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(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

10,000 MORE DYERS PLAN STRIKE COAST STRIKE DEPORTEES HERDED IN N.Y.

MILITANTS LOCKED UP IN SOLITARY Workers Group Stays One Deportation With Writ

Victims of the Roosevelt-Perkins drive against the foreign born, a trainload of deportees, many of them picked up because of their militant strike activity on the West Coast, were herded on Ellis Island under guard on Monday, to await deportation.

STEPS TAKEN TO DEFEND 8 IN GEORGIA

The National Executive Committee of the International Workers Order, a cooperative workers insurance society, announced yesterday that it had taken steps for a nationwide campaign to force the release of eight of its members arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, on charges of possessing and distributing insurrectionary literature.

90,000,000 Builders of Socialism Go to Soviet Polls Next Month

Molotov Tells How 17 Years Have Made a New Electorate

Reminding the workers of the world of the great difference in significance between Soviet and capitalist elections, V. M. Molotov, chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, in an article in Izvestia discusses the significant change in the composition of the new Soviet electorate and dwells on the fact that a new peasantry and a new class of intellectuals has been born out of 17 years of proletarian dictatorship.

90,000,000 Will Vote

"At this year's elections 90,000,000 voters will be able to participate. This alone eloquently speaks of the significance of Soviet democracy. The main basis of the achievements of the Soviet regime are the achievements of the dictatorship of the proletariat of the U. S. S. R., climaxed in the Communist leadership of our Party.

A.F.L. Leaders in Fall Elections Again Prove to Be Foes of Workers

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, controlled by William Green and his bureaucratic machine, in carrying through its "non-partisan" policy in the present election campaign exposes itself once more as the enemy of working class policies on all fronts.

IRISH DEMAND RELEASE OF THAELMANN

Workers Spoil DeValera Greeting to New Nazi Envoy to Ireland

DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—Marring and overshadowing the cordial welcome by the de Valera government to the new Nazi Minister, Wilhelm von Kuhlmann, yesterday, was the demonstration of the Irish workers for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned leader of the German working class, and against the Hitler butcher regime.

TWO SHOT IN DENVER FERA STRIKE

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 30.—At least two workers were shot and scores injured today when police fired thirty shots into a mass picket line which sought to stop work on F.E.R.A. projects here.

U.S. SEEKS TO SMASH A&P UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—An attempt to satisfy the union smashing campaign of the A. and P. company is being made here by the National Labor Relations Board, which proposes to engineer an "employees' election" to determine if the company is guilty of collective bargaining, it is reported.

Pittsburgh Is Ready!

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—The Bureau of Dist. 5 accepts the challenge of the Cleveland District, issued through the "Daily" on Oct. 24 and calls upon all units, sections and mass organizations to mobilize their members and the thousands of sympathizers in our district to complete the District quota in the shortest possible time—

Especially does the bureau call upon New Kensington, which has registered only 6 per cent of its quota, and McKeesport, which has completed only 4 per cent. Hazelwood Section has not yet entered the Daily Worker campaign. It is in the zero column. In this same category are the Hungarian, Ukrainian, Czechoslovak and Greek Buros.

EXPECT BIG DYE STRIKE EXTENSION

30,000 Are Out As New Negotiations Come to Abrupt End

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 30.—One hundred and twenty-five workers of the Peerless Silk Mills in Rockville walked out on strike yesterday against discrimination. Mass picket lines are in front of the shop and no scabs have entered. Mr. Fine, the owner of this mill, has two mills in Paterson and is in partnership in mills in Putnam, Conn. Fine has shop connections in many other cities. Workers are warned to watch out for the sending of material from the struck mill to other mills.

LONDON NAVY UPSTATE CITY PARLEY NEAR JAILS, BEATS A COLLAPSE MARCHERS

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The preliminary naval arms conference here is speedily drawing to a catastrophic collapse. The Japanese delegation is today again conferring with the American representatives, but this is recognized on all sides as a mere formality, an unsurmountable barrier has been raised to any diplomatic agreement.

Many Beaten in Jail

Informed by Police Chief Land that the Mayor was not in, the marchers set up a picket line. Refusing to leave until they were fed, the marchers were later arrested at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, many were beaten by the police, and all were held until 7 o'clock, when they were released and forced to leave the city under police escort.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Police in Albany today declared that they would "check the criminal record and the citizenship of all marchers" in the three columns of the State Hunger March, who today neared Albany to demand Winter relief and enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The New York City contingent of the State Hunger March to Albany was returning toward Poughkeepsie today after having been held in that city's jail yesterday and forced to leave the city under police escort.

Several Thousand Picket

This morning the main picket line of several thousand, proceeded from plant to plant, concentrating at the Globe-Skein Dye Works, where several scabs were soon cleaned out.

Militancy Halts Swindle

The chief obstacle to Gorman, who is angling to incorporate the dyers into the same enslavement to the Winant Board that the rest of the textile workers have been swindled into, is the militancy of the dyers who have from the outset made it plain that they will not go back to work until they themselves vote for the settlement.

The Leaders of the Union have promised that no settlement will take effect until the workers in every shop discuss and vote on it.

Speaking before this morning's meeting, he launched a vicious attack against the militants in the strike ranks, while praising the police and urging the members to maintain their "co-operation."

While Ammirato launched his attack against the Communists, at the hall, leaflets announcing an election rally with Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, as speaker, were being passed around.

It may be expected, therefore, that in the present election campaign, the A. F. of L. officialdom would fully support the political parties of the employers, who are carrying on the anti-labor drive under the slogan "no strike truce," an anti-union slogan.

Green Supports Employers' Parties

It may be expected, therefore, that in the present election campaign, the A. F. of L. officialdom would fully support the political parties of the employers, who are carrying on the anti-labor drive under the slogan "no strike truce," an anti-union slogan.

Court Records Reveal Chamlee-Leibowitz Charges As Lies Southerner Praised I. L. D. and Denounced Criminal Attorney

LEIBOWITZ LAUDED I.L.D. AS ONLY GROUP ABLE TO SAVE BOYS

Telegram Sent to Brodsky by Chamlee on Appeal Data Condemns Himself, Leibowitz And Amsterdam News

The public attacks which Samuel Leibowitz and George W. Chamlee, together with the Harlem Amsterdam News, have been hurling at the International Labor Defense at this crucial stage of the Scottsboro case are indicative of "desertion, or perhaps worse," Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel of the I. L. D. declared yesterday in a statement detailing the full history of the recent developments in the case.

giving irrefutable proof that every legal step taken by the I. L. D. before the Supreme Court has been taken at the advice of either Leibowitz or Chamlee, Brodsky mingles no words in commenting on the peculiar circumstance that both of these attorneys have chosen to attack the Scottsboro defense 38 days before the date set for the execution of Haywood Patterson.

Brodsky's full analysis of the present situation in the case follows:

By Joseph R. Brodsky
Counsel for the International Labor Defense

December 7, 1934, is the date set by the State of Alabama for the execution of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro defendants now sitting in death cells in Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama.

Thirty-eight days remain in which to arouse world-wide protest against this barbaric verdict.

This is the time picked by Samuel S. Leibowitz, George W. Chamlee, and their mouthpiece, The Amsterdam News, to launch a hypocritical and unprincipled attack on the International Labor Defense, which for over three and one-half years has led the struggle for the unconditional release of the innocent Scottsboro victims and has aroused millions throughout the world in protest against the horrible frame-up; attacked also in this tirade of abuse are the attorneys for the International Labor Defense, Osmond K. Fraenkel and Joseph R. Brodsky.

The particular point of attack over the radio and in the press, launched by Messrs. Leibowitz and Chamlee is that the I. L. D. and its attorneys were negligent in making a motion for a new trial in the case of Haywood Patterson and in filing the bill of exceptions for his appeal.

This accusation is entirely false, and known to be so to those making the charge. Here are the facts. The third trial of Haywood Patterson was held before Judge W. W. Callahan in Decatur, Alabama, and a jury brought in its verdict of guilty on December 1, 1933. Sentence of electrocution was announced by Judge Callahan on December 6, 1933.

Two important steps were necessary for the purpose of taking an appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court. The first was the filing of a motion for a new trial before the trial judge, and after that was denied, the filing of a bill of exceptions in the Supreme Court of the state.

Immediately after the jury brought in the verdict Mr. Leibowitz requested Judge Callahan for thirty days from the time when he would get the stenographer's minutes within which to make a motion for a new trial; this the judge declined, stating that Mr. Leibowitz had thirty days within which to file such a motion, and could apply for a continuance if necessary. These proceedings are fully reported in the New York Times, the

Osmond Fraenkel Demands Amsterdam News Retract False Charges About Appeal

I.L.D. Attorney Calls Leibowitz Allegation 'Despicable' and Holds Newspaper Responsible

Blasting all charges that the International Labor Defense had neglected to act at the proper time in filing the Scottsboro appeals to the Supreme Court as "unqualifiedly false," Osmond K. Fraenkel, leading attorney retained by the I. L. D. in the case, yesterday demanded that the Harlem Amsterdam News publicly retract this charge or be held responsible.

Pointing out that every step taken by the I.L.D. in its filing of the appeals was based on telegrams from either Samuel Leibowitz or George W. Chamlee, both of whom had been retained by the I.L.D. earlier in the case, and who had dropped out of the case recently, Fraenkel declared that the I.L.D. has acted with "all possible speed."

"For those lawyers who were associated with me during all these actions now to come forward and make charges to which you give

I do not charge him with neglect. It is my firm opinion now, that he, as well as all of the other attorneys in the case, had a perfect right to rely upon the judge's instructions; I do not condemn him for the telegram which is quoted above and do not blame him for what took place in that court upon the date of the argument of the motion for a new trial. I vehemently condemn and criticize both the judge and the attorney general, who raised miserable legal quibbles and technicalities of their own making for the purpose of defeating Haywood Patterson's efforts to take a proper appeal.

And likewise I condemn in no unmeasured terms the efforts of Messrs. Chamlee and Leibowitz to make it appear that the I. L. D. or Mr. Fraenkel or myself were negligent in filing the motion on Dec. 29, 1933, which, as is now clear, was the date fixed by the Honorable George W. Chamlee, Sr. himself.

Now as to the second step necessary to perfect the appeals, namely, the filing of the bill of exceptions. Under Alabama law a bill of exceptions, which in effect constitutes the transcript of all of the proceedings at the trial, must be filed either ninety days after the denial of the motion for a new trial or ninety days from the date of entry of judgment.

Common sense would seem to dictate that Judge Callahan having struck out the motion for a new trial on Feb. 24, which in effect was a denial thereof, give us ninety days therefrom within which to file our bill of exceptions.

But we had just had a bitter test of Alabama legal hair-splitting, and Mr. Fraenkel decided that he would not wait for ninety days from Feb. 24, but that he would file his bill of exceptions within ninety days from the date of entry of judgment.

There was some discussion at the time between Mr. Chamlee and Mr. Fraenkel as to whether the ninety days ran from the date of conviction or from the date of sentence, which was rendered on Dec. 6. Mr. Fraenkel gives it as his opinion that neither event was controlling, but that the controlling event was the entry of judgment in the docket.

Both Mr. Fraenkel and Mr. Chamlee, who were in Decatur, at the time that the motion for a new trial was so summarily and cruelly disposed of by Judge Callahan, examined the clerk's minutes in Decatur and came to the conclusion that judgment had been entered on Dec. 29.

Their opinion in this respect was corroborated by the written motion of Attorney General Knight himself, who, in moving to strike the motion for a new trial, had set forth that "this court no longer has jurisdiction, power or authority over the judgment rendered in this case on the 6th day of December, 1933."

In other words, the court docket showed conclusively that Judge Callahan had in his own handwriting entered judgment on Dec. 6, 1933; the Attorney General had set forth in his motion papers that judgment in the case of Haywood Patterson had been entered Dec. 6, 1933. And it is my judgment and opinion now, as it was then, that both Mr. Chamlee and Mr. Fraenkel were correct in concluding that since Dec. 6 was the date of entry of judgment, March 6, 1934, was the last day upon which the bill of exceptions could be filed.

This meant that whereas defense counsel had expected to have three months from Feb. 24—assuming that the motion for a new trial would be dismissed on that day—within which to prepare a bill of exceptions, this allowed only ten days within which to do so; this involved a task of the first magnitude, since it meant turning into narrative form over one thousand pages of testimony. Mr. Fraenkel commenced this job the moment he stepped on the train in Decatur on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, 1934, and continued working all of that night until his arrival in New York. In the meantime, he arranged by telephone to have other attorneys here in New York work on other portions of the record. Monday morning, Feb. 26, most of the material was placed in the printers'

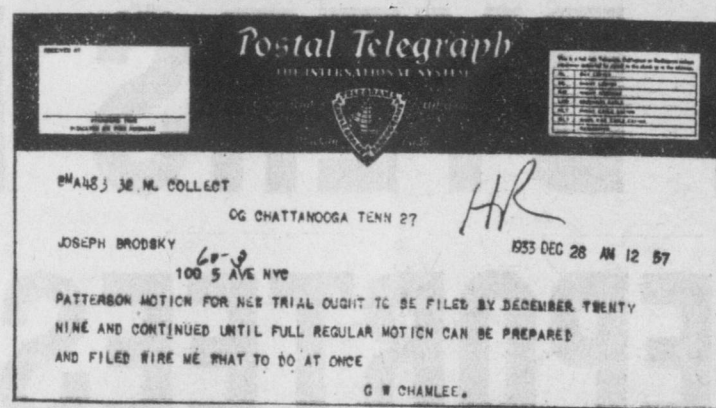
hands, and all the rest of it reached the printers that day. It was found that to complete the task within the time allowed was beyond the capacity of a single printer, and so part of the work was let out to other printers; these printing establishments were kept working day and night.

The bill of exceptions was filed on March 5, which is within the ninety-day period calculated from the date of sentence set forth in the judgment docket and as solemnly recited by the Attorney General.

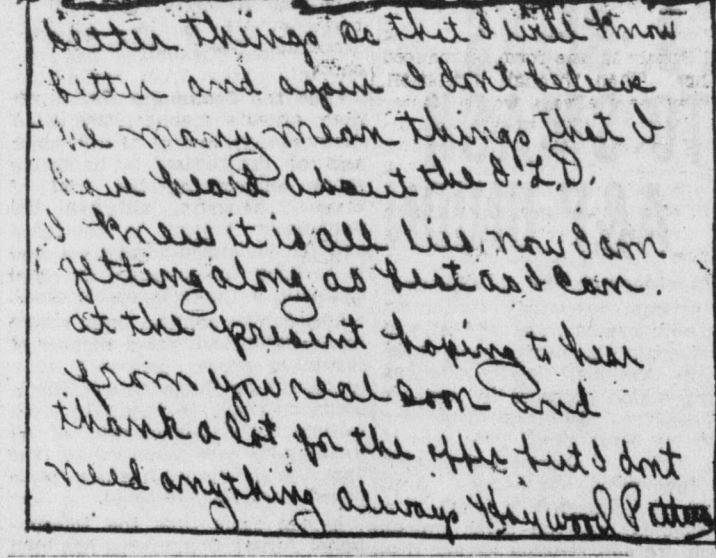
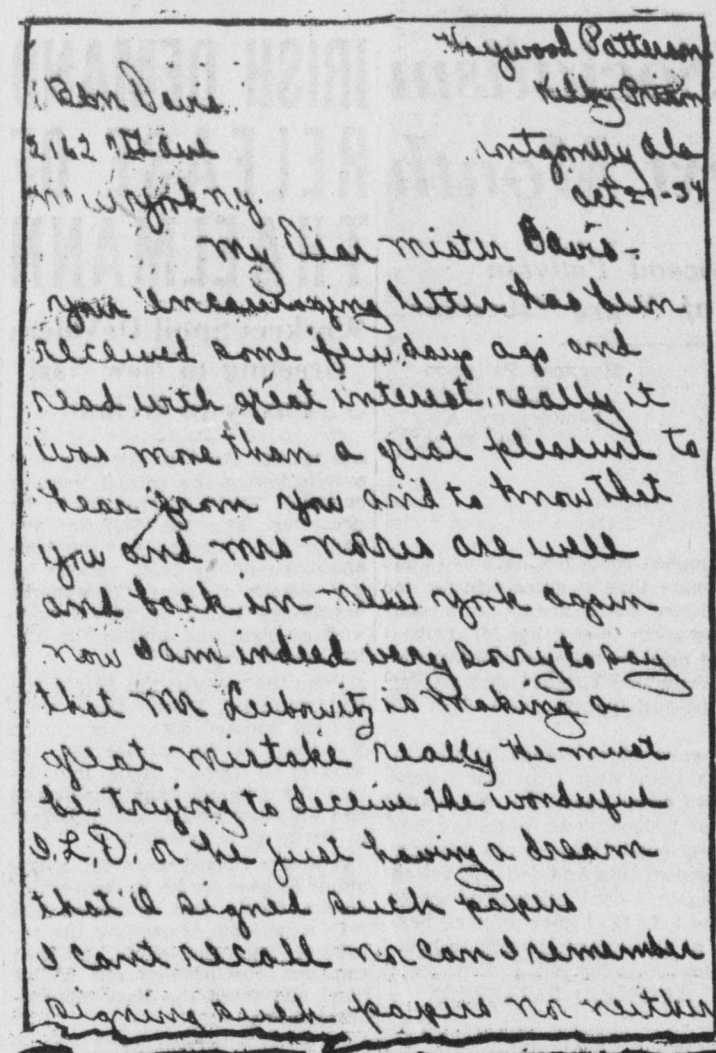
As a matter of fact, in order to make doubly sure, a completed copy of the bill of exceptions in the Patterson case was completed late on Wednesday, Feb. 28, and was sent by airplane to a lawyer in Birmingham, who had agreed immediately upon its receipt to motor to Decatur to file it. Unfortunately,

various articles about the Scottsboro case in your issue of Saturday, October 27, 1934, in which reference is made to me and charges are made that I was negligent in my handling of the appeal in this case. Such statements are unqualifiedly false and I shall hold you responsible for the same.

BY CHAMLEE HIMSELF TO BRODSKY



PATTERSON WRITES TO BEN DAVIS



the airplane met with an accident and did not arrive as scheduled, so that it was impossible to file this bill of exceptions on March 1.

However, the bill of exceptions was filed on March 5, and it is my contention that it was filed on time.

The appeal was reached for argument on May 25, 1934, and then for the first time the Attorney General, just before the argument started, made a motion to strike the bill of exceptions.

The argument on appeal was made by Mr. Fraenkel and Mr. Leibowitz; Mr. Chamlee was also in court; and all of these attorneys agreed that this attempt on the part of the Attorney General was shameful, and prophesied that it was doomed to failure. No claim was then made by either Mr. Leibowitz or Mr. Chamlee that there had been any negligence; indeed, they had been at all times informed of

the airplane met with an accident and did not arrive as scheduled, so that it was impossible to file this bill of exceptions on March 1.

tion then expressed that neither event was controlling but that the controlling event was the entry of judgment. We both examined the Clerk's minutes in Decatur and came to the conclusion that judgment had been entered on Dec. 6, in this respect we were corroborated by the written motion of the Attorney General himself who, in moving to strike the motion for a new trial, said:

"That this Court no longer has jurisdiction, power or authority over the judgment rendered in this case on the 6th day of December, 1933."

everything that had been done; the only difference between their position and that of Mr. Fraenkel was that the latter had done all the work.

The Alabama Supreme Court, disregarding all of the foregoing facts and all the arguments made, struck out the bill of exceptions; it remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court of the United States will permit such tactics to pass unrebuked and such outrageous conduct to remain uncorrected; the responsibility, however, for what happened must be upon the authorities and courts of the State of Alabama.

The attack of Messrs. Leibowitz and Chamlee charging the I. L. D. and its attorneys, Mr. Fraenkel and Mr. Brodsky, with negligence, is thus seen to be entirely ill-founded and untrue; such attacks are nothing more nor less than justifications of the courts and authorities of Alabama who invoked legal technicalities of the flimsiest and most unfounded character for the purpose of avoiding a decision on the merits in the case of State of Alabama vs. Haywood Patterson.

It is important to remember that the case of Haywood Patterson was the first of the two cases tried before Judge Callahan; that it was in Haywood Patterson's case that Judge Callahan raised the color line in charging the jury by stating as follows: "Where a woman charged to have been raped, as in this case, and the woman there is a very strong presumption under the law that she will not and did not yield voluntarily to intercourse with the defendant, a Negro, and this is true, whatever station in life the prosecutrix may occupy, whether she be the most despised, abandoned or ignorant woman of the community, or a spotless virgin, or a daughter of a home of luxury."

It must be remembered that it was in the Haywood Patterson case that Judge Callahan instructed the jury at great length under what circumstances they could find the defendant guilty, and then completely forgot to instruct the jury that they could also find him innocent, until the matter was called to his attention by defense counsel just as the jury was about to retire after his charge had been completed. It was in the Patterson case that Judge Callahan refused to grant an hour's adjournment for the purpose of permitting the medical expert employed by defense counsel to reach the court, even though he was advised that the doctor was on his way; it was in the Patterson case that Judge Callahan late in the afternoon refused to grant an adjournment until the following morning for the purpose of permitting the Ruby Bates testimony, so vital to the defendant, to reach the court house, even though I exhibited a telegram from the court to the effect that said testimony was in the mail, and even though defense counsel agreed that if such testimony did not arrive at the court house by nine o'clock the next morning he would complete his case without such testimony. Ruby Bates' deposition did arrive at nine o'clock the next morning, but Judge Callahan had closed the case the night before and would not permit it to be read. These rulings, amongst others, on the part of Judge Callahan surely offered the basis for a vigorous appeal and a well merited reversal.

It is surprising that the jury brought in a verdict of guilty under such circumstances? One might well ask whether the same things were not repeated in the Norris case. No, it was not necessary. The jury in the Norris case, which was tried after the Patterson case, had tried the Patterson verdict before it; that was quite sufficient. In that case, therefore, the Ruby Bates deposition was allowed in; in that case, therefore, the color line was not raised in the charge but instead the court very pointedly said when he came to that portion of his charge, "I do not draw the color line" and in that case he even charged the jury that they might find the defendant not guilty if they were convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of his innocence.

The striking of the motion for a new trial and the striking of the bill of exceptions meant that the Alabama courts had decided beyond the capacity of a single printer, so part of the work was let out to two other printers. An effort was made to get the bill of exceptions in the Patterson case to Decatur by March 1, so that if the date of verdict was to be taken as the important date, we would nevertheless have the bill of exceptions filed in time. A completed copy of the bill of exceptions in the Patterson case was ready late on Wednesday, Feb. 28, and was sent by airplane to a lawyer in Birmingham, who was prepared immediately upon its receipt to motor to Decatur to file it. Unfortunately the airplane had an accident and did not arrive, so that it was impossible to file this bill of exceptions on March 1. I, together with the bill of exceptions in the Norris case, was filed on March 5 within the ninety-day period calculated from the day of judgment as solemnly recited by the Attorney General.

Chamlee and Leibowitz Informed

No claim was made by the Attorney General that the bill of exceptions was filed too late until on May 25, 1934, just before the argument the Attorney General made a motion to strike the bill of exceptions.

Chamlee and Leibowitz Informed

"No claim was made by the Attorney General that the bill of exceptions was filed too late until on May 25, 1934, just before the argument the Attorney General made a motion to strike the bill of exceptions."

TOTAL UNFITNESS OF LEIBOWITZ CITED FOR APPEAL CASE

New York Criminal Lawyer Never Before Handled Appeal Case in U. S. Court—Jealousy Against Fraenkel, Pollak Shown

he was advised by the I. L. D. that it had once more retained Mr. Walter H. Pollak, eminent constitutional lawyer who had argued the first appeal in the United States Supreme Court in the Scottsboro case successfully, to argue the present appeal in that same court in collaboration with Mr. Osmond K. Fraenkel.

The International Labor Defense has a two-fold policy of defense: widest mass protest defense plus best legal defense. Its idea of best legal defense is to retain the most competent lawyer for the particular job at hand. What it needed an attorney to argue the appeal in the United States Supreme Court it retained Mr. Pollak; after he had won the appeal there and it was faced with the necessity of selecting a trial lawyer, it selected Mr. Leibowitz; when once more it was faced with an appeal to the highest court in the land, it again selected Mr. Pollak, this time in collaboration with Mr. Osmond K. Fraenkel, chief counsel in charge of the appeal, who bears an outstanding reputation as a constitutional and appeals attorney. The International Labor Defense was not concerned with the social, political, or economic views of the attorneys that it retained; it only sought an outstanding man for the particular job that had to be done at a particular time. The International Labor Defense well knew that Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz had never argued an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in his life; it did not propose that he gain his first experience at the expense of the Scottsboro boys, to whom it was a question of life or death.

The reaction of Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz was first to announce his withdrawal, but he had already sent emissaries to sign up the defendants, and then followed the barrage of criticism against the I. L. D. for its propaganda; and when that charge, coming from the lips of a man who had known fully well that he was entirely familiar with the campaign of the International Labor Defense waged before he came into the case and during the year and a half that he was in it, fell flat, he turned to personal accusations and insinuations against the attorneys for the I. L. D. and the I. L. D. itself, charging them with negligence. In the light of the foregoing this charge also falls to hold water.

I want to conclude, however, with a matter which I have purposefully left to the end because I think it is of the most vital importance. Mr. Chamlee, Mr. Leibowitz, and the Amsterdam News seem already to have agreed that Haywood Patterson must and will lose his appeal; that he is doomed to certain death on December 7th. This smacks of desertion, perhaps worse. Already they are preparing an alibi, namely, the fault lies with the I.L.D. and its attorneys, an explanation that will stand the southern ruling class in good stead. Alabama would like nothing better than to make a burnt offering of Haywood Patterson to the damnable theory of white supremacy and then pour oil on troubled public opinion by making a gesture of generosity and condemning the others to life imprisonment, and perhaps even giving less than life to a couple of the defendants. The demand of the working class of the world, black and white, yellow and brown, must be the unconditional freedom for all of the Scottsboro boys.

When was it that Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz decided that the I.L.D. propaganda was hurting the Scottsboro boys? I'll tell you when. When I wonder whether Mr. Chamlee approved of I.L.D. tactics on August 24, 1933, when he wrote me a letter under that date referring to the cases and to the job that remained to be done in connection therewith; the second paragraph of that letter reads as follows: "The I. L. D. is the only institution in the world which is able to carry this load and deliver it."

I wonder also when it was that Mr. Leibowitz came to the conclusion that I. L. D. propaganda was hurtful to the cause of the Scottsboro boys. Was it during the year and a half that he worked under a retainer of the International Labor Defense without—let me state frankly—payment of services, but—let me state actually—frankly—payment of all disbursements and expenses, during which time and time again, at mass meetings held under I.L.D. auspices, he said: "If it had not been for the I.L.D. these defendants would have long since been dead." I heard him utter these same sentiments in the courtroom in Decatur before Judge Horton.

At St. Nicholas Arena upon his return from Decatur he stood on the platform when the thousands there assembled rose to render an ovation to Ruby Bates, the heroic southern mill worker who had come back from a southern court room, where she had made history, and he waved a red tie which he wore for the occasion, and where later on that evening he paid tribute to the struggle waged by the I. L. D. for the unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys.

When was it that Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz decided that the I.L.D. propaganda was hurting the Scottsboro boys? I'll tell you when. When I want to conclude, however, with a matter which I have purposefully left to the end because I think it is of the most vital importance. Mr. Chamlee, Mr. Leibowitz, and the Amsterdam News seem already to have agreed that Haywood Patterson must and will lose his appeal; that he is doomed to certain death on December 7th. This smacks of desertion, perhaps worse. Already they are preparing an alibi, namely, the fault lies with the I.L.D. and its attorneys, an explanation that will stand the southern ruling class in good stead. Alabama would like nothing better than to make a burnt offering of Haywood Patterson to the damnable theory of white supremacy and then pour oil on troubled public opinion by making a gesture of generosity and condemning the others to life imprisonment, and perhaps even giving less than life to a couple of the defendants. The demand of the working class of the world, black and white, yellow and brown, must be the unconditional freedom for all of the Scottsboro boys.

Thirty-nine days remain. It is not yet too late. Let the voice of mankind be heard.

doomed to failure. No claim was then made by either of them that there had been any negligence. Indeed they had been at all times informed of everything that had been done. The only difference between their position and mine was that I did all the work.

"Nevertheless, the Supreme Court of Alabama, disregarding all of the above facts, and all the arguments which I made, struck out the bill of exceptions. I do not believe that the Supreme Court of the United States will permit such tactics to pass unrebuked and such injustices to remain uncorrected. If, however, they do so the responsibility must be upon the authorities and courts of the State of Alabama. In any case, the original responsibility for relying upon Judge Callahan's word cannot be placed upon my shoulders, for I had no part in it and no power to correct it. The bill of exceptions in these cases was prepared, having in mind its length, with all the speed that was possible. For those lawyers who were associated with me during all these times now to come forward and make the charges to which you give public circulation without endeavoring to find out from me what the true facts are is despicable on your part and unjustifiable on yours."

"OSMOND K. FRAENKEL."

SOUTH DAKOTA CANDIDATE HELPED STEVE FARM FORECLOSURES

6,000 SIGNATURES PLACED C. H. SHARP ON BALLOT IN WEST

Offers Communist Program of Struggle for Farm Relief; Is Party District Organizer in Great Grain Belt

CLAIRE CITY, S. D., Oct. 30.—Time and time again the workers and farmers of the First District of South Dakota have participated in the election campaigns with high hopes of improvement of their conditions after the elections. Time and time again they have had their hopes

blasted and have seen their pre-election "friends" carry out the policy of the bankers and trusts. Still their living standards became lower; the gradual loss of their land and small savings continued. Today, like workers and farmers all over America, their faith in politicians is shattered.

Greater consciousness of their defeat in the field of parliamentary action has led, during the past few years, to the building and strengthening of their organizations, the United Farmers Leagues, the Unemployed Leagues. In other places they are using the Holiday Associations and the Farmers' Unions. And the Communist Party is steadily growing.

The life story of C. H. Sharp, Workers and Farmers' United Front candidate for Congress in the First District, corresponds very closely to the history of the farmers' struggles in South Dakota.

His parents came to South Dakota in 1883. Through the homesteading laws and by hard work, they accumulated four or five quarters of land. Here they raised a large family. The childhood of the Sharp children was one of hard work, the usual lot of the farm child. The family worked hard trying to prove the bankers' statement that farmers who worked hard and saved their money could look forward to the accumulation of a fortune.

But with grain dealers fixing the price on the farmers' grain and livestock; with the railroad companies and the bankers getting their "cuts" together with monopoly prices on the things that the farmers had to buy, the farmers found it impossible to do more than make a living.

Stirring of Revolt

Revolt was even at that time making its first stirrings among the farmers. The old Populist Party was formed. Sharp's father was one of those who joined it in a vain hope that it would provide a solution for the farmers' problems.

As years, as now, the bankers and politicians tried to bankrupt the farmers and explain the "reasons" why the farmers failed. At that time they told the farmer that he didn't know how to farm scientifically. So Sharp's father, like many others, sent his boys to the State School of Agriculture at Brookings, South Dakota, to learn how to grow two blades of grass where one grew before. The knowledge gained at the Agricultural School was duly put into effect on the Sharp farm, but still the mortgages continued to grow.

In 1908 the old "Appeal to Reason" was widely circulated in the farming states, and it was from advertisements here that young Sharp, along with many others, first came in contact with the works of Marx, which gave him some understanding of the economic background behind the farmers' struggles.

In 1916 Sharp married and bought a farm of his own. At that time the farmers were enjoying the temporary prosperity brought on by the war-time demand for farm products. But this was short-lived. Sharp was caught in the panic of 1921, and lost his well-improved farm.

From 1921 on he worked as a salesman and at various trades. But he could not escape from the workers' and farmers' struggles.

Every day of the workers' and farmers' life, the economic struggles arises before him. Thousands of these toilers today have groped their way to the understanding of the class struggle. Sharp was among them. In 1930 he joined the Communist Party.

Active Organizer

Sharp has been active in organizing the workers in the towns and cities, both employed and unemployed. That mighty army of toilers with whom the farmer must ally himself if he is to win against the common enemy. When the waves of foreclosures and evictions began sweeping down upon the farmers in 1931 to 1933, Sharp was active, helping to mobilize the farmers to stem the wave. Today, when the drought has burned away the prairies and relief is the only thing that keeps the farmers from actual starvation, Sharp leads the struggle for more relief. He is now South Dakota District Organizer for the Communist Party.

Today he appears before worker and farmer audiences as their candidate, placed on the ballot by six thousand signatures. He offers them a program of struggle for enactment of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, against war and fascism, for full equality of all races. He brings to them the revolutionary program of the Communist Party. He points out the necessity for the revolutionary way out of the crisis, to wield the mighty power of the workers and farmers to smash the rotten capitalist system of exploitation and build a workers' and farmers' government in America. For a Soviet America!

Jobless Fight Discrimination in Philadelphia

Negro Unemployed Get Sub-Starvation Relief

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 29.—Starvation relief, evictions and blatant discrimination of the Negro unemployed are being fought by the Unemployment Councils here.

While relief to all unemployed is below subsistence levels, the Negro workers are handed the lowest possible relief if it is at all granted. Despite official denial, reports received by the Unemployment Councils, 919 Locust St., amply bear this out.

One Negro worker, jobless for years, was notified by the relief department that he had been assigned a job on the projects. After one week's work he was paid nine dollars. For his family of four, the relief figured out a budget as follows: \$5.20 for food, \$1.50 for milk, \$1.20 for fuel, gas and light, forty-five cents carfare to and from work—a total of \$8.35.

Allowing him to earn \$9 a week, the relief heads told him to save the extra sixty-five cents for rent, clothing, medical aid, and other needs. The family is living rent free in a condemned house, all four sleeping in one room.

Fifteen Negro workers, members of the Christian St. Council, responded to an urgent call by Council Organizer Hutchinson, a Negro worker, and formed a committee to demand immediate relief for Florence Stanton, a widow, who was evicted with her child. Mrs. Stanton her furniture seized by the landlord, had made her home on the steps of the house from which she was evicted.

The Councils are mobilizing the jobless around a program of demands calling for union wages and conditions on all relief jobs; \$6 weekly cash relief plus \$3 for dependent; no evictions; withdrawal of police from the relief stations; no discrimination; and for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Communist Candidates On Ballot in Mining Region of West Va.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 29.—The Communist Party has been placed on the ballot in Marion and Monongalia Counties, important mining areas in this state.

Election campaign activities by the Communist Party here are under way, with an encouraging degree of response from workers in the communities where the campaign is centered. Large numbers of Communist election platform have been distributed and a number of open air and indoor meetings have been held. Others are being arranged.

Plan Big Election Wind-Up in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 30.—The final election rally of the Communist Party here will be combined with a celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution at a meeting in the St. Paul Labor Temple on Saturday evening.

Thomas Tracy, Communist candidate for Congressman in Fourth District and Robert Turner, nominee for Secretary of State will be the principal speakers. Tracy is an experienced agitator in anti-war and anti-fascist activities, and Turner is a Negro worker who has been active in organizing the unemployed.

Jobless Pledge Support Of Textile Dye Strike

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 29.—In the shower of protests against the threat of the Dyers Institute to apply to the Federal Re-Employment Service for scabs, were those of the United Unemployment and Relief Workers Association of Passaic County and Paterson branches.

"We, as organized unemployed," says one of the resolutions, "pledge our entire support to any organized action by members of the Dyers Union, and that our members will not scab. Instead, we assure the Dyers' locals that we will cooperate with them in every manner within our power."

Leaflets to all unemployed in the strike are being issued, appealing to all to follow the lead of the above organizations, to help the strikers.

Workers Join Party At Election Meeting

JEANNETTE, Pa., Oct. 29.—Five workers made application for membership in the Communist Party at an election rally held here recently in the City Hall. More than 250 attended.

The rally was addressed by James Allander and Ike Hawkins. H. F. Robinson, secretary of the County Unemployment Councils, was chairman. Allander discussed in detail the chief demands of the Communist Party in the campaign, and Hawkins stressed the work of the Communist Party in the fight for Negro rights and for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys.

Pittsburgh Jobless Plan Fight Against Relief Board Scheme To Bar Grievance Committees

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 30.—The Unemployment Councils of Allegheny County have begun organizing demonstrations before each local unit of the county relief administration to prevent the inauguration of the Emergency Relief Board's new scheme for evading committees of the unemployed—the Public Relations Office—which went into effect yesterday.

The Unemployment Council's move for immediate demonstrations followed a meeting between delegates of all recognized county unemployed organizations and the Relief Board, when the Board refused to heed demands of the representatives that the P. R. O. be abandoned.

Five groups were present at the board meeting, each sending two representatives to protest the P. R. O. scheme—Doyle and Carethers, of the Unemployment Councils; Lieberman and McCarthy, of the Unemployed Citizens' League (Socialist group); McKinney and Irwin, of the Pennsylvania Unemployed League (Muste); Moran for the Independent Unemployed Citizens League, and Carreno for the Rank and File Veterans.

The delegation from the Unemployment Councils categorically opposed the P. R. O. as a move on the part of the Board to deprive the organized unemployed workers of their hard-won recognition, and the other delegates cited various reasons for turning down the plan.

The board declared flatly, however, that the plan would go into effect Monday. The establishment of a Public Relations Office, which would devote all its time to the hearing of complaints of committees from organizations of the unemployed and would be powerless to act in any way on the cases which it heard, is merely the placing of a barrier between responsible relief officials and the workers whom they are supposed to provide for.

Enlist in Communist Party To Fight Navy Yard Pay Cuts

By a Worker Correspondent
I have been employed in the New York Navy Yard for the past several years. Several things have always puzzled me.

Why wages were always being cut? Firstly in the form of reduced rates. Then through legislation. Why we were always worked faster and faster? Why working conditions became steadily worsened, such as sanitary conditions. Work from whistle to whistle and spend much of our own time in getting to and from our particular jobs. A snapper always at our heels.

Why the most fundamental conveniences, if they cost money, were not given to us? An instance is the building of a temporary bridge when a calson is out. Furnishing us with decent eating places, decent lockers, decent washrooms. We were always made to feel that to be a worker in overalls is the lowest thing that anybody can fall to; like a whipped dog that slinks away with his tail between his legs.

And why, if we did not submit to all this treatment, we were immediately laid off? Why we were really building these battleships? Will we workers ever get any benefit or joy out of them? Are they not to be used to kill other workers?

I decided to look around for a solution to these problems. I studied the Democratic Party, Republican Party and the Socialist Party,

Doyle, county chairman of the Unemployment Councils, characterized the P. R. O. as a "scheme for evading committees of the unemployed"—an attempt to harness direct action under the yoke of an "arbitration" board similar to Roosevelt's N.R.A. Labor Boards, powerless to act, and thus codify the administration of relief.

Under the P. R. O., faulty administration and actual neglect, to say nothing of deliberate discrimination against certain families or those of Negro workers, could proceed unhindered by the protest actions of unemployed organizations.

At present, after long struggles which have sent many militant leaders to jail, the unemployed committees meet with local, district, and county relief heads to present their grievances and demand action on neglected cases. The P. R. O. would handle such meetings in the future, making them abortive and meaningless.

The Emergency Board was warned by the Unemployment Councils that they will fight against the P. R. O. as bitterly as against the commissary plan which Governor Pinchot once tried to foist upon them. It was at the height of the latter struggle, on March 4, 1933, that Jim Egan was framed to the year in jail, which I am now facing.

The Unemployment Councils and the Unemployed Citizens' League have taken some united action against the P. R. O. in joint meetings, but as yet no definite pact has been signed by the two to form a basis of a solid united front. The only two organizations which are preparing for immediate struggle against the scheme are the veterans and the council.

In the meantime it is hoped that a program of action can be evolved upon which the Unemployed Citizens' League can be drawn into a solid, united front fight against the establishment of a Public Relations Office for the county.

While Faulkner was held in jail, Jack Davis, a stool pigeon, was said to have bribed him. His offers were met with contempt by Faulkner, who said, "My place is with the working class."

All of the workers have appealed to their fellow workers in Cincinnati to appear at the trial Friday. Frank Reamy, secretary of the Council, declared, "Workers who have been subjected to the degrading relief in Hamilton County realize that they must fight together to get their demands. Now is the time for the workers to show their solidarity. Show your working-class comrades that you stand behind them."

Communist Candidate Jailed in California

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—Two Communist candidates for Assembly, Alex Nalal and Gus Dahlin, and five other workers were arrested yesterday while conducting a meeting in Jefferson Park. All are being held in \$1,000 cash bail. The names of the other five are: Louis Bradley, William Ensinn, Bill Booth, Henry Hoffman, Abe Bird and Eve Crew.

Strike at Troy Shirt Mill Reported Ended

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The strike of workers in the three plants of the Artistic Shirt Co., here and in Albany and Kingston, owned by J. C. Jacobson, has been settled. It was announced in a joint statement of the employer and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. The wage demands were referred to arbitration.

Women Doubly Exploited in Factories Thru Unequal Wages

Social equality for women and men before the law and in everyday life, a radical change of the marriage and family laws, recognition of maternity as a social function, protection of maternity and infancy. A beginning of the realization by society of the need for the care of children and youth and of their upbringing (day nurseries, kindergartens, homes, etc.). Establishment of institutions for the gradual release of the housewife (communal kitchens and laundries), a planned cultural struggle against the ideology and traditions enslaving women.

This demand of the Communist International has already been realized in the land of the Soviets—the U. S. S. R., where "women have been given in law and in fact all the necessary conditions for bearing and rearing a healthy race of builders of Communism, under conditions of equality both in production and in government."

Women who work—is this not something worth while fighting for? Join the ranks of the Communist Party—your best friend—under whose leadership women become stronger and mightier in our work of mobilizing the masses of women in the U. S. A. for complete freedom.

Workers Attacked by Armed Thugs Appeal For Packed Court

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The Unemployment Councils have called upon all workers here to jam the court Friday morning when five workers, part of a delegation which was assaulted by armed thugs on Oct. 25, came up for trial.

The arrests grew out of an attack upon them after about ninety jobless workers met at their Council headquarters, 1327 Clay Street, elected spokesmen, and marched to the Welfare Department at 312 East Court Street to present their demands.

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As they gathered before the building, John Matthews, an armed thug who is stationed there, showed a gun in the stomach of Arthur Faulkner and shouted, "You dirty son of a bitch, I'm going to blow your god damned brains out!"

Although surprised by the sudden attack, the workers wrenched the pistol from his hand and threw it into a sewer. Fifteen thugs, armed with blackjacks and brass knuckles surged forward. Singling out William Reamy, a Negro worker, they beat him across the face with a blackjack. When the workers saw the blood streaming from Reamy's face, they jumped to his rescue and beat up the armed thugs.

From the office of Leroy Clements, boss of the guards, a telephone call brought police riot squads who arrested five members of the delegation: Albert Faulkner, William Reamy, John Martin, Albert Simmons and Patsy Lawrence. All were charged with "assault and battery" but Lawrence, who was charged with "disorderly conduct," bail for the five was set at \$1,300, which workers raised the next day.

While Faulkner was held in jail, Jack Davis, a stool pigeon, was said to have bribed him. His offers were met with contempt by Faulkner, who said, "My place is with the working class."

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Olgin Points to 'Daily' As 'America's Pravda' In Appeal for Funds

Present Situation in the United States Is Reminiscent of Time When Pravda Began to Organize Workers

By Moissaye Olgin

There was a time in the history of Russia when the workers lived in a situation reminiscent of the present situation in the U. S. A. There was a system of government which was parliamentary in name, and capitalist landlord dictatorship in practice. There was a nominal right to

organize, but organizational activities were interfered with by the Czarist government. There was a right to strike, but strikes were suppressed, strike leaders arrested, strike picketing broken up. Fascism was rampant under a different name. It was called the Union of the Russian People, but the substance was—suppression of the workers. Anti-foreignism, anti-semitism was one of the cornerstones of the Czarist capitalist policy.

Pravda Appeared in 1912
Into this political scene came the Pravda. It began its appearance in 1912. It was at first a small paper, much smaller than the Daily Worker is today. It began to organize the workers. It began to lead their battles. Back of the paper was the Bolshevik Party, headed by Lenin.

In 1914, for opposition to the war, the paper was suppressed. In the Spring of 1917, in the course of the victorious revolution, it reappeared. In November, 1917, it became the central organ of the rallying party of the Soviet Union. It has remained so to this very day.

Capitalist Papers Forgotten
How proud are those workers today, who, twenty-two years ago, helped build the Pravda! Their names are recorded in history. They were building something that endures. They were building their own power, the power of their class. While all the papers that appeared in Russia before the Revolution, the Times and the Herald Tribunes and the Americans, and the other sheets of the capitalist class, are thoroughly forgotten, so that the young generation does not even know their names, the Pravda stands out as the great leading paper not only for the workers of the U. S. S. R., but for the workers of the world.

The Daily Worker is the Central Organ of the Communist Party of America. The Daily Worker is doing the very same work that was carried on by its older brother, Pravda. In these historic times, when the structure of capitalism is shaking, and when it is the duty of workers to organize themselves in tremendous mass organizations and advance against hunger and exploitation and powerful armies, the Daily Worker is more necessary than ever. The Daily Worker is the builder of the united front of all the workers against hunger, against war, against fascism, and for the immediate demands which will strengthen the working class and enhance its power of aggression, in order that it may soon be able to crush the capitalist state and establish the rule of the toilers, the American Soviet.

"Daily" Is Investment
When the workers aid the Daily Worker, they aid themselves. Americans like to speak of investment. I know no better investment than to put your dollars and cents into the Daily Worker, the leader of the future American Revolution and the Central Organ of the Party that is going to rule in the United States in years not so far distant.

As a Party of principles which are true to the interests of the workers, I feel that it was correct for the Party not to put me on the ballot in this election campaign and to demand of me that I show in practice that I can be trusted by the Party and the working class.

(Signed) DAVID L. JONES.

Young Workers Hear Communist Candidates

HILLSBORO, N. H., Oct. 29.—More than a hundred workers, most of them near the age of 21, attended an election meeting held by the Communist Party campaign committee in Broad Street Park at Clarendon, small mill village near here.

Mr. Steinfeld, owner of the local shoddy mill, was present, with a few henchmen, who tried to break up the meeting by provocative, heckling questions. The speakers answered these, to Mr. Steinfeld's discomfiture, and the meeting turned into an interesting informal discussion of the position of the Communist Party on all questions. The audience asked for information about the Soviet Union with great eagerness.

Workers on Wisconsin Communist Ticket

HURLEY, Wis., Oct. 30.—For the first time Iron County has Communist candidates on the ballot. The Communist Party has come out with a program of struggle to meet the pressing needs of the workers and farmers.

The situation that confronts the working population is very serious. The mines are at a standstill. The relief system is so inadequate that the county nurse reports large numbers of undernourished children who are suffering from lack of food and clothing.

The Communist Party has the program that meets the immediate needs of food, clothing and relief. And on this program it is rallying the workers and farmers to fight for better conditions.

Affairs for the Daily Worker

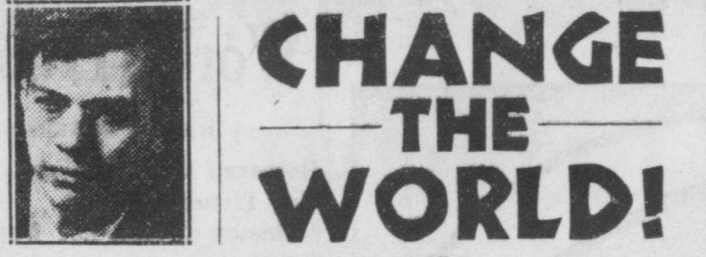
Los Angeles, Cal.
Annual Workers Press Concert, Sunday, Nov. 4 at Mason Theatre, 137 S. Broadway. Concert Program. Prominent speakers.

Buffalo, N. Y.
Dance given by the Buffalo City Comm. I.W.O. and Russian National Mutual Aid. Saturday, Nov. 3 at 8 p.m. The Teck Theatre Building, Hall, 454 Madison Ave., 2nd floor. Tickets in adv. 25c, at door 25c.

Detroit, Mich.
Banquet and Dance given by Ukrainian, Polish and Lithuanian Workers Organizations. Martin Hall, 454 Madison Ave., 2nd floor, Nov. 10, 7 P. M. Wm. W. Weinstein, speaker. Adm. Banquet 25c, Dance 15c.

Vote Communist for Adequate Winter Relief for Workers and for Impoverished Farmers

Song of the Revolutionary Working Class



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

ROBERT FLAHERTY is undoubtedly one of the finest film technicians alive. More than that, he is one of the bitter tribe of predestined poets who cannot yield to temptations such as Hollywood offers, but must express their own hearts.

One must be grateful for the work of any creator; there are too few of them in this dollar-worshipping capitalist world. But Flaherty's newest picture, "Man of Aran," now showing in New York, though it has been praised so lavishly by the critics, reveals a fatal flaw in his esthetics.

Mr. Flaherty, it is evident, believes in the specious glamor of capitalist individualism. Too much eloquent rhetoric has proved to him that the only epic subject for an artist is a lonely man's duel with nature.

Today, this cult of the individual results only in decadence or falsity. One develops the ingrown morbidity of James Joyce and the Surrealists, or one has to shut the eyes to too many obvious facts. It's a blind alley, this individualism.

The reason is mainly economic. There can be no more Robinson Crusoes. There isn't a corner of the world that isn't caught up in the social scheme. In the smallest Kirghiz village the breath of Soviet emancipation is stirring. In the remotest African kraal, the natives work and die to pay tribute to one of the European imperialisms.

Marxists believe in individuality, in the right of each man to the highest flowering of his ego. This will be possible only under Communism, in a classless society. Under capitalism, where the ego of the masses is suppressed, exploited, or as in the case of the rich, mutilated into abnormal patterns, it can never be possible.

Travesty on Truth

A truthful artist wants to portray a man, he is bound to touch upon social problems. How can you picture a worker or farmer if you leave out the all-important problem of his wages and mortgages? Or how can you ignore the financial basis of the lives of the wastefully rich?

Some artists, therefore, turn to the primitive, in the romantic hope that here mankind may still be found unspotted by social determinism.

I am sure Mr. Flaherty has done this kind of thing as a form of escape. His Moana and Nanook were lyrical poems to nature, and praise of the beauty and heroism of the human animal. In his "Man of Aran" he has returned to this theme, of the individual against the universe.

And as the brilliant young Irish Marxian, Brian O'Neill, points out so ably in the current issue of the "New Masses" weekly, escape from the social struggle results in a travesty on the truth.

The Battle Against Nature

THE Aran Islands are off the west coast of Ireland, and have a population of 3,000. A steamer calls regularly from the mainland; the people have to buy things from there, and pay taxes for the upkeep of roads, the county insane asylum, etc.

"They have celtiche, (dances and sing-songs); they discuss politics and the world with degrees of sharpness; they go to mass; the priest takes his tithes from them and strives to keep their mind captive. But of all this, of the warm human relationships that are the outstanding feature of island life, there is no hint in Flaherty's film."

THIS is true. There are the great terrifying seas in Flaherty's film, as they break on the rocky coast of the Aran Islands. The hero, his wife and his boy, battle like mythical figures against the dangerous surf and the rocks. A few villagers help them occasionally with the fishing, but vanish like a well-trained and anonymous chorus whenever the real heroics are on. The family seems to live on a desert island.

The Market Relation

AS O'NEILL points out, knowing the Aran Islands intimately, Mr. Flaherty has been constrained, in his search for a Robinson Crusoe theme, to revive an old custom of the Aran Islanders, and present it as if it were true today.

The climax of the film is in a shark-fishing sequence, where the men capture, after a mighty struggle, a huge shark, whose liver is then boiled down to give them lamp-oil for the winter nights.

"But," says Comrade O'Neill, "Aranmen do not hunt sharks at all! It is herring and mackerel they fish for, and their catches are sold on the mainland. In other words, their life is a constant market relation. And the collapse of the market prices of fish, together with the inability of their out-of-date curraghs (canvas boats) to compete against the French and Scottish steam trawlers that fish the Irish waters, is making their livelihood more and more hazardous. It is many years since Aranmen sought shark-livers for oil. They buy kerosene from the mainland. Again, Carlyle's cash-nexus."

Escape to the Primitive

HERE is an interesting example that proves the Marxist contention that failure to understand the social relationships results in a failure of art. Robert Flaherty is a great artist of the film. He is an intensely honest person. The bourgeois film world forbids him from truthfully showing social relationships, and so he turns to the primitive, in the hope that he can make an epic that will be above the class struggle.

And he does not succeed. He has to avoid a story, a clash, because that would involve social relationships. So his picture bogs down into dull spots, and its general trend is toward unreality. It is a great pity. What supreme pictures of the working class this man Flaherty is equipped to make. If he should ever decide to give up this whoring after strange gods, and dare to work in the Soviet Union, we would find that we had another Eisenstein or Pudovkin. Is it too late for him to dare?

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

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Charles Dalsowski, Geo. Kuchank, Al Michaelson, etc.

Trotsky's "History" of Russian Revolution Refuted

THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

By Joseph Stalin

Stalin analyzes the main periods in the Bolshevik Revolution since 1917 and appraises its international significance.

Speeches and articles written in October and in the course of the polemics with Trotsky refute the historians of anti-Bolshevism.

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Musical score for 'THE INTERNATIONALE' with lyrics in French and English.

Musical score for 'THE INTERNATIONALE' with lyrics in French and English.

THE INTERNATIONALE

THE INTERNATIONALE, new edition published by the Workers Music League, 10 cents a copy.

Reviewed by CARL SANDS

Loved and sung by what millions of workers! On the march in China, on the picket lines in Connecticut, deep in Hungarian coal mines, in a secret place in Fascist lands where the mere humming of it above the breath means detection if not sure death, and in the Soviet Union, in broad daylight, on a stupendous industrial or farming project, men and women and children together, on a hike, at a social gathering in the Railway Workers' Clubhouse, shouted by choirs of full, healthy, free voices—how it is hated and feared by the few thousands who still hold in their hands the slipping control of capitalist greed, cursing as they watch the steady, relentless swelling of the great masses whose voices sound only to whose hands shall destroy the exploiters' web and shall build the International Soviet that will be the Human Race!

The timid liberal half blishes half blusters his embarrassment as the singing marches pass. But the young lieutenant turns again in his mind to the lesson wherein it is taught what to do when the enemy's voices are heard singing the song across the man's land—again, too, with a shudder, to that other page that tells what to do when his own troops . . . answers back with the same song!

Eugene Pottier, the author of the words, was born in 1816, a French worker. After the siege of Paris he was elected a member of the Commune. With the bloody defeat of the Commune in May, 1871, he was convicted of conspiracy and was forced to flee to the United States. When amnesty was declared in 1880 he returned to France. Inspired by the glorious revolutionary struggle of the Commune, Pottier wrote, in June, 1871, in Paris the poem, L'Internationale. This and many others of his revolutionary lyrics were collected and published in 1888, a year after his death.

Pierre Degeyter, who wrote the music, was born in Lille in 1849—also a French worker. During the 1880's he organized a workers' chorus in Lille. In June, 1888, he

wrote for this group the music to a shortened version of Comrade Pottier's revolutionary poem. The song was first performed on June 28th of the same year at a gathering of workers in Lille. From here it spread to all corners of the earth.

In 1921, at the Socialist Congress in Tours, Pierre Degeyter was officially greeted as the composer of L'Internationale. In 1928, the Communist International invited him to its Sixth World Congress, where he was given a tremendous ovation. The workers of Moscow wanted him to stay with them, but the winters were too rigorous for the aged man and he returned to France, where he died, September 27, 1932. He was buried in red St. Denis, near Paris.

The new edition of the Internationale does not change the melody or the words as known now throughout America through the Red Song Book; but a new piano accompaniment, long in demand, has been added. It is fuller in harmony than the European arrangements hitherto available, but not difficult in any way. The chords in the right lie within the

average reach and the bass always progresses in octaves. The bass is of the definitely "marching" type—it keeps going.

One weary bourgeois musician who looked over the score complained "It wore me out before I reached the refrain: 'Tis the final conflict.'" But the comrades hastened to assure him that the workers were stronger—they could not only keep going until they got somewhere but they actually enjoyed it and didn't care much about a whoop whether the weary bourgeois musician dropped by the wayside or whether some soft-hearted worker picked him up and carried him along.

The cover design by Bill Siegel, in red, black and white—three marchers, one white, one black, one yellow—stepping up militantly with banners aloft and the other chorists in the middle and near distance.

This new production of the Workers Music League comes not a bit too soon. As has only too often been observed, new recruits often do not learn the tune—and still less, the words—quite as quickly as they might. Scarcity of music has often been advanced as an alibi. But no longer!

Plotting the American Pogroms

This is the fourth installment of the fifth article by John L. Spivak, called "Plotting the American Pogroms," appearing weekly in the New Masses. In the previous parts, Spivak exposes the anti-Semitic activities of Congressman Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, who attacked the Jews in a speech on the floor of the House, and had this speech distributed widely with the help of the Order of 76 and the Silver Shirts. In addition, Spivak proves that McFadden is just a plain crook, who speculated in worthless oil stock, and gyped the public through shady banking enterprises.

LET us study this honorable Congressman's business dealing a little more. I do not want to bore the reader, who must by this time be convinced that the Congressman is crooked.

McFadden had a swell racket. He organized a company, took this company's stock and borrowed real cash from his bank—(the people's money)—and gave in return a piece of paper endorsed by himself.

Let me illustrate. He had the National Phonograph Co. of Canton, Pa. At different periods the National Phonograph Company (his own) borrowed money from the First National Bank of Canton (this bank but the people's money) and the only security the bank got was a note endorsed by McFadden! In this way McFadden got thousands upon thousands of dollars of his depositors' money from his bank and when he entered the petition for bankruptcy the depositors were left holding the McFadden signatures, but the money was gone!

I do not know what the honorable Mr. McFadden's political future will be. I do know, and by now I hope a great many more people know, what his past and present are. Congressman McFadden is obviously a little nervous, not only about his rather shady past, but his present when he is in such intimate contact with organizations close to Hitler's secret agents in the United States. When I called on Gudden some weeks ago I told him that McFadden had taken a bribe and had been mixed up in other peculiar transactions. Gudden refused to believe it and said that he would write and ask Mr. McFadden about it and inform him that I intended to publish such charges.

When I called McFadden by long distance last week for an appointment he answered the phone himself.

"Spivak, eh? Well, I don't know where I'll be. I'll be out in the district campaigning so I won't be able to see you."

"But you have an itinerary. Certainly you must know where you'll be during the next few days."

"I don't know where I'll be," he repeated. "What is that you want to see me about?"

He had just thought to ask, "The New Masses is running a series on Anti-Semitism in the United States—"

"Yes, yes, I know." "I'd like to interview you since you are the only one who brought up this subject in Congress—"

"That wouldn't do me any good—wouldn't do any good," he caught himself.

"There are also some very grave charges against you and I think you should have a chance to answer them—"

"Oh! There was silence at the other end of the wire. Then, "I have nothing to say." His suavity was gone. The voice was hard, cold.

"I'll take a chance on finding you in the district. Suppose we make it Wednesday—"

"I don't know where I'll be. Good night."

The telephone clicked. The honorable Congressman had hung up.

WEDNESDAY morning I appeared in the little town of Canton where the Congressman had conducted so many of his borrowings for his own companies from his own bank on his own signature. His wife did not know where he was and had no idea of where he could be. From other sources I learned that he was to be in Athens that night.

When I got to Athens he had already spoken and left hastily. Inquiries in the adjoining town of Sayre, where his campaign manager happened to be met with the information that the Congressman was gone—no one knew where. Right in the midst of a political campaign, a Congressman had vanished! For a while I thought seriously of reporting his disappearance to the police!

Despite all the precautions the Congressman had taken a man walked over to me in the hotel where I was having a late lunch and whispered secretly:

"You looking for Louis McFadden?" I nodded.

"He's apparently trying to avoid someone," he whispered through the corner of his mouth. "But you'll find him in Wayne county."

With that my mysterious informant vanished.

Wayne county was something like a hundred miles away—almost at the New York and New Jersey border and the farthest point of his district in that direction. It would take at least four hours driving to get there. I was tempted to leave immediately but wondered why I had been singled out for that bit of information and I telephoned to a man in Wayne county who would know if McFadden was expected that night. No, McFadden was not expected. As a matter of fact he knew that McFadden was to be in Towanda—not an hour's drive from Sayre—at six o'clock that night to see a man.

Why my mysterious informant wanted to get me off to the other end of McFadden's district, I do not know. At any rate I went to Towanda but by the time I got there the Congressman had vanished again—this time into thin air. It was really funny—this vanishing Congressman who hopped from place to place like a flea, trying to escape answering questions.

Next week Mr. Spivak will present evidence to show that Ralph M. Eastley of the National Civic Federation, the hundred percent patriotic organization of which Matthew Wolf, of the American Federation of Labor, is acting president, has been secretly disseminating anti-Semitic propaganda, holding secret meetings to stop the Jewish boycott of German goods and secretly reporting on the progress of his activities to George Sylvester Viereck, paid Nazi agent.

LABORATORY and SHOP By David Ramsey

PAVLOV AND THE SOVIET UNION

When Ivan Pavlov was 85 years old on September 27, the Council of People's Commissars sent him greetings. "The Council especially notes your inexhaustible energy in scientific creativeness, the successes of which have deservedly placed your name in the ranks of the classics of natural science."

Accompanying the greeting was a decree announcing an annual award to be called after Pavlov, for the best work in the field of physiology. And to praise the qualifications of young physiologists, five stipends of 500 rubles a month are to be granted to the most promising students in the field. In addition the Council of People's Commissars granted a million rubles for the Pavlov biological station at Koltushi, and next year will publish the full collection of Pavlov's works, which have revolutionized physiology, and laid the foundation for a materialistic interpretation of the human consciousness and human personality.

This special concern of the Soviet Union for Pavlov and his researches is by no means exceptional. Every scientist who is conducting fundamental research, whether in atomic physics or dynamic design, receives large sums of money with which to conduct his work, the best instruments and as many assistants as his work requires. In the Soviet Union, science is not the mistreated step-child of big business. It is regarded as an institution of the highest social value and as such is used for the benefit of the whole of Soviet society.

Pavlov's case is an especially interesting one, since it disproves the false claim, peddled by enemies of the Soviet Union, that the government supports only those scientists who fully accept its principles and tactics. He was given money, apparatus and other assistance at a time when he was an outspoken critic of the October Revolution. Horly Gant, an American psychiatrist who was a pupil of Pavlov, tells how "he was greatly depressed by the Russian Revolution, because he thought that the devastation of economic life (caused by the ravages of the civil war) would hamper science for a long time."

Despite the hardships of the civil war years and widespread sabotage on the part of many scientists, a decree was passed on January 24, 1921, by the Council of People's Commissars that provided for the encouragement and support of Pavlov's research. Gant further notes that "the Soviet Government" has given him full liberty to speak and act as he pleases even when the object of criticism is "himself."

In 1930, the Soviet government organized an experimental biological station named after Pavlov, and designed to carry on his work on the broadest possible scale.

The full significance of the treatment accorded to Pavlov can only be gauged if one contrasts it with the treatment given to German scientists by the Nazis. We must also remember that under the Czarist regime Pavlov lived in a state of poverty. Because there were no proper conditions for his work, he had to keep his experimental dogs at home. Although he had attained world-wide fame, he was black-balled by the University of St. Petersburg while competing for a professorship. At another time he was denied the chair of physiology at Tomsk University, because one of the Czar's ministers wanted the post for one of his pets.

The discrimination against Pavlov was mostly due to the materialistic nature of his work, despite the fact that he was the son of a priest and himself religious. This materialism brought him into disfavor not only in Russia, but also in England. In 1912, Pavlov was told by an English scientist that his work was not popular in England, because it was considered materialistic.

After the Revolution the barriers that had prevented Pavlov from reaching the full fruition of his work, were broken down. His at-

titude towards science and society underwent considerable modification.

Characteristic of his former attitude of the pursuit of science for his own sake, is the following incident that is told by one of his students. During the period of the Revolution, a student came 10 minutes late to the laboratory. "Why are you so late," Pavlov asked? "There is a revolution going on outside." "What difference does a revolution make when we have work to do in the laboratory?" was Pavlov's reply.

Today Pavlov takes great interest in the popularization of his work. He has supervised movies which tell about his research in a way that everyone can understand.

This is not the place to evaluate the vast amount of knowledge that Pavlov has given us on how the brain functions, nor can we go into the limitations of his work which are the result of his mechanistic bias. At some other time the column will discuss this aspect of Pavlov's research. We shall close by citing the tribute of H. M. Muller, one of the world's greatest biologists, who says:

"Pavlov has given us a most fruitful method whereby the phenomena that lie at the root of consciousness can be investigated in scientific terms and through his example and the world wide movement that followed, it has tremendously strengthened the materialistic attack in the natural sciences."

It is this materialistic approach that the idealists fear, and accounts for their bitter attacks on his work at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

National Minorities Discussed in Stalin's 'October Revolution'

Writing on "The October Revolution and the National Question" in his book, "The October Revolution," just off International Publishers' press, Joseph Stalin gives a valuable example of the Marxist approach to an all-important phase of the revolution—the fight for the freedom of enslaved nations and colonies.

Stalin introduces his study, which first appeared in the Moscow Pravda in November, 1918, with a comparison between the February and October Revolutions in their relation to the national question. The rise to power of the Russian bourgeois after the overthrow of tsarism did not lead to the abolition of national oppression. "The old, coarse form of national oppression gave way to a new, refined, yet more dangerous form of oppression," Stalin shows. In carrying on the imperialist war, which meant a war for new lands and new enslavement of peoples, the Kerensky government intensified rather than solved the problem of national freedom.

"It was becoming obvious that the liberation of the toiling masses of the oppressed nationalities and the abolition of national oppression was inconceivable without a break with imperialism, without overthrowing one's own national bourgeoisie and without the seizure of power by the toiling masses themselves. This became apparent after the October Revolution."

Stalin brilliantly demonstrates the world importance of the October revolution. He shows how it "has broken the sleep of centuries of the toiling masses of the oppressed nations of the East and drawn them into the struggle against world imperialism." It "is the first revolution in the world that provided the workers and peasants of the West with a living and salutary example and urged them on to the path of real liberation from the yoke of war and imperialism."

"Thus the October Revolution, by establishing ties between the nations of the backward East and the advanced West, draws them together into the joint up of the struggle against imperialism."

TUNING IN

Table listing radio programs and times, including WEAF, WABC, WOR, etc.

Little Lefty

Comic strip 'Little Lefty' showing Uncle John's delegation protesting the eviction of his negro neighbors.

Dog-gone!

Comic strip 'Dog-gone!' showing a dog named Scrappy and a woman.

by del

Comic strip 'by del' showing a woman and a man.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Kurtzman, Dorothy H. Mayer, Arthur G., etc.

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1934

A. & P.—Union Smashing and High Profits

THE union smashing drive of the employers broke out on another front when the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company announced the lockout of 1900 Cleveland employees in an attempt to prevent a union agreement. The announcement by the A. and P. of its withdrawal from Cleveland has served as the rallying point for all the Chambers of Commerce and the employers' organizations to intensify, throughout the country, the anti-union campaign.

The workers of the United States, who are also the consumers of the products distributed by this chain grocery company, must answer this union-smashing campaign of the employers. The issues must be made clear.

The A. and P. company, with over 15,000 stores, is a rapid anti-union concern. Seven unions in Cleveland united to secure union conditions in the Cleveland A. and P. stores. The company began firing union members right and left. The stores were picketed by the union members. The lockout, in order to uphold the company's blacklist and discrimination, followed.

A look at the profits of the A. and P. company gives the key as to why the A. and P. wants to smash the unions. In the year ending Feb. 28, 1934, the company made a net profit, after all deductions for taxes, depreciation and the like, of \$20,478,000.00. In the year ending Feb. 28, 1933, net profits were \$22,793,000.00. On September 1, 1934—just two months ago—the company was making so much profit that it declared an extra dividend of a dollar a share for the year to common stock holders in addition to the regular quarterly dividend.

It is to maintain these colossal profits, to enable the multi-millionaire Hartford family, owners of the A. and P., to live in luxury, that the A. and P. is determined to smash the unions. This is the issue in the A. and P. fight.

The company has rolled up this immense profit by paying notoriously low wages, and exacting long hours and complete servility from its employees. The company is linked with Wall Street since as early as 1925, John Hartford, president of the A. and P., is one of the directors of the Morgan bank, the Guaranty Trust Company.

The N.R.A. boards of the Roosevelt government, which are carrying on the employers' anti-union, wage-cutting drive, are already trying to end the strike on the employers' terms, to tie up the unions' demands in endless arbitration. William Green has personally taken a hand to break the strike.

The workers of the entire country must not allow the union-smashing drive of the A. and P. company to succeed. Picket lines should appear at every A. and P. store in the country. The A. and P. stores should be picketed both by the unions and by consumers. The Women's Councils and other such groups should get on the job at once.

Support the fight of the A. and P. workers for decent conditions and union recognition.

Spread the strike of the A. and P. workers to all chain stores!

Fight against the low wages and the high prices which enable the A. and P. to enrich the wealthy stock holders at your expense.

Build the Party

IN THE election campaign now drawing to a close thousands of workers have become acquainted with the program of the Communist Party. At hundreds of mass meetings throughout the country workers have listened to Communist Party speakers analyze the vital issues of the election campaign. Many of these workers have secured and read one or more of the pamphlets of the Communist Party. Other thousands have read the leaflets and newspapers of the party.

More important, in the struggles for the demands of the workers which the Communist Party is daily carrying on, thousands of workers have seen in action the fighting capacity of the party. In the strikes and struggles for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill; the fight for the Scottsboro Boys; the anti-war campaign, etc., these workers have fought side by side with the members of the Communist Party.

But in the Election Campaign, HOW MANY NEW WORKERS ARE WE TAKING INTO THE COMMUNIST PARTY? How many times have we talked personally to these working class fighters, and made a personal appeal to them to join the Communist Party? How many of those who approve of the Communist Party program for the Election Campaign, are we going to retain in the fight—every day—after the election campaign is over?

The Communist Party is conducting a RECRUITING DRIVE for new members at this time. The Election Campaign will not be successful unless active workingclass fighters who are going to Vote Communist, are brought into the Communist Party.

Now, in the final stages of the election campaign, every party member as a vital part of the campaign, should recruit new members into the Communist Party. BUILD THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Gitlow & Co. Arrive

WHEN the Lovestonite renegades were expelled from the Communist Party for their anti-Communist theories on the "Golden Era" of American imperialism and their corrupt, anti-workingclass deeds, the prophecy was made by the Party that they were rapidly traveling the road backwards into the camp of social reformism, into the camp of the reactionary Socialist Party leadership.

What was then a scientific prophecy has now become a political reality. Ben Gitlow, Herbert Zam and a motley crew of former Lovestonites are knocking on the door of the Socialist Party requesting to be allowed to enter its ranks. The Gitlow clique has won the right to beg association with the Waldmans and Cahans by joining with the

Bauern, the Wels, the Leiparts and the MacDonaldis in the vilest slanders against the Communist International, the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the U. S.

In its statement of adherence to the Socialist Party, the Gitlow handful make it clear that on all issues they are at one with the most reactionary leaders of the Socialist Party. They do not utter a word of criticism of their united front with the strike-breaking Greens. Of the great betrayals by the Social Democratic leaders of the German and Austrian proletariat, Gitlow has only the highest praise. For the Communists who bitterly fought these betrayals, he has only the slimmest condemnation.

That he and his followers offer to come into the Socialist Party as the most willing servants of the Waldmans, the Cahans, the Thomases is also made clear. "It would be a serious error," says the Gitlow statement of submission, "to carry over into our new party any factional interests of the past. We are joining not a single group but as a representative stream from the revolutionary workers."

The first sentence of this quotation is a salute to the most reactionary of the Socialist leadership; the second, an attempt to cater to the growing revolutionary discontent with the official policies in the ranks of the Socialist Party. But the Socialist Party members should be able to see in the Gitlow gang not "a representative stream from the revolutionary workers," but a foul smelling backwash entering to strengthen the hand of the most corrupt and reformist leadership against the revolutionary aspirations of the majority of the Socialist Party membership.

AS THE desire for united action against hunger, war and fascism grows among the workers of the entire world, all of the renegades, from the counter-revolutionary Trotzkites, to the panders to the "strength" and "industriousness" of American imperialism, throw their lot with the Socialist leaders against the united front, for the strengthening of all elements of social-fascism, for reformism as against revolution, for the enemies of the Soviet Union.

Now it happens that Messrs. Waldman and Cahhan do not want to permit the Gitlow penitents to enter their sacred precincts of betrayal without severe public chastisement.

But nobody will take this drama of penitence too seriously. Norman Thomas, that supple bridge between the "left" National Executive Committee, and the thoroughly hated Waldmans and Cahans, has already given his priestly blessings to the prodigal sons.

The New Leader, the Socialist organ firmly under the control of the Waldman, Oneal, Cahhan clique, itself had given Gitlow a warm invitation to re-enter the smelly swamp of reformism. The week before Gitlow publicly announced his entry into the Socialist Party, this organ of the Waldmans who now claim the door is "closed," declared: "Some of you have been members of various parties which you have been compelled to leave (kicked out, would be more accurate) because their tactics have been so badly adapted to the achievement of the great end you seek. . . . To you the Socialist Party offers a welcome, not as groups or as potential factions, but as loyal comrades in the great cause of achieving Socialism in our time."

It was precisely to comply with this request of the Waldmans, et al, that the Gitlow gang formulated its plea of acceptance.

The touchstone of all of the most reactionary forces within the Socialist Party which will finally embrace the prodigal backwash is their common opposition to the united front with the Communist Party. In this respect, the Waldmans and Cahans will see in the Gitlow clique allies of the most reliable sort.

Despite all of the maneuvers of the Socialist leadership, from their united action with the corrupt A. F. of L. bureaucracy to their unholy alliance with the fifth cast off from the healthy growth of the Communist Party organism, the main issue, the issue of the united front, must not be lost sight of.

A united front of the two parties is a burning necessity. Throughout the world the danger of war and fascism grows apace. The Socialist leaders squirm and twist in the most frightful contortions in their efforts to avoid the united front. The rank and file of the Socialist Party on numerous occasions have mandated their leaders to establish this united front. This united front must be established. It will be established. Only in this way will the great forces of the revolutionary workers in the Socialist Party be able to mass their forces with the Communist Party in the battle against hunger, war and fascism.

A Good Investment

THE Democratic and Republican Parties received close to a half million dollars in campaign contributions from the duPonts, the country's biggest manufacturers of war munitions. Such was yesterday's revelation by the Senate Investigations Committee.

The duPonts control the country's nitrate, cellulose, rayon, and poison gas production. They are part of the clique of powerful Wall Street monopolists who dominate the country's economic and political life. These multi-millionaire industrialists contributed with complete impartiality to both capitalist parties.

One du Pont gave \$43,000 to the Republican Party. Another gave \$178,000 to the Democratic Party. One handed \$147,000 to Roosevelt's political machine; another at the same time found it advisable to hand out large sums to the Republicans.

Nothing could better illustrate the complete way in which the Wall Street industrialists dominate and hire both capitalist parties as their servants and agents.

Their "contributions" to Roosevelt's party have produced rich dividends for the duPonts. The investment in Roosevelt has paid them very good returns in the past year or so.

Thanks to Roosevelt's N.R.A.—New Deal policies in the chemical and auto industries, the duPonts reaped \$38,728,000 in net profits during the past nine months compared with a net profit of \$28,437,000 last year, almost a 50 per cent profit increase in nine months of the N.R.A.! Not bad for the duPonts!

Is it any wonder then that the spokesman for these Wall Street munition kings, Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of the Board of Directors of the du Pont Company, should talk as follows of Roosevelt and his policies?

"I went to Washington thinking that the N.R.A. was an upsetting influence in business and labor conditions. I confess that I have been completely converted."

What Wall Street capitalist wouldn't be converted by a \$38,000,000 profit?

The meaning of this is clear. Roosevelt, like Hoover before him, are nothing but tools of their class, the capitalist class.

Today, in the elections, as in the daily fights against the employers, it is the working class against the capitalist class, class against class.

The Communist Party does not get "contributions" from the duPonts. It is the revolutionary party of the working class, organizing the fight against just such exploiters as the duPonts, and fighting to end for good the rule of these parasites who get fat on the slaughter of imperialist war. Vote Communist!

Party Life

We Must Avoid The Pitfalls of Adventurism

By SAM STEIN

DEMONSTRATIVE actions separated from the masses and not built up by the necessary preliminary work—in short, adventurist actions—inevitably fail to achieve the object in view.

However, in our desire to avoid the pitfalls of adventurism, we must be careful not to veer into the swamp of right opportunism which expresses itself in underestimation of the willingness of the masses to struggle.

Profiting by our experiences from the past, through Bolsheviki self-criticism and analysis of the immediate situation confronting us, we must learn to distinguish between bold, militant action of a high order under certain favorable circumstances and adventurist action of a foolhardy nature under unfavorable circumstances.

The following review of two actions in Cleveland against Jim-Crowism and a demonstration in Toledo against the imprisonment of an anti-fascist worker will, I believe, clearly illustrate these points: In Cleveland some time ago a Negro worker was refused service in a restaurant. Thereupon the Y. C. L. took up the matter. One day during the busiest hour in the restaurant, a group of Y. C. L.ers came into the place and ordered some food. Working according to the plan of action which was drawn up, a Negro comrade entered. He was refused service. The group seated at the table, at this signal, arose, shouting and demanding that the Negro worker be waited on. What-

ever handy objects the comrades could lay their hands on they seized and threw at the walls and mirrors. Chapin's restaurant, on guard because of some previous protests against its jim-crow policies, had employed a number of thugs to stifle exactly such actions. These hoodlums leaped upon the comrades who were greatly outnumbered and beat them. Arrests followed. What were the results of this action? 1) Jim-crowism was not smashed. 2) A number of the comrades were temporarily demoralized by this setback. 3) The people in the restaurant, eating, were antagonized rather than drawn closer to us by the manner in which the action was carried out.

Here we see a clear case of adventurism—substitution of an individual form of action for mass action—isolation of the struggle from the masses—an attempt to carry through an action under unfavorable circumstances considering the balance of forces.

JO GALLAGHER, I. L. D. attorney, in Cleveland with Mother Wright on National tour, was beaten up by the manager of Mills Restaurant when he insisted that she be served. The I. L. D. correctly responded to this act by issuing 20,000 leaflets calling for the workers to demonstrate before the Mills restaurant. An explanation of what is behind the policy of Jim-crowism was given in the leaflet. On a three day mobilization over 800 workers answered the I. L. D. appeal and demonstrated before the very door of the restaurant. Over 5,000 people witnessed the demonstration and had the issues brought before them. Backed by the mass protest of the thousands on the outside, a committee entered and after a half hour compelled the management to immediately give service to the Negro people. More than twenty were served within the next hour.

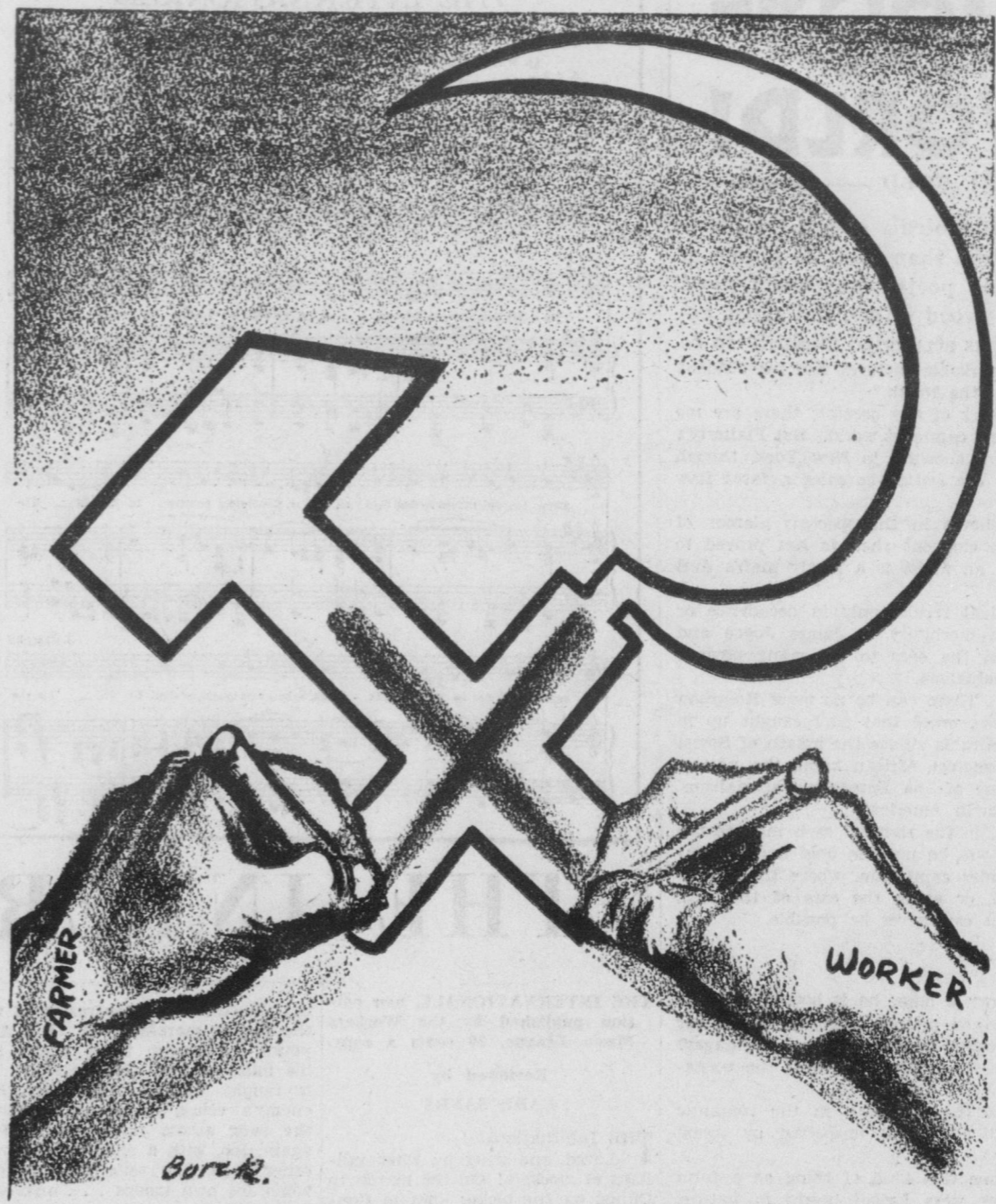
At a Free Thaelmann demonstration in Toledo a worker was arrested by Sheriff deputies and lodged in the County Jail. He was charged with tying a free Thaelmann sign on a statue in Court House Square. Just before the arrest took place, one of the speakers had completed a talk on the mass defense policy of the I. L. D. The committee in charge decided to call upon the workers to march to the County Jail to demand the release of the arrested worker. Of the 600 workers present almost all without exception entered the jail, shouting slogans. "Free Brother Thaelmann" (the name of the arrested worker), "Free Ernst Thaelmann," "Free all anti-fascist prisoners." The jail gate was swung open and the workers marched right into the jail yard, flush up against the jail and demonstrated directly underneath the cell windows. A committee entered the jail and presented its demand that the worker be released. Within 20 minutes he was set free.

ON the surface the call of the leaders to march to the jail appears to be an act of adventurism considering the demonstrators were not prepared for such a turn of events and therefore had no organized defense committee. 2) The workers of the rest of Lucas County, Mayor Klotz, former Socialist, now Republican, at the same time also was the recipient of much of the workers' indignation in Toledo because he had not helped to organize the march. The demonstrators, a veritable arsenal, in comparatively small numbers. The leaders of the demonstration took all this into consideration and more too. Sheriff Krieger, whose deputies murderously assaulted the workers picketing the Auto-lite plant in Toledo's historic struggle at this time was the focusing point of the indignation of the workers in Toledo and of the police action at the Auto-lite plant. A recall movement against Klotz was under way at this time, backed by the Toledo papers, based on charges of inefficiency, etc. The steering committee taking cognizance of this felt that the Sheriff and Mayor at this time should not risk further impairment of their prestige and the heightened indignation of the workers of Toledo, by attacking an anti-fascist demonstration.

We will deal sledge-hammer blows at the capitalist system and gain victory after victory for the working class by working manfully, following the correct line, avoiding the morass of right opportunism and at the same time keeping clear of adventurism.

VOTE COMMUNIST—AND VOTE FOR YOURSELF!

By Burck



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

Contributions received to the credit of Burck in his Socialist competition with Mike Gold, Harry Gann, "del," the Medical Advisory Board, Ann Barton, David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for \$50,000. QUOTA—\$1,000.	
Jack London Club, Elizabeth, N. J. \$ 4.00	Robert Cole (gets cartoon)
	J. Matuzza
	Williams
	Previously received
	Total to date

AFL Leaders in Elections Again Prove Foes of Workers

By CARL REEVE

(Continued from Page 1)

labor drive which is the principal concern of the employers' boards—the N. R. A. boards.

The A. F. of L. leaders have endorsed Democratic Party candidates right and left. They have recently issued statements endorsing democratic congressional candidates in batches of a half dozen. The lynch party of the South has the complete endorsement of the Green bureaucracy. The Roosevelt party, which is trying to outlaw strikes and is spokesman for the bankers and employers in cutting unemployment relief and cutting wages by means of its "arbitration" boards, is fully supported by William Green and Co. The A. F. of L. officialdom of Alabama brazenly supports the Democratic Ku Klux Klan candidate for governor in the primaries (a pal of Roosevelt).

But the A. F. of L. is "non-partisan" when it comes to support of the employers' candidates. Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and Green henchman, boasts publicly of his adherence of the Tammany Hall machine (in which he is not unimportant cog).

But the A. F. of L. leaders, including Ryan, to show their "non-partisan" nature, also support McGoldrick, Republican-Fusion candidate for controller in New York, and support La Guardia, Republican Mayor of New York. They endorsed La Guardia, who has slashed unemployment relief, cut city employees' wages, helped break the taxi strike, and set up a police rifle regiment to break strikes. The Republican Party itself supports all the anti-labor acts of the New Deal.

Green and the Socialist Leaders

Green's "non-partisan" policy extends to all the other parties which support the employers' program. As an example of the close alliance between the Green machine and the Socialist Party leaders, Green supported the election of David Dubinsky, leading Socialist, as a new member of the A. F. of L. executive council at the recent convention. Not only that but a general get-together of Socialist Party and A. F. of L. leaders was held at a meeting in the Socialist headquarters, the Rand School, New York on the same platform Louis Waldman, New York leader of the Socialist Party; Chester Wright, Green's publicity man; B. C. Vldeck, editor of the Socialist Forwaerks; Francis Gorman, who sold out the textile strike and Green henchman, and other A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders. They united on a common program—that of acceptance of Roosevelt's "truce" and prevention of the spreading textile strike against discrimination and wage cutting.

The united front of the Green leadership in the election campaign (and at all times) is a broad one. All agents of the employers are represented. The New Leader is conducting a campaign to prove that Green's policies are progressive, after all. Such headlines as "A. F. of L. fights fascism" are rife in the New Leader. The New Leader is straining to convince the workers that the recent Green-controlled A. F. of L. convention was "a forward step."

Enter the Lovestonites

Here the Lovestonites, those anti-working class elements of whom the Communist Party purged itself in 1929, enter the picture. Not only has a large slice of the Lovestonite group (Gitlow, Zam, et al) just made known their adherence to the Socialist Party. For a long time the Lovestonite group have been staunch supporters of Green in the trade unions. They are carrying through Green's red scare of expulsion of militants in the silk union (U.T.W.) in Paterson (Edi Keller); in the dyers' union (U.T.W.) in New Jersey (Jack Rubinstein, now admitting his adherence to the Second International). In the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union (independent) they are carrying on a red scare and trying to drag this union into the small and reactionary A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Union (I. Zimmerman). In the I.L.G.W.U., S. Zimmerman, Lovestonite, helped elect Dubinsky, Green's colleague, as president of the union. Zimmerman's whole group voting for Dubinsky, and Zimmerman graciously accepting the post as vice-president of the union from the Dubinsky machine.

The picture of this "non partisan" united front of Green would be incomplete without mention of

the Trotskyists. One need only note that in the Minneapolis Central Labor Council, Grant Dunne, Trotskyite leader of the Teamsters' local, recently seconded a motion to thank Governor Olson for his "help" to the striking teamsters. Olson, Farmer-Laborite, manifested this help by placing the city under martial law, prohibiting picket lines, running sea trucks with his guardsmen, and raiding union headquarters.

A. J. Muste, leader of the "American Workers Party" group, gives his mite of encouragement and approval to Green. He writes an article in last week's New Republic, entitled, "The A. F. of L. Inches Left." Like the Socialist Party and Lovestonite leaders, Muste also adds his encouragement to Green. He plays up the decision to create vertical unions in cement, aluminum and auto as a big victory for industrial unionism. He completely suppresses the clauses in this same resolution placing the unions directly under Green's control and also eliminates the clauses which praise craft unionism and reiterate endorsement of the craft union principles. He gives Green's red scare a boost, speaking of, "a possibly justifiable campaign against some of the official Communist Party tactics in the trade union field." He covers this policy over with mild "criticism."

A. F. of L. members should give thought to the fact that the Green bureaucracy and its satellites—Socialist leaders, Lovestonites, Trotskyists, Mustes, etc.—in their non-partisan policy, all single out the Communist Party for attack. The Green machine supports Republican, Socialist and Democratic candidates only. For the Communist Party they evince unreserved hatred. They try to drive the Communists out of the trade union movement.

The Green officialdom knows that they cannot put over the employers' program of no strike, no fight, cooperation with employers, folded hands while the employers cut wages and smash unions—unless they suppress the militant rank and file fighters in the trade unions.

The Communist Party, the only party of the working class, is the only party supporting the program of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee. The Communist Party is the only party carrying on a class struggle program in the trade unions—a program of rank and file control of the unions in order to carry forward the fight for better wages, shorter hours, union recognition, against company unions and wage cuts, and for all the elementary rights of the workers, including the right to strike and organize.

The Communist Party is the only party that exposes the sell-out policy of the Green bureaucracy (for example, the Gorman textile sell-out). It is the party which originated and which fights unreservedly for passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598. The Communist Party declares that the employers and the workers have nothing in common, that only a fight against the policies of the employers, their government boards, and their agents in the ranks of labor, the A. F. of L. misleaders, will win better conditions for the workers.

The Communist Party is the only party which carries forward the campaign for the complete unity and solidarity of the working class in the fight for its demands and rights. Against the united front of the employers, the government, and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, the Communist Party puts forward the united front of the workers, regardless of union affiliation, to defeat the employers' wage cutting, union smashing attack, and to win better conditions.

A. F. of L. and Socialist workers! Vote Communist and defeat the red scare of Green and the employers! Maintain the unity of the workers!

Vote Communist and hit hard at the no-strike truce of Roosevelt and Green, which means a free hand for the anti-labor drive of the bosses and their government!

Vote Communist, for the Rank and File program in the A. F. of L. unions—for development of strikes and struggles for better conditions!

Vote Communist—for Rank and File control of the trade unions!

Vote Communist—Join the Communist Party!

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Roosevelt Gov't at War New Planes to China Mainstay of Anti-Red War

THE Roosevelt government is at war against the Chinese Soviets. This war, like the Japanese war in Manchuria, has not been officially declared. It is carried on in secret, and behind the mask of Chiang Kai Shek. But the fact remains, the mainstay of the present war by the Chiang Kai Shek's forces against the Chinese Soviets is the American military assistance, chiefly in the form of bombing planes and skilled military aviators.

For weeks, now, the American publication in China, "The China Weekly Review," has been advertising the arrival of the Boeing Type P-26 fighter, "the fastest and most formidable pursuit plane ever seen in this part of the world."

The plane has already arrived in China. And with it on the S. S. President Grant on October 2 came Edward Dorsey, who had been given "a short leave" by the U. S. War Department, "to demonstrate in China the new type of military tactics of which this airplane is capable."

THE Roosevelt government, which has fostered the supplying of bombing planes to Chiang Kai Shek for war against the Chinese Soviets,

"Practically all the planes in Chiang Kai Shek's fleet are of American manufacture," writes Stuart Lillio, an American newspaperman, in his article, "Warfare in Red China" ("Current History," October, 1934). "At the airbase in Nancheng, which is used as the base of operations in this campaign, twelve light bombers are stationed. Nancheng, further to the rear, has about twenty, and at Hangchow, near Shanghai, seventy more are reported ready for action as soon as pilots are available. Each light plane carries ten bombs in racks under the wings and has a machine gun mounted at the back of the observer's cockpit."

PILOTS, says Mr. Lillio, "are trained by American instructors, at the government aviation school at Hangchow, and usually are sent to the front immediately on graduation."

In this manner, the Roosevelt government not only provides Chiang Kai Shek with the machines of mass destruction and murder, but with the U. S. Army trained instructors to teach the Chinese aviators how to use them against Soviet villages and the Red Army.

"The planes," continues Mr. Lillio, "have literally become the backbone of the anti-Communist drive."

Hence, the Roosevelt government is literally the backbone of the war against the Chinese Soviets.

THE Senate Arms Inquiry brought out the fact that the \$40,000,000 so-called wheat and cotton loan granted by the Roosevelt regime to the Chiang Kai Shek government was used entirely for the purchase of war materials. Most of this money is going to the American airplane manufacturers for fighting planes, instructors, airplane bombs, poison gas and machine guns for war against the Chinese Soviets.

The latest Boeing Type P-26 fighting plane is specifically designed for fighting against the Chinese Soviets in the Red Army. "This fighter," says the China Weekly Review, "is equipped with a Pratt & Whitney Wap engine of the latest type, supercharged to 500 h. p. at 11,000 feet altitude. Its performance is unexcelled by any standard type fighter, since it has a top speed of 235 miles per hour and it can climb to 10,000 feet altitude in ten minutes. One of its most outstanding features is its remarkable range, which is over 1,100 miles. The range is accomplished without the use of special or additional fuel tanks."

In the air, Chiang Kai Shek has the assistance of the best American military specialists; on land, of the Nazi military experts.

Yet, despite all these tremendous forces of imperialism and of the 1,000,000 troops of the butcher Chiang Kai Shek, the Red Armies of China have been able to achieve some great victories in Szechuan, Kweichow and other provinces. The new planes sent from the U. S. to aid Chiang Kai Shek are for a concentrated drive on the Central Soviet districts in Kiangsi. The Red Armies there are putting up a heroic battle against the greatest odds.

In the United States, with the New Deal President using money that should go to the starving unemployed, and to the vets, to supply Chiang Kai Shek with the latest fighting planes to kill the revolutionary workers and peasants of China, we have done very little against it. What have we done to expose and fight our own imperialists, who are the most deadly fighters and enemies of the Chinese Soviets?

The slogan "Defend the Chinese Soviets!" means to now stop the shipment of arms from the U. S. against the Chinese workers and peasants.

Contributions received to the credit of Harry Gannes in his Socialist competition with Del, Mike Gold, the Medical Advisory Board, Ann Barton, Jacob Burck and David Ramsey, in the Daily Worker drive for \$50,000. Quota—\$500.

M. Cock	\$ 1.00
C. Cook	1.00
K. Urba50
Previously received	110.17

Total to date \$112.67