

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

(Section of the Communist International)

Vol. X, No. 279

Registered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

DEATH LURKS AS 7 SCOTTSBORO BOYS FACE COURT

10,000 Are Cut Off Relief in New Jersey; Put on Forced Labor

Two Million Will Be Taken Off Relief Speedily; Unemployed Councils Call for Fight

NEW YORK.—Ten thousand workers were removed from the relief lists of New Jersey state yesterday and are on forced labor as a part of President Roosevelt's plan to place two million unemployed workers on forced labor, removing them from relief lists. This follows the removal of many thousands of unemployed workers from relief lists in several states. The Unemployed Councils have issued a call to all workers to resist being taken off relief lists.

Eighty thousand more workers in the state of New Jersey will be taken off relief in a short time, it was announced by John Colt, state emergency relief administrator. In Illinois 187,500, within a short period, will be off the relief lists.

Mayor-elect LaGuardia, of New York City, is en route to Washington, via Jersey and Havana, to ask for federal funds. These funds are not to be used for the unemployed workers, but for building costs for subways, buildings, etc. LaGuardia let it be known that a request for funds for housing projects "is most tentative, and is a difficult problem." In other words, LaGuardia will not insist on funds that might benefit the workers. The Roosevelt plan calls for removal of several hundred thousand from the relief rolls of New York State in the immediate future. There are a million and a quarter unemployed in New York City alone, and no provision is proposed by LaGuardia for relief. On the contrary, he has agreed to Roosevelt's plan to remove those already on relief from the relief rolls.

The National Committee of the Unemployed declared that the preparations for the national unemployed convention, to be held in Washington, should center around the fight against Roosevelt's forced labor scheme and removal of workers from relief. The Unemployed Councils outlined the following steps for organizing the fight against forced labor: 1—Form an organizing group on each job and through it draw all workers on the job into organization to fight for union wages and against all grievances; 2—At a meeting of all the workers on the job, or as many as can be brought together, elect a grievance committee; 3—Link up the organization on the different jobs through delegates; 4—Build up a Relief Workers Union, or association, representing all the men on the job; 5—The Relief Workers Union should be tied up with the Unemployed Councils in the neighborhood or city through delegates.

The Unemployed Council declared local and city united front conferences should be called at once to take up the fight against Roosevelt's relief cutting program.

Workers Give \$5 to "Daily" Following Victory in Strike

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Gotham Sportswear, 205 W. 39th St., who recently won a strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, contributed \$5 to the Daily Worker in appreciation of its help to them in their strike. They pledge to continue supporting the "Daily."

Shows How to Celebrate Recognition of U. S. S. R.

THE following letter received yesterday from Celia Fintack, Philadelphia, Pa., shows how American workers can celebrate the recognition of the Soviet Union in a Bolshevik way.

"I am enclosing \$1 to the Daily Worker as the best way to celebrate the recognition of the Soviet Union. I appeal to all workers to celebrate the recognition by helping the "Daily" with contributions.

"Let's start a column, 'Celebrating Soviet Recognition,' and see if we can catch up to Michael Gold and the rest of the columnists in the Socialist competition to raise funds for our 'Daily'."

"I have a Daily Worker collection list, and every person I meet I'll ask his or her opinion about the recognition, and if they are glad about it, I'll make them prove it by adding their contributions on the list."

HOW many will join in celebrating the victory of our Socialist Fatherland by sending a dollar to the Daily Worker? This is a real revolutionary way of celebrating. Make sure that you will clip out Comrade's Fintack's letter, wrap it around a dollar bill, enclose your name and address, and rush it to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. Add your name to the honor roll of those celebrating the great workers' victory!

Monday's receipts \$ 356.75
Previous total 25,787.48
TOTAL TO DATE \$26,144.23

KALININ ON RADIO GREETES U. S. PEOPLE

Says Recognition Will Benefit Both Countries

MOSCOW, Nov. 20.—Michael Kalinin, president of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U.S.S.R., today broadcasted a message of greetings to the American people on the occasion of establishment of diplomatic relations. Speaking over the radio at the office of Alexey Rykoff, Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs, Kalinin said:

"At this moment when normal official relations between our two States are being established, I am glad to transmit in the name of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a hearty greeting to the people of the United States of America."

U. S. S. R. Advances

"In the past sixteen years the toilers of the cities and villages of the Soviet Union, showed to the whole world examples of tremendous creative work. With intense efforts they turned our country in a short time from a backward agrarian into an advanced industrial country, and it is precisely because of this that our workers and peasants look with the greatest interest and attention to the country of advanced technical progress, the United States of America."

"The most important condition for securing the technical progress and well-being of the people is the preservation and strengthening of peace between nations."

Artificial Obstacles

"I am convinced that now, when all artificial obstacles for a full and manifold contact between the peoples of our two great countries are removed it will greatly benefit not only their mutual interests but also the economic and cultural progress of mankind and the strengthening of universal peace."

"I strongly believe that now will begin an era of fruitful and manifold co-operation between our two nations."

I am convinced that the joy which we feel on this occasion is shared all over the world by everybody to whom is dear the progress of humanity and peace among nations."

U. S. S. R., U. S. Take Steps for Exchange of Representatives

Litvinoff Sees Harper's Ferry, John Brown's Last Stand

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Definite diplomatic steps toward exchange of Soviet and American diplomatic and consular representatives were discussed today as Maxim Litvinoff and American officials met in the final phases of Soviet-American conversations.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar talked with Under Secretary Phillips of the State Department for an hour and ten minutes, and it was said afterward that they considered practical matters in connection with the setting up of embassies and consulates both in the U.S.S.R. and the United States.

Visits Harper's Ferry

Litvinoff began his last few days of talks refreshed by an automobile trip that took him yesterday to Harper's Ferry, where John Brown made his famous stand in 1860, marched in with 18 men and captured an arsenal in the hope that Negro slaves would come down from the hills and join in a slaves' insurrection, only to be captured, and some months later, hanged. Over this historic ground the John Brown hanging was one of the things that precipitated the civil war. Litvinoff and a small group of Russians drove slowly, studying every marked spot.

The conversations this week are expected to lay the basis for trade and debt agreements which will be completed later through regular representatives, such as Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador-designate. Official information was lacking as to the length the Russian-American talks will go toward settling these vital matters and observers disagreed as to the prospect for important decision. One element which may influence this is time.

Planning Return

It was said by American officials today that Litvinoff is planning to sail home on Wednesday or Saturday. The latter seems more likely.

(Continued on Page 2)

Advertise for Scabs As 3,000 on Southern Pacific Vote Strike

HOUSTON, Nov. 20.—With sentiment running high for strike, 3,000 workers, members of the Big Four railroad Brotherhoods, were taking a strike vote today on the Southern Pacific Lines.

In an attempt to threaten the men, the Southern Pacific Railway officials placed advertisements in newspapers in Houston, El Paso and New Orleans, asking for scabs to work on the line under strike conditions.

5,000 Mass to Protest Fire Trial

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 20.—Eight of the anti-Nazi demonstrators arrested last Saturday by police hidden in the German Embassy were sentenced today to 10 to 15 days in jail, on charges of "disorderly conduct" and "parading without a permit." All were sent back to jail, seven will be tried Tuesday. The marchers turned the courtroom into a forum and stoutly attacked Hitler's Fascism.

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 20.—Eight of the anti-Nazi demonstrators arrested last Saturday by police hidden in the German Embassy were sentenced today to 10 to 15 days in jail, on charges of "disorderly conduct" and "parading without a permit." All were sent back to jail, seven will be tried Tuesday. The marchers turned the courtroom into a forum and stoutly attacked Hitler's Fascism.

NEW YORK.—In a parade stretching over fifteen blocks along lower Broadway, over 5,000 workers marched yesterday afternoon in protest against the Nazi plans to murder the four Communist men on trial in Germany for the burning of the Reichstag. Many more thousands lined the sidewalks some cheering and marching along with the parade.

The demonstration, called by the N. Y. District of the Communist Party, started at Union Square where several thousand workers heard Charles Krumbine, James Ford, Max Bedacht and H. J. Farmer denounce Hitler and warn against the approach of Fascism in the United States. Alfred Wagenknecht of the National Committee to Aid Victims Against Fascism was the chairman.

The parade of workers down Broadway carrying several hundred placards was marked by the singing of revolutionary songs and the shouting of militant slogans: "Down with Nazi Terror!" "Down with the marchers!" "Release Dimitroff, Torgler, Tanoff and Popoff!" "Down with Nazi propaganda in the U. S. . . . Down with Fascism!"

At 17 Battery Place before the German Consulate the demonstrators massed to await the report of the delegation they elected to see the Nazi consul, Johannes Borchers.

Consul Closes Himself

The delegation of six workers, accompanied by police from the "radical squad" and reporters went up to the consul. They were received by the secretary who stated that the consul refused to see them. Pauline Rogers acting as spokesman, demanded the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Tanoff.

The secretary answered: "You've been here before, Why" (Continued on Page 2)

Man With Loaded Revolver Is Seized in Court, Lynchers Wait Signal for Massacre

773 Delegates Plan Nation-wide Fight On Lynch Terror

Baltimore Conference Hails Program of L. S. N. R.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Seven hundred and seventy-three Negro and white delegates from 355 trade unions, clubs, churches, lodges and mass organizations, representing 194,000 members, attended the Anti-Lynching Conference held here on Sunday and united in a mighty protest against the raging lynch terror and the hideous plans of Alabama officials to hand over the Scottsboro boys and the International Labor Defense to a lynch mob.

Richard B. Moore, General Secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights presented the program of that organization, advocating the right of Negroes and their white allies to arm themselves in self-defense against the lynchers, particularly in communities where there is an organized lynch incitement campaign, as today in Decatur, Ala., and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland on the day of the Finnish lynching of George Armwood, Negro worker, taken out of jail and murdered on October 18.

The L. S. N. R. program calls for the setting up of self-defense bodies of Negroes and whites, the organization of L. S. N. R. committees in all localities, the calling of regional anti-lynching conferences, and the building of the L. S. N. R. into a mass organization of struggle. It was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm by the hundreds of delegates and spectators.

The Negro delegates represented a vast cross-section of the Negro population, with many professionals and petty-bourgeois elements as well as workers from the oyster boats, the canneries, the longshoremen unions and a number of the basic industries. A large delegation of Negro workers was present from the lynch-infested Eastern Shore.

Plans were laid for a National Conference Against Lynching and Jim-Crowism to be held this Spring in Washington, D. C. The conference (Continued on Page 2)

Detroit Workers to Protest Fire Trial

DETROIT.—A delegation of representatives of various organizations here will go to the German Consulate at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 22, and demand the immediate freeing of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Tanoff, the four Communists who have been framed up on the charge of burning the Reichstag. The delegation is being organized by the Detroit Committee of the League Against War and Fascism.

On Friday, Nov. 24, a mass protest demonstration will be held at the German Consulate under the auspices of the Detroit Committee.

Fight the Lynch Menace!

THE Scottsboro boys are now in the very center of the Decatur lynch atmosphere. There is not the slightest doubt that lynch torture and death menace them from every side.

It would be criminal folly to imagine that the gesture of Judge Callahan in appointing a handful of deputies as guard diminishes in the slightest the terrible danger which hangs over the heads of the boys and their defenders.

The very method with which Judge Callahan is speeding the trial, ill-concealed anger at any attempt to give the trial world publicity, are ominous indications of the reactionary lynch hate which is concealed within the cloak of judicial "impartiality."

Now, more than ever, the only true defense of the Scottsboro boys is the aroused anger and protest of the world.

In every locality, meetings, protest demonstrations must be held! Flood the Judge, the Governor, of Alabama, and President Roosevelt with telegrams demanding the full protection and immediate release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys!

Save the Scottsboro boys!

Ruby Bates Appeals for Quick Action to Save Boys

NEW YORK.—Ruby Bates, Scottsboro defense witness whose life is threatened by the Alabama lynch lords preparing a blood bath for the Scottsboro boys and their defenders, yesterday made an appeal for quick and vigorous action to defeat the plans of Alabama officials to turn the boys and the International Labor Defense attorneys over to a lynch mob.

Ruby Bates is naturally not anxious to return to Decatur, but bravely declares her readiness to do so, if absolutely necessary.

Ruby Bates' Letter

Dear Editor:

The Scottsboro case is coming up again soon, probably in the same town as last April, unless the change of venue is granted. I understand by reading in the "Daily" that the change of venue will be fought for by the International Labor Defense attorneys.

I thought by writing this article to the "Daily" to be published, and still think that this will help the Scottsboro boys.

At the present time I am not feeling well, and this is the only way that I can help the Scottsboro boys. As I said, the trial is coming up soon. My life is in greater danger than ever before. The Scottsboro boys, the defense attorneys, are also in great danger. Therefore I am afraid to go back down there to the trial, and tell the same thing I told in April, or to anyone, whether it be minister, lawyer, judge or sheriff. But if I am forced to go back down there to Decatur, I will do so.

I want to call on all workers, both Negro and white, to get behind this struggle stronger than ever before. Protest telegrams and resolutions have to be sent to Decatur, demanding safe release of the boys and safe return of the attorneys, and also Lester Carter and myself if we are forced to go back.

I appeal to all workers, and every one interested in the Scottsboro case, to support this fight and bring the boys back into the ranks of the workers.

(Continued on Page 2)

Silence Ominous as I. L. D. Attorneys Boldly Enter Court

Rumored Plan to Shoot Attorneys to Set Off Explosion

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 20.—In an ominously quiet courtroom where one man was arrested for trying to enter with a loaded revolver, and where deputies searched every person who entered for concealed weapons, seven of the nine Scottsboro boys were arraigned today before Circuit Judge W. W. Callahan.

BULLETIN

DECATUR, Nov. 20.—Judge Callahan today granted a motion by the I. L. D. attorneys to allow a deposition of testimony by Ruby Bates, one of the chief Scottsboro defense witnesses. The defense attorneys pointed out that her life would be in grave danger if she was forced to come to Decatur, as she has received many threatening letters from Decatur residents who accuse her of betraying the South by her sensational exposure last spring in the Decatur court of the frame-up of the boys by Alabama officials. At that time she publicly retracted her original testimony that the boys had raped Victoria Price and herself.

The court is being deluged with protest telegrams from all parts of the world denouncing the frame-up and demanding the safe, unconditional release of the boys.

han in the Morgan County Court House. The trial is scheduled to break Nov. 27.

Despite the open-voice threats to lynch the boys and their International Labor Defense attorneys, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brodsky, the counsel for the defense, started the town and the courtroom by walking in and calmly taking up the boys' cases. The change of venue application made by the defense was completely overshadowed by the imminence of a wholesale massacre.

The arraignment, which is normally a routine matter, was marked by a tension that did not exist since the acute period of the Heywood Patterson trial this spring. The tension became more pronounced when Judge Callahan, apparently acting on a tip that an attempt would be made to kill Leibowitz this afternoon, ordered Sheriff "Bud" Davis to have deputies "watch Leibowitz at all times while he is in Morgan County." Everyone sits about expecting Leibowitz to be shot down in open court, which would be the signal for wholesale murder. The Scottsboro boys, though it is they who are to

(Continued on Page 2)

Scabs Held In Meat Plants to Prevent Them from Leaving

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—Only a few scabs who are virtually kept prisoners in such plants as Armour are the only ones working, as the general strike of packing house workers here remains solid.

Four of the scabs escaped from the plant when the doors were opened and joined the union. They said that the police were cooperating in keeping their prisoners in the plant.

The workers are on strike for higher pay and recognition of their union, the Packing House Workers Industrial Union.

The press here reports 200 scabs have been recruited from other cities, and are being held as a threat to force the workers to return. They are also spreading rumors that the strike is about to be settled.

No trucks are delivering meat, and many stores selling scab meat are reported to have been stoned.

Friday night the A. F. of L. leadership again attempted its disruptive tactics by holding a meeting of some of the drivers of the Pittsburgh Provision Co. The strikers stormed this meeting and left the hall empty, all the drivers leaving the meeting.

Miss Pitt, N.R.A. mediator, who said, "The streets of Ambridge ought to be cleared," just before the steel thugs attacked the Ambridge picket lines, is hovering around the strike, attempting her strikebreaking tactics.

(Continued on Page 6)

Soviet Recognition and the Capitalist Press

AN EDITORIAL

IT HAS been exceedingly instructive to watch the capitalist press of this country desperately trying to explain away the unwelcome tribute to the triumphs of the Soviet Union, which is implicit in the Roosevelt recognition of the world's first Soviet State.

One central purpose has been only too clear in the reaction of the capitalist press to this momentous event.

This is to hide the fact that the Roosevelt recognition is basically determined by the victories of Socialist construction, on the one hand, and the advance of the capitalist crisis in the United States, on the other.

And the major method which the capitalist press uses to conceal the fact that it is the growing crisis in America that finally forced the American Government to recognize the Soviet Union, is to make it seem as if the Soviet Government has at last agreed to make certain fundamental changes in its international relations policies.

A quick glance over the headlines of capitalist papers all over the United States indicates the way in which this is being done. We see such typical headlines as this: "Russia Gives Religious Liberty," or "Soviet Government Pledges Sweeping Pledges," etc.

There is hardly a class conscious worker in America, or anywhere else, who will be taken in by this cold self-consolation and deception.

In a few words the "Pravda," central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, states the heart of the matter:

"What seemed 'impossible' for sixteen years was carried out in a few days. This is explained by the fact that the causes determining a change in American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union made themselves recently more insistently and im-

(Continued on Page 6)

SEVEN SCOTTSBORO BOYS FACE COURT IN DECATUR

(Continued from Page 1)

be on trial for their lives, are almost forgotten by the spectators in the tenseness of the courtroom. The dynamite waiting for it to explode.

The seven Scottsboro boys were brought to Decatur under the utmost secrecy. They left the Birmingham jail shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning in six cars escorted by Sheriff "Bud" Davis, of Montgomery County, Sheriff J. F. Hawkins of Jefferson County, and a total of 20 deputies armed with automatic rifles, shotguns and one sub-machine gun.

They made the night run without stopping and arrived at the Decatur jail at 6:15. No one except newspapermen were allowed to see them. It contrasted greatly with the large crowd of some 500 whites and about 150 Negroes who waited about when they were brought for the trial last spring.

Handcuffed Boys

The boys were handcuffed during the transportation and divided up in the various cars among the deputies, one or two to each car.

Leibowitz, Brodsky and Geo. Chamlee arrived in Decatur shortly before 8 o'clock this morning after leaving Birmingham at 6. They went directly to Geo. Chamlee's apartment in the Cornelian Court Apartments where the Southern counsel had registered the night before.

The Morgan County courthouse was virtually deserted in comparison to the crowds that were there at the spring trial. Less than a dozen men stood about the courthouse grounds. Upstairs, where the trial is to be held, there were a score of grim-faced men in overalls, which, as time wore on was increased to some 200. No Negroes were in evidence until after the courtroom doors were opened. Then about half a dozen drifted in and sat in the section reserved for the Negroes.

The whole atmosphere around the courtroom was peaceful—it was hard to determine whether it was naturally so or ominously so. There was little talk among them, though some kidding and repeated remarks that "Leibowitz hasn't the guts to show up here again."

Enter Court

At five minutes to nine the seven boys were escorted in by both sheriffs and deputies and took their places in the seats reserved for them behind the prosecution tables. Their handcuffs had been removed.

Chamlee, Brodsky and Leibowitz had come from New York grumbling at the inconvenience caused them by Chamlee's refusal to permit them to bring their press tables. They were denied this, and the spectators were crowded into the courtroom.

At five minutes to nine the seven boys were escorted in by both sheriffs and deputies and took their places in the seats reserved for them behind the prosecution tables. Their handcuffs had been removed.

Chamlee, Brodsky and Leibowitz had come from New York grumbling at the inconvenience caused them by Chamlee's refusal to permit them to bring their press tables. They were denied this, and the spectators were crowded into the courtroom.

Judge Enters

When Judge Callahan took his place on the bench for the reopening of the international trial, the attention of the courtroom was focused world attention on Decatur today, the spectators' seats were not filled as they were at the last trial. Spectators, however, dribbled in slowly after the doors were opened.

Judge Callahan glanced at the audience and slowly ordered Sheriff Davis to bring all the special deputies before him. When Sheriff Hawkins lined up his men before the bench the court addressed them.

"I'm appointing you special deputies at the order of this court. During the trial of the State of Alabama against these seven defendants," He swore them in and continued.

"I've appointed you because of your reputation of being substantial citizens, I don't have to go into details about what your duties are."

Under Court's "Protection"

"Every party connected with the trial of this case is under the protection of this court. That means not only in the courtroom, but anywhere so long as they are in Morgan County. See to it that they are protected. If anyone interferes with them in any way call my attention to it and they will be severely dealt with."

Prohibits Pictures

The deputies thereupon left and the court turned his attention to the photographers, who were in the courtroom or courthouse grounds.

At 9:05 the third of the famous Scottsboro trials opened formally with Judge Callahan reading the indictments against the seven defendants who listened carefully. Though the seven boys had obviously not slept much they seemed to be in excellent spirits when they were presented to the defendants by Birmingham to Decatur was over. The line-up both for the prosecution and the defense was the same this time as it was during the spring trial.

The three attorneys already mentioned represented the defendants and for the prosecution Attorney General Thomas E. Knight, Jr., Deputy Attorney General Tom Lawson, Solicitor Bailey of Jackson County and Solicitor Wade Wright of Morgan County.

Behind them sat a half dozen unidentified persons who may be officials or merely spectators.

When Judge Callahan asked both "ids whether they were ready for arraignment of the cases, Leibowitz rose in the hushed silence of the courtroom and quietly said:

"Before the arraignment and plea the defense would like to present motions before the court. General Chamlee will present them."

Chamlee moved to present the indictments, and the court was prepared to offer proof in substantiation of their motion.

A conference was then held in the white wicker room between the judge and the counsel for both sides. When they emerged Leibowitz entered a plea of "Not guilty." Judge Callahan then announced that he would draw a regular jury of 50 and a special jury of 50.

"This is just the regular court proceeding," he explained, "which has to be gone through. I am not yet arraigning the defendants."

An agreement was made by counsel on both sides to offer from the record evidence and testimony given last spring in the defense motion to quash the venire.

Leibowitz asked to be given until Friday to prepare to argue the motion to quash the venire, and offered to argue the motion for a change of venue on Wednesday, but Judge Callahan said shortly:

"I want a little speed in this trial. We'll argue the change of venue this afternoon."

"But I have not my papers here," Leibowitz protested.

"You should have had them here," the judge replied blandly. "If you haven't that's your hard luck."

A ripple of laughter went through the courtroom when the judge showed them where to get off at, a voice sitting behind the reporters said gleefully.

"I want this preliminary part of the trial finished this week," Judge Callahan insisted firmly.

During the discussions between counsel for the defense and the judge, ripples of laughter were evident each time the judge returned sharply to some of Leibowitz's requests.

A request made by Leibowitz to have Ruby Bates' testimony taken through depositions was left hanging.

As a result of Leibowitz and his associate not having certain papers with them, which they had left in Birmingham since they did not think the arraignment of the seven Scottsboro boys would be turned into hearings on various motions, Judge Callahan adjourned court at 10:30 this morning and one o'clock this afternoon, at which time the question of the change of venue will be taken up.

"All spectators will keep their seats until the prisoners have been removed," Judge Callahan ordered the court. "The spectators who had gone and Leibowitz, Brodsky and Chamlee were asked to leave, the court called Sheriff "Bud" Davis aside and ordered him to appoint deputies to guard Leibowitz."

"Not only in the courtroom," he emphasized, "I want you to have deputies with him when he is in Morgan County."

So firm is Judge Callahan in his efforts to avoid as much publicity as possible about this case that two photographers, one from the New York Daily News and another from Birmingham, who tried to take pictures across the street from the courthouse grounds, were halted before the bench.

Judge Callahan chided them and said that if it happened again they "would be severely dealt with."

A.F.L. Painters Revolt Against Zausner Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW YORK.—Philip Zausner, secretary of A. F. of L. Painters' District Council 9 was repudiated by the entire membership of Local 439 and 843 at a meeting yesterday morning when the union painters swept out of the hall as Zausner entered, leaving him to talk to his bodyguard of 20 gangsters.

More than 40 painters came to the meeting and voted unanimously to refuse to pay the 50 cent tax demanded of each member by the Zausner clique to build up a big treasury. They also decided to refuse to register twice daily as ordered by the corrupt officialdom to prove that they are unemployed. The 50 cent tax had been devised by the Zausner gang who, under the pretense of needing funds for an organization drive, were getting \$2.50 a week from each member to support their strong arm machine. One of these strong arm men Tony Bendetto has just been convicted together with other gangsters in connection with the murderous raid on the Needle Trade Workers' Industrial Union.

The rank and file painters in revolt against this racketeering, on their own initiative decided to call a meeting yesterday to take immediate action on the question.

At the meeting Zausner's strong arm squad was conspicuous in every part of the hall. One of them, Kernen, of local 905 tried to speak, but the members refused to let him. Louis Weinstein, secretary of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, and chairman of the meeting proposed that the members stop paying the tax immediately. Ritter, of Local 499, and Maloney, of Local 848, were among the speakers, supporting the proposal. Just as the members had taken their vote, and pledged that they would act at once, Zausner and his henchmen arrived to break up the meeting.

It was then that a spontaneous demonstration of boos and denunciations of Zausner by the membership occurred, and the membership turned their backs on him.

The growing revolt taking place in all A. F. of L. locals, against the racketeering leadership will be expressed at the A. F. of L. rank and file conference to be held at Irving Plaza, Nov. 25. A. F. of L. locals are electing delegates to the conference, which will take up all the issues on which the rank and file must be prepared to fight during the coming winter. The conference is called by the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, and will lay the basis for the establishment of a local center for the A. F. of L. rank and file opposition work.

Picket 24 Hours a Day to Keep Scabs Out of Meat Plant

Cudahy plants, whose workers will gather at a mass meeting Monday night to decide on what action to take.

Farmer-Labor Congressman Shoemaker, who participated in the sell-out agreement during the recent Austin strike, appeared on the picket line to make a speech, but was heckled and booed by the strikers.

The strike is led by the Packing House Workers' Industrial Union.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 20.

The packing house workers of Los Angeles went out on general strike a few days ago for higher wages and shorter hours and in militant support of the striking workers of the Willam Plant.

The general strike was called last Thursday night at a meeting of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, A. F. of L. The decision for a general strike was forced upon the leadership by the skilled rank and file, who demanded that all packing house workers should strike in support of the Willam workers, who have been out for three weeks. The demands of the strikers are a minimum wage of \$25 for common labor to \$50 for the skilled workers on the killing floor; 40 hours a week, and recognition of the union.

There are approximately 3,000 workers in the packing plants of Los Angeles, and about 1,500 are on strike. The strike is especially strong in the smaller packing houses in Vernon, where the houses are closed, and there are rumors that some of the bosses are willing to come through with the demands. The Action Committee of the T. U. U. L. is active on the picket lines, and has issued many leaflets, showing the necessity of rank and file activity in the strike.

Nazi Leader Forced from Harlem Hospital

NEW YORK.—Mass pressure from Negro and white workers of Harlem and the city has forced the resignation from Harlem Hospital of Dr. Ignaz T. Greib, leader of the Nazi activities in the U. S. In the absence of Heinz Spanknoebel, and president of the "Friends of New Germany." The hospital had no comment to make on the resignation which was accepted Nov. 15, but the members of Harlem workers will understand that their protest demonstrations and resolutions demanding Greib's expulsion, forced the Hitlerite to resign.

The news of his resignation was not publicized and was revealed only when a delegation from the Allied Professional Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism went to see Acting Commissioner of Hospitals Fay about the resolution sent him Nov. 3, demanding Greib's expulsion.

Have you contributed? Has your organization donated? Have your friends, your fellow shop workers donated? Rush all funds today to the Daily Worker! Put the \$40,000 drive over the top!

Read the affidavits and the statements quoting them therein. Leibowitz returned that it was in evidence and it was not necessary to read it and the evidence should be read.

"But if you prefer it, I will read it myself."

He started running through the pages and then announced abruptly, "I have changed my mind. I am going to let you read it." Brodsky said to the court please, "he said high tenor. Almost everyone began to clear their throats and shift in their seats. After a half hour's reading the Attorney General rose and said emphatically, "The State of Alabama denies each and every one of the allegations."

"I have nothing to say, Mr. Leibowitz?" Judge Callahan asked.

"The defense rests on the denial," Leibowitz replied.

"Knight fought bitterly against the change of venue motion. "These affidavits," he insisted, "quote people as having said certain things. I want a chance to call the people in court to testify whether they said that." Judge Callahan gave him until 10 o'clock to round up his witnesses. The court suggested that some one

Style Note

Mrs. Adolph Spreckels, wife of the sugar millionaire, created a furor by appearing at a sumptuous society ball at the Waldorf-Astoria in shoes that exposed her toes.

However, Madame Spreckels cannot claim to have invented this style trend because hundreds among the 175,000 destitute women in New York have preceded her in this matter.

Postpone Hearings on Fur Injunction Suit

NEW YORK.—The fur injunction suit of the Furriers' Joint Council (A. F. of L.) against the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has been postponed until after the first of the year. Hearings were scheduled to be held yesterday at the Supreme Court before Judge Shientag after Judge Gavegan had declared a mistrial in the case last week. At the Supreme Court yesterday the case was placed on the calendar.

U.S.S.R., U.S. Take Steps for Exchange of Representatives

(Continued from Page 1)

since the Commissar has indicated he wants to spend at least one day in New York.

He had lunch today at the French Embassy again, emphasizing the new friendliness of the Soviet Union and France. Two very important matters—a trade treaty and debt agreements—are expected to be settled soon, although it was assumed there was no official discussion on them today, the meeting between Litvinoff and Andre De Laboulay, the French Ambassador, is significant.

Needle Union Members Pledge To Defeat Attacks at Arena Meet

NEW YORK.—Determination to stand together and defeat the latest attacks against their union was expressed by thousands of needle workers gathered at Lincoln Arena at the call of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union last Thursday night. The meeting was called to mobilize against the threat of an injunction against the fur department of the union and the framed-up federal indictment recently issued against 28 union leaders, inspired by the bosses, the officials of the defunct A. F. of L. union, and their Socialist allies.

5,000 Mass to Protest Fire Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

don't you wait till the trial is over?" When the delegation pointed out that they intend to stop the murder and not wait until it was too late, the secretary said: "Well the consul does not want to see any more of this."

"You can't slap the face of thousands of workers and get away with it," answered James W. Ford, militant Negro leader of the Communist Party.

The delegation presented the secretary with a copy of a resolution to the district headquarters of the Communist Party and requested that no delegation be sent. "Nobody will be there to receive it," he said.

When the workers' delegation reported to the thousands of workers downstairs that the consul had refused to see them, a mighty roar of denunciation went up. After the delegates had reported, the meeting adjourned with the singing of the "Internationale."

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK

—by del



STYLE NOTE

Mrs. Adolph Spreckels, wife of the sugar millionaire, created a furor by appearing at a sumptuous society ball at the Waldorf-Astoria in shoes that exposed her toes.

However, Madame Spreckels cannot claim to have invented this style trend because hundreds among the 175,000 destitute women in New York have preceded her in this matter.

Postpone Hearings on Fur Injunction Suit

NEW YORK.—The fur injunction suit of the Furriers' Joint Council (A. F. of L.) against the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has been postponed until after the first of the year. Hearings were scheduled to be held yesterday at the Supreme Court before Judge Shientag after Judge Gavegan had declared a mistrial in the case last week. At the Supreme Court yesterday the case was placed on the calendar.

U.S.S.R., U.S. Take Steps for Exchange of Representatives

(Continued from Page 1)

since the Commissar has indicated he wants to spend at least one day in New York.

He had lunch today at the French Embassy again, emphasizing the new friendliness of the Soviet Union and France. Two very important matters—a trade treaty and debt agreements—are expected to be settled soon, although it was assumed there was no official discussion on them today, the meeting between Litvinoff and Andre De Laboulay, the French Ambassador, is significant.

Needle Union Members Pledge To Defeat Attacks at Arena Meet

NEW YORK.—Determination to stand together and defeat the latest attacks against their union was expressed by thousands of needle workers gathered at Lincoln Arena at the call of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union last Thursday night. The meeting was called to mobilize against the threat of an injunction against the fur department of the union and the framed-up federal indictment recently issued against 28 union leaders, inspired by the bosses, the officials of the defunct A. F. of L. union, and their Socialist allies.

5,000 Mass to Protest Fire Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

don't you wait till the trial is over?" When the delegation pointed out that they intend to stop the murder and not wait until it was too late, the secretary said: "Well the consul does not want to see any more of this."

"You can't slap the face of thousands of workers and get away with it," answered James W. Ford, militant Negro leader of the Communist Party.

U.S.-Moscow Embassy

The U. S.-Moscow Embassy is preparing now to swiftly set up not only its embassy in Moscow, but a number of consulates throughout the U. S. S. R. The Soviet Union will take over the pre-revolutionary embassy here. It was officially handed over immediately after recognition was announced.

Boris E. Skvirsky, who has been the "unofficial official" Soviet representative here for about 12 years, issued a brief statement today on his new capacity as charge d'affaires.

Needle Workers' Open Forum

An open forum under the auspices of the N. T. W. U. will be held tomorrow, 2 p. m., in the Union Auditorium, 131 West 28th St. M. Olgin, editor of the "Freiheit" will speak on "Recognition of the Soviet Union and its Effects on the American Worker."

Attention—Fordham Workers

A new club is being formed in Fordham. All workers are urged to attend the first meeting, taking place tomorrow, 8:30, at 56 East 184th St., Apt. 2.

Mass Memorial

A mass memorial to take place at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place tomorrow, 8 p. m., to honor the memory of the death of Louis Engdahl, who was chairman of the I.L.D. The speakers will be William Patterson, Bill Dunne, and Sadie Van Ven.

DR. JULIUS LITINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 9-9212
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

DR. J. JOSEPHSON
Nightingale 4-9354
Surgeon Dentist
Formerly with the I. W. O.
307 East 14th Street
New York City (near Third Avenue)

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Central Committee Greets Bedacht on His 50th Birthday

NEW YORK.—In a statement issued yesterday the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., greeted Max Bedacht on the celebration of his 50th birthday and 30th year in the revolutionary workers' movement.

Bedacht, who is a member of the Central Committee and is national secretary of the International Workers Order, will be the guest of honor at a banquet arranged by the New York District of the Communist Party and the I.W.O. this Saturday evening at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

The noted Soviet singer, Andre Cibulski; Eugene Nigob, pianist, and Miss Gresser, violinist, will be among the entertainers. Speakers, besides Bedacht, include Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway, James W. Ford, William Weiner and Charles Krumbeln.

Reservations, which are \$1, may be obtained at the Workers Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.

Postpone Hearings on Fur Injunction Suit

NEW YORK.—The fur injunction suit of the Furriers' Joint Council (A. F. of L.) against the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has been postponed until after the first of the year. Hearings were scheduled to be held yesterday at the Supreme Court before Judge Shientag after Judge Gavegan had declared a mistrial in the case last week. At the Supreme Court yesterday the case was placed on the calendar.

U.S.S.R., U.S. Take Steps for Exchange of Representatives

(Continued from Page 1)

since the Commissar has indicated he wants to spend at least one day in New York.

He had lunch today at the French Embassy again, emphasizing the new friendliness of the Soviet Union and France. Two very important matters—a trade treaty and debt agreements—are expected to be settled soon, although it was assumed there was no official discussion on them today, the meeting between Litvinoff and Andre De Laboulay, the French Ambassador, is significant.

Needle Union Members Pledge To Defeat Attacks at Arena Meet

NEW YORK.—Determination to stand together and defeat the latest attacks against their union was expressed by thousands of needle workers gathered at Lincoln Arena at the call of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union last Thursday night. The meeting was called to mobilize against the threat of an injunction against the fur department of the union and the framed-up federal indictment recently issued against 28 union leaders, inspired by the bosses, the officials of the defunct A. F. of L. union, and their Socialist allies.

5,000 Mass to Protest Fire Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

don't you wait till the trial is over?" When the delegation pointed out that they intend to stop the murder and not wait until it was too late, the secretary said: "Well the consul does not want to see any more of this."

"You can't slap the face of thousands of workers and get away with it," answered James W. Ford, militant Negro leader of the Communist Party.

U.S.-Moscow Embassy

The U. S.-Moscow Embassy is preparing now to swiftly set up not only its embassy in Moscow, but a number of consulates throughout the U. S. S. R. The Soviet Union will take over the pre-revolutionary embassy here. It was officially handed over immediately after recognition was announced.

Boris E. Skvirsky, who has been the "unofficial official" Soviet representative here for about 12 years, issued a brief statement today on his new capacity as charge d'affaires.

Needle Workers' Open Forum

An open forum under the auspices of the N. T. W. U. will be held tomorrow, 2 p. m., in the Union Auditorium, 131 West 28th St. M. Olgin, editor of the "Freiheit" will speak on "Recognition of the Soviet Union and its Effects on the American Worker."

Attention—Fordham Workers

A new club is being formed in Fordham. All workers are urged to attend the first meeting, taking place tomorrow, 8:30, at 56 East 184th St., Apt. 2.

Mass Memorial

A mass memorial to take place at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place tomorrow, 8 p. m., to honor the memory of the death of Louis Engdahl, who was chairman of the I.L.D. The speakers will be William Patterson, Bill Dunne, and Sadie Van Ven.

DR. JULIUS LITINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 9-9212
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

DR. J. JOSEPHSON
Nightingale 4-9354
Surgeon Dentist
Formerly with the I. W. O.
307 East 14th Street
New York City (near Third Avenue)

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

SPORTS
By Edward Newhouse

The United States Mail

Masury, Ohio.

Dear Ed:

Please let me know if you ever made a reference in your column that Max Baer is starving and that he is receiving charity.

In the pool room where I hang out a fellow brought a clipping which he claims was taken out of the Daily Worker, stating that Max Baer was starving. They use this as a means of ridiculing the "Daily" and give me the razz whenever the subject is brought up.

Now, Ed, you know that Max is not starving and that he is not on the relief list. I am sure that such an article of statement did not appear in your column. However, in order to clear up the question I wish that you would write to me and either deny or prove that statement so that I can show your letter to the gang, proving that the clipping was not taken from the "Daily." In this way the "Daily" would have more prestige with the guys that are convinced that this appeared in it.

Comradely,
Richard Kale.

This letter was submitted to the Labor Sports Union office. Their answer follows:

"No race or tournament can be run enter in advance. In the past the L. S. U. has been too lax in this regard, permitting athletes who had not previously entered to compete if they showed up at the race or tournament. This has resulted in confusion and has brought complaints from competitors who are used to more efficiency. It also encouraged the habit among our own members so that we could not tell whether there would be sufficient competitors at a meet."

"In order to overcome this, we decided that in the future no one will be permitted to participate in a meet or a tournament unless his or her entry blank is received before the date on which the meet is to be held. Therefore, when on the day before the run we had received only two entries, we decided to call it off and so notified the two entries and the police. Certainly, it was far better to do that than make these entries come down and find no one to run against. In the future the rule concerning filing of entries will be strictly enforced."

"Concerning the comrade's offer to help to make the L. S. U. a success, we invite him to come up to the L. S. U. office and talk it over. We assure him he will receive plenty of opportunity to help."

Mao Gordon.

Hollywood Postmark

Dear Mr. Newhouse:

I read your column on wrestling to three members of the University of Southern California football team and they thought it was a scream. One of them now buys the Daily Worker almost every day from a man in Los Angeles. As soon as he graduates he will subscribe and write you of his experiences. I am sure you are interested to hear this. I will give you a hint. He's very famous and his name starts with a W.

Sincerely yours,
Genevieve Arthur.

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 Burck to raise \$1,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Nature Friends, Syracuse N.Y. \$ 5.00
Previous total 148.76
Total to date \$153.76

City Events

Meeting to Aid Fascist Victim

A meeting of the N. Y. Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism will take place tomorrow, 8:30 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, to make final arrangements for the mass meeting at the Bronx Coliseum at which Arthur Garfield Hayes will speak.

Celebration of Recognition

The Trade Union Unity Council will celebrate recognition of the Soviet Union at Manhattan Lyceum, D. center 1.

Speakers will be Clarence Hathaway, Ben Gold, and Rubin Young, who has just returned from the Soviet Union.

A musical program will follow. Admission 25c.

Needle Workers' Open Forum

An open forum under the auspices of the N. T. W. U. will be held tomorrow, 2 p. m., in the Union Auditorium, 131 West 28th St. M. Olgin, editor of the "Freiheit" will speak on "Recognition of the Soviet Union and its Effects on the American Worker."

Attention—Fordham Workers

A new club is being formed in Fordham. All workers are urged to attend the first meeting, taking place tomorrow, 8:30, at 56 East 184th St., Apt. 2.

Mass Memorial

A mass memorial to take place at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place tomorrow, 8 p. m., to honor the memory of the death of Louis Engdahl, who was chairman of the I.L.D. The speakers will be William Patterson, Bill Dunne, and Sadie Van Ven.

DR. JULIUS LITINSKY
107 BRISTOL STREET
Bet. Pitkin and Sutter Aves., Brooklyn
PHONE: DICKENS 9-9212
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

DR. J. JOSEPHSON
Nightingale 4-9354
Surgeon Dentist
Formerly with the I. W. O.
307 East 14th Street
New York City (near Third Avenue)

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Help Yourself to a Chair and Read Them. The court ordered and when Brodsky began to read it a low, modulated voice, the court said, "A little louder, please."

Conference, With 219 Delegates, Demands Lower Food Prices

Bronx Workers Will Call Strikes Unless Favorable Reply Is Given by Food Concerns

NEW YORK.—The conference for struggle against the high cost of living, attended by 219 delegates from women's and workers' organizations, including 71 house committees, drew up demands on food companies and stores, and took steps to spread the struggle throughout the Bronx. If the stores give unfavorable replies, strikes are to be prepared wherever possible.

The picketing of bakeries to demand five cents for bread and 15 cents for rolls, was taken up. The organizations represented, including the Unemployed Councils and the United Councils of Working-class Women, have just concluded a successful strike on Allerton Ave., Bronx, against high bread prices.

The conference elected a committee of 25, empowered to call meetings, with permanent headquarters at 3829 Third Ave. Delegates will go to the Mayor's office to present against the high cost of living. The fight against the high cost of living will be concentrated against high prices of bread and milk. The demands against evictions, for adequate unemployment relief, against the sales tax, etc., were also approved. The committee of 25 will meet again on Thursday. A public hearing on relief will be held at the Claremont Parkway Neighborhood Center in two weeks.

Anti-Injunction Meet In Jersey City Draws Up 5-Point Program

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Presenting a 5 point program of action, the Hudson County Anti-Injunction conference held recently decided to rally as many organizations as possible to back the program at a conference to be held here the second week in January.

The five points are: Against injunctions, for freedom of assembly, for Negro rights, for freedom of distribution of literature, against the Suspenders Act under which 4 National Miners Union members were arrested in Jersey City.

Delegates to the conference were present from organizations including: The Staff Embroidery Workers Union, the National Hotel and Restaurant Employees Organization, International Labor Defense, and a group of workers from Knit Goods Shops in Union City.

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
GENERAL FUNERAL DIRECTORS
295 SIXTH AVE. BROOKLYN
Phone: DIKERS 3-1273-4-5
Night Phone: DIKERS 6-5329
For International Workers Order

BERMAE'S
Cafeteria and Bar
809 BROADWAY
Between 11th and 12th Streets

Tomlinson Square 6-9125
"KAVKAZ"
Russian and Oriental Kitchen
BANQUETS and PARTIES
883 East 11th Street New York City

(Brooklyn)
WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria
1538 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR BROWNSVILLE PROLETARIANS
SOKAL CAFETERIA
1839 PITKIN AVENUE
Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome

De Luxe Cafeteria
84 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELICACY

THE Sports Column of the Daily Worker in Collaboration with the Labor Sports Union PRESENTS
CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Editor of the Daily Worker
—in a Talk on—
"SPORTS AND REVOLUTION"
Also a Sensational Exhibition
Announcer: **JOE FREEMAN**

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT
at HARLEM LABOR TEMPLE, 15 West 126th Street
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, at 8 P. M.
Tickets on Sale: Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St.; Harlem Labor Temple, 15 W. 126th St.; Labor Sports Union, 813 Broadway. Entrance 75c, General Admission 90c.
PROCEEDS TO THE DAILY WORKER DRIVE

FARMERS, WORKERS, NEGRO, WHITE PLEDGE UNITY AT FARM CONFERENCE

Delegates Rise at Farm Conference as Negro Croppers Sing

Revolutionary Song of Negro Farmers Thrills Chicago Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Spontaneous demonstration of unity between Negro and white farmers concluded the last session of the second National Farmers' Conference here today.

Immediately after the election of the new National Committee of 50 and the final report by Len Harris, Secretary of the Farmers' National Committee for Action, a motion was made by a Western delegate that the four-day conference adjourn with the singing by the Alabama sharecroppers' delegation of their song, called "I Shall Not Be Moved." The song, which is one of the earliest expressions of native revolutionary music in the United States, thrilled the delegates, provoking stormy and continuous applause and bringing them all to their feet. Delegates rushed from all parts of parts of the hall to shake the hands of the Alabama Negro croppers, here at the risk of their lives, as the latter left the platform.

Cheer Action Call
After the conference cheered the fighting call to action and the seven immediate demands which had been unanimously adopted, the Wisconsin delegation rose to challenge all other delegations to a competition for building the strongest farmers' state organization in the country. This challenge was instantly taken up by the delegates from Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and the other states.

The Nebraska delegation invited the delegates to hold the next National Conference in this state, and action on this invitation was left to the new National Committee.

The conference decided to merge the "Producers News," official organ of the United Farmers' League, now published in Plentywood, Montana, with "The Farmers' National Weekly," organ of the Farmers' National Committee for Action, now being published in "Washington, D.C."

The conference decided to send a delegation to Lansing Wednesday to present the demands to the Legislature.

This morning the conference gave a rousing welcome to three farm delegates who brought a fighting message from the Chicago farmers conference.

Unemployed Force First Permit for Central Pittsburgh Hunger March Thru Main Street of Steel Center

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—For the first time in the history of the city of Pittsburgh the mass pressure of the workers has forced the granting by the police department for an unemployed parade through the main streets of the town. The permit, which up until now has been refused, is for the Allegheny County Hunger March, which takes place on Nov. 23.

The unemployed councils have been repeatedly refused permits for Pittsburgh's "triangle," the main business section of the town, and whenever demonstrations or meetings have been held in this area fierce battles with the police and many arrests have taken place.

The route of the march, for which the unemployed councils, through their persistent mass work and mass pressure, have now secured a permit, goes from the Fifth Ave. High School down Fifth Ave., through the heart of the business area at Sixth and Liberty, over the Sixth St. bridge and up Stockton to Sherman Ridge to the West Park bandstand, where the meeting will be held.

25 Tons of Food for Cotton Strike Collected by W.I.R.

NEW YORK.—Twenty-five tons of food for the strike of the Southern California cotton pickers, and \$218.89 for truckage and expenses, was collected by the Workers in International Relief of Northern California recently, from among workers and sympathizers in San Francisco, Oakland, and other California cities.

Raising the slogan that the cotton pickers' picket line will be as strong as the relief that backs it up, the W. I. R. aroused the cooperation not only of many workers' organizations, but of large sections of the population who sympathized with the strikers.

Dr. Leon Klein, W. I. R. organizer, reports that his organization is rapidly organizing stronger forces in California. Branches are being set up and a medical aid unit is being organized.

Issue Challenge to Textile Workers To Help Daily Worker
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The National Textile Workers Union here has already raised \$5 for the Daily Worker and challenges the National Textile Union in Lawrence, Mass., to equal this. The New Bedford union further pledges to raise \$2 for every dollar the union in Lawrence, Mass., raises above \$15.

"Mass Actions!" Delegates' Reply to Roosevelt Robbery

Lay Down Immediate Demands for Cancellation of Debts, Against Foreclosures

By **SENDER GARLIN**
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Strikes, marches, protests and mass demonstrations—this is the answer of the Second National Farmers' Conference which adjourned here yesterday to the question, "How shall the farmers fight to win their demands?"

The seven immediate demands, 700 farmer delegates in 39 states representing more than 100,000 members in 58 different farm organizations, include:

- 1. Immediate cash relief; 2. Cancellation of secured debts—mortgages, back rents, delinquent taxes, and seed and feed loans of the impoverished farmers; 3. No foreclosures and evictions; 4. Higher purchasing power for the farmers; 5. Tax relief; 6. Reduction in rents; 7. The complete cancellation of all debts of the sharecroppers, debtors, and the abolition of the system of vicious oppression of the Negro people.

Besides passing resolutions on the necessity for unity with the city workers, the Conference delegates revealed, in speeches from the floor their concrete experiences on how they are achieving unity with the working class.

Jobless Get Free Milk
Examples cited were the distribution of milk to the unemployed by farmers in Allentown and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania as well as in Sioux City, Iowa. A dramatic instance of solidarity was seen in the fight of farmers of the Colorado Farm Holiday Association to transport four truckloads of food to the striking coal miners in Gallup, New Mexico, in spite of armed opposition of the "officers of the law."

Many Instances of Joint Action
Delegates also related how the Unemployed Councils of Allentown, Pa., sent a truckload of jobless workers 25 miles into the country to help stop sheriff's sales. Numerous other instances—equally inspiring—were reported from the floor of the farmers' conference.

Last year, following the first farmers' national conference in Washington—where the cry for the moratorium and stoppage of foreclosures was raised by the delegates—it was taken up within a short time and a wave of resistance to sheriff's sales swept over the country. This compelled officials as well as unofficial declarations of moratorium by many state and local officials as well as financial institutions like banks and insurance companies.

In view of the fact that spokesmen for one delegation after another took the floor at the Chicago conference to demand cancellation—regardless of whether he was talking about hopes, dairy products, or the reduction of taxes and farm-fungicides can be looked upon the return of the delegates to their home states and various farm organizations.

Even before the Conference opened, trucks were rolling into Chicago from the four corners of the country with the words **CANCELLATION** boldly painted and chalked upon them.

"We call for a united struggle of all exploited and oppressed farmers, regardless of race, creed or political opinion, to win our immediate demands," declare the opening sentence of the manual of arms adopted by the historic Farmers' Conference in their fight to realize the immediate needs of the ruined toilers of the land.

Huge marches and demonstrations, the delegates assure the millions of farmers looking for leadership in their struggles against the monopolies and trusts, are "powerful methods to compel relief from county, state, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and other relief agencies; and also to compel the reduction of taxes and cancellation of debts."

Petitions Alone Futile
Petitions, the delegates point out, must be backed up by mass action. "Waves of resolutions, anti-protests, back up by militant mass demonstrations will help free the victims of class struggle and terror."

The farmers agreed upon a number of steps as the best method for winning their demands.

"Call a few of the militant farmers to meet with you and discuss the Call to Action. Discuss the conditions, grievances and demands in which the impoverished farmers of your community are vitally concerned. This little group can do much to organize and organize local struggles around these problems which urgently concern the farmers of the community. Each delegate belonging to an organization should be active in getting his own organization to support and fight for the call and demands of this Conference."

4,000 Workers, Farm Delegates Cement Unity at Coliseum

Farmers Defy Police, Who Are Forced to Escort Trucks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—"We won't be moved."
So sang the chorus of Negro and white sharecroppers from Alabama and the Carolinas before 3,000 Chicago workers and 700 farmer delegates to the Second National Farmers' Conference here at the Coliseum in the North Hall of the Coliseum on Friday evening.

The meeting was arranged by the Trade Union Unity League and Unemployed Councils of Chicago, and was the first example, on a mass scale, of a joint demonstration of unity between the city workers and the farm toilers.

Speakers at the meeting included I. Amter, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils of the U. S. A.; Alfred Tiala, National Secretary of the United Farmers League; Harry Lux, State Organizer of the Farmers' Holiday Association of Nebraska; Negro sharecropper from Alabama; Mother Ebor of Iowa; Len Harris, Secretary of the Farmers' National Committee for Action; Charles Taylor, National Chairman of the United Farmers' League; and Clarence A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker.

Get Motorcycle Escort
Motorcycle escorts for the 50 trucks and cars which conveyed the farm delegates to the Coliseum were provided by the Chicago police department after officials there had flatly refused to do so. The farmers created a stir as they passed thru the working class sections of Chicago, ignoring all traffic lights and cheering and singing as their trucks rumbled thru the city streets.

"Higher prices for farm products and lower prices of goods for food for city workers," were among the slogans on the trucks that particularly drew the interest of the Chicago masses—and especially the thousands of hungry unemployed.

Overrule Police
"You must be crazy," a police lieutenant in the Police Chief's office told Lief Dahl of the Conference Arrangements Committee when the latter called on the telephone late Friday afternoon with the request for the motorcycle escort.

"You gotta apply for a permit a day ahead of time, and then you don't always get it," the police official barked at Dahl.

"Well, then," retorted Dahl, "our caravan of 50 trucks and cars will go through anyway, pass all red lights and give you the nearest little traffic jam you've had in the loop for many a year."

Workers Cheer
The lieutenant put down the receiver for a few seconds to consult the Police Commissioner Allan. He returned with the announcement that the motorcycle cops requested would be on tap at the Peoples' Auditorium in time to break the way through traffic for the caravan. Arriving at the Coliseum in a body, the farm delegates received a series of stormy ovations from the Chicago workers as they filed in by state delegations, carrying placards.

The farmers were noticeably impressed by the spirit of solidarity of the Chicago workers which expressed itself in a collection of \$247.41 to defray expenses of the meeting. Many of the contributions came from numerous Chicago units of the Communist Party, groups of unemployed workers as well as mass organizations.

Crew of "Mundixie" Strikes in Boston Dockers and Coal Trimmers Walk Out in Sympathy

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—The crew of the S. S. Mundixie, of the Hanson Line, walked out on strike today here, demanding back wages and recognition of the ship's committee.

The ship is completely dead, with the boilers and electric machinery shut down. Longshoremen and coal trimmers walked out in solidarity with the striking seamen this afternoon.

A solid picket line has been organized along the dock, with longshoremen and seamen chasing scabs off the ship. The crew prevented the police from driving Marine Workers' Industrial Union delegates from the ship. It is expected that the strike will end tonight with a victory for the crew.

Members of I.L.G.W. Local 28 Demands to Hear Agreement Read
NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the request of the shop chairman, shop committees and active members, the administration of Local 28, I.L.G.W.U. was forced to call a general membership meeting to read the agreement. The agreement of the strikers took place about seven weeks ago.

Lynchers Alarmed at Secret Organizing of East Shore Negroes

Negro Club Fights Farming Out of Children to Local Bosses By Children's Aid Society and City Charities

The Daily Worker continues today its series of exposures of the lynch terror against the Negro masses and the social and economic exploitation of whites and Negro toilers which serve as a basis for the lynch wave now sweeping the country. The evidence supporting the report was presented to the public inquiry last Sunday in Baltimore, Md. The following article is the result of an investigation by the Daily Worker and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, scene of the brutal lynching of George Armwood on Oct. 18.

The workers who live in the many scattered towns and on their outskirts scrape along at starvation level. In a variety of seasonal jobs. White farm hands engaged for the season, and staying on the farm for that period, get \$5 a week. Negro farm hands who come to stay for the season often find the boss managing their business affairs' entirely, and do not know until the end of the summer how much or how little they have earned. Farm-hands by the day are getting 75 cents a day. Most farm-hands, however, are hired irregularly on special jobs at a piece-work basis. Right now they are getting 15 cents a bunch for shucking corn, and six bunches is a day's work. This summer the farmers had to pay 22 cents an hour for labor, to match the N. R. A. minimum in the canneries; but since then wages are sinking steadily. A saw-mill which is opening will pay 12 1/2 cents an hour. The man who told us about this is saving some wood of his own which he has to have cut, because he thinks he will soon be able to get it done for 50 cents a day.

In the oyster houses, 20 cents a gallon is the average pay for shucking. It takes a strong man at least an hour to shuck a gallon, and the many women workers go slower. In one oyster house where we stopped, the workers were reluctant to relax the tension that drove the knife into the muck-covered shells. One young Negro worker, however, did stop to tell us: "We're not working good this year yet. In good times we used to work 10, 12 and 15 hours a day. Now it's hardly ever eight hours. You can't make over \$4 or \$5 a week. The oystermen themselves (i.e., the

droggers) don't make a living." In spite of such conditions, Negro workers usually prefer the oyster houses and canneries to the farm. As one white sympathizer—a veteran thing on the Eastern Shore—said to us, "They like to work in groups." The same person told us that Negroes who are not a piece-rate, have a very definite feeling that they must protect themselves from overtime and having to go to work early. "There is no public demonstration of this, though it is recognized on both sides." In other ways also, the Negroes of this region stick together as if by instinct; nevertheless, they are not so close through their communities seldom, ever, reaches the ears of whites.

Through a reliable source, however we heard of a secret club among Negroes, which penalizes its members for going in the back door of white peoples' houses, as the unwritten law of the Eastern shore demands.

Most white people of the Eastern shore do not realize that the feeling of resentment which exists among Negroes is too deep-seated to be broken by acts of terror against individuals. At the same time, the ruling-class whites feel the need of demanding whipping posts in the jails, to match those in the Delaware jails a few miles away. These were set up only last year and are reserved for "chicken thieves and wife-beaters." A judge decides on the number of lashes, and the sheriff himself at piles the cat o' nine tails, each thorn in the bunch leaves a separate number of lashes. So far only Negro stealing and wife-beating." On the Maryland side of the Eastern shore chicken stealing brings at least a six-months' jail sentence, but it is feared that the whipping-post would be cheaper and more memorable.

Ruling-class whites talk a good deal about the "upstart" young Negroes, and there is a definite bias for the assumption that the present generation is less inclined than their parents were to trust "the masters' Agencies."

With the Negroes now drifting more and more into the small seasonal industries, working together in groups of 50 to 200 under conditions of intense industrial exploitation, these have acquired a stronger group consciousness, and approve less and less of isolating a Negro child in a white household. They say "makes him queer." They don't think much of the mother who gives him away, no matter what her circumstances. The "good" white families, of course, are very anxious to continue this convenient method of getting a free farm-hand or house servant, and they "don't see why a child should die out."

It would be impossible today to secure any exact figures of indenture, as this form of slavery is called, on the Eastern shore.

The mainstay of this vicious form of peonage are the so-called charitable institutions of New York, Baltimore, and other cities.

Ninety children from New York are now living for their keep in "free homes on the Eastern shore," having been placed there by the Children's Aid Society of New York. The Children's Aid of Baltimore has 20 such "placements" in the same region, and the City Charities of Baltimore 45.

Other out-of-state agencies take advantage of the fact that the Eastern shore is careful to have no relief machinery to check up or even keep records of such things, to ship children into these Maryland "foster homes."

Trade Union Directory
CLEANERS, DYERS AND PRESSERS UNION
322 Second Avenue, New York City
Algonquin 4-5267
FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
4 West 18th Street, New York City
Chelsea 2-3095
FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
816 Broadway, New York City
Gramercy 5-8306
METAL WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
35 East 10th Street, New York City
Gramercy 7-7422
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
131 West 25th Street, New York City
Lackawanna 4-1010

Russian Village
BAR, GRILL and RESTAURANT
Management: ANICHKA
221 Second Avenue
(near 14th Street)
Telephone: Tompkins Square 6-9397
Russian and Gypsy Music Tasty Russian Food
Beer on Draught Free Lunch Bar
WE ARRANGE FOR BANQUETS and PARTIES
DECORATION BY J. ANCHUTIN

PARTY LIFE Stress Development of New Cadres of Unit Leadership

Increased Tempo in Carrying Out the Open Letter Depends on Training of New Forces

Inter-related and closely connected with the task of concentration is a serious problem which at first glance seems of secondary importance, but in reality it is upon its solution depends the speeding of the tempo in the carrying out of the Open Letter. This is the problem of the development of new cadres of local leadership; the strengthening of the section leadership as the nearest link to the lower units; the bringing of the best developed comrades into the leadership of the units; the developing of unit initiative and making the units conscious that they are the Party in the shops and in the neighborhoods. All our past experience, and particularly recent events, show us that this problem can and must be solved primarily in the course of developing struggles by penetration in basic industries, and through the winning of the best elements to our ranks, as well as through a more intensive education.

Today more than ever before, with the increasing influence of the Party to every corner of the land, the demand is raised from every district: "Give us organizers. Give us organizers in preparing and developing the Open Letter. Help us to organize the masses!"

In the course of the past few years, hundreds of comrades have gone through the various training schools of our Party. Today, however, if we check up on these forces, we discover that while a large number of these trained comrades are in leading positions and are doing good work, we also find that a large number have disappeared from leadership positions. It is significant that each time a school or training course is conducted we find that comrades were "good material," but later on many of them who were characterized as "excellent" were discovered to be unfit.

As these comrades really unfit to do so, there is a reason that explains why many of these comrades who developed through struggles and went through these training schools "disappeared" from leadership positions? I think that at a time when we are confronted with the problem of training hundreds of new comrades, we must take the necessary steps and to follow up these forces after they have finished the training schools. It is the task of the leading comrades to assist them continuously, helping the weakest ones, encouraging the more active ones, and giving them their theoretical education. In correcting the mistakes made in carrying out the line of the Party a distinction must be drawn between such mistakes as may be made by leading comrades, who from time to time must be corrected, and those which flow from a hidden political line, and the deviations and mistakes made by young and less experienced comrades. In the first case, the struggle against opportunism must be a very sharp one. In the second case, the comrades must take the character of assistance by the leading comrades to overcome the mistake pointing out to the comrades the theoretical basis for the mistake.

One of the reasons for the loss of the Party of its devoted forces is the fact that the comrades who are taken in the selection of the forces are not to be trained. The background is not sufficiently studied, their qualities of sincerity, loyalty to the cause of the working class, personal integrity, etc., are often not seriously weighed in the selection of these comrades. Frequently selected on the basis of impressions. Today there are hundreds of workers that are rising from the ranks during struggles, who distinguish themselves, who are coming forward as leaders, who are being taken into the Party, who are known in factories or in their localities for their seriousness, courage and devotion. These are the comrades who are the backbone of the Party.

There should also be more open forums, more comradeship social life. Every affair, even the smallest one, must take the character of a gathering of comrades for the discussion of the problems facing the Party. This will not only develop new enthusiasm, but will acquaint the comrades with each other, strengthen the ties among the Party members as part of the fighting vanguard of the working class, will encourage frank open, sincere sharp discussions and will eliminate petty enmities and frictions.

Hold a house party for raising funds for our Daily Worker.

Continuing from yesterday the letters about the drive, here is an anonymous one that's full of the old fighting spirit:

Dear Comrades in the Home: What a showing—what a showing! Here we are in the home, the ones who confine to make a pound of flour, an egg, and a few potatoes into wheats. Here we are, who, because of the system prevailing from the workers, have developed our talents for making something out of nothing, to find the "Daily" needs us and we will not be ready.

Well, here in the New England District we have started something, and we think it is O.K. for all sections. One comrade (or comrades) from the office) five copies of the Daily Worker and then invites five comrades to her home and tells them about the D. W.; how it fights in the interest of the workers and leads to the struggle against the drive the way we must have such drives. She asks each of these friends to contribute a nickel, a dime, or a quarter or more, and then get five copies of the Daily Worker, invite five friends into her house for tea, coffee, or a meal and tell them about the "Daily" as a worker, ask for a donation and ask the each of these five to do the same, tioned to write all about these experiences. And so on and so on!

Some times we talk so much about the drive, we make workers in isolation, we say they cannot help because the amount they would give is so small, but we must remember that it is these pennies that give our lifeblood to the Daily Worker.

We had lots of fun at a Chatter-box dinner and collected \$1.95. Come forward, comrades in the home: we are on our way, marching down the dawn! We are in a parade in the great war! On to the home of the Daily Worker! Working men, realize your strength! Unite! We have action, now, today!

NRA Ballyhoo Employed to Bar Picketing by Cornell Dubilier Radio Plant Strikers

Yale and Towne Foundry Closing Adds to Layoffs

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)
STAMFORD, Conn.—In the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. plant here, there has been a consistent lay-off of workers from the various departments, because things are slowing up in this factory and the workers are told to go home until they will be called. There have been from 300 to 500 laid off in this manner. Some of the workers have been out over three weeks now, and it will probably be permanently.

The foundry here was closed on Nov. 13. The men in it that I know have no idea when they will be called back.

In the foundry the men are given a pair of foundry shoes to wear in their work. These shoes must last four months before they will give you a new pair. The average length of time a pair lasts in a foundry is two months, so the workers must spend \$2.20 for shoes. The average pay a foundry worker gets is \$14 to \$15 per week, for 40 hours. Out of cents and up each week for insurance all the workers' pay, they draw 32 cents, and when you are laid off, you lose this insurance money.

We have held several shop gate meetings here in the past two months. The workers know that they cannot expect anything from the N.R.A. and show good sympathy toward our meetings. Now we are issuing a leaflet a week explaining the necessity of organization and are on the road to building department committees through our contacts.

This factory employed about 2,000 workers when last it was used in full capacity. Also it was going in the last war for making munitions, and can be converted for this purpose in 24 hours.

The local press this spring and summer carried front page headlines about the hundreds of workers who were here as a sign of returning prosperity, but does not give one line to the laying-off of hundreds of workers and the closing of the foundry.

Colonial Radio Fires Hundreds, Doubles Output

(By a Young Metal Worker Cor.)
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I am one girl worker in Colonial Radio and am convinced that the American Federation of Labor, which got us to join their federal union at the end of September, has worsened our conditions and will do nothing to better them. Here are my reasons:

"The INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE AND ITS METHODS ARE DISPISED HERE IN ALABAMA." (Capitals for emphasis are Mabry's). This crude call and other similar expressions in the pamphlet for a lynching in Alabama and is being widely distributed here and avidly read. Around the yellow brick court house where the Scottsboro boys are to go on trial for their lives this reporter saw two in the hands of grim-faced, over-alled men who were showing them to others on the house steps. In the center of the town the blue-covered pamphlet is in evidence. Those who do not have it, have seen it and are discussing its contents.

Just how many of these pamphlets are in Decatur and Morgan County there is no way of telling.

Attacks I.L.D. Demand for Negro Equality

Not only does it contain this bait invitation to a lynching but the tenor of the whole pamphlet is that of fear against the International Labor Defense and "northerners" who are trying to "put negroes on juries" (quote) in the house steps. In the Negro Negro spelled with a capital N. The pamphlet is a bitter invective against those who try to get the Negro "social and political equality."

The pamphlet is marked by a hysterical tenor, bad grammar and capitalized words for emphasis.

Advocates Lynch Law Against I.L.D. Program

"UNTIL THE ADVENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE and similar organizations into the South with their dangerous teachings of Social Equality, Socialism, etc., never since emancipation have the relations between the white men and the law abiding negroes of the South been so cordial, or the confidence of the negroes in their white neighbors and employers so strong," Attorney

Present Leaders Block Militant Mass Action Against Scabs by False Promises

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—On Nov. 3, Friday, 386 workers of the Cornell Dubilier Condenser Corp., 238th St. and Bronx Boulevard, came out on strike for recognition of their own independent Radio Factory Workers' Union, for higher wages and better conditions.

The leader of the strike, Mr. Beedie, and the strike committee told us that we were going to win the strike by simply presenting our case before the N.R.A., and that because our demands are reasonable the N.R.A. would make Mr. Blake accept all our demands. More than two weeks have passed since we walked out, and the strikers are still waiting for the N.R.A. to force Mr. Blake to accept our demands. Mr. Beedie has been phoning us up every day that he will have a favorable settlement within 24 hours. This favorable 24-hour settlement seems to be taking the same course at Hoover's 60-day "prosperity."

In the meantime, while we are waiting for this settlement, Mr. Blake has secured a full force of scabs to work his factory.

Workers' how can we win our strike when there are scabs producing and taking our jobs away? As far as the N.R.A. goes, it never yet has settled a strike in the interest of the workers, except when the factory was closed down through mass picketing, and in that case, the boss would have to settle whether or not there was any N.R.A. How can the N.R.A. give us a favorable settlement when we find Swope, the head of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, which is backing

Printed Call to Lynch Boys, Attorneys Circulated in Ala.

(By JOHN L. SPIVAK.)
DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 20.—A brazen call to lynch the International Labor Defense attorneys in the Scottsboro case, Samuel Leibowitz and Joseph Brady, is being circulated here in a 54-page pamphlet written and published by one Woodford Mabry, a lawyer and "arguer" as he terms his pamphlet. It is because the law is too slow to save you and you must save yourself.

"In like manner, the law may be too slow and uncertain to save a menaced community, because of outside lawyers... then that community must exercise its inherent right to defend itself."

"THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE AND ITS METHODS ARE DISPISED HERE IN ALABAMA." (Capitals for emphasis are Mabry's). This crude call and other similar expressions in the pamphlet for a lynching in Alabama and is being widely distributed here and avidly read.

Attacks I.L.D. Demand for Negro Equality

Not only does it contain this bait invitation to a lynching but the tenor of the whole pamphlet is that of fear against the International Labor Defense and "northerners" who are trying to "put negroes on juries" (quote) in the house steps. In the Negro Negro spelled with a capital N. The pamphlet is a bitter invective against those who try to get the Negro "social and political equality."

The pamphlet is marked by a hysterical tenor, bad grammar and capitalized words for emphasis.

Advocates Lynch Law Against I.L.D. Program

"UNTIL THE ADVENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE and similar organizations into the South with their dangerous teachings of Social Equality, Socialism, etc., never since emancipation have the relations between the white men and the law abiding negroes of the South been so cordial, or the confidence of the negroes in their white neighbors and employers so strong," Attorney

"Speaking for myself alone, it is my deliberate opinion, that a recurrence of such conduct will bring about the invoking of the exception to the general rule of law (due legal process) above referred to."

"This is not a threat BUT JUST GOOD ADVICE."

These excerpts would normally be funny. But here in Decatur where the tension is at the breaking point, this pamphlet is pouring gasoline upon an already existing flame. And it may be noted again that neither legal nor police authorities are doing anything to stop it.

No Protection for Switchmen in Gary Plant

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)
GARY, Ind.—There is no protection for the switchmen in the transportation department of the Gary Steel Works. There is a safety line in between the engine and the head that we pull from the open heart, and we the switchmen are after the company union representatives to put a demand to the bosses to have this line either taken out altogether or have it installed at the head end of the train.

Most of the work we are doing is head forward, and in that case we are obliged to walk back and forth. We cannot ride on the hot ingots buggies. Nothing has been done from the so-called shop representation to get our demands, but instead all you hear is union talk from the shop representative, but they are talking the wrong kind of union. All they mean is A. F. of L.

What we want is the workers' kind of union and that's the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

We haven't made any headway in the last two months. We only had one mass union meeting, and the American Federation of Labor is holding two and three meetings every week, and in my opinion that's a bad policy. We are actually giving our chance to someone else to benefit by it. And it's up to us to get some action and draw the crowd in our workers' union.

Workers' Union, 1948 Clinton Rd., Newark, N.J. 10000

Workers' Union, 1948 Clinton Rd., Newark, N.J. 10000

Workers' Union, 1948 Clinton Rd., Newark, N.J. 10000

Workers' Union, 1948 Clinton Rd., Newark, N.J. 10000

Workers' Union, 1948 Clinton Rd., Newark, N.J. 10000

Social Democratic Actions Led Directly to Nazi Power

Misleaders' Instructions To Vote for Hindenburg One of Many Treacheries to Workers

By O. PIATNITSKY

Comrade Piatnitsky in yesterday's Daily Worker began his answer to the following set of questions: "How did the Communist Party of Germany estimate the role of German social democracy and of the trade unions in the period of Germany's Fascization? Didn't the Communist Party of Germany wait too long before it made the United Front offer to social democracy?"

Comrade Piatnitsky showed how the long pre-war influence of the Social Democratic Party on the broad masses of the workers—NOT the vanguard of the working class—brought about by its continued use of radical phrases to cover up its real treachery to the masses, made it possible for the Social Democracy to lead the German workers directly into the clutches of Fascism. In the second part of this article, which follows, Comrade Piatnitsky shows how, for example, the S. D. P. slogan of "Whoever elects Thaelmann, elects Hitler," as opposed to the Communist slogan, "Whoever elects Hindenburg, elects Hitler," led the German working class straight into the terror of Fascism. Now read on!

In the period of partial stabilization, the Social Democrats' deception of the masses was facilitated by the fact that the increase of the exploitation of the working class as a result of the temporary economic upturn, especially by the extraordinary rapid increase of the productivity and intensity of labor, and the capitalist rationalization, was predominantly of a concealed nature.

Exploitation increased not so much as a result of the increase of the normal wage but much more as a result of a very rapid increase of the intensity of labor and the greater utilization of the ability of German working day, which gave the bourgeois and Social-Democratic economists

the opportunity to conceal the real situation of the workers by means of statistical tricks.

The Social Democrats made use of this for their own purposes and were able to spread the illusion among the workers that their material situation was directly dependent upon the increase of the productivity of the industry to compete on the world market. The Social Democrats created the theory of "economic democracy" which in conjunction with the "already existing political democracy" through co-operation with the bourgeois and get matters going and get Smith and Griffen going with the can tied to their tails.

Chrysler Employees.

Sheffield Steel Pay Check as Low as \$9 per Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The living standards of the Sheffield steel workers are constantly dropping. Many of the workers of the extra list work two and three days per week since steel production took another slump recently. Many of the pay checks run as low as \$18 to \$20 for two weeks.

In spite of the fact that the steel workers have little or no winter fuel and have such low pay, the local charities campaign never missed the steel workers.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers, which signed up several hundred men in the union last July and still holds meetings, is continuing to tell the men to wait until next July, until a certain contract between the A. F. of L. and the company expires.

According to local leaders of the A. F. of L., the company cleared a million and a half dollars from the misery of the workers in the 12 months preceding the N.R.A. The A. F. of L., refusing to do anything until another year, means that they are willing that the company continue to reap these profits.

All honest workers, both A. F. of L. members and non-members, must see through these tricks and must build shop organizations, and the union based on the class struggle, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union.

Letters from Our Readers

LITVINOFF'S TRIP
Note to Ben Ardley, John G. Valek and American Youth Club Members: The editorial in Friday's (Nov. 3) issue of the Daily Worker under the heading, "Brisbane and Boudoirs" was a very good one. I have read Litvinoff's travelogue and expose the statements in the capitalistic press as downright lies.

(To Be Continued)

Doctor Luttinger Advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dry or Humid
J. H.—Personally, we agree with you; but for practical reasons we are forced to write in a different vein. The majority rules!

Afraid to Eat—Gasoline Poisoning
W. B. Murray, Detroit.—Your various pains are probably imaginary. The very fact that they change every day from one part of the body to another shows that you need not pay any attention to them. But we cannot understand your fear of eating. Are you afraid to get fat or are you in fear of getting pains (in the stomach) from eating? If your nervousness is probably due to the fact that you are constantly exposed to gasoline poisoning, this fluid being the chief ingredient used in the cleaning of hats. If it is not the fear of eating stout, or pains which prevent you from eating, then you had better give up using gasoline. People suffering from "naphtha jag" often develop nervous symptoms, among which we find un-

reasonable, unwarranted and groundless fears.

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 Burk and Del to raise \$1,000 in the \$40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Nature Friends, Syracuse, N.Y. \$ 2.00
Previous total \$ 26.31
Total to date \$ 28.31



JOIN THE Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Street

City

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1588 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 16 takes 2 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Party Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City

"Daily" Tag Day Stations

Below are listed stations for the Daily Worker Tag Days, Nov. 24, 25 and 26th. Clip out the list of stations in your city. Volunteer to take tag day boxes. Help make these three days victorious in the battle to save our Daily Worker. Visit shops, offices, factories, workers' homes, approach workers on the streets with Daily Worker Tag Day Boxes on this Friday, Saturday and Sunday. All Districts, airmail lists of your stations immediately.

NEW YORK CITY
DOWNTOWN—Workers Center, 86 Ave. C. East Side Workers Club, 165 East Broadway.
MIDTOWN—Greek Workers Club, 259 W. 25th St.; Armenian Workers Club, 53 W. 25th St.; Needle Traders Workers Industrial Union, 111 W. 28th St.
HARLEM—Finnish Workers Hall, 15 W. 128th St.; Estonian Workers Club, 27 W. 112th St.; Harlem Laborer, 2127 7th Ave.
YORKVILLE—Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St.
LOWER BRONX—Workers Center, 860 Prospect Ave.; Prospect Workers Club, 1147 St. Boulevard; Bronx Workers Club, 1100 Boston Road.
UPPER BRONX—Workers Center, 3075 Clinton Ave.; Co-op Unemployed Council, 2814th Ave.; Westchester Middle Bronx Workers Center, 382 Third Ave.
SOUTH BROOKLYN—Workers Center, 132 Park Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City

BORO PARK—Finnish Workers Home, 746 40th St.; Workers Center, 1109 45th St.
BAYT BEACH—Bath Beach Workers Club, 87 St. 28th St.
BENSONHURST—Bensonhurst Workers Center, 2008 70th St.
BRONX—Coney Island Workers Center, 27th St. and Mermad.
BRIGHTON BEACH—Brighton Beach Workers Center, Brighton Beach and Coney Island Ave.
WILLIAMSBURG—Workers Center, 61 Gould Ave.; Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 285 Rodney St.; Laisve, 45 Ten Eyck St.; Progressive Workers Center, 159 Sumner Ave.
BROWNVILLE—Brownville Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave.; American Youth Club, 1813 Pitkin Ave.; Hindale Workers Club, 313 Hindale St.
JAMAICA—Jamaica Workers Center, 148-29 Liberty Ave.
SECTION 1
Ukrainian Labor Temple, 1051 Auburn Ave.; Russian Workers Home, 459 Lorain Ave.; Finnish Workers Home, 458 Detroit Ave.; Bulgarian-Macedonian Workers Home, 1051 Madison Ave.
SECTION 2
38th St. Workers Hall, 601 St. Clair Ave.; Lithuanian Workers Hall, 629 E. 79th St.; Scandinavian Workers Hall, 7010 West Park Ave.
SECTION 3
Jewish Workers Center, 1410 Klipsman Rd.; Russian Workers Home, 1123 Broadway Rd.; U.S. Labor headquarters, 1505 Broadway.
SECTION 4
Workers Center, 1843 Woodland Ave., 3rd Floor, U.S. Labor, 1874 2nd Ave.

WHAT A WORLD!

By Joseph Freeman

THE essence of the proletarian revolution lies in its international character. The great historic cry of Marx and Engels known to us in English as "workers of the world unite!" is more accurately translated in other languages. The phrase is: "Proletarians of all lands unite!" The workers' struggles in one country are inseparable from the workers' struggles in other countries.

A platitude, of course. But to say that an idea is a platitude is to say it is so true that people take it for granted. Right there is the rub. Nothing must be taken for granted. We must keep our eyes constantly fixed on the tremendous class battles not only in this country, but in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America. We must participate in them. In every possible way we must aid our comrades in other lands.

I HAVE just finished reading one of the most terrific pamphlets of our violent era. Unfortunately, it has not yet appeared in English, but I understand that a translation is being prepared. The pamphlet, entitled "Poland—Slaughterhouse of Men," describes one of the cruelest and most sadistic regimes in the world, the blood-soaked fascist regime of Marshal Pilsudski.

Poland lies in the heart of Europe, surrounded by nations proud of their lofty culture. In the midst of this lofty culture, Polish workers are wracked and destroyed in an indescribably bestial manner. The most idealistic and heroic men and women of the country, most of them in the bloom of youth, are butchered daily. Those who are not murdered are thrown into rivers, infected with syphilis, or tortured until they remain physical and mental wrecks for life.

And this orgy of political sadism is carried on not merely by professional thugs, but by government officials, cabinet ministers, judges, red cross agents. The director of this bloody pogrom is that half-insane monster Marshal Pilsudski. This is no secret. The whole of Poland knows it.

I cannot think of any words adequate to describe the barbarities of Polish Fascism. To call it cruel, brutal, cannibalistic, savage, mad, is to underestimate the case. These adjectives may describe the tortures of the medieval inquisition; they cannot possibly describe the raving deeds of Pilsudski's slaughterhouse. Polish Fascism has brought the art of torture to a level undreamed of by Torquemada.

POLAND's kept press conceals Pilsudski's blood orgies. But there are times when they cannot be entirely concealed. The cries of the workers imprisoned in Lutak for demonstrating against oppressive taxes at last reached other European countries. It became known that their jailers raped the women prisoners, pumped urine into their lungs, deliberately infected both men and women with the bacteria of the deadliest diseases. A group of European intellectuals, headed by Henri Barbusse, protested, agitated for the liberation of the Lutak prisoners. The Polish Seim was compelled to "investigate." The Polish Cabinet was interpolated, very, very politely. And the matter ended right there.

No help could be expected from a Seim completely under Pilsudski's heel, a parliament of thick-skulled fascist henchmen. No help could be expected from the fascist press, kept, cynical, corrupt, itself an instrument of the black terror.

The Polish workers themselves speak to the world in the pamphlet on Pilsudski's slaughterhouse. The author, Siskind Liew, lifts the curtain on the pogroms in the Ukrainian villages under Polish rule, on the gruesome "pacification" of Galicia, on the insane tortures of Rosa Zimmerman and Mike Shifiter and other young workers.

BUT higher and mightier than the sadism of the fascists rises the heroism of their victims. Beautiful against the background of barbarity and blood rises the courage of Poland's militant workers, undaunted by the savagery of their oppressors, inspired by a faith in the proletarian revolution that enables them to carry on, in the face of the capitalist desperadoes, an unremitting struggle for a Socialist world. Poland, too, has its Dimitroffs.

What gives these working-class heroes their unbounded moral strength and endurance is their consciousness of contemporary social forces, their faith in the proletarian revolution. They know that the violence of fascism is a symptom of the rot which is corroding the whole body politic of capitalism. They know that Pilsudski is not an isolated beast, but one of a pack. They are well aware that his foul regime is supported by the imperialists of France, England and America.

They know, too, that they are not alone in this world. Workers and intellectuals in other countries will aid them in their struggle against the fascist terror.

In New York there are already three committees raising funds for political prisoners in Poland. They are the Bialostok, Nowidov and Tschestokov Relief Committees to Aid Polish Political Prisoners. It is these committees which have issued Siskind Liew's powerful story of Poland's fascist terror, and these are the committees which are having the pamphlet translated into English.

When this is done, let the American workers and intellectuals read the horror described in the Liew's documents. There is no doubt that the indignation and fury which these documents will arouse will result in effective action to aid the Polish proletariat in its heroic struggle to destroy Pilsudski's slaughterhouse.

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:

E. O. Bible	.....\$1.00	Chico Unit, Calif.	.....3.50
K. Bible	.....1.00	Nat. Friends, Syracuse, N.Y.	5.00
A. Gains	......50	Previous Total	404.87
H. Dietrich	......50	Total to date	416.37

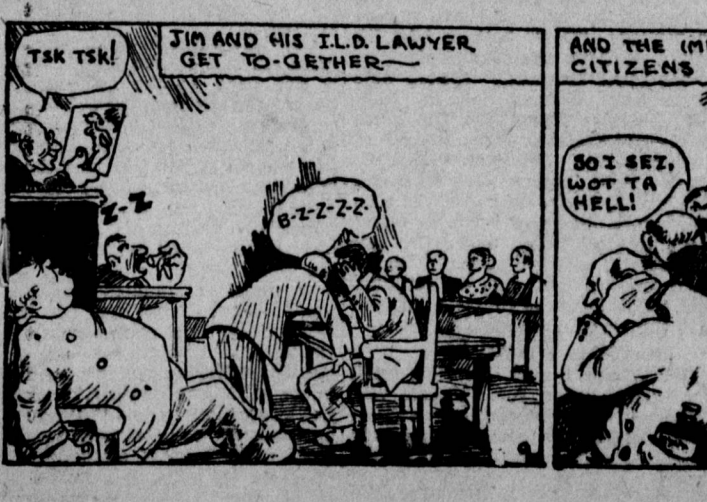
"Mary of Scotland" Opens At Alvin Theatre Nov. 27

"Mary of Scotland," Maxwell Anderson's new drama, will be presented by the Theatre Guild as its third production of the season, opening at the Alvin Theatre next Monday night. The cast is headed by Helen Hayes in the title role, Philip Merrell as Bathwell and Helen Menken as Queen Elizabeth.

F. Carter Burgher will replace George Macready this evening in "The School for Husbands," the Molere comedy at the Empire Theatre.

"Victor Killian," last seen here in "A Divine Drudge," will play an important role in "Peace on Earth," which opens Nov. 29 at the Civic Reptory Theatre. Holly Picon will be starred in "Birdie," which Jacob Kalich placed in rehearsal yesterday. Roscoe Ailes, Bruce Evans, Jack Leslie and Phoebe Fulton will play important roles in the comedy which is due on Broadway soon.

JIM MARTIN



Friends of Russian Music to Perform in Chicago Sunday

CHICAGO.—The Friends of Russian Music, with Dr. H. M. Richter as chairman, will present the noted dramatic soprano, Sonia Radina, in a Russian concert on Sunday evening, Nov. 26, at the Masonic Temple, 32 W. Randolph St.

Josef Rosenstein, young Chicago violinist, will appear as assistant artist, with an entirely new program.

This concert is given for the purpose of acquainting the music-loving population of Chicago with the creations of the cultural field of the old and new Russia.

Tickets can be secured at Lyon and Healy, Jackson and Wabash; Kroch Book Shop, 206 N. Michigan Ave., Royale Cafe, 3845 W. Roosevelt Road, and the Workers' Bookshop, 2019 W. Division St.



THE ANVIL, No. 3, November-December, 1933.

By GRANVILLE HICKS

With this issue "The Anvil" shows its potentialities as a magazine of proletarian literature. Erskine Caldwell's "Daughter" is the best story "The Anvil" has thus far published. It is also a story that promises well for the author's future. What strikes one as a distinguishing virtue in all Erskine Caldwell's work is his respect, rather surprising but unmistakable and genuine, for the people he writes about. Though his characters are often almost fantastic in their lust, their passivity, or their ignorance, he never shows either the scorn of the average bourgeois writer or the fear and hatred of a William Faulkner. This respect, which rests both on insight into the people themselves and knowledge of the forces that have made them what they are, is something that every author can build on. And now, if one can judge from "Daughter," Caldwell's attention is turning away from the bizarre and the pathetic in the actions of these people, and he is finding evidences of new aims and new attitudes. This is a hopeful sign for the young writers, for the best of our young writers are well equipped as he to depict the awakening of the common people. We have, for example, had many stories of men who killed starving members of their families, but I have read none that made the act so credible as "Daughter" does. The simple repetition of the refrain about daughter's waking up and saying she is hungry, irresistibly drums into the reader's mind. "Daughter" is not, of course, a story of the class-conscious proletariat, but in depicting the fall delivery of Jim it does portray the kind of militancy in which, once planted, the seeds of class consciousness will grow.

Joseph Kalar's "Funeral" also deals with what might be called pre-class-conscious militancy. Though he cannot secure his effects with Caldwell's simple strikes, Kalar does create the atmosphere of the coal fields and does suggest the terrible bitterness of the miners. Louis Maudet, too, in "The Pension," which rounds out his story in the preceding issue, depicts the life of a worker who is quite sure enough in writing dialogue to rely on it so heavily, but his characters do take on definite shape. It is interesting to compare any one of these three stories with Helen Koppell's "Out of the Hole," the one story in this issue that deals with the revolutionary movement as such. Here we have an account of a worker who, after a long and fruitless search for a job, finally discovers the Unemployed Councils with their slogan, "Don't Starve Fight." The trouble seems to be that the author, in order to set forth Steve's awakening, has to condense the various stages of his development so much that nothing really sticks in the consciousness of the reader. Obviously the success of Caldwell and Kalar or even the relative success of Maudet is better than this kind of failure. John C. Rogers' "Call It Love," which touches the fringe of the revolutionary movement, is also a failure, but this seems to be because he is confused about both his characters and his situation.

I have emphasized the stories that deal with the workingclass, but there are also the stories of petty bourgeois decline. Eugene Joffe's "In Season" is neat, but merely a sketch. Paul F. Corey's "A Good Recommendation" is carefully planned and obviously authentic, but, as is often true of such stories, it lacks force. Joseph Vogel's "An Interview with Domino Bashfield," though at moments effective, is less biting than good satire ought to be; like Vogel's stories in the two issues of "Blast," it is less richly developed than the theme demands.

The best of the poems is Henry George Weiss's "To the Soviet Union," not quite so good as his poem in the last issue, but strong in the same

An Odyssey of Midwestern Labor in the Past 20 Years

Jack Conroy's First Novel, 'The Disinherited,' Tells Story of a Midwest Coal Camp

By WALTER SNOW
THE DISINHHERITED, by Jack Conroy. Coviel-Friede, \$2.

Here is a novel that towers like a gaunt, unforgettable coal tipple above all other recent American proletarian fiction.

During the past few years, membership in the Communist literary movement has been so anxious to foster working class literature that many books, about which we had secret reservations, won our acclaim publicly. If an author could etch a few realistic factory or strike scenes, if he had an ear for native dialect flavored with tobacco cut, if he attempted to be vigorously honest, we felt that he was one of ours.

Knowing that these writers faced largely hostile receptions from bourgeois critics, who are principally occupied in log-rolling for their friends and leading advertisers, we assumed membership in a radical mutual admiration society. After all, such tactics might boost sales figures enough to make publishers willing to gamble on more proletarian literature. But "The Disinherited" like the class it portrays, can stand on its own calloused feet. Even those who have followed all the work of Jack Conroy in magazines like "New Masses," "The Left," "Pagan," "The American Mercury," and "International Literature," where parts of this novel first appeared, will be amazed to learn how forcibly this Missouri migratory worker has woven his autobiographical experiences into a compact, dynamic whole that has the surge of power of a well-disciplined picket line.

In this odyssey of mid-Western labor during the past twenty-odd years Conroy not only fulfills a definite theme (What faces the children of the Monkey Nest coal camp?) but also achieves the highest goal of any novelist, the creation of liveable human beings. No American labor novel since "The Jungle" has presented such a gallery of figures as the elder Donovan, ex-priest and miners' leader; young Larry Donovan's mother, who desired that at least one of her sons would get schooling and escape from Monkey Nest; Peg-leg Mike Riordan, the shot-rigger; Benny Fern; Aunt Jessie and her husband, Rollie Weems, who would never admit as long as he lived that the railroad strike was crushed; Ben Gully, industry's aged cast-off who placed his faith in Rescue Missions.

Then there are Nat Moore with his two sickly wives, Lena and Emma; Helen Baker, who becomes a prostitute; Paul Starford and his half-brother whose father was determined that they would never be entombed in mines; and Hans, the one-time follower of Karl Liebknecht, who eventually arouses the farmers in the penny foreclosures sales. These characters are endowed with the breath of life. They linger in one's mind like memories of childhood.

Boyhood of Larry Donovan "The Disinherited" opens with the boyhood of LARRY DONOVAN in the Monkey Nest coal camp. He is the son of an ex-Catholic priest whose

face is now speckled with blue lumps of coal under the skin, whose shoulders are stooped, breathing tortured by miner's asthma and ears growing deaf so that he can't hear rocks that were about to slip down.

The stamp of inevitability is on every page of this grim pageant of the working class under capitalism. Entirely logical and unexaggerated seem the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs and imbued with the hope that schooling will enable them to rise to a mistily conceived security, the people seeking escape through marriage, drink, sordid affairs, new jobs. It is as if the author, in the face of the sudden deaths, the dragging strikes, the abject poverty, the children reared to hate scabs

Daily Worker Central Organ of Communist Party U.S.A. "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper" FOUNDED 1924

Published daily, except Sunday, by the Comprodat Publishing Co., Inc., 30 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7955. Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y. Washington Bureau: Room 924, National Press Building, 14th and G Sts., Washington, D. C.

Subscription Rates: By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

Soviet Recognition and the Capitalist Press

(Continued from Page 1)

of ruling class all over the world in their efforts to hump the resistance of the oppressed masses to their slavery.

In destroying all State support of religion, the Soviet Government has done, in actuality, what many of the capitalist countries where so-called religious liberty exists, will not do. Even in those capitalist "democracies" where the government is supposed to be free from religious bias, the State power has myriads of invisible connections with the organizations of the church, and the government fosters religion as a weapon for the preservation of capitalist exploitation.

THE SOVIET UNION guarantees religious liberty to all individuals. But it makes not the slightest pretense that it encourages organized religion. It makes not the slightest pretense of concealing that it has, and will continue to, vigorously combat religion, not through that forceful suppression and cruelty that has so characterized the history of organized religions in the history of the western world, but through the irresistible weapons of education, scientific enlightenment, and through the abolition of those social roots of hunger, misery, suffering and insecurity in which religion grows.

There is more than historic irony in the fact that the President of the United States should show such concern over religious liberty in the Soviet Union, while this country is so remarkable for the bigotry and intolerance of its religious groups. The fundamentalism of the Tennessee legislature, which prohibits teaching of evolution in the schools, the anti-catholic hatred and fanaticism of the Ku Klux Klan, the century-old religious intolerance of the catholic church, the well-known and wide-spread anti-semitism throughout the country, the abhorrence in which avowed atheists are held, even in the highest seats of learning, all make Roosevelt's worry about religious liberty exceedingly artificial.

The editorial in all the Scripps-Howard papers cannot help but admit:

"The guarantees given by Russia for religious freedom and legal justice to Americans in Russia are not new. Such rights of aliens have long been protected by Russian laws or treaties."

ON THE QUESTION of "propaganda," the capitalist press has tried to look particularly triumphant in its jubilation, pretending that here the Soviet Government has finally surrendered on one of its most vital points. They point with pride to the "victory" of getting Litvinoff to agree to the four articles on "propaganda."

Unfortunately for the deception with which the capitalist press is trying to blind the American masses to the crisis which forced the government to recognition, every single one of these articles, in some form or other, has been part of the numerous recognition pacts that the Soviet Government has signed during the last ten years with the leading powers of Europe.

Far from being the "concessions" forced from a reluctant Soviet Government, the Soviet Government was willing and offered to sign such articles with all capitalist countries.

The editorial in the World-Telegram on the past states this obvious fact:

"The pledge which Russia now gives to refrain from propaganda is the same pledge she has been willing to give for several years. . . Those Americans who have been under the misapprehension that Russia has been subsidizing subversive propaganda in this country will doubtless think that is an important victory for us. But the fact seems to be that there are more Americans trying to overthrow the Soviet Government than there are Russians who are attempting to destroy the United States Government. . ."

The question of Soviet Government "propaganda" has been from the beginning the favorite bogey of capitalist governments with which to incite intervention and war against the Soviet Union, or to break off relations with it.

IT REMAINED for the representative of the "Socialist" Jewish Daily Forward to set the tone for the attempted baiting of Litvinoff on the question of the parties of the Soviet Government to the Communist Party and the Third International, by saying: "Isn't true that the Communist Party of the United States insists in speaking in the name of Moscow?"

It was then that Litvinoff drove him back into silence and humiliation by giving the sharp, unmistakable reply:

"I must protest ignorance. . . The Communist Party of Russia does not concern America, and the Communist Party of the United States does not concern Russia. . ."

But the New York Times deliberately twisted this to read:

"The Communist Party of Russia is not concerned with the Communist Party of the United States, and the Communist Party of the United States is not concerned with the Communist Party of Russia."

What was the purpose behind the question of the "Socialist" journalist? What was the purpose behind the deliberate distortion of the New York Times?

The "Socialist" journalist, following the lead of the Socialist officials tried to intimate that the recognition of the Soviet Union means the breakdown of the Communist International as a revolutionary organization. He tried to intimate that the Soviet Government and the International are one and the same.

The capitalist Times tries to deceive the masses by intimating that the recognition means the breakdown of the revolutionary internationalism of the various Communist Parties of the world. It tries to break down the solidarity of the workers of the world.

Both of these "triumphs"—the "Socialist" and the capitalist—will be of small comfort to them.

IN REPLY to the Forward representative, Litvinoff gave the sharpest reply: "THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL IS NOT MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT. YOU MUST NOT READ INTO IT MORE THAN WAS INTENDED."

This is absolutely true. The capitalist press knows it, Roosevelt knows, and the capitalist class knows it. They know that the Third International is composed of Communist Parties over which the Soviet Government has no jurisdiction.

They know that every attempt to claim that article 4 of the Litvinoff pact applies to the Communist International will meet with defeat. Just as every attempt of the British government, for example, to do that failed.

The Communist International, the vanguard of the revolutionary proletariat of all countries, has behind it the growing support of millions of oppressed masses in all capitalist and colonial countries, and will grow in power and force.

The Communist Party in every capitalist country is native to its soil, growing out of the class struggle in its own country, representing the conscious organization of the vanguard in that country in the struggle for the overthrow of its own capitalism. These Parties, under the slogan of "Workers of the World Unite," adhere unyieldingly to the Communist International, leader in the revolutionary struggles against world capitalism.

It is only necessary to quote from the yesterday's issue of the London Times to see that the most reactionary of capitalist papers are fully aware of the difference between the Communist International and the Soviet government:

"Roosevelt probably attaches importance to it (i.e. article 4.—Ed.) only as helping to make his recognition of the Soviet government more palatable. . ."

It is because the wonderful victories of the Soviet Union are showing the working class of the world that the Socialist system of economy, built up and advancing under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is building a richer, better life for the toiling masses, it is because the example of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism, that the capitalist press and the Socialist leaders strive so desperately to foment hatred against the Communist Parties.

But the working class of the world is thrilled and inspired by the victories of the U. S. S. R. under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and this brings them closer and closer to the leadership of the Communist Parties in their own countries.

The venom and slander of the Socialist leaders and capitalist press cannot stem this. The working class of the world, under the leadership of the Communist Party, shows the toiling masses that the way to end the oppression and exploitation of wage slavery, the way to abolish unemployment and hunger, is the way of the establishment of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

\$50,000,000 "For Repairs"

ON the day Roosevelt announced he would return Wall Street's Ambassador Welles to Cuba, Secretary of the Navy Swanson put in a request for more sailors, marines and money for the navy.

The more the Roosevelt regime talks about peace, the faster it builds its armed forces for war. Secretary of the Navy Swanson, with the blue prints and schedules of huge naval arms building safely in his desk, follows a shrewd policy in obtaining funds for this purpose. The object is not to expose too definitely the purposes of the N.R.A. public works fund of \$3,300,000,000.

He waits for the news of his \$300,000,000 contribution for war purposes to quiet down. Then he springs a new one. Now he asks for an additional \$50,000,000 "for repairs."

With the rapid building of new war vessels, the Secretary of the Navy argues, there must be an increase in sailors and marines. He does not, of course, mention the plans of Roosevelt and Welles for armed intervention in Cuba, if the counter-revolutionary plots fail to achieve their aim.

The preparations for imperialist war is the touchstone of the real aims of the Roosevelt regime.

Around this point all of the bankers, industrialists, coupon-clippers, have no difference. On this central issue, Roosevelt's protection of colonial plunder and preparations for the seizure of new markets and new colonies, there is unanimity in the ranks of the American exploiters.

Increase in armaments is intimately connected with every one of Roosevelt's moves. Roosevelt's financial policy has sharpened bitterly the conflict between the United States and Great Britain, as well as with France. In Latin America there is the sharpest antagonism over control of markets, and spheres of investment. Secretary of State Hull is on his way to Montevideo to talk trade and markets, but Secretary of the Navy Swanson remains at home to build the navy for war to win these markets.

ROOSEVELT can shout his head off about jobs on public works' projects, but the funds flow steadily for war purposes.

From the very start of the N.R.A., the Roosevelt regime has been consciously and consistently preparing for war. Now with the N.R.A. deepening the crisis of American capitalism the war danger becomes more imminent.

The greatest task of the class-conscious workers in fighting against war preparations is to point out and fight against the war policy of Roosevelt, garnished with peace phrases.

At the expense of starving millions of workers, the Roosevelt regime readily finds inexhaustible funds for armaments.

We must demand these funds for unemployment insurance.

Daily and incessantly we must expose to the widest section of the workers how the Roosevelt regime prepares for war and why it does so. We must build the anti-war front of all workers through their daily struggles—for higher wages, for right of union organization, for unemployment insurance, and against all the war and Fascist measures of the Roosevelt regime.

J. Louis Engdahl

NOVEMBER 22 is the first anniversary of the death of J. Louis Engdahl, National Secretary of the I.L.D. Comrade Engdahl gave his life in the world-wide fight for the Scottsboro boys and the national liberation of the oppressed Negro People.

Today, the lynch lords of Alabama are threatening a bloody massacre of the Scottsboro boys, the International Labor Defense attorneys, and of the toiling Negro masses of Alabama moving forward in struggle against their oppressors.

The best tribute—the only fitting tribute—to the memory of this self-sacrificing revolutionary leader, is vigorous whole-hearted support for the cause in which he died, the fight to save the Scottsboro boys and unshackle the chains of the Negro masses and the entire working class.

This must be the spirit of the Engdahl Memorial meeting in New Irving Plaza Hall this Wednesday night, and of other meetings throughout the country. Forward in the struggle in which Engdahl gave his life! Build the International Labor Defense as an answer to the increasingly brutal attacks on the toiling masses, black.

Italy Threatens to Quit League; French Cabinet Faces Crisis

Mass Resentment High At Soaring Costs of Foodstuffs

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The rift between France and her allies in the last World War developed further today with a threat by Italy to quit the League of Nations unless France consents to a four-power conference in Rome at which Germany would be represented. This development signals Italian support for the British proposal, rejected by France, for a greater re-arming of the German Nazis, primarily directed against the Soviet Union, but opposed by the French imperialists as a potential threat against them.

The international difficulties of French imperialism are further augmented by a new Cabinet crisis which threatens the early overthrow of the new ministry headed by Premier Sarraut. The Sarraut Cabinet is expected to fall this week as a result of its failure to balance the budget or to solve any of the burning problems of the deepening crisis. The resentment of the workers and petty-bourgeois masses is mounting as the price of foodstuffs continue to soar as a result of the protective policy of the government on meats, cheese, fruits, vegetables, etc. Eggs are now selling at 78 cents a dozen retail, while butter averages 60 cents a pound. The internal situation is made graver by the pressure of British imperialism for preferential duties and the battle between the dollar and the franc.

3,000 Nazi Pastors in Revolt on Dogma Wide Split in Nazi "Church Front"

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Revolt flared up Sunday within the united front of organized religion with the Nazi butchers, with over 3,000 Protestant pastors denouncing from their pulpits the Nazi program for the elimination of the Old Testament (history of the Jews) from the bible, to be replaced with "Germanic traditions." The insurgent pastors demanded the removal of all those clergymen who have applauded the Nazi "German Church" program.

In a sensational statement expressing solidarity with the Protestant insurgents, the Roman Catholic leaders attacked the Nazi church program, despite the recent Nazi concordat with the Pope. The rift between the Nazi government and the Catholics was sharpened recently by a reference to the Catholics as "black moles" by Gen. Goering, Prussian premier.

While embattled in defense of dogma, the leaders of the insurgent church movement made it quite clear that they would still support the bloody excesses of the Nazi dictatorship against the revolutionary German workers. Dr. Mueller (not to be confused with Dr. Ludwig Muller, the Reichsbishop) one of the leaders of the insurgents, preached Sunday from the text "Render unto Caesar" the things that are Caesar's, and demanded "loyalty to the fatherland and obedience toward the civil authorities."

French Munitions Industry Flourishing

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The vast extent of the imperialist war preparations is graphically shown in the annual statement of Schneider & Co., the great French armament firm, issued today, showing a huge profit of 25,390,000 francs for the year ending in April, 1933.

The flourishing condition of the armament industry is in sharp contrast to other capitalist industries which, despite the lies of "recovery" and "returning prosperity" coupled with increasing attacks on the wages of workers still in the factories, are showing a constantly diminishing profit.

Comrade J. Louis Engdahl Died Fighting Scottsboro Battle

Death Caused by Overwork on Tour, a Year Ago Tomorrow

By ROSE DE SANTES.

The coming battle for the Scottsboro boys coincides roughly with the anniversary of the death of our leading fighter for them, our late Comrade J. Louis Engdahl. This recalls the vast importance of the Engdahl-Wright European tour, for it was precisely this tour, which Comrade Engdahl organized and directed, bringing the message of Scottsboro to workers throughout the world, which forced the granting of a new trial by the U. S. Supreme Court.

When Comrade Ada Wright returned to the United States last December, we obtained first-hand information on just how Comrade Engdahl sacrificed his life in the campaign to save the Scottsboro boys. She reported that during the seven months tour into 16 countries, J. Louis Engdahl never averaged more than three or four hours' sleep each night; that they were travelling both day and night, and after meetings and big demonstrations—no matter how late—Comrade Engdahl would sit up and type articles until dawn. In many hotels he was told he'd have to stop typing after the guests had retired, which meant more work-writing by hand.

Wrote Many Articles

Toward the middle of July—they had been on tour just about ten weeks—Comrade Engdahl had already written fifteen long articles on how the Scottsboro message was received in Germany, Austria, land, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, "Two Cities—Vienna and Zurich," "The American Capitalist Press in Europe," "The Year's Campaign for Scottsboro," "Scottsboro and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle" and "Scottsboro and the Mooney Anniversary," besides a whole series of intimate sketches about every city visited. And these were approximately 25 long articles written after that time, up until practically the time of his death, which appeared in the Inprecor, Daily Worker, Labor Defender and other periodicals. This shows how hard Comrade Engdahl worked.

Recognizing the Soviet Union!



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the drawing with a bid of \$18.68. Other bids, Jamestown Women's Club, \$15; Chicago Workers' School, \$4.70. Total to date, \$223.

Bullitt, New Envoy to Moscow, Has Long Record of Friendship for USSR

Visited Russia in 1919, Urged Steps Toward Understanding

By MARGUERITE YOUNG (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—William Christian Bullitt, accepted by Moscow as the first American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, is perhaps the most outspokenly sympathetic bourgeois who could be chosen. It was Bullitt who urged the Allies to call the Bolsheviks to Paris to negotiate peace in 1918—Bullitt who talked with Lenin in the hope that intervention would be avoided—Bullitt who later spread the whole marvellous story of the peace conference upon the official records of the United States.

He was married for some years to Anna Moen Louise Bryant, the widow of John Reed, the American who wrote "Ten Days That Shook the World" and whose ashes lie in the Kremlin wall. And yet bourgeois Bullitt has always been and remains to this day, His friends here characterize him, "A tired radical, a liberal who thoroughly approves of Bolshevism—for the Russians."

Now 42 Years Old It's no accident that Bullitt's uncle has characterized the recognition of the Soviet Union as "a disgrace," for the family is old and aristocratic. Bullitt was born in Philadelphia just 42 years ago. Educated at Yale, he went to work on the Philadelphia Ledger, and quickly became assistant editor, then a correspondent abroad and in Washington.

He was the last American envoy to leave the U. S. S. R. after official relations were broken off with the fall of Kerensky. For Woodrow Wilson took Bullitt to the Paris Peace Conference, and sent him thence to Russia. Before this, Bullitt had been a special adviser in the State Department. He was just 27 when Wilson and Lloyd George, in Paris, scoffed at his suggestion of calling the Bolsheviks, but agreed instead to

U. S. Ambassador



WILLIAM C. BULLITT send him to Moscow.

With him went Lincoln Steffens, who describes their experience in his autobiography. They went to seek "some understanding," Steffens writes. They rode from Petrograd to Moscow with Tchicherin, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Maxim Litvinoff, then Assistant Commissar. "Bullitt and Tchicherin and Litvinoff, with Lenin nearby, negotiated daily, keeping office hours," Steffens writes. "It was a new culture, an economic, scientific, not a moral culture (which they saw), and the Russians were conversing with the heads of the Soviet Government, were talking out of a new philosophy. Bullitt steered his way through an agreement with Lenin and Tchicherin."

"The seven points of Lloyd George's memorandum (given to Bullitt in Paris) were accepted with slight verbal modifications. Feeling that he had what we came for, a basis upon which the Allies could treat with Russia, Bullitt decided to hurry back to Paris. Our journey home was a course of intellectual digestion: We were all enjoying a mental revolution which corresponded somewhat

Radek Praises Him in Article Published in "Pravda"

with the Russian Revolution (gave us the sense of looking ahead.)

Bullitt is said to have proposed immediate recognition. But again Orlando and Clemenceau and Lloyd George flatly repudiated the Bullitt mission. Bullitt resigned and retired to private life—after attending a meeting at which a group of American liberals protested the peace that was being made. Steffens at that meeting counselled them that "either they and we all should labor to change the foundation of society, as the Russians were doing, or go along with the resultant civilization we were part of."

Back in America, Bullitt continued to speak for recognition, immediate and unqualified. He became managing editor of Famous Players Lasky Movies. In 1926 he wrote a novel of Washington intrigue, "It's Not Done." When he was employed once more by the State Department, some months ago, observers generally sensed a move toward recognition. Six months ago he conferred with Litvinoff at the London Economic Conference.

Praised in Soviet Press MOSCOW.—William C. Bullitt, American envoy to the U. S. S. R., was praised here by Karl Radek, noted Soviet publicist, in an article which appeared in "Pravda," official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R.

He quotes Bullitt as having said, in 1919 (when the American envoy visited the Soviet Union), that "What I saw with my eyes was very bad. What I saw with my heart was very good."

Again in 1932, when Bullitt returned to the U. S. S. R., Radek recalls that he asked him, "Do your eyes still see nothing good?" Bullitt's reply, according to Radek, was: "Destruction stalks in all the world. You (the U. S. S. R.) are the only country which is marching forward."

ROOSEVELT BACKS DEEDS OF WELLES

Flouts Cuban People's Demands Wall Street Agent Be Ousted

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 20.—Against the demands of the Cuban people that U. S. Ambassador Welles be withdrawn, President Roosevelt declared that he would retain his post. Welles has been implicated in plotting the return of Machado forces to control the Cuban government. He backed the armed uprising recently against the Grau San Martin regime, resulting in the death of 150 people and wounding over 200. Welles supported the abortive uprising of the Machado army officers at the National Hotel in Havana.

From the very day he left New York for Havana, when he stopped at the Chase National Bank offices in the Wall Street district, until he flew here to confer with Roosevelt, he has been plotting either an armed uprising by the capitalist-landlord groups formerly backing Machado, or armed intervention by American battleships and marines.

Welles' hostility to the San Grau Martin regime grew out of its inability to crush the revolutionary advances of the workers and peasants.

Roosevelt ignored a letter sent to him by President Grau of Cuba, demanding the recall of Welles. In fact, a so-called spokesman here declared no such word was ever received from Cuba. As a matter of fact, the cry for the ousting of Welles from Cuba as a tool of Yankee imperialism has not only been universally heard among the masses but found its way into the leading newspapers supporting the Grau regime.

On the day Roosevelt denied receiving such a letter, Tom Pettey, New York Herald-Tribune correspondent in Havana, cabled his newspaper stating that President Grau had requested Welles withdrawal in a personal letter to Roosevelt.

Roosevelt's confirmation of Welles' deeds in Cuba, wherein he specifically declared he had followed all his acts and approved of them, exposes Roosevelt's imperialist policy.

Roosevelt's deal for Cuba means the organization of the counter-revolutionary forces for armed assaults against the Cuban people. It openly the policy of supporting the very "money changers" of Wall Street in Cuba that Roosevelt makes a pretense of opposing in the United States.

In this concrete instance, Roosevelt's backing for Morgan, Rockefeller and other imperialist bankers goes to the extent of organized military attacks and mobilization of 33 battle ships for immediate dispatch to Cuba for armed intervention.

Bloody Clashes In Spanish Balloting

MADRID, Nov. 20.—Incomplete returns of yesterday's balloting deputies to the Spanish Cortes a crushing defeat for the republican government with its three Socialist Ministers. The Socialists Party suffered tremendous losses. The "middle" parties were crushed while a reactionary coalition received a vast majority of the 473 seats.

The balloting was marked with bloody clashes throughout Spain and open electioneering by priests for the reactionary coalition. In Seville Communist workers clashed with Catholics several times. Laborers in Guellardo attacked a priest who was electioneering after the polls had opened. Workingclass women in the Cuatro Caminos district of Madrid beat a reactionary who was buying votes, and burned his automobile.

Madrid workers punned a fascist shouting "Viva Fascismo." The "left" government is now helping the reactionaries to consolidate their position and has placed armed guards on the public buildings into new activities.

Engdahl and Mrs. Wright in France



J. Louis Engdahl (right) is shown with Mrs. Wright, Jean Richetta, French labor leader, and Marcel Cachin, editor of the Communist daily, "L'Humanite," at a meeting in Paris during the European Scottsboro tour last year.

Aided World Congress

It is now a matter of record how he and Ada Wright had been hounded and persecuted, jailed and deported, during their European tour. Nevertheless, he ploughed right into an over-abundance of work again in the Soviet Union, helping in the preparations for the November 7th celebration and, immediately after, preparing for the World Congress of the International Red Aid, which started Thursday, November 10th. In addition to the activity of the Congress—writing articles, manifestos, resolutions—he worked each night after Congress had adjourned, and again early in the morning, on a Scottsboro pamphlet and a biography of Ada Wright. Even on Sunday, November 13th, although already ill, he remained at work the entire day and evening.

Monday he was too weak to get out of bed, and when Ada said she was going to get a doctor for him, he replied: "Don't bother, Ada, it's only a cold; let the doctor take care of the other comrades." (There were Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland delegates housed at the same hotel—Hotel Mayak—and several of them were ill). Comrade Wright did get the doctor, however, but his strong and healthy body—he had never been sick before—had now become a complete physical wreck under the terrific strain, with no power of resistance left to fight just an ordinary cold. This latter, of course, developed into the flu and pneumonia.

Mrs. Wright Ill

Right here I must mention Ada's unselfish devotion, for, although very ill herself, she refused to leave Comrade Engdahl for one moment, day or night, until he was taken to the

Untiring Labor of I.L.D. Leader Helped Rouse World Protest

hospital two days later, on Wednesday. Ada was herself taken to the hospital the following day, where she remained for 12 days.

On Sunday, November 20th, the day before Comrade Engdahl died, Comrade Sonia Karos visited him in the hospital. He said among other things in referring to his illness: "I realize only now what a strain this trip has been. Constant travelling and preparing the tour, being hounded, getting deported, then one or the other of us getting arrested and arranging for the other to continue the tour for the ill; constant irregularity of living; not enough sleep; all this has weakened my constitution. I feel very tired and weak, and don't believe I'll pull through. Tell Ada she must get well quickly and redouble her efforts."

Comrade Engdahl died at a time when he was needed most. But he is not dead to the comrades who knew him; he remains a living and shining example of unstinted loyalty, and devotion to workers throughout the world. It now becomes the task of every class-conscious worker and revolutionary every I.L.D. member to honor his memory by enrolling to carry on the work for which he gave his life.

We must act immediately to save the Scottsboro boys from the bestial lynch gangs now being organized in Decatur. Every minute, every hour must be spent in rushing protest telegrams to Governor Miller, demanding full protection. Only through mass pressure can we defeat the despicable lynch officialdom of Alabama.