veterans as well as many local working class groups participated prominently, marked the culmination of a week of the greatest mass protest demanding the cancellation of the date set for the Nazi speaker.

N. Sparks, district organizer of the Communist Party in Boston, will speak at the I. L. D. banquet at International Hall this Wednesday on "The Lessons of the Anti-Nazi Demonstration."

Victoria Price Memorized Her Part. Knight then called Victoria Price. Sitting in the witness chair here, legs crossed, a merry-widow veil over the upper part of her face, she repeated the accusations against Patterson and the other boys.

Her story of the alleged rape was told in almost the identical words she used at the trial this spring. It seemed as though she had memorized a part and repeated said answers in response to Brodsky's questions.

SPORTS

by Edward Newhouse

How the Tigers Bust Up

BY A MAJORITY OF 11 to 8 the Nelson Ave. Tigers have voted to disband. They are my neighborhood "Social and Athletic" club and I've written several pieces about them. The poolroom and the two candy stores in the block are seething with post mortem intrigue and that is how most of this was pieced together.

There have always been two factions in the group, the athletic and the social. As a rule the strength stood about 15 to 4 in favor of the athletic because most of the boys were either on the indoor baseball or basketball teams. What the smaller faction lacked numerically they made up in power and influence. It was on the basis of their representations that the use of the clubroom at the local Tammany Hall was secured and maintained. The eighty-odd dollars in the treasury were also accounted for by a dance and beer party arranged by the "socials."

They are all Irish Catholic and Italian Catholic boys and most of them go to the same church and somehow the difficulties were always ironed out. The socials resented the fact that baseball and basketball equipment had to be bought by the earnings of their affairs, but they realized the affairs would not have showed profit if not for the co-operation of the athletes. In the heat of a close game everybody was temporarily loyal.

ONLY four or five of the whole crowd hold jobs. Theirs is the generation which never did get even the seasonal chance to enter industry. Social units like the factory or the section gang are vague concepts to them; next to importance to their families, it was this club around which their lives revolved. In the past years only one of them has deviated from the orbit: George Casey, whose progress from petty larceny to the road, then back to A. & P. menage, I wrote up in the Daily Worker of Aug. 22.

The club was a natural outcome of the boys' interests and geographic distribution and it was formed on their own initiative. They had no clubroom and had to meet in back of the barber shop owned by one of the parents, and when a ward lieutenant offered to help the loose organization by applying a meeting place his proposal was met with enthusiasm. The name "Tigers" was adopted before the Tammany connection and solely for connotations of ferocity.

Here were a score of prospective voters and Tammany was working the old formula. Three of them had already gone to the polls in the last mayoralty election and one voted for Robert Minor although his action may have been the result of a temporary personal influence. The power of a remarkable and tyrannical priest whom I've yet to meet is so great in the district that the club seemed just a superfluous Tammany adjunct, a safety measure. Of course "God" does not represent the active personal force it signifies for their parents and the moment the old world family ties were broken by a job in some other town, the spell of the priest would snap; still, it has held them back so far. The boys' Tammany-church tie-up has been curiously affected by the O'Brien debacle. The defeat of the Tammany candidate has tremendously weakened their Faith.

WARD politicians have a tradition of strategy that seldom allows for tactical errors. But they happen, and when they do the safety devices are usually sufficiently elaborate to assure ultimate victory. The voluntary disbanding of an organization like the Nelson Avenue Tigers certainly indicates a loosening grip.

Well, there were eighty-odd dollars in the treasury and the boys felt the basketball team ought to get new uniforms. They snatched their own snappers, but the shirts were all torn and the subs had no trunks. They voted the uniforms, but the treasurer, who was a "social," refused to deliver up the funds. He said, until Mr. Mr. Cassidy comes down from upstairs. So somebody went and called Mr. Cassidy and he told the boys the money had been booked as the club's contribution

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toward the "community chest" for Thanksgiving baskets, the same to be "donated" in the name of Tammany Hall.

He spoke of the starving kiddies so touchingly, the boys forgot he was talking about their own brothers and sisters. It was only after he left that Johnny Madigan stood up and said the guy had a nerve taking the money without their permission, and he was pulling down a couple of hundred a week; why didn't he send the baskets? Johnny spoke at length and worked himself into what he regarded as "quite a lather" and ended by "slapping down" the treasurer, although what he should have done is "spit down his lousy throat and charge him for a soda."

FOUR of the athletes had to be ejected and the rest left of their own accord. The "social" treasurer felt that if he was to reside in the neighborhood returning the money would be an immediate hygienic consideration, and the next day he fessed up and said he still had the eighty-odd dollars and if he fellows wanted it back it was okay with him. So they met again in back of the barber shop and they split it up into shares of \$3.87.

There is so much bad feeling around, the basketball team defaulted a game and that caused another wave of demoralization. Madigan and Casey, the boy who voted for Robert Minor, are trying to get them together again and maybe they will affiliate to the Labor Sports Union if we work it right. Both Madigan and Casey were to the Labor Sports Union wrestling meet last week and they liked it fine.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse
Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Brook to raise \$3,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive:
United Front Supporters
Dance \$235.58
Previous total 279.06
Total to date \$517.70

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
Daily Worker
Cincinnati, Ohio
Nov. 29th:
House Party, excellent supper and interesting program on Thanksgiving Eve given by a group of Women Organizers of Cincinnati at 621 Clark St. at 8:30 P.M.
Cleveland, Ohio
Nov. 30th:
Big Concert and Dance given by the Russian, Ukrainian and Glova Workers Organizations at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Ave. Concert from 5 to 8 p. m. Dancing afterwards.

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FRANK SUSSMAN, Ph.G., 501 Powell St.
J. NOVICK, Ph.G., 408 Howard Ave.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ICOR
MASS VICTORY RECOGNITION MEETING
Wednesday, November 29th, 8 P. M.
BRONX COLISEUM EAST 177th STREET
NEW DUNCAN DANCERS Mignon, Sophia, Ruth, Julia, Minna, Hortense (assisted by a group of 20)
Recognition Cycle to Soviet Music
Chairman — CARL BRODSKY
Speakers —
ROBERT MINOR LOUIS WEINSTOCK
CORLISS LAMONT COUNTEE CULLEN DR. HARRY F. WARD
HERBERT GOLDFRANK M. OLGIN M. KATZ
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ADMISSION 25c
ENTERTAINMENT — FREIHEIT GESANGS VEREIN
W. I. R. BAND — FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

INDUSTRIAL STEEL UNION TO TAKE UP STRIKES AND ORGANIZATION IN OHIO

Convention Dec. 17th in Cleveland To Combat N. R. A., Steel Trust Wage Cut Drive; Fight on A. A. Leaders

By F. ROGERS
S. M. W. I. U. Organizer

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27.—The coming district convention of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 17, is of greatest importance to the steel and metal workers of this district. The decision to hold two separate conventions of the union in Ohio is a result of the growth of the union in both the Youngstown and Cleveland districts. These conventions will result in setting up two districts of the S.M.W.I.U. in Ohio.

This convention takes place at a time of mass lay-offs in the steel industry with production down 40 to 20 per cent capacity and follows closely after many sharp strike struggles in the industry.

Code Satisfactory to Trust
The convention marks the end of the three months trial period of the bosses steel code. This slavery code has been again endorsed as "satisfactory and pleasing" by the steel trust indicating that it is serving well the purpose it was intended for—to keep wages at a hunger level while prices go up and to prevent the workers from joining militant class organizations by conducting terror and dismissals of workers who fight against their code, or refuse to join company unions and the A. F. of L.

This code has been rejected by thousands of steel and metal workers as a slave code of the steel trust. Strike struggles by workers have raised the wage level above the minimum of the steel trust code and attempts defeated to stampede the workers into company or A. F. of L. unions.

In the face of the mass lay-offs it became a most important question before this convention to take up the fight for relief for the unemployed steel and metal workers and rally support for the "Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill."

13,000 Struck
In Ohio, the three months trial period of the steel trust code has been marked by struggles against the N.R.A.—for the right to organize into a union of the workers' own choosing and for decent living wages to meet the constantly rising cost of living. In Steubenville and Weirton 13,000 steel workers struck for the right to organize and for a living wage despite the orders of the Amalgamated Association (A. F. of L.) leaders who termed the strike an "outlaw strike" because the workers struck over the heads of the bureaucratic officials and against the "spirit of the N.R.A."

In Youngstown for the first time since the great 1919 steel strike, work-

Steel Workers Strike Following Dismissals

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Several windows were broken and scabs were chased out of the Arrow Manufacturing Co., an affiliate of the Morse Rogers Steel Co., where a strike of 35 workers is in progress under the leadership of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Two other departments are planning to walk out after an appeal for unity from the strikers.

The main reason for the strike action was dismissal of two workers for reporting to the local N.R.A. board that the code was being violated by the company.

S.M.I.U. Youngstown Convention To Have Plan for NRA Fight

Amter, Dallet Speak Against Forced Labor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Delegates from mills in the Mahoning, Shenango, and Ohio River Valleys will meet in a District Convention called by the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union for Sunday, Dec. 3. The delegates will discuss their experiences in the recent struggles, plan to fight against hunger under the N.R.A., and elect district officers for the coming year.

Calling for organization on every forced labor job, I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, addressed jobs, part-time and employed steel workers in this city and Campbell, last Thursday. Joe Dallet, District Secretary of the S. M. I. U., who spoke together with Amter, pledged full support of the union in the fight for full trade union wages on forced labor civil works jobs.

It was decided at the Youngstown meeting, attended by 250, to hold an open hearing on the Civil Works Job, Dec. 8, at the S. M. I. U. headquarters, at 7 p.m. In the meantime, committees are to be organized on each job at a delegated body established to unite all the men on all the jobs. Five men collapsed waiting in line at the Youngstown city-state employment office for the \$15 a week forced labor job. The long line extended around three sides of the City Hall, with police herding the jobless around. The employment office has been moved to the armory, where the National Guardsmen would better be able to smash any angry discontent that might arise from the hungry workers.

The Campbell meeting called by the Unemployed Branch of the S. M. I. U. sent a committee to the Home Relief with some urgent cases. Resolutions demanding enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, the release of the Scottsboro boys, of Herbert Benjamin in New Mexico, and against the steel trust terror in Farrel were unanimously adopted by the Youngstown meeting.

For further information or convention calls write to: Convention Arrangements Committee, 1237 Payne Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, or phone: Prospect 7097.

MASQUE BALL
THANKSGIVING EVE.
WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 29th
GIRARD MANOR HALL
911 W. Girard Avenue
Dancing 'til Midnight - Admission 35 cents
BENEFIT OF DAILY WORKER

MEET YOUR OLD CAMP FRIENDS
(From Unity, Kinderland and Nitgedaiget)
AT A GAY WEEK-END PARTY THIS THANKSGIVING AT
NITGEDAIGET HOTEL
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Come for the Week-End—You Will Want to Stay the Week

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General George W. Chamlee of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Samuel Leibowitz

California Wages And Employment Show 13 P.C. Drop

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Figures released by the State Labor Commissioner show that wages and employment dropped 13.6 per cent during October as compared with September in California manufacturing industries. The decreases were marked in the fruit and vegetable industry indicating a further lowering of the living standards of the workers.

Lynn Forced Labor Jobs Flop in 1 Day

500 Laid Off After Rosy Promises

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 24.—The false promises of the Civil Works Forced Labor program were exposed today. Five hundred men who had worked one day in the Lynn woods repairing golf links were told that "there is no work."

Joint Stoppage in San Pedro Against French Sardine Co.

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—When the French Sardine Co. refused to pay the contract price of \$7 a ton for sardines, with the excuse that the fish were too small, a joint committee from the Boat Owners Associations and Fishermen, Cannery Workers Industrial Union, notified all fishermen to stay in port.

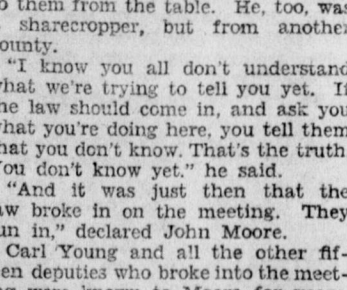
Unemployed Workers Jailed on Frame-up By Mission Head

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Two unemployed workers, Wharton and Saki, are serving 15 days in jail here, and another unemployed worker, Ed. Hubbard, is being held under \$100 bail as a result of a frame-up by Mrs. Covell of the Brother Tom's Midnight Mission and a police spy.

Westchester County Pays Bankers and Defaults Payroll

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Although New Rochelle defaulted on a \$50,000 payroll to police and firemen, it will pay on Dec. 1. It refused to pay other city employees, Westchester County, in which this city is located, is preparing to hand over \$4,500,000 to New York bankers on Dec. 1, for loan payments.

Murdered Cropper



RALPH GRAY

Gray picked up his gun to fire. His sister grabbed the gun away from him. Young came over to John Moore. "What kind of meeting is this?" he asked. Moore remembered the instructions of the organizer. "That's what I'm trying to find out," he answered. "Where's the speaker?" was

8 Progressive Mines Call for Convention

Illinois Miners See N.R.A. Coal Code Keeps Them in Misery With Low Wages

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—Eight local unions of the Progressive Miners of America have demanded the calling of a special scale convention to take up the struggle to improve the miners' conditions and develop strategies to meet the attack of the coal operators. Three locals of the P. M. A. in Springfield and five local unions outside Springfield have adopted such resolutions.

The resolution declares that 13,000 P.M.A. miners for over 18 months of strike suffered untold misery and starvation, and that the ten per cent contribution for relief by the working P.M.A. miners did not solve any of their problems. It states that the hopes of the miners in the coal code have been blasted, the miners in the southern part of the state in Christian and Sangamon counties have not been recognized. Lewis, the Peabody company and the N.R.A., the resolutions declared, are carrying on further attacks on the P.M.A. miners, and at the same time the Executive Board of the Union is playing around with one conference after the other. The wages of the miners actually amount to \$3.75 per day, the resolution points out.

Chinese Strikers Face Deportation

Oil Tank Crew Fought Coolie Wages

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—The U. S. Department of Immigration holds 33 Chinese seamen here at San Pedro for deportation to the British naval base at Singapore as a result of a wage strike. Charged with mutiny, these workers were arrested when San Pedro and Wilmington police "riot" squads rushed their ship and herded the seamen into the Pedro jail at the behest of Captain B. G. Prothero. The capitalist press, which printed lurid tales of Chinese attacking the noble Anglo Saxon officer with a meat cleaver, were forced to admit that the dispute arose over wages.

The facts are these: These men were shipped in Singapore on the Shell Tanker Clan (British registry) some six months ago and have never got ashore since. Exploited mercilessly at the starvation wage of 27 1/2 a month, these men have been sleeping on deck with no accommodations.

Painters Union No. 1 Pledges Support to "Daily"; Sends \$10

New York.
Daily Worker.
New York City.
To show our appreciation for the cooperation that we have received from the Daily Worker, workers of the Alteration Painters Union No. 1, Bronx, are contributing \$10 to the Daily Worker, the workers' newspaper, and pledge to continue our support in the future.

SOCIALISTS REFUSE WORK OR RELIEF TO 15,000 OF BRIDGEPORT'S JOBLESS

McLevy Lies about the Roosevelt Program; Indorses Denial of Relief; Hails Leading Fascist at Dinner

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 27.—The new socialist city administration, headed by Mayor Jasper McLevy, has not only indorsed the Roosevelt forced labor program, but is trying to hide the fact that under this program, most of the fifteen thousand unemployed workers of Bridgeport are to get no relief or no jobs. Referring to the Civil Works Program of

200 Miners in Pa. View Soviet Film On Five Year Plan

Minersville, Pa.
Daily Worker.
New York City.
This little mining town, with the majority of men out of work and the city in a state of depression, is the scene of an affair here for the Daily Worker drive with \$4.70 over their quota of \$25.00. A showing of the film, "War Against the Centuries," depicting the story of the Five-Year Plan, was enthusiastically approved by an audience of over 200 miners, their wives and children. The showing netted \$5.70.
JOHN ADAMS.

New Forced Labor Jobs Paying Men By Grocery Order

Roosevelt Promise of \$15 Wage Is Broken

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Pay for work on Forced Labor projects started here last Monday is being made in grocery orders ranging from \$2.50-\$5 and in cash from \$5 to \$15. In this way the city is paying the workers on Civil Works projects less than they received on relief projects. The promise of Roosevelt of \$15 wages was broken.

Those with the largest families were worked the first three days starting last Monday, for which they received \$11.25. These men previously had been paid from \$12 to \$15. Those who worked from Wednesday to Friday received \$3.75 in grocery orders, one reporting an order of \$2 for three days work.

This is the manner in which the demagogic lies of the Roosevelt administration are carried out in actual practice. Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins announced that every Civil Works project would pay its workers \$15 for a 30-hour week.

Rochester Clothing Workers Organize To Defeat Union Gag Rule

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Charging gag rule in the elections of local officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to take place today and Tuesday, a committee of rank and file members is calling on the workers in the locals to organize to end the innumerable grievances of the membership against the officials. Abolition of the election board, rank and file control of elections is the chief demand of the rank and file. Elections are so maneuvered, the committee points out, that only one-fifth of the members are allowed to vote. The rest are disqualified by the ruling that only those paid up five months prior to elections may vote. The majority of the workers have been unemployed and have re-

Roosevelt in Bridgeport, Conn., the official socialist correspondent to the New Leader, in an article called "Socialists Get on the Job in Bridgeport," makes the following statement: "It is expected that in a few days most of the unemployed in Bridgeport will have been enrolled on the public works program."
Not only is there not a word of truth in this statement, but it also proves concretely that the Socialist press goes even further than the capitalist press in spreading the vicious, lying propaganda of the Roosevelt administration. For the Bridgeport Times-Star, a paper owned by large industrial interests, states editorially that the number of jobs allotted to Bridgeport is totally inadequate, in view of the fact that there are a large number of unemployed in the city.

True Situation Suppressed
While the unemployment statistics are carefully suppressed here, nevertheless, from the few figures available, we can estimate that there are approximately 15,000 unemployed. The quota for Bridgeport, if the C.W.A. goes through with it is 2,900 jobs. In face of these facts, how can the Socialist correspondent report that most of the unemployed will be on the public works payroll. And in a few days, too, when delay and deceit are the chief characteristics of a relief program.
The same day also brings us this news, from an item in the Times-Star: "Fred Schwarzkopf (Socialist) city clerk, will represent Mayor McLevy, at a testimonial dinner, given in honor of John T. Elliano, newly elected commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars."
This item speaks for itself.
Now when we consider the fact that the great Jasper McLevy has endorsed the Federal Relief program as a way out of the depression and has endorsed the Community Chest, together with the above facts—we, workers in Bridgeport do not have to wait, as we were asked to, by the Socialist administration, to see what they are going to do. We see only too clearly that the Socialists have been on the job; the job of building fascism; the job of betraying the workers who voted for them in the hope of getting socialism; the job of collaboration with the capitalist class. The Socialist Party overlooks the fact that they will have to answer to the workers for all this.

CONVICT PRODUCES CHEAP HYDROGEN
FOLSOM PRISON, Cal.—A convict developed the most inexpensive method of producing hydrogen gas in an improvised prison laboratory. The process value lies in a reduction of electrical consumption.

received no unemployment insurance payments. Many are far behind in dues because of the 15 per cent "loan" or wage cut imposed by the Hillman machine.
The examination board established by the union to weed out candidates who may not be satisfactory to the machine and forces a candidate to sign an agreement authorizing the Joint Board to remove him after election if they find cause.
The rank and file clothing workers Committee is paving the way for a strong rank and file movement to be prepared for the National Convention of the Amalgamated, which takes place in Rochester in May.

Sharecropper, Kin of Slain Ralph Gray, Describes Alabama Life, Struggles

Tells of Early Days and Nights of Horror When Union of Sharecroppers First Was Formed

By HELEN KAY
NEW YORK.—A sharecropper from the sunny South is in New York. He tells a story of life and struggle in this state of Alabama that for drama makes the plays on Broadway look sick.
His name is John Moore. He is 31 years old. He comes from that territory that has become tradition in the revolutionary toilers' movement, from Tallapoosa county.
He is a relative of Ralph Gray, murdered sharecropper, and one of four organizers on whose head a price of fifty dollars has been set.
Tall, stocky, with stooped shoulders from tilling the soil, he tells the story of those early days when the sharecroppers union was first formed, in a monotone, as though the grim horror of those first few nights, were something apart from actual experience.
"In the beginning one of my cousins spoke to me. 'Let's go over to Rome tonight,' he asked. 'A fellow over there, I like the way he talks. He tells about better conditions for colored people and workers, and he's arranging for us to meet.'"
"I didn't go that night. But I went another night. And I also liked the way he talked. I liked it heaps. He was talking about me. So I joined."
Copies of Daily Worker Helped
"They gave us Daily Workers that night. I took a batch home to give to my friends. We couldn't understand then what the Daily Worker said altogether. But we understood it in spots. Anyway it helped the speaker to show what he meant about the working people."
John Moore told of how the meetings began to grow larger. How the people from his territory had to walk

Many Walked for Miles to Get to Meetings; Aid of Daily Worker at Meets Emphasized

cemetery, but they wouldn't let us bury it, and we couldn't tell whether it was Ralph Gray or not, because they wouldn't let us open the box."
Wholesale Arrests of Croppers
They arrested 15 sharecroppers that night. When they finished the roundup, they had 32 men, women and children under arrest. All they could get. After fifteen or sixteen days, they came to question the croppers. "Do you belong to a union?" they wanted to know. The croppers didn't deny it. "Do you want lawyers?" they asked. "No, we don't want lawyers." The landlord of the big Gin and Fertilizer Company wanted to know this. They knew he was no friend of theirs, and they refused his help.
Finally the International Labor Defense came down. They all rested then. Soon after they were turned out of jail two at a time in the middle of the night. Tom Gray and his boy were the last to get out. They went on to Birmingham. The whole settlement had thought that they would never be seen again. "This opened the people's eyes. And then they came in by the hundreds. They piled into the union. That was the beginning of the union," John Moore went on to say. He told of how they went from sharecropper to sharecropper to raise money to get to the Farmers Conference in Chicago. The farmers have no money. They could only get pennies to put together. They finally got enough to get a truck. They went to Birmingham. Sixteen came in one truck from Alabama and Georgia, black and white together in this Farm Conference in Chicago.
When they got to Birmingham, they couldn't get a real truck with the money they had. They had to get

Moore Here to Aid His Fellow Croppers
John Moore is in New York to aid his fellow croppers in the south. New York workers are urged to arrange meetings for John Moore. He wants to tell the New York workers his story. He has much more to tell than I have related here. He wants help from the New York workers.
Workers write to the Daily Worker. Arrange for speaking appointments. Help the sharecroppers of the South to build a mass sharecroppers' union. They have 5,000 members now. They want to have 10,000 soon. Show your solidarity with the Southern workers who have shown that they are first-rate fighters.
"Use my name, that's okay. Go right on. I know what's facing us in the South. They know me. Whatever happens, let it come. The work will go on." That is John Moore's story.

About 2,000 Already Laid Off at Timken Roller Bearing Co.

A. F. of L. Is Called in To Head Off Protest Against Mass Dismissal

By a Metal Worker Correspondent CANTON, Ohio.—The Timken Roller Bearing Company laid off 1,600 workers about 10 days ago, and are still further reducing the number on the pay roll, as workers report being laid off daily.

Workers report that automobile and that bearings have been packed and stored throughout the plant, sufficient to supply any number of orders for some time to come, without supplying additional help.

The plant formerly employed from 5,000 to 6,000 workers, but now it is down to 2,000 or possibly less. Timken, with the Republic Steel Co., controls practically the entire economic life of the city in employment and in municipal government.

There is \$50,000,000 cash tied up of small depositors' money tied up in the Canton banks. In addition the banks have restricted \$75,000,000 belonging to the tollers in the area around Canton.

Before this mass lay-off, and to keep the Timken workers from joining the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the A. F. of L. was brought in. They organized several hundred workers and that was all. They failed to react to this mass lay-off in any way.

Tricks Prepare Layoff In preparing for the lay-off the company was very cunning. To pick out the militant workers and to help the prestige of the A. F. of L., they compelled the workers to vote for the A. F. of L. or company union. The balloting was conducted in such a

Century Electric Co. Workers Get \$5.65 a Week on Piece Work

By a Metal Worker Correspondent ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Century Electric Co. employs from 1,000 to 1,200 workers. Two-thirds of us are getting 14 hours a week at 32 cents an hour. This company is under the Blue Eagle. We just got a 15 per cent raise. Working piece work and when we wind up on our regular work we are laid off for one or two hours. We get about \$5.65 a week to live on. Red Head Bill Mungler is foreman in the part of the shop where this starvation wage is paid in the shadow of the wings of the Blue Buzzer.

Stronger Fight For Winter Relief in Warren Needed

By a Worker Correspondent WARREN, O.—What are we doing in Warren?

After the Republic Steel strike, our movement became quiet in practically all our organizations.

Many of our comrades were black-listed and had to leave Warren to get a job somewhere else. We had a pretty strong unemployed organization but now we are not able to get a committee. It is easy to find cases of workers who need defense, if we only look for them.

Here is one: An American-born (Indian) family with little children have lived at the outskirts of the city in a little shanty (an 8 x 12 chicken-coop) for two years. The relief committee keeps that family on \$1.75 a week. Because he came from Oklahoma three years ago, the relief commission does not recognize him as a Trumbull County resident. They want to deport him to the place from which he came.

Many of the workers, even our organization, are not able to get a committee. It is easy to find cases of workers who need defense, if we only look for them.

Here is another case: In the so-called Trumbull County poorhouse, one old worker complained to our comrade on conditions, rules and discipline. By the rules of the Trumbull County Commission, each individual in the poorhouse is supposed to get a \$1.30 worth of supplies. But that worker said he does get not more than 25¢ worth of supplies a day.

If anyone fails to obey some of their rules, the superintendent punishes him in special room (jail) without any food. Our committee should investigate the conditions in this poorhouse, and demand human treatment for the old homeless workers.

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Quincy Shipyard Prepares for Code By Mass Layoff

By a Worker Correspondent EAST BRAINTEEN, Mass.—I would like to see published in the Daily Worker the facts concerning the river shipyard at Quincy, Mass. There have been quite a number of men hired here lately, but twice as many have been laid off pending negotiations over the wage scale by a committee of workers which have been sent to Washington to represent the workers. There is in the shipyard a committee of 30 supposed to be representing the different departments, but only three were sent to Washington.

Orders were issued just before quitting time for all employees to remain on the job to run an extra heat, a requirement that would have necessitated a violation of the working hours limitation of the Roosevelt-Morgan steel code. Immediately upon receipt of this order the workers issued instructions of their own, countering the first order. At the conclusion of the eight hour shift the workers threw down their tools and marched out.

They returned to work the following night to find all such future orders had been rescinded. With the first of this week all departments were reduced to half time.

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Workers Issue Their Own Order Against Overtime

By a Worker Correspondent TERRE HAUTE, Ind. The workers of the roll mill of the Highlands Iron & Steel Co. here were caught completely off guard a few nights ago by the unexpected decisive action of the workers.

Orders were issued just before quitting time for all employees to remain on the job to run an extra heat, a requirement that would have necessitated a violation of the working hours limitation of the Roosevelt-Morgan steel code. Immediately upon receipt of this order the workers issued instructions of their own, countering the first order. At the conclusion of the eight hour shift the workers threw down their tools and marched out.

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Speed-up Experts Infest Plant of Victor R. C. A.

By a Metal Worker Correspondent CAMDEN, N. J.—Despite the N. R. A., we employees of the Victor R. C. A. radio company are still being made the victims of all kinds of boss trickery, designed to lower our pay and to further enslave us.

The workers, for example, are forced to cooperate with time setters, men who determine the minimum speed rate for all assembling jobs. The time setters at regular periods inform each worker to pay strict attention to his work and to perform his assembling operation at his normal speed. But the workers know that their being too slow or too fast leads indirectly to dismissal, and to work at a speed faster than can be possibly maintained.

By means of some formula a minimum speed rate is established. This speed rate, which is supposed to make allowances for the fatigue of workers to slave without letting up at frequent intervals, also determines their bonus.

The workers labor at top speed in order to supplement their small pay with extra money their bonus brings them. But they are unfortunately waking up at last to the fact that the bonus which is paid for exceeding their minimum production quota is becoming smaller and smaller when earned, and that it is only being used as a substitute for an outright speed-up system.

The Victor officials have solved in their own way the discontent provoked by low wages. It is required of most employees, especially the lowest paid ones, to work overtime on Saturdays and even on Sundays, which pays them time and a half. This not only quiets the workers, insofar as wages are concerned, but it also enables the company to avoid employing more help.

Stockholders are daily guided through the plant in order that they can learn for themselves why their dividends are so small. They are given a tour of the plant, and are particularly informed stockholders carry pads and pencils in their hands and I shouldn't be surprised if they were taking notes on how overhead costs can be reduced at the expense of the workers' health.

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PARTY LIFE Greater Efforts Urged to Attract Native Americans

Worker Criticizes Own Unit for Conducting "Daily" Affair in Sectarian Manner

Under the heading "Main Link in Execution of the Correct Policy the Open Letter states: "Every Party member must now understand that it depends on correct policy and above all the execution of the correct policy whether we will be able to mobilize the masses of workers for struggle and whether our Party, in this historically favorable situation will become the decisive mass Party of the American Proletariat, or whether the bourgeoisie with the help of its social fascist and fascist agents will succeed in disorganizing the mass movement and keeping it down."

Further along the Letter states: "It is time that the entire Party should understand that without a solid base among the decisive elements of the American workers, the Party cannot lead the revolutionary struggles of the working class and free them from the influence of the social democrats and the bourgeoisie which still prevail among the decisive elements of the working class, however favorable the conditions for our influence may be..."

Lower Units Unaware of Meaning of Open Letter In connection with this problem of the American Party which the Open Letter deals with in these lines, I wish to show that the lower Party units at least in our Section are still not aware that the Open Letter actually means anything to them in the way they carry out their day to day work.

I believe that the following incident proves either that the Party members in our unit have not read the Open Letter at all or if they did read it, they did not understand it. I am sure they openly defy the Party on the correctness of the policy of the Party as outlined in the Open Letter.

Appea Ho Native Americans Our unit decided to have an affair—a bunco party—for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER. A committee was elected to arrange the affair. As part of the publicity for the affair, someone sent in an announcement of the affair to the DAILY WORKER in the words: "Veicherinka is being arranged by Unit 11 at 224 West 15th Street at 8: p. m. Excellent music, good eats. Admission ten cents."

When I read this in the DAILY WORKER and although I belonged to this unit, I was dumfounded! I thought some mistake had been made and that some other organization had planned an affair on the same day we had arranged our affair, not knowing what "veicherinka" might mean.

At the following Party unit meeting when a report on the money made at this affair was made, I brought forward my ideas on this incident. I criticized this method of carrying on our work, saying that although this in itself is a small matter, and that possibly no great amount of money was lost and no great harm done this time—putting an announcement in the Daily Worker (an English paper) in the Russian language is a reflection of the whole attitude of our unit toward our work and an attitude which is exactly opposite to the spirit and meaning of the Open Letter. In all our agitation and propaganda we should keep in mind that we want to appeal to the native Americans as much as possible in order to wean them away from the capitalist poison which they are accustomed to swallow. In order to do this we can only do this by using their own language.

I believe that any affair given for the DAILY WORKER should not only be used as a means of raising funds, but all such social affairs should be utilized in reaching and holding workers as sympathizers and future Party members. These affairs can be the means of reaching some workers who can be reached no other way—but surely not in Russian or any other foreign language they don't understand.

However, when I brought out these things in the unit only one or two members could see that these tactics were wrong. In fact, one of the leading comrades, attacked me quite hotly, saying that I was causing hard feelings, which again shows a lack of understanding on the necessity of self-criticism within the Party and shows also a tendency to take a personal attitude toward criticism which

is not correct either. Some say that such a small detail does not deserve so much attention, but I say that it is small details that go to make up our work and it is lack of considering these small details that the past and future determines the success of our Party work as a whole.

Native and Foreign Born Furthermore, the discussion in our unit over this matter, brought on quite forcibly that among many of the comrades there is an attitude of contempt toward native born Americans as shown by one of the comrades who said that if we are supposed to only consider the 100 per cent Americans (in a contemptuous voice) I supposed there was no room in the Party for the Russians. Even one of the members of the Section Committee thought the matter was not important and that it was unnecessary for us to discuss the policy of the American Party which the Open Letter deals with in these lines.

Even at the affair itself this attitude stuck out like a sore thumb. A few Mexican girls came in. No effort was made by the comrades (with the exception of one Y.C.I. member who was also Mexican) to welcome these girls and make them feel that they were really welcome. There were also quite a few Negroes at the affair and no efforts were made to make them feel that it was their affair and when I danced with them an actual feeling of hostility pervaded the place. In fact I think I was the only white woman to dance with the colored comrades. Such Party snobbery and sectarianism will never get us to the destination we have set ourselves.

Necessary to Change Approach For the benefit of those comrades in the Party and sympathetic organizations who were pioneers in the movement in this country, although foreign born, and who suffered discrimination at the hands of the bosses and who sacrificed much in the struggle, I as a Party member would like to say this:

The class-conscious native-born Americans appreciate fully what an important role you have played in the working class movement and the Party. But we appeal now to all such comrades for the sake of unity, for the sake of the rapid growth of the Party to change their approach towards the native-born Americans and to burn out with the severest self-criticism the idea that the Americans are dumb, cowards, or that they are impossible to overcome the capitalist poison which they have been a victim of, for many years.

The recent Fargers' Conference in Chicago proves conclusively that the Party is correct in saying that we must root ourselves among the native Americans and that it can be done. But it can't be done by harboring secret doubts and acting on those doubts.

If our Party is to become one of any influence or force in politics, economics, in the actual life of the workers, we must win the American workers to our Party. I think this is a problem which is one of the most important.

R. J. GARY, Indiana.

There can be no doubt about the correctness of the position taken by Comrade B. J. However, we must also bear in mind that many of the workers in the decisive industries—steel and mining particularly—are foreign born, and while redoubting our efforts to win the American workers into our Party, we must not permit our work among the foreign born workers to be neglected, but on the contrary it should be intensified.

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Cartoonists' Anemia Del.—In reply to your letter in the Daily Worker of Nov. 23, we wish to advise you that you are not suffering from anemia, either physical or mental. The trouble may be due to poor circulation which is liable to manifest itself in cold feet. To prevent you from getting into this state we are hereby sending you \$1 as a bid for the original of your cartoon in the Nov. 23 issue of the Daily Worker. You are in a class by yourself in the field of black and white illustration and if you resolutely begin to auction off your cartoons, we are sure that your symptoms of anemia will disappear and that you will recover promptly from your imaginary disease. We urge the other comrades to bid for your cartoons and we are sure that you will soon surpass all your competitors in the socialist competition, including the writer.

Correction In the Daily Worker of Friday, Nov. 24, a letter from Dr. Lillian Franzblau appeared which, owing to an error in the composition, contained the wrong address. We wish to make it clear that Dr. Franzblau's office is at 1015 University Ave., Bronx, N. Y. The price for a silver filling should have been 50¢ instead of 25¢ as stated.

Persistent Thymus H. W.—When the thymus persists after the age of two, it is considered abnormal; although vestiges of this organ remain up to the age of puberty. We doubt whether anything can be done for a child of ten whose mentality seems to have been affected by this condition. In some cases we try powdered thyroid gland in small quantities. Before this treatment is resorted to, the child must be thoroughly examined to make sure that the thymus alone is responsible for this condition.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise \$1,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive: Total to date..... \$935.41

Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



"Strike Me Red" as presented by last Saturday was a honey and and and "Brave" it got. The incident took place in the first act (not the last) of the play. If there should be a large-sized crowd of</

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

THE fact that the Modern Monthly falsifies and slanders a book written by Joshua Kunitz, Louis Lozowick and myself is of little general importance.

The significant question is this: "Was there a 'literary inquisition' which 'persecuted' writers to such an extent that it created a 'veritable death-valley desert'?"

The charge, when honestly believed, proceeds in part from an illusion common among the middle classes. These assume that the Soviet Union is directed not by the organized working class, but by a few powerful Party leaders, particularly by a bogeyman named Stalin. And if anything goes wrong it is due to the will, the desire, the deliberate direction of this bogeyman and his "machine."

This is a childish fantasy. If the Russian Party neglected the literary field to the point where RAPP was able to indulge in harmful excesses, it was not because there existed such a thing as "Stalin's literary inquisition." It was because the period of RAPP's domination coincided with the First Five-Year Plan, when the best minds of the country were busy day and night with the colossal task of building socialist industry and agriculture.

The magnitude of that task and the remarkable manner in which it was fulfilled is known to everybody. With Dnieprostroy, Magnitogorsk, Chelabinsk, Stalingrad, and the collectivization of agriculture on their hands; with the necessity of preparing against the constant threat of war; with sabotage by bourgeois specialists anxious to disrupt the Five-Year Plan; with these and a hundred other tremendous economic, political and social problems to be solved, the Party can scarcely be blamed for paying a minimum of attention to literary problems.

THE period covered by the Five-Year Plan was one of the most critical periods in the history of the Revolution. In the economic field it was in many ways comparable to the October Revolution in the political field. It was the economic verification of the October Revolution.

At all critical turns of the Revolution, class conflicts are very acute, and these conflicts are reflected in literature. The fellow-travelers tend to vacillate, and their vacillations tend to increase the rigor of the proletarian writers.

During military Communism and the N. E. P., while the Party was absorbed on the military and economic fronts, various groups attempted to seize hegemony of the literary front. The Na Postu group, which later was to control RAPP, attempted to do so after the introduction of the NEP.

Voices of October describes how the Party, when circumstances permitted it to turn to the literary field, censured and halted the extremists. In the 1924 resolution that Party made it clear that it was opposed to a rigid and dogmatic dictatorship in arts and letters by any one group.

THE Five-Year Plan, inaugurating another critical period, aroused literary manifestations similar to those which marked the NEP period. There was vacillation among certain fellow-travelers; there was a militant attempt by certain proletarian writers to keep them in line. Eventually that necessary attempt created certain excesses of group hegemony. And on April 23, 1932—as on July 1, 1924—the Party, dissolving all literary groupings, reaffirmed its policy of a free revolutionary literature.

THE Party was not responsible for RAPP's blunders. All through the Five-Year Plan, when the Party's attention was directed to RAPP's excesses, it came to the defense of fellow-travelers. This was true in the case of Pilyayk, Afimofenog, the Moscow Art Theatre, Serge Eisenstein, Pasternak and others.

And when the success of the Five-Year Plan was assured and the Party was able to divert its attention from fundamental to literary problems, it reaffirmed its unbroken support of a policy favoring the free development of revolutionary literature.

THE accusation that the Soviet Union "persecutes" writers is an old one. It has been made persistently by enemies of the U. S. S. R.

Proceeding the Modern Monthly by six years, a group of white-guard emigres in Paris, headed by poet Konstantin Balmont and Nobel Prize Winner Ivan Bunin, circulated a declaration allegedly signed by "Russian authors living in Russia." This white-guard "declaration" said that literature and literary workers in the Soviet Union were in a wretched state.

All literary societies and groups in the Soviet Union, whether proletarian or fellow-traveler, immediately repudiated these allegations. They branded the "declaration" as a calumny and a forgery.

But the emigres were stubborn in their slanders. They forwarded their "declaration" to Romain Rolland and asked him to protest against the alleged persecution of literature in the Soviet Union.

Romain Rolland attempted to check the white-guard charges by writing to Maxim Gorki. Gorki's reply is of unusual interest for a number of reasons. He has been a leader of revolutionary literature in Russia for many years both before and after the October Revolution. He knows Russian life and literature as no other Russian writer does. And he carries on an enormous correspondence with young Soviet writers of all tendencies.

Under discussion here are that Maxim Gorki and RAPP were from the very beginning bitter antagonists. More than any other individual in the Soviet literary world, Gorki was responsible for efforts to dissolve RAPP. It was Gorki who called the attention of extremely busy Party leaders to certain unhealthy manifestations on the literary front.

Gorki's conflicts with RAPP were no secret. He never hesitated to avow his literary position. In 1927 he declared that he did not care whether he be considered a "proletarian or non-proletarian writer."

At that time, workers in all parts of the Soviet Union, celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of Gorki's literary activity, were calling him "our own," "proletarian," "comrade." Lenin, too, had called Gorki the foremost proletarian writer.

"The voice of the workers is, of course, more imposing to me than the critics' voices," Gorki wrote. And the critics he meant were those of RAPP who attacked him as a "non-proletarian" writer.

In view of Gorki's differences with RAPP, his reply to the charges of the Paris white-guards, so like the charges of the Modern Monthly, is of unusual significance. It throws a great deal of light on the role which any one group, however powerful or however mistaken, may play in Soviet literary life as a whole.

Maxim Gorki's reply to Romain Rolland will appear tomorrow.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise \$1,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive:	
H. Klein	.....\$1.00
Dolitzky Party	.....3.25
H. Haarvart	.....1.00
Local No. 22, Bakery and Midland Unit	.....3.00
Confectionery Workers	.....15.35
Previous Total	.....\$40.16
TOTAL TO DATE	.....\$473.76

New Jobs Just a 'Dribble', Admits State Relief Head As Thousands Line Up for Registration

Workers Applying for Jobs Find Out That Notices Lied

By BENICE MICHAELSON

"90,000 Jobs Here in Works Program. 50,000 To Be Employed by Dec. 15. Others as Various Projects Are Extended."—N. Y. Times, Nov. 23.

WALKING UP Broadway towards W 28th St., you see a line of men, two and three deep, along 27th St. winding around Broadway, and swinging back to 28th St. to the doors of the State Civil Works Administration. The men are pushed close to the buildings. Mustn't interfere with sidewalk traffic!

A committee of three, representing the Unemployed Council of New York City, come to see Frederick Daniels, executive director of the New York State Temporary Relief. They want to put a few pointed questions to him on the disposition to be made of the thousands of single men and women who have been denied relief and jobs.

"Ain't you the Reds?" At the entrance are two mounted police, a sergeant, three footmen. An officer stops Richard Sullivan, secretary of the City Unemployed Council, and asks him the usual questions. Sullivan smiles flash at you, then vanishes a second later. The committee is led up the stairs, along with those of families, and into an elevator to the sixth floor. Towards a plain-clothesman the cop bends, whispers, "It's the Reds!"

Upstairs the atmosphere is changed. Warm, well-heated offices; York, modulated voices; polite young women whose radiant, perfunctory smiles flash at you, then vanish a second later.

But even the sheltered complacency of the offices do not drown out the spontaneous shouting of the thousands below, impatient and angry at being forced to wait for hours in the raw morning cold. "Mr. Daniels will be with you in a few minutes." The committee waits fifteen.

Mr. Daniels, a pleasant-faced young man, blonde, slender, assumes a very considerate manner towards his three visitors. (Evidently relieved at sight of only three. No trouble, this time!) He listens politely to Dick Sullivan, who wants to know what the State Relief will do in the way of jobs for the single men and women of New York City. Did the executive director know that nothing had been done for them, that they were being discriminated against? Sullivan, short, sturdy, clad in a brown leather wind-breaker, leisurely rolls a cigarette as he speaks.

"Discriminate? No, no instructions, as far as I know, have gone from this office, or from Washington, about discriminating against single men and women," was the reply. "We tell our agencies to take applications of single people along with those of families, and they just have to take their chances, along with the next fellow. Of course, in cases where jobs are open, a family man would get the preference. On jobs for single people, well... I don't have to tell you there aren't even enough for family heads. And these new jobs—they don't even touch the question of the unemployed. They're just a dribble..." He crushes a cigarette in the ash tray. "Now, the Federal Government, and here, are taking steps to care for some of the transient—you know, intra-city unemployed who drift from town to town, who have no place to anchor..."

Immediately, Jack Roth, a representative of the Downtown Unemployed Council speaks up, slowly, quietly, but with unmistakable persistence: "What about the unemployed single residents of New York? From my experience in unemployed work, I know that when single men and women apply at the Home Relief Bureau, they get no break at all. They're kicked out. What provisions are you making to give them jobs?"

Mr. Daniels, cornered, smiles a little wanly. "Well, we take single applications along with the rest," he answered smoothly. "As I told you, instructions are not to discriminate against them. Now if I made a special case of these single men and women, it would be discriminating for them..." He lights another cigarette, holds it daintily between long, smooth fingers.

Admits Discrimination Against Negroes

SULLIVAN continues. "The Negroes of New York City, especially in Harlem, have received practically no relief, much less jobs. What do you intend doing about them?" "All the agencies deny such discrimination. Oh, I'm aware it exists, all right," Daniels waxes confidential, he bends forward. "What we have to do is get figures. That's the only way we can prove it." He admitted the relief and jobs given to Negro workers ("group," he called them) were practically nil; admitted that the discrimination was varied in methods; and hinted vaguely about remedying the scandalous situation by, perhaps, maybe, possibly, even "placing colored people in the agencies. We may have to give direct instruc-

Applications—But No Jobs!



Part of a group of unemployed waiting for jobs in New York City. This scene was repeated on a vastly larger scale when over 5,000 stormed the Unemployment Service headquarters on East 28th St. last Friday. What happened is told in the accompanying story by Benice Michaelson.

to the local municipal administration offices to employ a certain number of Negro people, say 10,000. He juggles figures as if they were marbles.

A young man comes into the office. Mr. Daniels introduces him to the delegation. "They are from the—uh—Unemployed Council for information about single people." The spokesman, evidently an assistant, is young, faultlessly dressed, and extremely affable. His smile is a little too bright, too Pollyannaish. Almost immediately the Relief chief excuses himself for a moment, leaves.

Roth directs his remarks to the delegation. He tells how a delegation of unemployed workers went to the Jewish Social Service for clothes. It happened that there were some on hand, and everyone was taken care of. But when another delegation of single Gentile workers went to the Joint Application Bureau, the officials declared they were "swamped"; "swamped"; they hadn't the facilities to take care of the needy; there was not a stitch of clothes in the warehouse. "As far as relief for single people goes, the men have it bad enough, but the women are worse off. They register down the Central Registration Bureau, get sent to the Salvation Army or "Y" for a week, then are turned out into the streets again. They register under a different name, some of them, and then go through the same procedure."

The assistant's cheerful smile fades as he listens, presumably sympathetic. But he can't stand the stark facts presented to him so quietly, but with cool decision. He rises, "Excuse me a minute, won't you? I... telephone call..." He's gone. A few minutes pass. No sign of either the executive director or the assistant. The committee smiles. It knows that the interview is over, as far as Mr. Daniels is concerned. In the hall, his secretary takes the message, "We'll be back" and flashes a honeyed smile—"Goodby-y," she croons.

Out in the street, the line is still there, but renewed with thousands more. No down-and-outers here. The majority have winter coats, some even woolen scarfs. Many look like professionals, white collar workers. Young, most of them. A new crop of unemployed, a new throng of New York's jobless men who a few months ago, probably, drained their last resources and are now forced to join the millions on the streets.

Half-way up the block near the line, a small newspaper fire was surrounded by a few men trying to keep their hands warm. Their feet from getting numb. Around the corner on Broadway, a newspaper photographer was crouched on the sidewalk, his camera focused on feet—thousands of feet of the unemployed, hungry for jobs—each hoping he would get in on the "dribbles."

38 Workers Theatre Groups Represented at Midwest Conference Held in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sixty-four delegates, representing 38 Workers Theatre groups in the Middle West, resorted to "to make the workers theater a powerful weapon of the class struggle in the basic industries," at a conference held here Nov. 18 and 19. Workers, farmers and students, Negro and white, these delegates hailed from Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Arkansas, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. Unanimously they pledged themselves to root the cultural movement in the American masses as an aid in their day-to-day struggles and to build the Workers Theater until it could successfully combat the propaganda of the bourgeois stage and movies.

The two-day conference, held at the Workers School of Chicago, marked the first concrete organization of the Midwest District of the League of Workers Theaters. A District executive committee was elected with representatives from each of the already-organized sections (Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland and Chicago) and representatives of each of the farm groups.

Arne Howe, secretary of the League of Workers Theaters, brought greetings from the National Executive Committee and presented plans for the National Workers Theater Festival.

TUNING IN

- TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS**
- WEAF—660 Kc.**
- 7:00—Nursery Rhymes
 - 7:00—Francis Aida, Soprano
 - 7:30—Midwest Hymn Sing
 - 7:30—Mountaineers Music
 - 7:15—Billy Brown, Sketch
 - 7:30—Lum and Abner
 - 7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
 - 8:00—Julia Sanderson and Frank O'Connell, Songs
 - 8:30—Wayne King, Orch.
 - 9:00—Berrie Orch.
 - 9:30—Ed Wynn, Comedian; Voorhees Orch.
 - 10:00—Lives at Stake—Sketch
 - 10:30—Beauty—Mae Sylvia
 - 10:30—Robert Simmons, Tenor
 - 11:00—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
 - 11:15—Herald Orch.
 - 11:30—Valley Orch.
 - 12:00—Dallas Orch.
 - 12:30—A. M.—Eds Orch.
- WOR—710 Kc.**
- 7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
 - 7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
 - 7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
 - 7:45—De Marco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
 - 8:00—Grofs Orch.; Jean Sargent, Songs; Frank Parker, Tenor
 - 8:30—Torch and Fire Songs
 - 8:45—Song of India—Sketch
 - 9:15—Male Trio
 - 9:30—Punchlight Echoes
 - 10:00—Blubber Bergman—Sketch
 - 10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene East
 - 10:30—Eddy Brown, Violin; Concert Orch.
 - 10:45—Weather Report
 - 11:00—Moussieaux Trio
 - 11:30—Nelson Orch.
 - 12:00—Trini Orch.
- WJZ—760 Kc.**
- 7:00 P. M.—Ames 'n' Andy
- WABC—860 Kc.**
- 7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
 - 7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
 - 7:30—Denny Orch.; Jeanie Lang and Pat Bonal, Songs
 - 7:45—News—Boaka Carter
 - 8:00—Elmer Everett Yes—Sketch
 - 8:15—Shouting Song
 - 8:30—Voice of Experience
 - 8:45—Dances Orch.
 - 9:00—Philadelphia Orch.; Leopold Stokowski, Conductor
 - 9:15—Kenjick Colonels' Program
 - 10:00—Gray Orch.
 - 10:30—News Bulletin
 - 10:45—Nino Martini, Tenor; Symphony Orch.
 - 11:15—Gertrude Nissen, Songs
 - 11:30—Jones Orch.
 - 12:00—Lopez Orch.
 - 12:30 A. M.—Brigade Orch.
 - 1:00—Hallett Orch.
- WLSN—930 Kc.**
- 7:15—Pruning the City Budget—Peter Grimm, Chairman; Citizens Budget Commission of New York; Harold S. Person, Managing Director Taylor Society; Harold S. Buttenheim, Editor American City Magazine
 - 7:45—String Quartet
 - 8:00—The Paper Kary—Sketch
 - 8:30—Adventure in Health—Dr. Henry Bundesen
 - 8:45—Billy Hilltop and Scrapy Lambert, Song
 - 9:00—Alice Cook, Soprano; Edgar Guest, Poet; Koester Orch.
 - 9:30—Men of Letters—Dramatic Sketch
 - 10:00—Market Orch.; Sid Gary, Songs; Sidney Mann, Soprano; Nordstrom Sisters, Piano Duo
 - 10:30—The Man Who Died Twice—Sketch
 - 11:00—Leaders Trio
 - 11:15—Anthony Frome, Tenor
 - 11:30—Whiteman Orch.
 - 12:00—Harris Orch.
 - 12:30 A. M.—Sovietk Orch.

The World of the Theatre

By HAROLD EDGAR

Variety

Not many years ago, in the heyday of the art-and-little-theatre movement, young reviewers imbued with the new aesthetic talked about something they called "pure theatre." These plays were "pure theatre" which involved no moral or social problems, and did not depend on character portrayal for their interest, but simply employed conventionalized figures treated with cleverness, fantasy, patterned movement and attractive color. To most audiences these plays were "pure theatre" simply a musical comedy of a vaudeville show, seemed more than a little arty, and only the devotees of the old Neighborhood Playhouse supported them. Today, however, with the attempt to forget some of the harsh realities knocking at our doors, this kind of show is being brought back to us, without benefit of aesthetic justification, in the form of costume plays. "Champagne Sec" at the 44th St. Theatre, and "The School for Husbands" at the Empire are outstanding examples.

By MURIEL RUKETSER

The Young Pioneers Present Potamkin's "Strike Me Red!"

NEW YORK—Harry Alan Potamkin was commemorated on Saturday evening with the performance by the Young Pioneers of his operetta, "Strike Me Red." A crowded house at the City College Auditorium listened to testimonials of his brilliant revolutionary achievement, and saw the presentation of his portrait bust, designed by Adolf Wolff.

forms a Young Pioneer Branch, leading up to the triumphant schoolroom scene, in which teacher and pupils finally join in a strike for teachers' wages and free food for students. The music of Gertrude Redy was well suited to the spirit of the operetta, and the scenery made by the John Reed Club was very effective, especially in the mass episodes. The last scene, by Sasha Small, provided a satire on such allied figures as Hitler, Mussolini, Uncle Sam, and Cuba, and the Brain Trust.

Theatre of Action

To Present "Newsboy" on Thanksgiving Eve

NEW YORK—Several new plays, including "Newsboy," adapted for the stage from the poem by V. J. Jerome, will be presented by the Theatre of Action of the Workers Laboratory Theatre, at the Blue Eagle Thanksgiving Eve, tomorrow, 8:30 p. m. at 42 E. 12th St.

Stage and Screen

Eugene O'Neill's New Play "Days Without End" Placed in Rehearsal By Guild

"Days Without End," Eugene O'Neill's modern miracle play, was placed in rehearsal yesterday by the Theatre Guild. This will be the fourth production of the current season.

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

OPEN UNIT MEETING, UNIT 11, Section 8, 121 Prospect Ave., 8 p. m.—(Role of Communist Party in the last election.) 8 p. m. sharp.

Wednesday

BLUE EAGLE Thanksgiving Eve given by Theatre Club and Theatre of Action at 42 E. 12th St. New plays, entertainment, Dance Orchestra.

Boston, Mass.

W. L. PATTERSON, MAIN SPEAKER—11th Avenue and Dance. International Hall, 42 Westmont St. Rehearsal. Excellent food. Adm. 25c. Including meal—November 29, at 8 p. m.

Pittsburgh

LECTURE, Entertainment and dance at Eagle Hall, 159 Merrimack St. Max Weiss, speaker. "Psychological Problems of the Worker." Angelini's orchestra will supply music. Admission voluntary. Audiences YCL November 29, at 8 p. m.

Haverhill, Mass.

CONCERT for the benefit of the striking Melzer workers, at W. R. headquarters, 421 Stone Ave., at 8 p. m.

Boston, Mass.

W. L. PATTERSON, MAIN SPEAKER—11th Avenue and Dance. International Hall, 42 Westmont St. Rehearsal. Excellent food. Adm. 25c. Including meal—November 29, at 8 p. m.

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LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS

SOVIET YIDDISH COMEDY (ENGLISH TITLES)

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JEAN HARLOW and LEE TRACY in "BOMBSHELL"

Also "THE KENNEL MURDER CASE" with WILLIAM POWELL & MARY ASTOR

OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT

"PEACE ON EARTH"

a new play by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart authors of "MERRY-GO-ROUND"

Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave. WA. 9-1150. PRICES: 35c to \$1.10, \$1.65

PARK PALACE

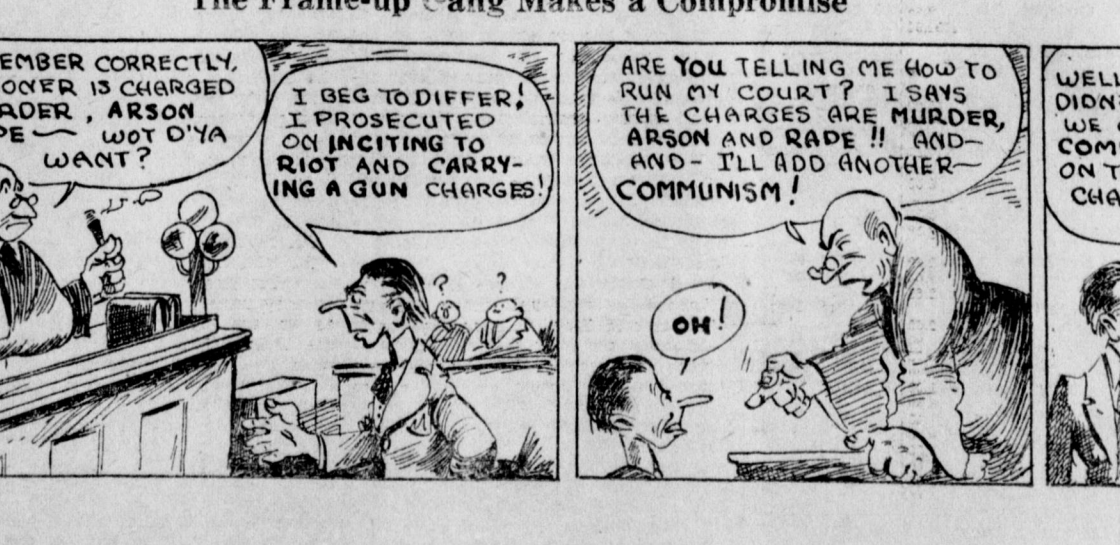
11th St. Fifth Ave.

Subscription 35c Julio Mella Orchestra At Door 40c

JIM MARTIN



The Frame-up Gang Makes a Compromise



by QUPT



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 "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
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 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1933

Ceaseless Anti-War Fight

YESTERDAY the navy spoke. It wanted another \$40,000,000 from the Public Works Fund to build airplanes.

Today the army, in the person of General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, spoke.

He comes waiting that the present army apparatus is "way below the danger line." He states in a report to Roosevelt:

"In the obvious state of unrest prevailing throughout the world, evidences of which are plainly visible even in our own country, an efficient and dependable army . . . is one of a nation's priceless possessions. As much as at any other time in the history of our country, the army's efficiency should engage the earnest attention of every loyal citizen."

What does the General want? He wants another \$70,000,000 from that wonderfully generous Public Works Fund, so that the army can be quickly brought up to tip-top fighting condition without any delay.

And there isn't much doubt but that he will get it. For the Roosevelt Government has shown itself to be the sponsor and organizer of the most gigantic war preparations program in the history of the country.

One billion dollars in six months—and more coming! That is the grim war record of the Roosevelt government, concealed, all the while, within smooth phrases of official pacifism.

General MacArthur talks feelingly of that "unrest which not only prevails throughout the world, but which is plainly visible here . . ." He refers, of course, to the growing revolutionary upsurge of the toiling masses, throughout the capitalist world, and to the harsh impact of four years of world crisis, and to the beginning to show unmistakable evidences that they will not endure much longer the hunger and suffering that the capitalist class and the capitalist system impose on them.

Under such conditions, says General MacArthur, speaking to his capitalist masters, an efficient army is a "priceless possession."

Just what the General means was visible last year when he smilingly supervised the troops in the hideous "Bloody Thursday" massacre against the ex-soldier bonus marchers.

It is for the military support of the capitalist ruling class dictatorship, that dictatorship which is concealed beneath the forms of bourgeois "democracy," that General MacArthur wants an improved army. That is the clear, blunt meaning of his statement.

It is significant that MacArthur paid an extended visit last year to all the armies on the Western borders of the Soviet Union. He was present at many of the military maneuvers of the French, Czechoslovakian, Polish and Rumanian armies.

These developments are grim reminders of the reality that lies behind the Roosevelt pacifistic talk. They are a reminder that imperialist war is an imminent possibility, and a menace that grows closer every day.

The alertness and vigilance of the masses against every war move of the Roosevelt government must be at the sharpest pitch. Every war move, every effort of the Roosevelt government to organize for war, to lay the ideological preparation for war, must be exposed and fought.

Children "Below Par"

MRS. ROOSEVELT has recently been delivering soulful speeches about the "chi-l-dren."

And as for Mr. Roosevelt, he has promised on more than one occasion that "no one shall go hungry in this country."

But even the hired investigators of the Government and the social workers whose task it is to hide the sores of capitalism cannot conceal the ugly face of widespread child starvation, politely called "malnutrition."

In 1930 it was officially reported by the Conference for Child Health and Protection at Washington that a total of 6,000,000 children were suffering from the effects of starvation.

And two days ago, Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, reported that in "many regions the proportion of below-par children has reached appalling figures."

These polite words conceal ghastly tragedies of child misery.

And the Roosevelt government offers \$1 a day to workers—starvation wages for one person. The working class children he leaves to the ravages of hunger, and slow death by starvation. One could hardly find a better comment on the difference between the capitalist Government of Roosevelt and the Soviet Union than in their treatment of children.

For the one thing that even the most biased capitalist observer of the Soviet Union cannot but concede is that it is a children's paradise, where the health and happiness of the children comes before all other considerations in the distribution of social goods.

The fight against the Roosevelt hunger program is a fight for the right of many millions of working class children to live.

Defeating the "Red Scare"

FAVORABLE settlements have been won within a week, in two strikes—the strike of 2,000 leather workers in Gloversville and the bitterly contested strike of the Gallup, New Mexico, coal miners. Both of these strikes were won under militant, left leadership, the Gallup strike under the leadership of the National Miners' Union, affiliated to the T.U.U.L., and the Gloversville strike under the rank and file Independent Leather Workers' Union.

In both strikes the weapon of the employers, the "red scare," was used overtime. The double strike-breaking strategy of the employers, the use of demagoguery on one hand and terror on the other, was brought into full play by the employers' apparatus, the N.R.A. machinery and the A. F. of L. leaders.

The attempt was made to head the strike by isolating the militant leadership from the rank and file, to discourage and betray the strikers by discrediting their union and their leaders, on the grounds that they were Communists.

In Gloversville, the independent union was told by the N. R. A., the employers, and the A. F. of L. officials that the leaders of the strike were Communists, that Solomon and other advisers from the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, who were giving guidance

to the union, must be thrown out. The strikers answered by uncovering the plot of the N. R. A. representative and the chief of police to take Solomon for a ride, and immediately served notice that the chief of police would be held responsible for Solomon's safety by all of the strikers. The strikers refused to allow the "red scare" to disrupt their ranks. They knew that their leaders were carrying on a militant and effective fight.

In Gallup, the N.R.A. representative Moore tried to bring the United Mine Workers of America into the situation and isolate the National Miners' Union. But the strikers refused to desert their militant fighting union and stayed on strike until a settlement was won. In both strikes the rank and file through their elected strike committees, conducted their strikes.

THE fact that these two strikes were won in the face of an extreme terror, in the case of Gallup in the face of a stringent martial law, is the best proof that when the "red scare" is answered by an exposure of the strikebreaking role of the misleaders of the A. F. of L., and a thorough explanation of the policy of the class struggle unions, strikes can be won.

Not only have the strikers won a victory, but also the organizational groundwork has been laid whereby inside the shops, when the strikers have returned, the conditions of the settlement can be enforced, and new gains made in wages and better conditions. The left wing unions, with fighting, class struggle policy, have come through the strikes with increased membership.

IN BOTH strikes, the difference between the betrayal policy of the A. F. of L. and the fighting working class policy of the T.U.U.L. has been made clear to the workers. The role of the Communist Party as the Party leading all the workers' struggles, has been brought forward in both strikes. In Gloversville, at the November 7 Soviet anniversary meeting, a number of strikers joined the Communist Party. The leaders of the strike have repeatedly explained the role of the Party. As a result, the Party has increased its membership, and will be in a better position to lead the work of the union inside the shops.

In Gallup, under the eyes of the militia, five mine and one street nuclei of the Communist Party were organized, 128 joined the Party, and many more miners will join.

To fail to meet the "red scare," to hide the role and the face of the Party, this would have meant the weakening of the leadership of the strikes, and would have given the employers' agents, the A. F. of L. officials, the N.R.A., etc., a chance to smash the strikes. Only by the Communist Party as an organization and its members, individually, playing a leading role in these strikes were the strikers able to defeat the terror and demagoguery and fight through to victory.

Gov. Rolph's Indignation

A WELL ORGANIZED mob of respectable citizens yesterday broke through the doors of a jail in San Jose, California, and brutally lynched the kidnapers and murderers of a wealthy young man.

Immediately upon the receipt of this joyous news, the Governor of California, James Rolph, Jr., issued the following statement:

"This is the best lesson that California has ever given the country . . . we show that the state is not going to tolerate kidnaping."

The criminals who kidnaped and murdered the young vice-president of a large California department store are not isolated, unexplainable, social phenomena. They are the product and expression of certain phases of capitalist society, especially American capitalist society.

The desire to get rich, the greed for easy money, the criminal individualism, the ruthless battle for wealth, all the insane, "success" dope with which American capitalism feeds its youth, certainly played their part in motivating the crimes of the lynch victims.

Certainly, it is significant that in the Soviet Union where the social cause of property greed, and the social roots of the insane struggle for riches at the expense of others, has been destroyed, the phenomenon of kidnaping for ransom is non-existent.

Today, organized criminal kidnaping for profit is part and parcel of the corrupt political machinery and the underworld in every large American city. It is notorious that dozens of prominent capitalist politicians were approached to arrange the ransom in the recent Lindbergh kidnaping.

Why does Governor Rolph condemn the lynching of the two kidnapers? Is it because of his righteous indignation against kidnaping?

To say so would be fantastic, for Governor Rolph himself is part and parcel of one of the most criminal corrupt political machines in the world. Governor Rolph is one of the organizers and maintainers of one of the most notorious criminal frame-ups in history, the Tom Mooney case. Governor Rolph recently gave tacit approval and support to criminal attacks and kidnappings of striking agricultural laborers in the San Joaquin Valley in California.

It is not moral fervor that inspires Governor Rolph. It is a deliberate attempt to sanction lynching, and with a particular eye on the rising struggles of the toiling masses in California and throughout the country.

The Communist Party and the Negro Masses

THE other important ally of the American proletariat is to be found in the masses of Negroes in the struggle against national oppression. The Communist Party, as the revolutionary party of the proletariat, as the only party which is courageously and resolutely carrying on a struggle against the national oppression of the Negroes, which is becoming partially intense with the developing crisis, as shown by the recent death sentence against the Scottsboro Negroes—can win over the great masses of Negroes as allies of the proletariat against the American bourgeoisie.

THE PARTY can stand at the head of the national revolutionary struggle of the Negro masses against American imperialism only if it energetically carries through the decision of the XIV Plenum of the Central Committee on work among Negroes. The Party must mobilize the masses for the struggle for equal rights of the Negroes and for the right of self-determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt. It must ruthlessly combat any form of white chauvinism and Jim-Crow practices. It must not only in words but in deeds overcome all obstacles to the drawing in the best elements of the Negro proletariat, who in the recent years have shown themselves to be self-sacrificing fighters in the struggle against capital. In view of this, special attention must be given to the promotion of Negro proletarians to leading work in the Party organizations.

"In all mass actions, strikes and unemployed struggles the Party must pay particular attention that in formulating practical demands, it takes into consideration and gives expression to the special forms of exploitation, oppression and denial of the rights of the employed and unemployed Negro masses. At the same time the Party and in the first place the Negro comrades must genuinely improve the methods of patient, systematic but persistent struggle against the ideology and influence of petty bourgeois nationalists among the Negro workers and toiling Negro masses."
 FROM THE OPEN LETTER.

N.Y.U. Students Pledge Fight on War at Conference

R.O.T.C. Men Run Off After Attempts To Disrupt Fail

By JEROME ARNOLD

NEW YORK.—Defeating the open disruptive tactics of militaristic, pseudo-liberal and renegade elements, over 600 delegates representing the New York University students body hammered out a program of action against war in a two-day conference held Friday and Saturday at Washington Square.

The delegates pledged themselves "under no circumstances to support or co-operate with the government of the United States in any war it may conduct," called for the complete abolition of the R.O.T.C. and voted to "expose and struggle against the utilization of science classes and laboratories and all other college resources for the development of war materials." They adopted resolutions calling for the support of the 31 expelled and suspended City College students, demanded the removal of U. S. warships from Cuban waters and the revocation of the Platt Amendment, and voted later to cooperate with the American League Against War and Fascism.

Reference was also made in the preamble to the resolutions recognizing the Soviet Union as the only one of the great powers "which has advocated immediate and total disarmament." A hazy, unclear statement saying: "They (students and teachers) must join with all forces fighting war, not only with the working class, but with the farmer, professional and each and every person who may be used as cannon fodder in the coming war," was adopted in place of a more juridical one, recognizing the strategic position of the working class in the struggle against war. This was counteracted, however, by the addition of a phrase which stated that with working class opposition to war the capitalist war plans can be defeated.

A Communist Speaks
 For the first time in a representative body of students, the Communist Party position as such, was brought forward by students themselves. At every study session into which the convention divided to discuss special phases of the anti-war movement, Young Communist League and Party members speaking in the name of the Party, expounded the revolutionary position on war.

At the final session an active Y.C.L. member of the committee, answering the plea to defend this country in case of attack, said: "You may be sure that in case there is a war, there will be a barrage of rifles, strikes and agitation against the war to stop the slaughter between worker and worker, between student and student, and turn the guns against the capitalists who started the war."

Disrupters Defeated
 From the moment the convention opened Friday evening, attempts were made by small student cliques and individuals to split the conference. Led by Sydney Hook, professor of Philosophy and "Marxian" revisionist, the R.O.T.C., and insincere liberal elements, attempted to keep the meeting in a continual furor, obstructing progress by shouting down speakers and constantly interrupting. These disrupters, however, defeated and exposed time and time again, succeeded in isolating themselves from the student body. In the evening of the second day, Hook, seeing the tide against him, broke away from the militants and "opposition" bloc, which he himself had helped form, and supported the National Student League position.

Minor Addresses Students
 In the opening session of the convention Friday night, Robert Minor, of the Central Committee, Communist Party, participated in a symposium on "The Student and War" with Joseph Cohen, of the American League Against War and Fascism, and the National Student League, Gus Tyler of the Y.P.S.L., and Bertha Darling of the Women's Peace Society. Stressing the need for unity against war, Minor urged the participation of students with the working class in the fight against imperialism and affiliating with the U. S. Congress Against War.

"Mass resistance, mass protest—that is the only effective instrument against war. Students of New York University, spread the fight from one end of the country to the other!"

In the plan of action to carry out the resolutions of the conference, a continuation committee was elected, consisting of A. Schneider, E. Green-

Perkins—"The cotton is burned, the hogs are slaughtered, according to your orders, Mr. President. Now, what is your pleasure with the unemployed?"
 Roosevelt—"As for them, I have a little war in mind!" By Burck



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons appearing in the Daily Worker. Unit No. 718, Evans, Chicago, wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of \$10. Other bids, Lillian Beckowitz, \$7.30, Pen and Hammer, Pittsburgh, \$5. Total to date, \$512.77.

5,000 at Coliseum Demand Release of 4 German Reds

Hathaway and Moore Call for Mass Fight Against Fascism

NEW YORK.—Five thousand workers who gathered in the Bronx Coliseum Sunday night to demand the immediate release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff heard Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, urge the working masses throughout the world to rally to the support of the four Communists on trial in Leipzig, and denounce the growing fascist tendencies of the Roosevelt government.

"Roosevelt still talks in terms of democracy," he said. "But every day, as the strike movement continues, as unemployment increases and as the Negro struggle for liberation grows, the administration resorts to more and more open attempts in crushing the fighting front of the workers."

Hathaway was preceded by Arthur Garfield Hays, liberal attorney who recently returned from Germany, where he witnessed a good part of the trial; Richard B. Moore, Margaret Schlauch, A. Wagenknecht, Chris Blohm, Pauline Rogers and Dr. Fritz Schlesinger of the German-American Societies. Professor W. L. Nunn was chairman.

In a last stirring appeal to the Nazi court, Hays stressed the innocence of the four trial defendants.

"If you find these men guilty," he said, "you will be criminalizing and sentencing them to be hanged, men who know their innocence, will never cease our efforts to hold up to the indignation eyes of the world the fact that even the highest judges of Germany are in the control of the Nazi party."

Richard B. Moore, militant Negro leader, stressed the need of united struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys as a step towards staving off fascism in America.

A collection of \$329 was raised towards a thousand dollar fund to be sent to Paris in answer to an emergency call for money to save the lives of the four Communists.

Socialist Leaders Call for Crusade Against USSR

Second International Supports Fascist Adventurers

By H. W.

On Oct. 21 news was received of the attempt on the life of the General Consul of the Soviet Union in Lemberg, in the Western Ukraine, which was annexed by Poland. An employe of the Consulate was killed and another seriously wounded. The assassin declared that he acted on the orders of an anti-Soviet and Fascist Ukrainian terrorist organization. He was sentenced on Oct. 31 to imprisonment for life.

Increase in Counter-Revolutionary Activities.
 For some months past one could observe a fresh increase in the activity of the counter-revolutionary Ukrainian nationalists, both among the white guardist emigrants in the various capitals of Europe and in the Ukrainian district of Poland. This activity was financed from various sources, before it was by Hitler, who is endeavoring to carry out the program of Rosenberg and of the notorious London Memorandum drawn up by Hugenberg, which aims at the dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

Insurance Outfit Faker Heads Red-Baiting Group

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American Alliance, the organization campaigning against the Soviet Union and whose membership includes Representative Hamilton Fish, millionaire red-baiter, and Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, vice-president of the Catholic Georgetown University, is headed by Major General Mark L. Hersey. Hersey was recently secretary-general of the malodorous National Defense Life Insurance Company.

This insurance outfit is the same one which was exposed in 1930. Then Hersey circulated a letter explaining how the insurance company would use part of its profits to "stamp out" radicalism, pacifism, etc., through a companion organization, the National Defense Foundation.

"More patriots, more profits," explained Eddy Orutt in the New Republic of Oct. 23, 1929. "More profits, more patriots. And so on in a great benevolent circle, not only an infinitum, or ad nauseam, but also ad gloriam del."

The organization found it impossible to get a license in the District of Columbia, but in 1930 it reappeared, consolidated with a corporation existing in Delaware, where the law is notoriously lax. Inquiries at Hersey's former office yesterday brought the information that the original life insurance is now consolidated with the Our Home Life Insurance Co., which is doing business here, with Hersey as a director. Hersey himself was reported to be willing his time away in Florida. He was re-retired on a \$6,000-a-year pension. He was also connected recently with a so-called army and navy club, whose business is to capitalize the savings of unemployed youth into the civilian conservation corps, by selling mass subscriptions to magazines.

Associated with Hersey in the insurance scheme was another \$600,000-a-year pensioner, the well-known jingo, Rear-Admiral R. E. Coontz, retired; also H. A. Jung, Chicago capitalist; and reductor witness before the Ludicrous Fish Communist Investigating Committee, which went to the lengths of hiring the convict, Gaston Means, to get "evidence."

Hatched at a conference here, the insurance scheme had the approval of such "leading" figures as Mrs. William Sherman Walker, vice-president of the D. A. R. About all these and the insurance scheme, however, the American Alliance leaders now in Washington preserve discreet silence. Walter Reynolds, secretary to the Alliance and private secretary to Ham Fish, said: "I can't tell you anything about it."

It seems worth mentioning that literature which Reynolds supplied to explain the "American Alliance" contained a quotation from Paul Schaffer, then a Washington correspondent, now managing editor for political news of the "co-ordinated" Berliner Tageblatt.

Roosevelt Plans More Bounties to Big Corporations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Further huge subsidies to industry through the R.F.C. and still further cheapening of the dollar, is the program that Roosevelt will continue, it was said here today.

The preparation for the coming government re-financing of \$727,696,000 of government bonds may result in a temporary move on the part of the government seemingly away from inflation, in order to permit the financing to go through. This maneuver was executed by the Roosevelt government in the recent refunding of the Liberty bonds. But the trend toward the 50 per cent devaluation of the dollar will go on, it was confidently stated by Treasury officials.

The Roosevelt gold price remained at \$33.76 for the sixth day, giving some confirmation that Roosevelt is paving the way for the government re-financing, preparatory to further beating down of the dollar in the international exchanges, in the bitter fight between American and British imperialism for leadership in the world's markets.

Executive Peddles Lie of "Starving and Fettered Ukraine"

same time they vie with the open fascist Ukrainian groups in opposing the most "effective" means of combating the Soviet regime and provoking a war against the Soviet Union.

The attempt on the life of the General Consul of the Soviet Union in Lemberg in October was the result of a lunatic Ukrainian campaign in only a part of the systematic campaign against the Soviet Union which the Second International has carried on persistently for years. This campaign promotes all the imperialist undertakings aiming at undermining and overthrowing the Soviet Republic, and also promotes the war provocations of Japan, and the aggressive plans and machinations of Hitler. It is this campaign which prompted the fascist terrorist of Lemberg.

The moral responsibility of the leaders of the Second International for the horrible assassination in Lemberg is apparent to all. No "pro-critical protest" can absolve them in the eyes of the world proletariat.

French Masses in Protest Actions on Taxes, Living Costs

Workers and Farmers in Nation-Wide Demonstrations

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Converging on scores of cities and towns, French workers and farmers joined yesterday in a nation-wide series of huge demonstrations against the increasing taxes and rising commodity prices by which successive French cabinets have vainly attempted to balance the budget while expending huge sums on armaments.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers participated in the upsurge, joining the workers in nearly every important city and town. Thirty thousand miners marched on Arras, Bethune, Douai and Valenciennes with banners and slogans demanding adequate relief for the unemployed, an increase in the starvation wages of those at work and reduction of taxes and commodity prices. Several clashes occurred with the police, who, however, completely failed in their attempts to block the demonstrations.

Spokesmen for the farmers declared the farmers would resort to militant action to secure relief from their miserable conditions. They stated:

"All that we sell, we sell at a loss. All that we buy, we pay dearly for. It is unbearable."

The demonstrations took on additional significance because occurring on the eve of the announcement of the composition of the new Camille Chautemps cabinet, successor to Albert Saurrait's defeated government. The new cabinet is formed almost wholly of Radical Socialists of Chautemps' own party, the French Socialist Party not daring to give it open support in face of the rising mass anger against the increasing cost of living. It includes, however, former premiers, and is almost the same as the defeated Saurrait cabinet, with a slight shuffling of the names.

Edouard Herriot, who declined the premiership and thus refused to accept responsibility for the fate of the new government has agreed to become French delegate to the League of Nations.

No one expects the new government to last. The difficulties which caused the downfall of the Saurrait, Daladier, Paul-Boncour and Herriot cabinets have not been overcome but rather sharpened.

Trade Unions Will Celebrate U.S.S.R. Recognition Friday

Hathaway, Ben Gold To Speak at Mass Meeting

NEW YORK.—Clarence Hathaway, Ben Gold, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Dr. E. B. White, and K. Radzin will be the main speakers at the Soviet Union celebration organized by the trade unions of New York for Friday, Dec. 1st, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

For the past 16 years during which the government of the United States has refused to recognize the Soviet Union ruled by the workers and peasants, the trade unions of New York have carried on a persistent and consistent struggle to gain recognition for the Soviet Union. This struggle was carried on not only by the militant industrial unions but also by the workers of the A. F. of L.

At this celebration the trade unionists of New York will once more show their solidarity with the workers of the Soviet Union. All trade unionists, all trade union sympathizers, are urged to come and together celebrate this victory of the working class.

The program will include the Pierre Deseyter Orchestra, with D. Grunes conducting; The Ukrainian Chorus, sixty singers, in the latest songs composed by Nigob, pianist; and M. Dmitshin, Russian singer, in Russian folk songs.

Nanking Threatens To Bombard Capital Of Fukien Rivals

Canton Regime Still Jockeying for Position

SHANGHAI, Nov. 27.—Faced with the possibility of the Fukien secessionist movement spreading to other provinces, the Nanking government yesterday ordered ten gunboats to proceed to Fukien to blockade the ports of that province, which are protected by floating mines. Nanking planes flew over the province distributing leaflets threatening an aerial bombardment of Foochow, capital of the secessionists.

Nanking reports that Cantonese forces had attacked the Fukienese were denied in Canton, whose regime is jockeying for leadership of the opposition to the Nanking regime of the Kuomintang. Gen. Chen Chia-tang, Canton commander, has effected a secret agreement with Ho Chen, governor of Hunan, while the Kwelchow provincial government has announced a policy of strict neutrality in the impending conflict, thus favoring Canton's ambitions. The Canton regime is at the same time attempting to organize the attack against the young Chinese Soviet republic and has asked for Hunanese reinforcements on the southern borders of Kiangsi where the Chinese Red Army has successfully beaten back the Canton troops and the Nineteenth Route Army in Fukien. Meanwhile, the rift between the militarists is hampering the sixth Nanking campaign organized under the direction of the imperialists against the Soviet districts.