two girls, one English girl and one American girl, who would look after everybody sent there. The Quakers were the only tolerated religion in Russia, and they were the people who were looking after me.

One of the gentlemen I met was Trotsky. Someone murdered him. He was very interesting. I met him at that time, the only time I met him, but he was a very interesting man to talk to.

Mr. STARNES. He spoke English, did he, Dean?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes; he spoke English. His English was not as good as yours or mine, but it was pretty good. He had been in the United States, as I understood, and Mr. Stalin was just coming into full works at that time in 1927.

I had the usual tourist trip, and quite a good trip. I enjoyed it immensely. Lenin had been dead for 3 years, but it looked like he had been asleep. I visited at the Kremlin out there. They showed me all around. I went back to England and delivered 30 more lectures and came back to the States.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

Mr. PICKENS. I saw the old things of the czars and the things that the Queen of England and rulers away back had sent there. Some of our American people had sent in silverware and gold, and it was very wonderful. They showed me around a good deal. There was not any reason for not doing so. They were very cordial to me. I came back. They were always cordial to me, but I could never agree with them.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you ever hear of the Congress of the League Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism?

Mr. PICKENS. I heard of it, but I never remembered it until I read it again, frankly, in the Congressional Record. I had forgotten about that. You are talking about the one held in Brussels?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

Mr. PICKENS. I was speaking in England. People there were interested. I had heard of it at the time, but it had entirely gone out of my mind until I read it in the Congressional Record, and someone thought I had been there. I did not go. I did not have any particular interest in it at that time.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you know at the time, or subsequently when you read it in the Congressional Record, that you had been advertised as one of the delegates to the congress?

Mr. PICKENS. No. I was speaking in England, and a lot of people knew me. I have been a speaker all my life, not before I went to Yale, but since I left Yale. Someone might have added a title as a delegate. They did that many times with me, more times than that. They did not take pains to reckon with me. I did not know I was advertised as one of the delegates.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you know Roger Baldwin?

Mr. PICKENS. I have been knowing him quite well, quite well for many years.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did Baldwin ever say anything about attending the Brussels conference?

Mr. PICKENS. No. I was in England and the other places at the time it was going on. Roger Baldwin may have known about it. He did not have a chance to say anything to me about it.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you know Maniel Gomez?

Mr. PICKENS. That is a name I have heard, I am sure, but I am sure I never knew him. I don't know whether I ever met him. I might have. I meet so many people.

Mr. MATTHEWS. For your information, I will show you a photostatic copy of the Daily Worker for March 9, 1927, which lists you as one of the four American delegates to the First Congress of the League Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism, held in Brussels in February of 1927.

Mr. PICKENS. I see. Well, they took that for granted, but I was not there. I came back to the United States. Yes, I see that. That is the first time I have seen that.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Do you recall the date of your visit to Europe in 1927?

Mr. PICKENS. Well, I went in the fall, about the last of November or the first of December.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Of 1926 or 1927?

Mr. PICKENS. 1926, and then stayed through Christmas. I was in Germany. I was in Russia. The Christmas season the Quakers cut me out of their lecturing program. I went on this other jaunt and came back. Then some time in February, I think, I sailed back to the United States; that is, of course, just guessing. I stayed about 2 months or a little more abroad. I came back when they wrote this. I was either back in the United States or on the way back when that appeared in the Daily Worker. I never read the Daily Worker, only when it had things about me several times that people brought to me.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You do not mean that you never read the Daily Worker?

Mr. PICKENS. I do not mean that I never read a single issue. I was not a subscriber regularly. I did not read it regularly. That is true of many papers that are not in the class of the Daily Worker.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Do you happen to recall where you were in the first week of February 1927?

Mr. PICKENS. I am sure I could not now. I do not know whether there is anything in my records anywhere that would show me.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I believe it is your testimony that until you read about this particular congress in the Congressional Record, you had no recollection of having been apprised of the fact that you were advertised as having been there?

Mr. PICKENS. No; not at all. I do not remember anybody having—somebody might have—apprised me of the fact that I had been.

Mr. MASON. This was the trip after you spent the Christmas season up in Russia?

Mr. PICKENS. And Germany.

Mr. MASON. But you came back to England and delivered 30 more lectures?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MASON. Those lectures would have to be delivered from the early part of January after you came back?

Mr. PICKENS. Not too early in January, because I think it was along the last part of January before I got back to England. I am not certain of that.

Mr. MASON. Then, if it was along toward the last of January that you came back to England and you delivered 30 lectures after that before coming back to America, that would mean that you would have to spend at least 20 days or so in England?

Mr. PICKENS. Just about a month.

Mr. MASON. And that would carry you into at least the middle of February, if not toward the latter end of February?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes.

Mr. MASON. So, according to that, he would be scheduled to deliver this series of lectures at least during the first 2 weeks of February; maybe the first 3 weeks.

Mr. PICKENS. I think it must have been about the first 3 weeks, because I did not get back to England until the latter part of January.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you sail directly from England back to the United States?

Mr. PICKENS. Back to the United States.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You did not go back to the Continent?

Mr. PICKENS. Not at all. I had no further visits in the Continent.

Mr. STARNES. What does that Daily Worker purport to show, Doctor?

Mr. MATTHEWS. The Daily Worker gives a list of the delegates, ostensibly sent to Brussels in the delegation from the United States. Four persons are named, William Pickens as representing the John Brown Memorial Association, and also the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Richard Moore as representing the American Negro Labor Congress; Roger Baldwin as representing the National Urban League; and Manuel Gomez as representing the Communist Party and also the All America Anti-Imperialist League.

Mr. MASON. When was this conference or congress held?

Mr. MATTHEWS. This congress was held the first week in February of 1927.

Mr. MASON. The first week in February?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

Mr. MASON. Now, if his lecture period covered that first week in February as according to the testimony it did, it would be impossible for him to have attended that, and I imagine that that lecture course could be checked up.

Mr. PICKENS. Oh, yes. John Fletcher, who arranged it, I think is still living in England, unless he got bombed, but the Quakers may remember that.

Mr. STARNES. Did you represent this John Brown Society?

Mr. PICKENS. This John Brown Memorial Association—I had almost forgotten that—was organized by a colored man in Philadelphia. What they did was every year have a pilgrimage up to John Brown's place up there in New York. I never had the privilege of going with them, but he is a man that has been knowing me practically all of my life.

Mr. STARNES. Were you a member of the association or affiliated with it in any way?

Mr. PICKENS. I was a member of the John Brown Memorial Association.

Mr. STARNES. At that particular time in 1926 and 1927 you were also working for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes. This was just a side issue. It was one of the things that one of our friends was doing. We were not averse at all. The John Brown Memorial Association is something that amounted to nothing.

Mr. STARNES. Your main employment at that time was with the national association?

Mr. PICKENS. Since 1920 until I started with the Treasury I was working as a full time, all-time officer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Have you any further explanation as to why your name was placed among the list of delegates?

Mr. PICKENS. No. I went to Arthur Garfield Hays once—you know him—and these fellows had used my name in another connection. I went to him. I was going to sue. He said, "You will win the suit, but you will win and hurt them. What they will say is, the capitalists and others are putting you to it. They will find that is the date on which they wrote the lie, and they don't own anything."

That was Arthur Garfield Hays. That was his advice—not this particular thing, because I did not know it was in there, and I would not have sued them if I had known it. I would have ignored it.

Mr. MATTHEWS. When you came back to the United States in 1927 were you publicly affiliated with or associated with an organization known as the Hands Off China Conference?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes. I want to tell you about that. That is quite interesting. The little organization did not last but a few months, I guess. They dropped me and Chiang Kai-shek. I was a speaker. Some young people came to my office, I think. I think the only time they came they brought two or three Chinese in New York. They said here were these people to start a people's movement. They had heard me make speeches about this. They asked me if I would not serve as their chairman. These were young people. They did not say they were Communists. I never heard the word "Communists" applied to them until I read that in the Congressional Record. They may have been. I am not denying that they were, because I don't know, but they told me they were interested in Chiang Kai-shek. They were talking about smashing Chiang Kai-shek's movement. I told them they could use my name. In a few months the thing broke up and they dropped me and Chiang Kai-shek.

I went to Frankfort, and I found out the reason they ran out on me. The Communists had been fighting Chiang Kai-shek. I never knew him. I had never met him.

The chairman of the young people of this committee for Hands Off China, I never met them a single time. They came to my office whenever they wanted to talk to me about anything in the N. A. C. P.

At one time they brought a cable to me from a man by the name of Earl Browder. I never had heard of him or met him. I never met him until years after that in that anti-war conference. That was the first time I ever met Earl Browder. They brought me a cablegram from him asking me for funds. I said, "Who is he?" He was an American in China. Later on I found out that he was a representative

of the Daily Worker. He was interested in Chiang Kai-shek, but I never met him until 1933, I think, when we had the anti-war congress, but I did not know who he was at that time. I think that was in 1926 or 1927, somewhere along there, when we were having the hands off China business.

Mr. STARNES. Was that about the same period of time that Earl Browder testified before our committee that he went to China on a mission, Doctor?

Mr. MATTHEWS. That is the same period.

Mr. PICKENS. He was there, because he sent a cable or something asking for funds. Naturally, they had sent my name.

Mr. STARNES. Earl Browder sent you a cable from China?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes. Evidently it came to the Daily Worker, and they evidently sent it over by these young people to me. I meant nothing to me. I did not know who Earl Browder was. I did not know he was a Communist. I do not know that I would have interested if he was. He was interested in Chiang Kai-shek and so was I.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Who were those young people?

Mr. PICKENS. I would not remember their names. Maybe I could where in my files I would find them, but they were some young people. They were people who were interested in these movements, and they never mentioned the word "communism" to me, not once. They never mentioned that word.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I believe you stated, if I understood you correctly, that you met them only in your office?

Mr. PICKENS. That is the only place I met them. I don't remember speaking for them. I may have. I don't think I did, because I don't remember they had any public meetings at all, but in my office is the only place I can recall. It is something I never tried to remember, but in my office is the only place I can recall seeing them when they came to bring their reports and talk to me about it, and that was not many times.

Mr. MATTHEWS. On or about March 16, 1927, do you recall having been present at a meeting at the Labor Temple where the Hands Off China conference organized itself?

Mr. PICKENS. No; I do not recall that. I may have been there. No; because when they brought it to me—did they organize after they asked me to serve? I don't remember that. I have spoken at the Labor Temple a number of times to groups. Our work was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; we had a political work. We had a social program and our work was the work on the race line. When people ask us to speak, we never ask them if it is politics. I may have been at this meeting. I don't recall. I do—I have spoken a number of times there.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I have a suggestion to make: That if the witness will please abbreviate his answers—we have a great deal of material to cover—it will expedite matters.

Mr. PICKENS. Thank you.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Unless the matter is particularly relevant to the point.

Mr. PICKENS. All right.

Mr. MATTHEWS. According to the Daily Worker of March 17, 1927, the Hands Off China conference organized itself at a public meeting

at the Labor Temple at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, and the Daily Worker account reads, in part, as follows:

> Last night's conference chose William Pickens as temporary chairman, and he was later made permanent chairman, with Patrick McClellan as vice chairman, and Vivian Wilkinson, secretary.

Does that refresh your recollection as to whether or not you were there?

Mr. PICKENS. No; it does not make me recall being there. They could have done that without my being there. Those young people that had spoken to me—I had to go out of town often.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Do you recall either one of these names: Patrick McClellan or Vivian Wilkinson?

Mr. PICKENS. I do not. You understand my position. So many people I have met and I have been to 10,000 meetings and engagements, and I don't remember either one of them, but I would not say that I did not meet them sometime and know them.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Further on in the account of this meeting as it appears in the Daily Worker there appears the following:

> Chairman Pickens in his opening address told how when he was in Russia recently he had met 25 of the Chinese generals who were fired with indignation as they told him of the fight of China against its foreign exploiters.

Mr. PICKENS. I may have done that. I may have spoken of it. I remember meeting the Chinese generals in Russia, when they were showing me everything. There were 25 generals of General Chiang's army there. That was a sight to see, but they did not tell me anything, because they spoke Chine e and I spoke English.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Does that paragraph refresh your recollection as to your presence at this conference?

Mr. PICKENS. I am telling you those things were not part of my regular work, and it has been 11 and 15 years, and I would not recall being there, because it was not important to me. It was not anything that was part of my regular work. A good many things I can remember, but out of 10,000 occasions, I would not remember that, but if the evidence is there, perhaps I was there, but I would not know it because I told you I never read the Daily Worker. I never bothered about their reports.

Mr. STANLEY. But you do remember the incident about the Chinese generals?

Mr. PICKENS. Oh, yes. I met them in Moscow.

Mr. STANLEY. You do remember the incident of the young people coming to you and interesting you in the Hands Off China movement?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes.

Mr. STANLEY. And you do remember the fact that there was a telegram presented you from Earl Browder asking for funds to aid Chiang Kai-shek?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes.

Mr. STANLEY. If that account appears there, while you may not have any independent recollection about it now, you are not prepared to say that that meeting was not held and that you did not preside as either permanent or temporary chairman. It is just one of the incidents that you do not have fixed in your mind?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes; I do not have it in mind. I doubt that I presided there. They may have listed me as something there because we were interested in the Hands Off China movement.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The Daily Worker account says that the other speakers were William F. Dunne and Bertram D. Wolfe.

Mr. PICKENS. I do not remember them.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Do you remember that William F. Dunne and Bertram D. Wolfe were two of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. PICKENS. No; I never knew their politics.

Mr. MATTHEWS. And that Dunne still is, as a matter of fact?

Mr. PICKENS. I suppose he is. I have known of him, of course. Anybody in New York would.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You do not recall at this time that Patrick McClellan and Vivian Wilkinson were also publicly identified as members of the Communist Party?

Mr. PICKENS. No; I do not recall. I do not recall them, in fact. I do not recall the two people.

Mr. MATTHEWS. In addition to being chairman of the Hands Off China conference, do you recall whether or not you were a member of the general advisory committee of the organization?

Mr. PICKENS. No; I do not. You know, sometimes they use your name in places where they did not give you a chance—the general advisory committee? I do not remember that they had one. If they put me on it, I don't remember if I ever met it. They could have put me on it. If you are working with them, they take liberties with your name and use it. I don't know that I would have objected if they did, because I was interested in the Hands Off China. I would not have objected if they wanted to put me on some advisory committee.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you know Richard E. Moore?

Mr. PICKENS. I have been knowing him for a number of years. Every colored person in New York knows him.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You are aware of the fact that Moore is a publicly professed Communist?

Mr. PICKENS. I think so. We always took that for granted. I can't say that he was publicly professed. I never asked him. But we always took it for granted that he was a Communist.

Mr. MATTHEWS. For the record, Mr. Chairman, I had stated that Richard E. Moore has been a functionary of the Communist Party publicly. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. PICKENS. Oh, yes.

Mr. STEARNS. Just like you took it for granted that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Farley were Democrats, even though you never heard them say so.

Mr. PICKENS. Yes. From his activities we always took it for granted that Mr. Moore was an open member of the Communist Party.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Have you any doubt in your mind as to whether or not the Hands Off China conference was a Communist organization?

Mr. PICKENS. I never really ever heard that. In those times they were not supposed to be more than 10 of 11 Communists in the United States and nobody was afraid of them. If they were interested in something we were interested in, we did not fear them. The young people of the Hands Off China might not have been. They may have been of the same party I was, which was the Republican Party at that time, though I never questioned it at all and I never had any idea they were members of the Communist Party. I knew they were

radical and were interested in radical things, but I was not interested in that. They knew what I was interested in.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Inasmuch as these same individuals who invited you to become chairman of this organization subsequently brought you a telegram from Earl Browder, you are not satisfied——

Mr. PICKENS. I am satisfied now, but then I did not know Earl Browder.

I knew that it was an American name, because it came out of China. Earl Browder would not be Chinese. They did not mention that he was a Communist, but he was working for Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you make any speeches for the Hands Off China movement or organization outside of the city of New York?

Mr. PICKENS. No; I don't remember ever speaking for the Hands Off China. In my speeches, my many speeches in many places, I might have mentioned this China business. I don't remember making any speeches. They could not pay my way. If I was going somewhere and met a group, I might have told them that I was interested in Hands Off China; let China have its revolution as we had ours.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Do you recall whether or not, on or about March 26, 1927, you delivered a speech for the Hands Off China movement in Philadelphia?

Mr. PICKENS. In Philadelphia? No; I don't recall. I may have, but I don't recall it. As I say, in my work and going, I might have spoken for them somewhere.

Mr. MATTHEWS. According to the Daily Worker of March 26, 1927, and again according to the Daily Worker of March 31, 1927, you were one of the principal speakers for a Hands Off China street demonstration in Philadelphia.

Mr. PICKENS. That might be just like the Brussels thing. I don't recall having any street demonstration or speaking in Philadelphia. I have spoken on streets in New York sometimes.

Mr. MATTHEWS. This was a parade which ended up down in one of the Philadelphia parks.

Mr. PICKENS. It seems to me I ought to remember that if there was a parade, but I don't remember that.

Mr. MATTHEWS. According to the account of the demonstration in the Daily Worker of March 31, 1927, on page 5, we find the following:

> The last speaker: William Pickens, field secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spoke of the growing restiveness of the oppressed colonial peoples of the world and their growing determination to throw off the yoke of world imperialism.

Mr. PICKENS. You know, that is interesting. What I mean, that is their language, you know, and not mine. I don't recall that occasion. I don't even remember speaking.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The other three principal speakers named here are Albert Weisbord——

Mr. PICKENS. I remember Weisbord. I met him several times.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Do you recall whether you met him on or about this time?

Mr. PICKENS. No; I can't possibly do that; but I have met Weisbord. I knew him in New York, and if I was in Philadelphia and they were having a meeting——

Mr. MATTHEWS. You recall that Weisbord was one of the prominent leaders of the Communist Party?

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Mr. PICKENS. No; I never heard that, but I would not doubt it, if you want to say that; but I did not know then and really don't know now that he was a Communist leader. I knew that he was radical and interested in certain things that I was interested in. I remember Weisbord.

Mr. STARNES. You remember him and you do remember having probably spoken with him at places in times past?

Mr. PICKENS. If I spoke with him at this place, I can't recall another place where I spoke with him. You see, I traveled all over the United States, from San Diego and Seattle to Boston and Maine if we happened to be together and were interested in the same thing at the same time, I would not have refused to speak for the thing I was interested in.

Mr. STARNES. I understand, but what I was trying to fix in mind, Dean, since you said you recall you knew this man, was if you could not recall whether at some place or some places you had probably spoken with him from the same platform.

Mr. PICKENS. I do not doubt it; perhaps in New York City. I would not have remembered this Philadelphia thing. That is the first time that it has occurred to me since I was there, if I was there but doubtless in New York or somewhere I was interested in this thing, because I talked with so many people. For all the cases I have down there I could put down there 300 others; but not with the radicals, but with the conservative ones, with the colleges and universities of this country.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The public record shows that Albert Weisbord was [illegible] the Communist Party at this time; that he was [illegible] the Communist Party and organized his own [illegible] Communist faction, known as the Weisbordites [illegible] the same manner as Lovestone and his expulsion and [illegible]

[illegible] did not know that

[illegible] the other two speakers beside Weisbord [illegible] Irving Green, representing the [illegible] and Alex Bail, who was secretary of the [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] recall either Irving Green [illegible]

Alex Bail?

Mr. PICKENS. No. I did not know those people well. As I like [illegible] people I spoke on the platform with other people. I would [illegible] them if I saw them. But that is after-time. I have spoken so many times, so much and so many times. They were [illegible] friends of my activity. My main activity was [illegible] year for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We were asking these people to do things for us all the time. When they asked us we did what we could.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Were you publicly affiliated with or associated with the All American Anti-Imperialist League? Will you say yes or no?

Mr. PICKENS. I do not recall, but the All America Anti-Imperialist League was the blueprint doubtless prepared for us to go to the Anti-Imperialist League in Frankfort, and it seems to me they had a dinner when we were getting up our delegation, and I remember being present at that dinner and being one of the speakers, but it had nothing to do with Communists. There was Roger Baldwin and other non-

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Communists. I don't remember where I was, but I remember speaking.

Mr. STARNES. Your answer would be that you had been publicly affiliated or associated with the organization?

Mr. PICKENS. I suppose that is the name of it, but it was the non-Communist crowd and the other people who were gathering the delegation to go to Frankfort for the Anti-Imperialist delegation.

Mr. MATTHEWS. On the letterhead of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which is a letterhead dated April 11, 1928, and signed by Manuel Gomez, there is listed the national committee of the organization on which your name appears.

Mr. PICKENS. I suppose so.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You were a member of the national committee of the All America Anti-Imperialist League?

Mr. PICKENS. According to that record. I have never had any of their correspondence, and I suppose they wrote me. I was one of the delegates to Frankfort. I suppose I did not object.

Mr. STARNES. They probably wrote you that they wanted you to serve on their board.

Mr. PICKENS. Very likely. Sometimes they did things like that. Sometimes they took it for granted. I will say frankly that probably I would not have objected.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You are overlooking the fact that this letter is dated [illegible] and a half prior to the Frankfort conference, so there [illegible] connection.

Mr. PICKENS. Well, I don't know. I am saying that the thing that I belonged to, I [illegible] because I was going to the Frankfort conference, was the reason that they put me on there. It may have been that they were organizing their forces for the Frankfort conference. I could not know. I do not know the date of the letter, or the date of the letterhead.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Do you mean to imply that the preparations for the Frankfort conference were being carried on a year and a half ahead of the conference?

Mr. PICKENS. I do not mean to say that, because I do not know. I would not know. If that is a year and a half before, I had been to England and Germany and Spain, and this other conference must have been in preparation for a long time, because it was a mighty big thing. I do not know, but it would not surprise me if they had that in mind. Anyhow, the Anti-Imperialist League, America, would be something that I would not have any objection belonging to, Communism is what I am driving at. Some of them may have been Communists. They were not to me.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You said you might not have objected to belonging to this All America Anti-Imperialist League?

Mr. PICKENS. I said that All America Anti-Imperialist League did not appear to disturb my Republican politics or Democratic politics, as it is now, not at all.

Mr. MATTHEWS. If you were apprised of the fact that the Attorney General, Mr. Francis B[illegible], has recently held that Harry Bridges is deportable because he was affiliated with the All America Anti-Imperialist League, would that change your opinion?

Mr. PICKENS. You know, I did not know that the Attorney General had designated it, because it has been years since I was connected

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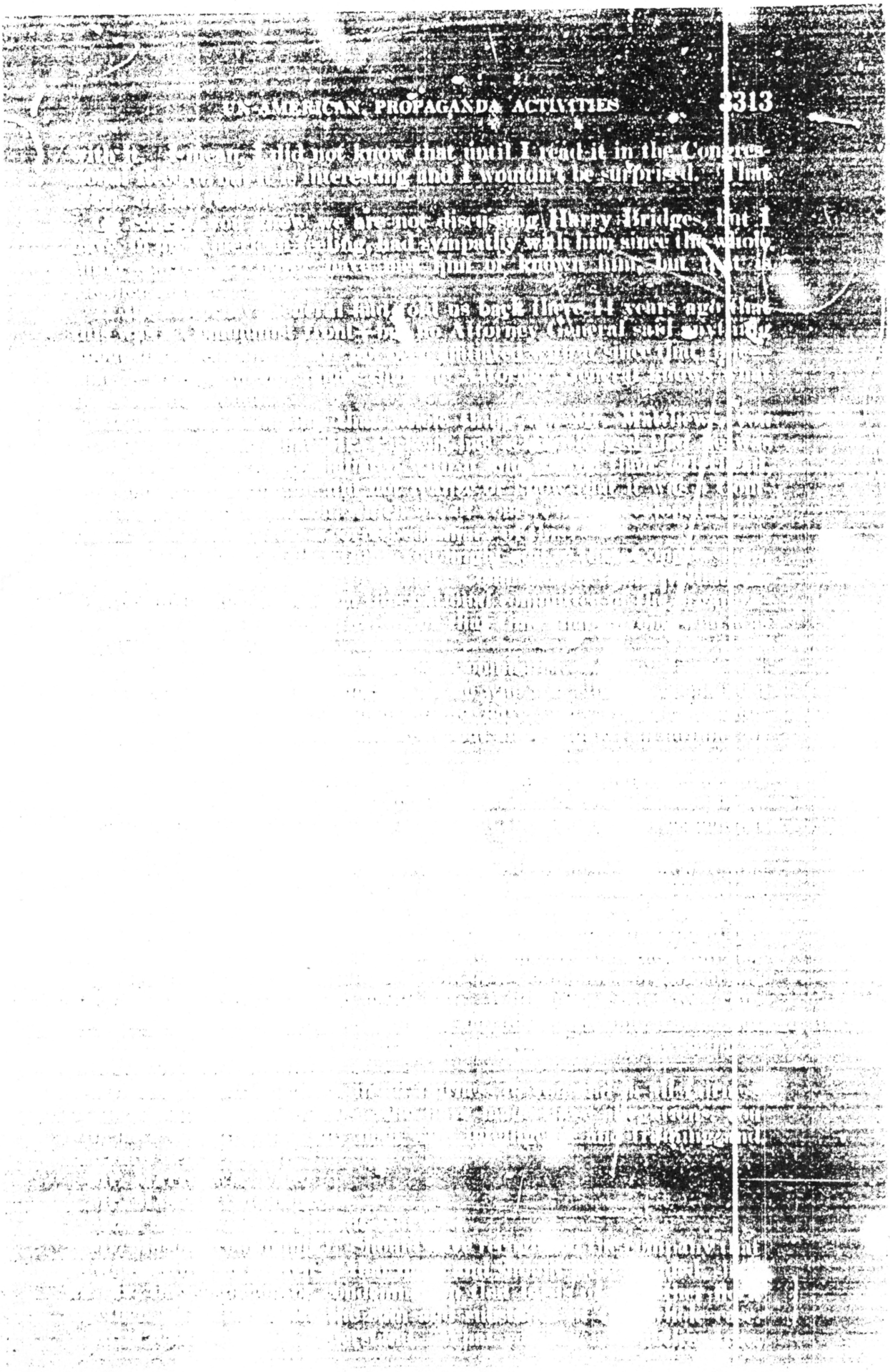

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but you must remember that I had no reason or no motive to run from anybody at that time. I am trying to explain to you that my motives and interests were not in the Communist Party, and they never even took it that way. They never even imposed on me by inviting me to become a Communist. In fact, they knew I would not have if they did.

Mr. STARNES. Proceed.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Among the other prominent Communist leaders who ran this rather small committee of the All America Anti-Imperialist League were Charlotte Anita Whitney, of California; Scott Nearing, who at that time was a member of the party; Robert W. Dunn, Albert Weisbord, Ben Gold, Max Schachtman, Harry Gannes—

Mr. [illegible]. Who is that?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Harry Gannes, now deceased, formerly editor for the Daily Worker—William F. Dunne, and some others.

Mr. STARNES. What is your next exhibit?

Mr. MATTHEWS. You have stated you were publicly affiliated with the International Labor Defense a moment ago.

Mr. [illegible]. Yes. When they were organized, under my definite question that and there is no politics and it is not a Communist or-ganization that I was working with an organization that was doing [illegible] and here was a great organization that the people [illegible] I ran out. [illegible] I was [illegible] when I [illegible] my name [illegible] somewhere, but I never [illegible] it.

Mr. [illegible]. On the letterhead of the International Labor Defense [illegible] letter dated February 18, 1928, signed by Alfred [illegible] of the national committee of the [illegible] your name is found [illegible] a member of the national committee of the International Labor Defense?

Mr. [illegible]. At that time.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The national officers listed on this letterhead were [illegible]. You know she is one of the outstanding [illegible] members [illegible] deport her out of the American [illegible] because she was a Communist?

Mr. [illegible]. Edward C. Wentworth, vice chairman. Did you know [illegible]?

Mr. [illegible]. I may have remembered him. I may have known him.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Who was identified publicly as a Communist.

Alfred [illegible], who was a charter member of the Communist Party of this country.

Mr. [illegible]. Of course, I would not know that.

Mr. MATTHEWS. And has been State secretary of the Communist Party in Missouri and elsewhere.

Norman H. Tall[illegible]. Do you recall him?

Mr. [illegible]. No. There are all sorts of names there I would not remember.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Norman H. Tallentire was one of the Bridgman, Mich., defendants in the early days of communism. He was listed as assistant secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Karl Reeve, son of Mother Bloor, who has been a Communist for some 20 years.

Here are 5 officers listed here, all of whom at the time were prominent Communist leaders in the United States.

I want to know on what basis you deduced it was not a Communist organization.

Mr. PICKENS. I found out that the I. L. D. was a Communist organization by observation. I found out that they were radicals. I did not ask them if they were Communists. I dropped out. I never went to a third meeting. I don't think I went to a second, but I never went to a third.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you know that in 1929, the date under consideration at the present time, the International Labor Defense was an affiliate of the International Red Aid, with its headquarters in Moscow?

Mr. PICKENS. No; I would not know that, because I was not interested.

Mr. STARNES. That is the testimony, as I recall it, of Mr. Browder and some of the other witnesses.

Mr. MATTHEWS. On this national committee, Mr. Chairman, with only two or three exceptions out of some 50 names, the persons were prominently identified as Communist leaders in this country.

Mr. PICKENS. At the time?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes. Earl Browder. William Z. Foster. Paul Crouch. Did you know Paul Crouch?

Mr. PICKENS. I do not remember.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Paul Crouch was convicted and received a 40-year sentence for engaging in Communist activities in the United States Army in Hawaii. He was released. He served about 3 years of his term, but this connection with the I. L. D. was after his release from prison.

Mr. PICKENS. In those cases where they have my name and a few other non-Communists, it may be that not 1 out of 10 of them—non-Communists and all—I never did meet. In our work for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, if someone wanted to give us a chance to spread our propaganda out, we generally took it, with no criminal intent. This was not a crime.

On my own test for them, when I met them a time or two I found they were too radical for me, not for the association, and I dropped out. I did not put my name there. They put it there. Maybe I wouldn't object. On a list where a good many of them were Communists, and it was not anything to me—it did not matter to me, because I did not know them, had not met them, and was not interested in their party politics—we were interested in our program of Negro-white.

Mr. STARNES. You were perfectly willing to use the Communist Party if they were working along the same lines as you were working?

Mr. PICKENS. No. If they had said "Communist Party" I would have run out on them. I never joined in with the Communist Party at any time, but an organization like this, which had Communists, could have had objectives like ours. I suppose some of them were members of the N. A. C. P.

Mr. STARNES. Your job was to carry on the job of your own organization, and if one of these Communist front organizations had a similar

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objective in its program, you would join up with them and had no objection?

Mr. PICKENS. Exactly, but not because of their communism. We were continually asking them, and they were white people, and ours was a black-white relationship. It was not a political—Communist, Democrat, or Republican—and here was a group of white people, and we had by experience as much trouble with the poor whites and the radical whites as we had with anybody. So we never objected to meeting them or saying a word. It was our program that was put up, but I never in my life made a speech for communism or wrote a word in favor of it.

Mr. MATTHEWS. When you dropped out of the International Labor Defense did you give a written resignation?

Mr. PICKENS. No, I did not. I just dropped out and did not go any more. In fact, they never quite accepted me. I could see that. They wanted me in, but they never trusted me with their program, because they knew I was not of that kind.

Mr. STARNES. You make a proffer of all these exhibits that you are referring to in Dean Picken's testimony, and they can be attached at the end of the testimony, so it does not break the continuity of his testimony.

Mr. PICKENS. When I say I did not send a written resignation, it is because I don't remember sending one. Somebody might find one—I [illegible] am not coming any more. I just dropped out. There was no reason.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You were a delegate of the Frankfort League [illegible] You testified to that?

[illegible] with the non-Communist groups.

Mr. MATTHEWS. That was in July 1929.

[illegible] think it was in July.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you meet James Ford?

[illegible] Ford there, James Maxton, and several other [illegible] Negro Communists. All of them were not Communists. [illegible] two or three or four there.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you make a speech there?

[illegible]

Mr. MATTHEWS. You are satisfied that it was under Communist control?

Mr. PICKENS. We were trying to keep it from under Communist control, but we were outdone.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You are satisfied it was under Communist control?

Mr. PICKENS. The Communists took it. That is the way I view it. I may have been too innocent about it. We met in England. We [illegible] with the Communists and tried to keep it from being absolutely Communist. They ruled us, because the people did not come. The second party in Germany was Communist at that time.

I want to tell you something about that congress, if you want to know.

Mr. STARNES. Well, we have had testimony about that before from one of the leading Communists. We know that it was, as you have here stated so well, completely dominated by the Communist Party.

Mr. PICKENS. Before we left, and I wrote a report on it when I came back and stated the fact and said how we non-Communists were

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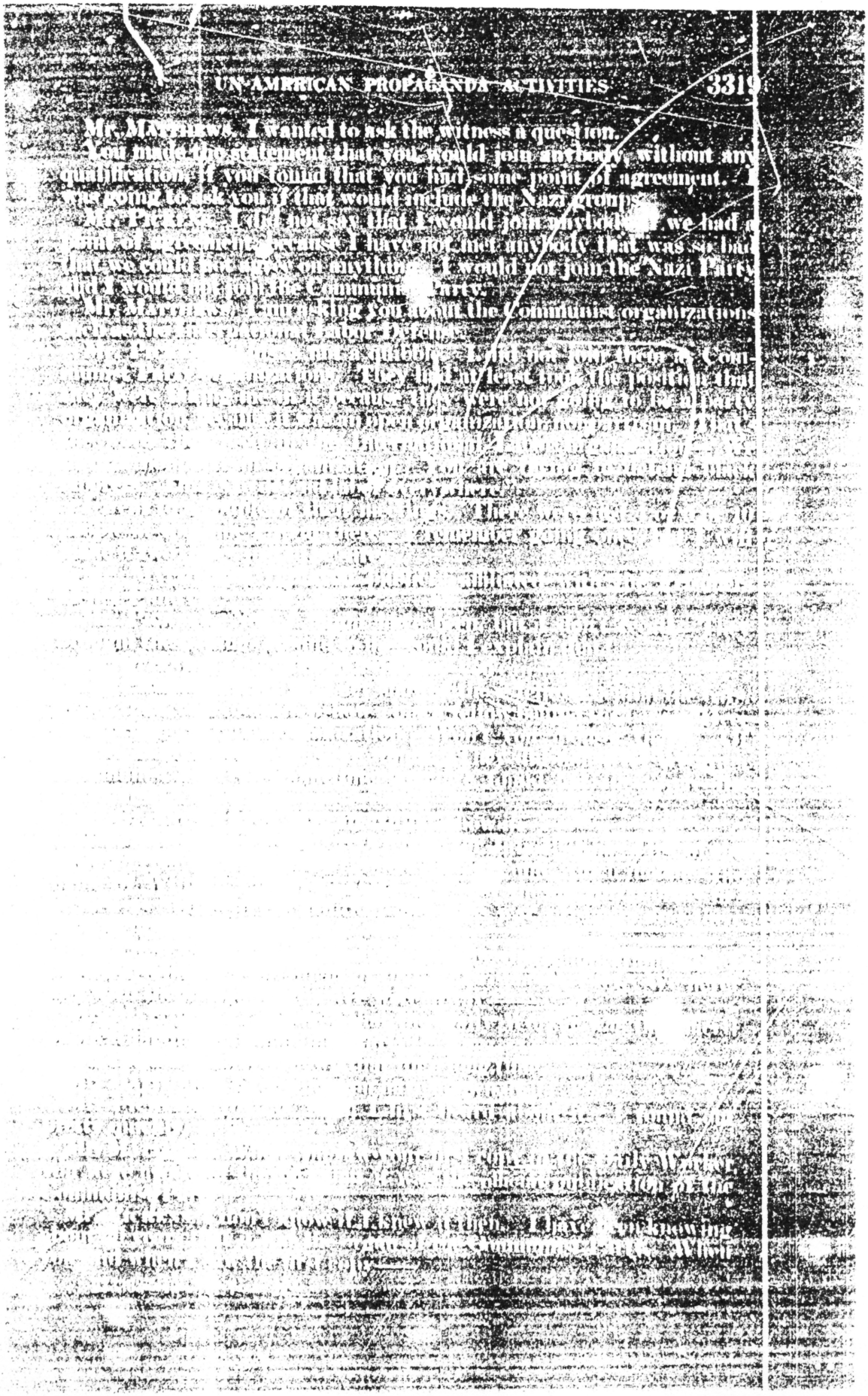

Mr. MATTHEWS. The first copy that you saw carried on the masthead, "The organ of the Communist Party of the United States"?

Mr. PICKENS. I can't say when——

Mr. STARNES. The only thing you can recall is that for at least 20 years you knew that?

Mr. PICKENS. For about 20 years I have known it was the Communist Party organization publication.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Approximately 20 years?

Mr. PICKENS. Approximately 20 years.

Mr. MATTHEWS. It was established in 1924.

Mr. PICKENS. Well, it is almost 20 years.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you at any time write to the Daily Worker itself and say the following:

"This is one occasion for every Negro who has intelligence enough to read to send aid to you—

that is, to the Daily Worker?

Mr. PICKENS. No. Just a minute. The committee of the Daily Worker was taking up the *Scottsboro case*, and that was to send aid for the Scottsboro boys to help defend those boys. Our organization had not decided that they could take it up. Dr. Dubois and the rest of us thought maybe the boys are guilty. We decided we would not take it up. Later we took it up. When they were the only people trying to do anything, I would have sent $3 to the devil, if they were trying to do something for those boys and help them get a fair trial in court.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I am not sure I got the answer to my question. Let me repeat it and you answer it. Did you write a letter to the Daily Worker itself and say in that letter:

"This is one occasion for every Negro who has intelligence enough to read to send aid to you."

Mr. PICKENS. If it is in connection with the *Scottsboro cases*, but not aid to the Daily Worker for themselves. I have to make that distinction, because if they were taking up the case—does the letter there refer to the *Scottsboro cases*, aid to you in this effort to defend these boys? I will have to stick to that, not aid to the Daily Worker. That sentence ought to be read in connection with the context, whatever it is, there.

Mr. MATTHEWS. If the letter begins, "Dear Daily Worker," and then urges people to send aid "to you," it could not refer to anything but the Daily Worker.

Mr. PICKENS. There is nothing in the letter about the Scottsboro boys?

Mr. MATTHEWS. There are other things in the letter, but that is not the point. The letter is addressed to the Daily Worker, is it not?

Mr. PICKENS. That is correct, but it is in connection with a matter that is not in the letter—in connection with helping these boys who needed it awfully bad.

Mr. MATTHEWS. What does "you" refer to in the letter?

Mr. PICKENS. The Daily Worker, but in connection with the fight for these boys when nobody else was doing it. I can bring you many cases to get them out of it, when we saw they were going to make political propaganda out of it. There were plenty of letters in the United States to get them out of the case, to keep them from ruining

the boys, because they were trying to make Communist propaganda out of it. That was the very start, when nobody was interested.

Mr. STARNES. I handed to the judge during the course of the trial a telegram from the I. L. D. I was in charge of the troops there to keep order. The letter will speak for itself. I assume you are going to have it in evidence. I do not think we need have any further colloque about it.

Mr. PICKENS. Would it be possible for me to put something in the record there?

Mr. STARNES. In what respect?

Mr. PICKENS. In connection with the Daily Worker and the others and this *Scottsboro case*, to show that when they started out they were the only defenders; and any of us that had the right heart to do something——

Mr. STARNES. To summarize this whole thing, you do not deny writing the letter, but your defense is that it was in connection with the Scottsboro boys?

Mr. PICKENS. The Scottsboro boys and not the Daily Worker.

Mr. STARNES. Let me summarize it; and I have heard enough, unless you have something else to bring out. To summarize it, you wrote the letter, but it is your contention that you wrote it as a defense or contribution to the defense of the boys in the *Scottsboro case*?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes; when there were no other defenders.

Mr. STARNES. And you are stating that you did not write the letter to make the contribution to the support of the Daily Worker as a [illegible] regardless of the verbiage in the letter?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes.

Mr. STARNES. It is for this committee and the Kerr committee [illegible] determine that.

Mr. PICKENS. I have some things to show here.

Mr. STARNES. You can add those as exhibits at the close of your testimony.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you enclose an article to be inserted in the Daily Worker when you sent this letter?

Mr. PICKENS. I do not recall enclosing an article.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The letter says, "Enclosed is an article."

Mr. PICKENS. I was writing to the Associated Negro Press, very likely.

Mr. MATTHEWS. In the fourth paragraph of this letter you speak of the possibility that these Negro boys may be executed or they may not be executed, depending upon the development of the case.

Mr. PICKENS. That is right.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Then you close that paragraph with this sentence: "In either event, it will be a victory for the workers." Do you recall that?

Mr. PICKENS. "In either event"?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes; whether they are executed or not executed.

Mr. PICKENS. It will be a victory for the workers if they fight so that they get a fair trial. In either event, if they fight to get a fair trial. That was a keen time. I was on the train in Illinois, and I picked up papers, and the Daily Worker at that time was the only paper that had a fighting attitude toward the execution of these boys—the condition in which they were.

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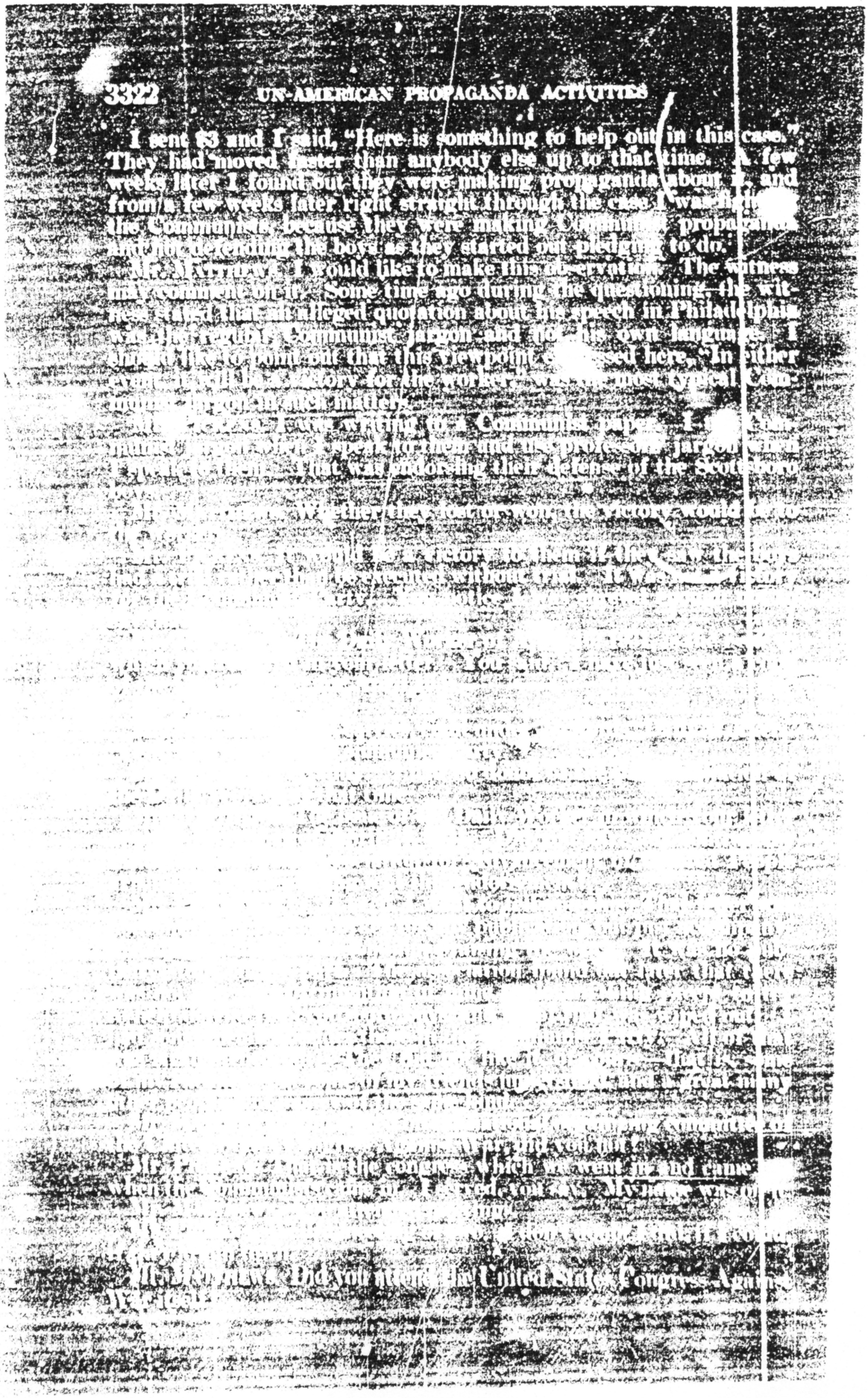

I sent $3 and I said, "Here is something to help out in this case."
They had moved faster than anybody else up to that time. A few
weeks later I found out they were making propaganda about [illegible], and
from a few weeks later right straight through the case [illegible]
the Communists because they were making [illegible] propaganda
and not defending the boys as they started out pledging to do.
Anyway, I would like to make this observation. The witness
may comment on it. Some time ago during the questioning of the wit-
ness I said that an alleged quotation about his speech in Philadelphia
was [illegible] Communist jargon and not his own language. I
should like to point out that this viewpoint is expressed here. In either
[illegible] for the workers [illegible] typical Com-
munist [illegible]
[illegible] Communist [illegible] jargon
[illegible] endorsing their defense of the Scott[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Did you attend the United States Congress [illegible]

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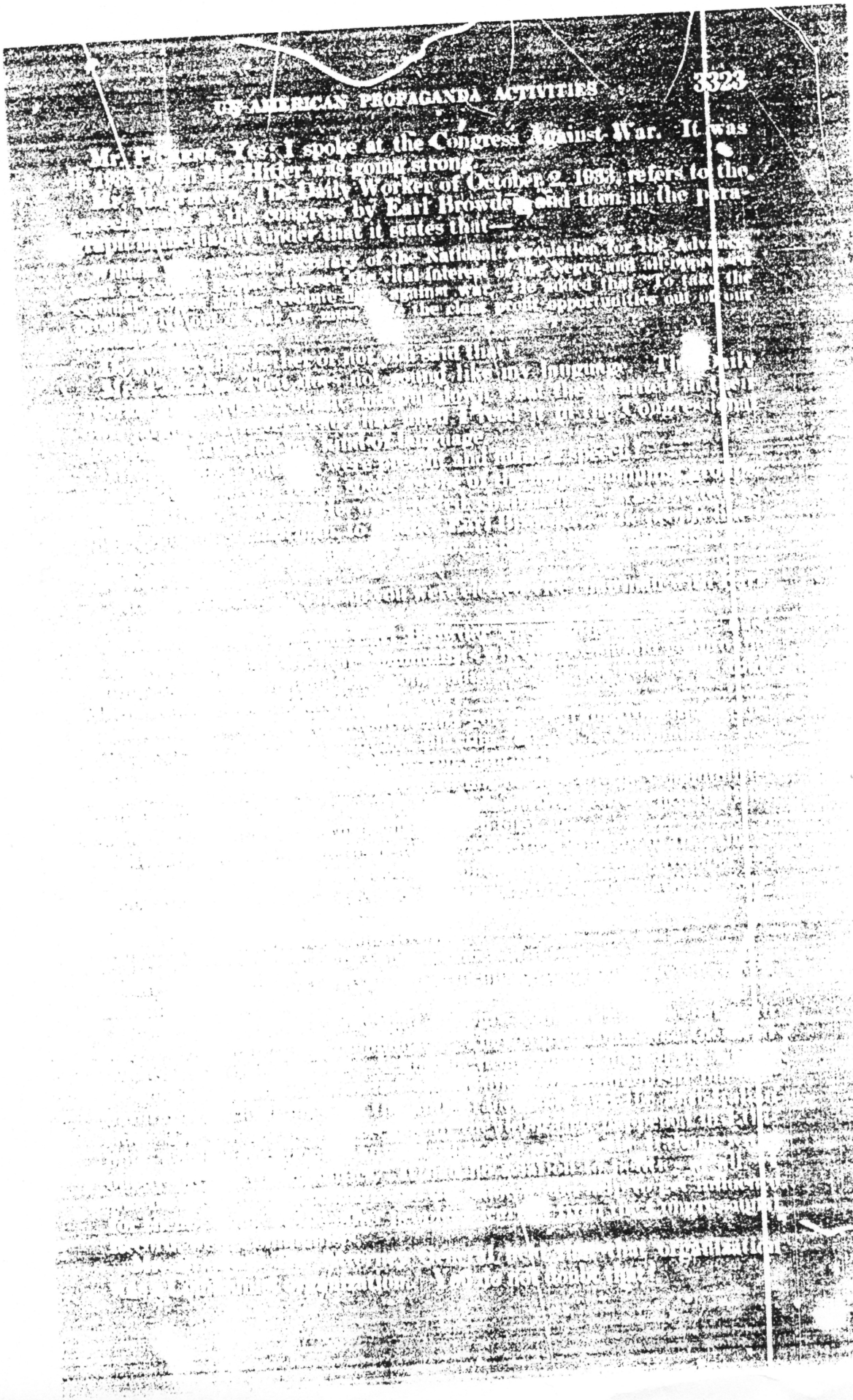

Mr. [illegible]. Yes; I spoke at the Congress Against War. It was [illegible] Hitler was going strong.

[illegible] Daily Worker of October 2, 1935, refers to the [illegible] by Earl Browder [illegible] and then in the para- [illegible] under that it states that—

[illegible] Secretary of the National Association for the Advance- [illegible] the special interest of the Scottsboro case [illegible] stated that "To take the [illegible] against war [illegible] the class [illegible] opportunities put on our

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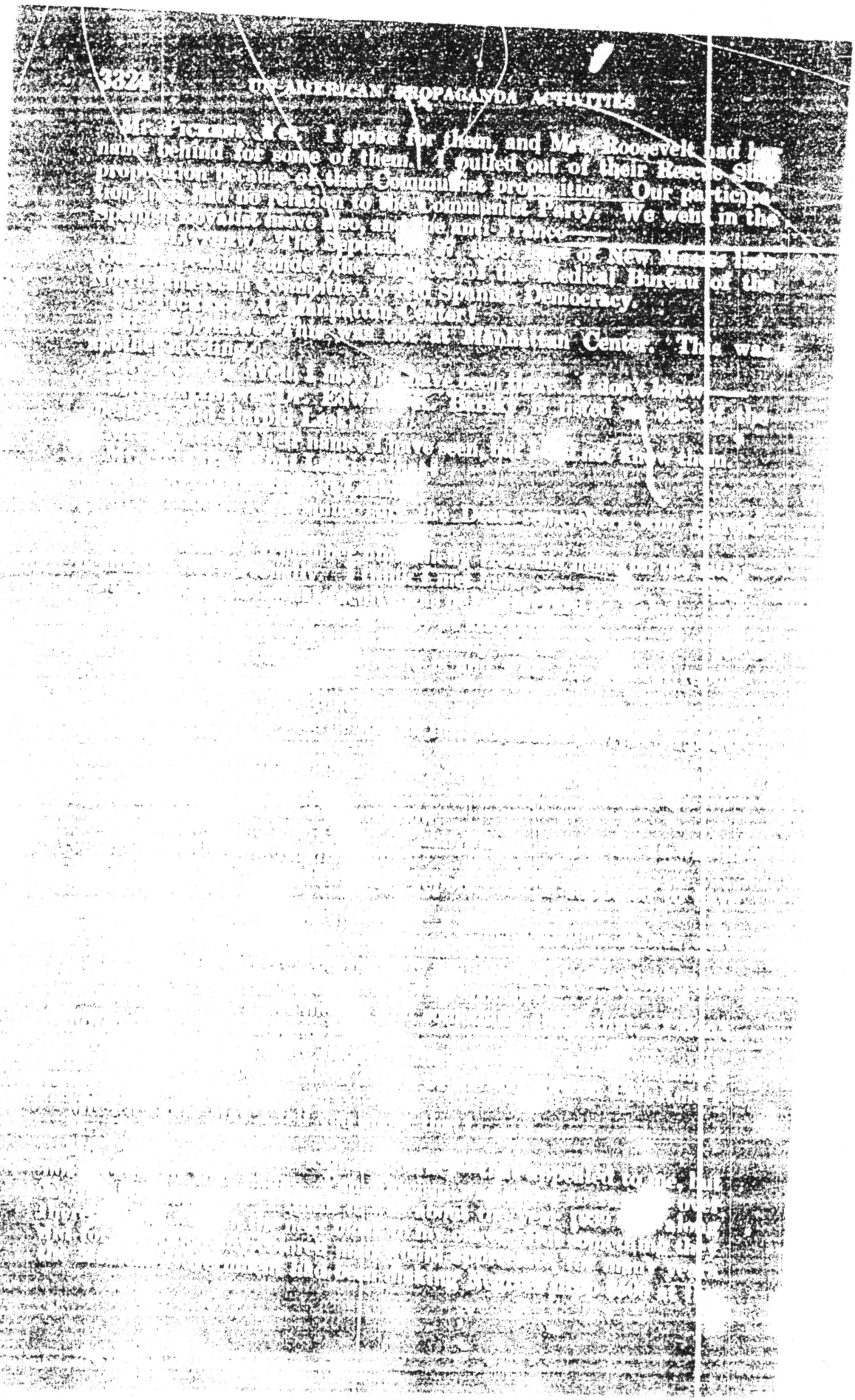

border when they went into Mexico, and white people with their chauffeurs had to leave $500. Sometimes they got down there and the chauffeurs liked Mexican society so well they deserted, and the white people could not get the $500. We had tried in every way to get that held up.

So our organization in St. Louis appealed to the counsel, Redman and Espe. I was going to Mexico with Redman and Espe. We were going to try to get this. We were trying to get that broken up. It was a great burden. Teachers had to leave $500 at the border if they came out.

The Pan-American Democracy sent their secretary to my office and said, "We can straighten that out for you," and, by George! they did it. They got something from the Mexican Government and brought it there. It was not a thing that this Government did. They were ordering it broken up.

I always argued for France and England, and they never argued for Germany, but they argued that France, England, and Germany were in the same boat. I knew they were radicals. I never asked them if they were Communists. They never asked me. Some of them were not Communists. Some of them were very intelligent people. But they did something which our conservative friends were not able to do. The head of it was a doctor with a long Spanish name who was a professor in one of the colleges in New York. I used to be a professor. He did that for us. That looked like Pan-American Democracy, if they could do that.

I had no political interest in his organization except to argue with him. They never put me on any of their programs when they wanted big speakers. They had two or three meetings while I was connected with them, but they never put me on, because they knew my sentiments. Nobody ever even called the name of Communism to me when I went to one or two of their meetings.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Have you ever seen a copy of the letter which I show you, on the official stationery of the Communist Party of U. S. A. [handing a document to the witness]?

Mr. PICKENS. Yes. I have got those two articles here that I wrote for the New Masses. One of them they did not publish.

When I was in Spain down in Barcelona, another American there, hearing me talk, knew that I was an American. We were trying to get some legal money. He said, "I am from the United States also." He did not tell me he was a Communist or connected with the New Masses; just an American.

I told him I was with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said, "You are Pickens." He said, "I will communicate with you when I get back."

When I got back I got a letter from Joe North. I doubt that he was going by that name in Spain.

He said, "I met you in Spain and I want you to write something on Negroes' opposition against fascism." I had an idea what he wanted, and I sat down and wrote an article, which is right here, which I knew he could not publish.

He said, "I have a good many Negro readers in New Masses."

The paragraph on page 2 of my article would explain to you why I knew he could not publish it. I wrote another article to contrast fascism with communism. I wanted to contrast it with democracy.

He said, "I can't publish that first one."

I wrote another one, contrasting fascism with democracy, and it is here, too. I never used the word "communism," and, of course, he published that, because it was a good article, and a lot of Negro papers carried it.

I would not mind reading it to you, which is quite enlightening about my attitude in that first article. There is something I wish you would put in this record. It is my attitude toward the *Scottsboro case*.

(Letter from William Pickens to the editor of the Republican was marked "Pickens Exhibit 1.")

Mr. PICKENS. There is another one here, The Fight Against Fascism.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Before we leave this letter, I wanted to ask you if you were aware of the fact that the Communist Party exploited the fact that you wrote for the New Masses, in order to obtain subscriptions for the New Masses?

Mr. PICKENS. No; I have never seen that before. They do things like that.

Mr. MATTHEWS. This is a letter signed by Earl Browder, soliciting subscriptions for the New Masses. One of the grounds on which a subscription to the magazine is solicited is that you are a contributor.

Mr. PICKENS. Yes [continuing to read]:

By training and by temperament I am a Democrat, believing in the compromise of the ballot after agitation and discussion, and having no favor for class warfare. Narrow discipline never suited me. Therefore, although I could work toward these universal ends side by side with any humans, I could never become a member of minority political parties, with the limitations implied. Some of the people with whom I worked made the mistake of many—seeming to think that a man could not look upon "radicals" as being simply human beings, without being one of the radicals. From these I expected opposition, ignorant opposition. Soon I was to find also that with the radicals I was a "marked man," because I did not and could not agree with them in all things. Like Roger Baldwin I took the right which I accorded: the right to disagree in any detail. When I got to the great Anti-Imperialist Congress in Frankfort, Germany—

I told him how they came to invite me to talk 45 minutes—the non-Communists, who had a right to bring their people. When I got there they had a plot to keep me from speaking at all, and I heard about it. They had a colored man ready—Patterson—ready to tear up what I was ready to say in 8 or 10 minutes, because they were going to ring the bell on me. Someone I knew had talked to some of the radicals and told me what they were planning to do. I did another little bit of Uncle Remus. I said, "I have my speech in both German and English. I shall, "I am going to use German again, because Patterson does not know a word of German."

The next day I started speaking, and the Russians tried to ring me down and got excited, because the Germans, 15,000 of them, were there and began to hang onto it. He tried to ring me down. The audience threatened to tear the place apart unless they let me finish my speech.

I told him that. He could not understand that. If you work with radicals, in anything you agree with them they take advantage of it and the other people think you are a radical, because they look at radicals as one kind of human beings. I said, "I am with the radicals or anything else against facism, but the other objectives I do not agree with"; and he would not publish it.

There was another one on "The Negro Must Be Anti-Fascist." It is a good article and all the Negro papers carried it. It contrasts fascism with democracy and has things in it that anybody would endorse.

I never saw this letter. They naturally used a letter. It is a pretty good article. They carried it. Here it is for your record, if you want it.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Did you deliver a lecture at the Workers School on or about November 10, 1939?

Mr. PICKENS. I delivered one lecture there. They were a half block from my office. I do not know who carried it or who advertised it.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The New Masses of November 14, 1939, has an announcement to the effect that there will be a lecture by Mr. William Pickens, director of branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on Friday, November 10, 8 p. m., at the Workers School. You knew that the Workers School was the official training school of the Communist Party?

Mr. PICKENS. No; when you say I knew, that is different. I have no doubt that they were a radical group, but we were not interested in that. What I talked to them about was not their radicalism or communism. Maybe in the current case, whatever the case we had or were dealing with—and they were white people and we let them listen—and then I would always stand up for England and France, whatever the struggle was against fascism, and never agreed with them and would not expect to.

I have to say to you gentlemen I was known as a speaker for all these things. Everybody wanted to hear me, whether they were Communists, Republicans, or Democrats. They asked me to speak. I was listed in the Congressional Record as a lecturer for the Workers School.

I passed there four times a day, and the only time I went in there was to deliver this speech, after many invitations, which, of course, is a thing I would be likely to do again if I was not working for the Government. Then I was just an American, with my rights as an American.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Were you a sponsor of the Spanish refugee-relief campaign?

Mr. PICKENS. That is connected with the Spanish thing. I suppose I sponsored it for a while. Then we found out that the good lady was from the Friends Service Committee. We found out that there was something wrong about it. Mrs. Roosevelt had done something. I called up John Haynes Holmes, who had been on it. I called him up. He was a friend of mine and a fine American. I called him up.

I said, "Look here—this thing we are on." He said, "I am resigning."

I got out. We were interested in the Spanish business, and we found out they were using it for something else. We were a little doubtful what they were doing with the money. We resigned.

Mr. SCARNES. What was your particular interest in the Spanish situation? Was it anything other than what you said a while ago—that after the unwarranted, the unjust, and brutal aggression of the Italian national against Ethiopia you would join with any group to fight the Italians?

Mr. PICKENS. Without regard to their politics on the other side. We were not for the Italians. It was only incidental that I went down to Spain. I was going to Europe. They said, "Are you going to Spain?" I said, "No, the passports do not allow us in Spain." They said, "We belong to the medical bureau."

I got in it so I could see about the colored business.

Mr. STARNES. After you made the trip you continued sponsoring some of these organizations?

Mr. PICKENS. All I did was to see what I saw in Barcelona and the bombing. It had no relation to politics. In fact, I never bothered about the politics over there. There was one official there, for example, in Barcelona, who helped me to see the bureaus of the Loyalists.

Mr. STARNES. You understand now, and we all do, that there was one faction in Spain backed by Hitler and Mussolini, and another backed by Russia?

Mr. PICKENS. Surely; and, just as I am now against the Italians, at that time I would have preferred the Russian side.

Mr. STARNES. What interests and intrigues me is that after you went over there and saw what the situation was, then you permitted yourself to become a sponsor and a leader and a speaker in numerous or several groups who were interesting themselves in the Spanish situation.

Mr. PICKENS. But not in politics of the Communist Party. It was the [illegible] I don't think that all of the people who favored this anti[illegible] were Communists.

Mr. STARNES. [illegible] necessarily so; but at the same time, as we know, the leadership in this country on all of the organizations—or most of them—that interested themselves in the Spanish situation [illegible] controlled.

Mr. PICKENS. [illegible] become clearer.

[illegible] letterhead of the Spanish Refugee Relief [illegible] this letter, dated January [illegible], 1939, from the [illegible] name of [illegible] as sponsor——

Mr. STARNES. [illegible]

Mr. PICKENS. [illegible] with the Negro committee that was trying to help the [illegible] and anti-Fascist and anti-Franco side [illegible] to set up an ambulance [illegible] New York that [illegible] to do with politics.

Mr. STARNES. [illegible] your a sponsor of the Greater New York Emergency Conference [illegible] Inalienable Rights?

[illegible] the [illegible] organizations now which if [illegible] Conference on Inalienable Rights [illegible] Communism [illegible] sponsorship [illegible] that we [illegible] that, that would want them to go there and listen [illegible] going on. Perhaps [illegible] them my name as a sponsor [illegible] met them or knew anything about it.

Mr. STARNES. But you did lend your name there?

Mr. PICKENS. I said I used my name.

Mr. STARNES. Let him see it.

Mr. MATTHEWS. This is the official program of the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights, which has you listed.

Mr. PICKENS. Where was it held?

Mr. MATTHEWS. In New York.

Mr. PICKENS. Was it a hotel?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Society for Ethical Culture.

Mr. PICKENS. I did not go to it, then. I was not there. It has been a longer time than that since I have been in there.

Mr. MASON. Do you not realize that any person who has been as prominent as you have been among your people, who permits his name to be used as a sponsor, is practically recommending to his people that they at least give consideration to this committee where you might have had the objectives of the committee in mind? Your people in following your lead would become dupes and susceptible to that organization, which is placing them in a dangerous position, because they all do not have as keen an intellect and cannot see the danger as someone like you might have been able to; and it was at least, shall we say, a culpable attitude of yours in permitting those things to occur so often.

Mr. PICKENS. Not so often; not as often as seems here. We sponsored many things, and most of those were perfectly American. Sponsorship did not mean that we recommended what an organization is going to say. We might say, "Read this and consider it." That means they are going to have a conference. That was on inalienable rights. We say, "Go there and take part in it and agree or disagree with it." That is because we were asking them—the N. A. C. P.—at many of our meetings. We were saying, "Go there and see what they have to say." We could not investigate, because we had no funds or money to find out what politics they had, but the idea was not to sponsor what they had to say.

Mr. MASON. I am not saying that your idea was, I am saying that the general impression would be, that when you permitted your name to be used that was bait to attract your people to be exposed to their policy, and it was rather a dangerous thing.

Mr. PICKENS. I understand, but as an American—and that is another thing, and I have been an American ever since I followed George Washington—and as an American we were never taught to be very much afraid. As an American out there somebody wants to blat-blo. I have listened to fellows I could not agree with. We said to go ahead and listen to their program, especially when it is a history-book name, a conference on inalienable rights——

Mr. MASON. Of course, you understand that they use just such attractive names in order to attract?

Mr. PICKENS. Just as they used the *Scottsboro case* in order to build it up. We know that. We knew that kind of thing. You do not know, sir, how many things we turn down. Generally, when we went into one of these things it was because we probably saw some names like Rabbi Wise, Franz Boas, who was a great friend of the colored people, whatever you might think of his anthropology. When we saw a citizen that we knew was a good citizen, we said, "We will go there and get them to help us."

Mr. MASON. As a teacher in a small community and trying to set an example, there were many things that would never hurt me and that would have been a good example for adults, but there were many things that I could not do because the youngsters in the community

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might follow in my footsteps. You were in the same position. As a leader of your people, they looked up to you; and I would say you did not always protect impressionable, naive members of your race from these dangerous philosophies.

Mr. PICKENS. I understand; and do you know that the Communist leaders of this country regard me as the most effective barrier that they have met in the Negro race, because they know very well——

Mr. MASON. In spite of the aid and comfort you have given them by lending your name to many of their front organizations?

Mr. PICKENS. Exactly; because they knew I knew them well and they knew I would not yield on any point against democracy or against the interests of the colored people or for communism. I don't think Earl Browder ever wrote my name on a money-gathering sheet like that unless he knew I was not a Communist——

[illegible] follow that logic or that reasoning. I cannot [illegible] my enemies would want to use [illegible] his trap, apparently [illegible] name if it meant anything in the way of prestige [illegible] influence in his numerous endeavors and if he knew it [illegible] and yours. That just does not make sense. That [illegible] the devil to be with Christ. That is what [illegible] logic in my personal [illegible]

[illegible] to unmask by 12:30.

[illegible] Greater New York Emergency Conference [illegible] the New York chapter of the National [illegible] Civil Liberties which the Attorney General in his [illegible] has described as a subversive [illegible]

Mr. PICKENS. Would you say that this sponsorship was some meeting they wanted to have at the Ethical Culture Hall? They may put

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me down on their list, but this meeting is what they brought up to us. I know they have me in the list.

Mr. MATTHEWS. As a sponsor of the organization.

Mr. PICKENS. Had they had the organization yet or are they going to have it at the meeting?

Mr. MATTHEWS. No; the organization was established before.

Mr. PICKENS. But it was established under a different name, but this inalienable rights meeting would be the thing that we would be sponsoring—that is, put our names down as sponsors.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Were you a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born?

Mr. PICKENS. That was in our line. We were helping the foreign born to help out with the Negro. Here was somebody who wanted to do something to protect the foreign born.

Mr. MATTHEWS. On the letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated March 1940 there is a list of sponsors which contains the name of Williams Pickens as one of them.

Mr. STARNES. He admits he was.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The New Masses of April 2, 1940, published an open letter to the President protesting against various activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice [illegible] to do with apprehending Communists. The document carries [illegible] as one of the signers.

Mr. PICKENS. I have not seen the document, but they doubtless submitted it to me to sign, because I would not sign anything I would not be of course [illegible] the ordinary process of dealing with any defendant [illegible] We were all wrapped up in that. One [illegible] was wrapped up in that.

[illegible] that he did sign this or that; he was [illegible] given his reason for it.

Mr. MATTHEWS. [illegible] the specific occasion was that the Attorney [illegible] called a grand jury to investigate Communist [illegible] The grand jury was meeting here, and this group in its petition to the [illegible] alleges that this constituted a badgering of Communists. [illegible] language——

Mr. PICKENS. [illegible] our line. We were helping the foreign [illegible] doubtless the kind of thing we would sign in our organization.

Mr. MATTHEWS. [illegible] if be your view that there should not be a grand jury investigation of Communist Party activities?

Mr. PICKENS. [illegible] that. But what is written in the article [illegible] in the [illegible] it, not that there should not be grand jury investigation or anything of anybody.

Mr. MATTHEWS. But the gist of the letter was a protest against the grand jury investigation of the Communists.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

Mr. STARNES. Who else sponsored it?

Mr. MATTHEWS. It is a very long list.

Mr. STARNES. Were there any Communists?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Oh, yes. The list is quite well sprinkled with prominent Communists.

Mr. PICKENS. And non-Communists. I was with them.

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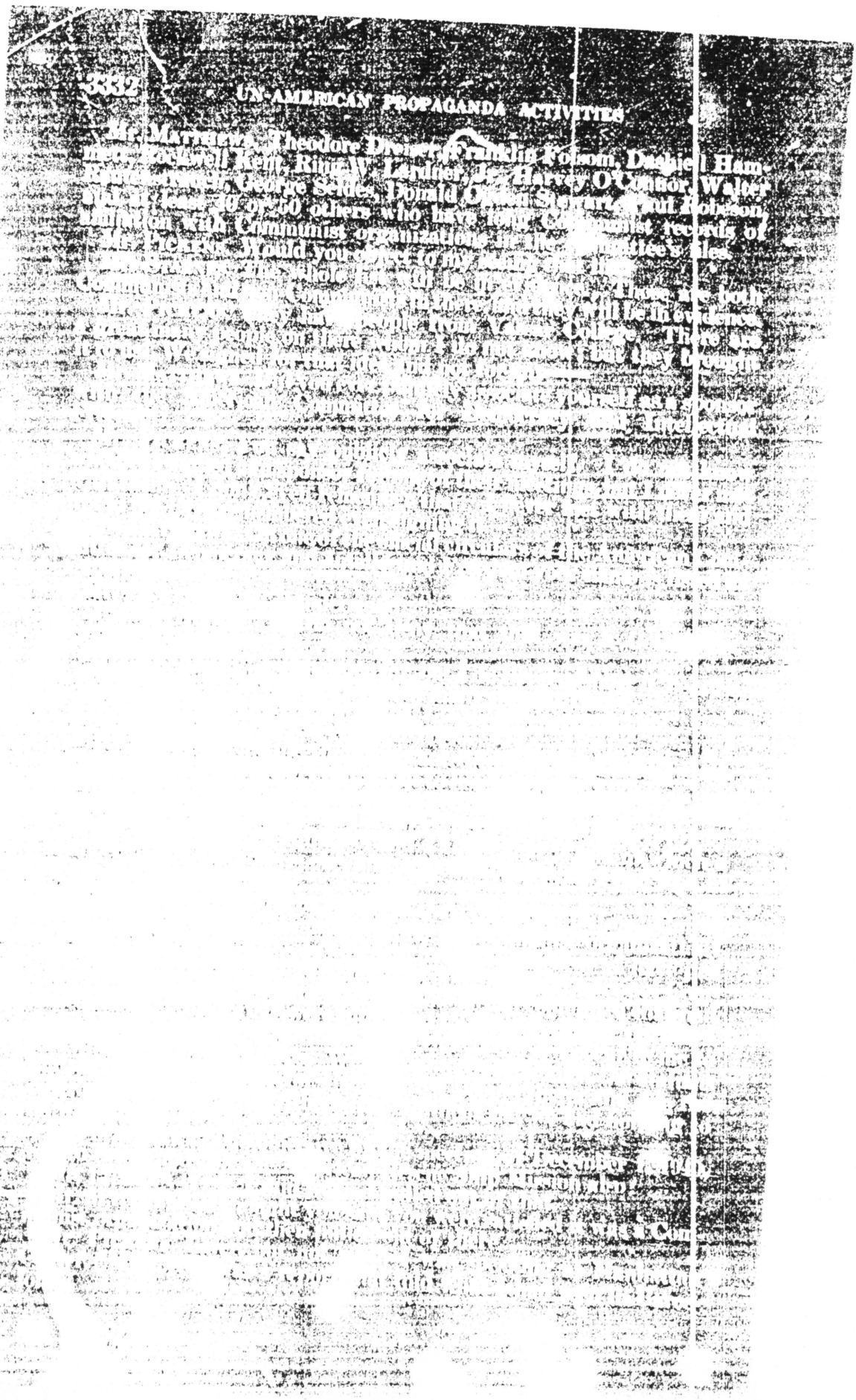

of the Mexican Government asking us to create a sentiment to see that this man got a fair trial and did not get done off in jail.

It was the most normal thing to sign. They did not put him forward as a Communist. I suspected that he was one of the radicals like that, but that did not say he was a Communist. I would have been sympathetic with his having a fair trial.

Mr. STARNES. Have you ever known anybody except a Communist or a Fascist or a Nazi or somebody who is not an American to interest himself in forming an organization with reference to the conduct of trials, et cetera, of men alleged to have violated State laws in some other nations? Did you ever know of a prominent Democrat or Republican or a prominent American citizen who was a member of these alien-inspired organizations, who interested himself in the trials or courts of other countries?

Mr. PICKENS. I have known of such cases, but it was professional, through the Civil Liberties Union. I have seen people there who were not at all Communists, who were interested in these people——

Mr. STARNES. I can understand that. You have known them through the American Civil Liberties Union, but as a usual rule it is somebody with an international viewpoint and more interested in interfering with the affairs of the other nation than looking after abstract justice at home.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I will ask the witness to comment on this. Luiz Carlos Prestes, on whose behalf the witness signed this letter, was the Communist International's representative in Brazil. He organized and led an armed insurrection against the Brazilian Government and for that act was arrested, tried, and convicted; and it was for his freedom after that conviction that this letter was addressed to the President of Brazil.

Mr. PICKENS. Of course, they did not say anything about that.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You do not know about that?

Mr. PICKENS. No; they did not say anything about that, but whatever he was charged with, they wanted him to get a fair trial and not be killed in jail, and they presented a memorandum to the Mexican Government. To get him a fair trial would not disqualify a man's Americanism, even if they had said he had been a rebel.

Mr. STARNES. You have testified here under oath that you were a member of many of these organizations, served on their executive boards, been an official, your name and prestige as a leader of your race were used by these organizations, and you have protested over and over again that all you were interested in was seeing that there was a fair trial under what you deemed to be American procedure.

Mr. PICKENS. Surely.

Mr. STARNES. Have any of these organizations that have been named and identified for the public record and of which you were a member, ever asked you to sign a letter or sign a protest against the conviction or the trial or the execution without trial of prisoners in Russia at any time? Can you name a single, solitary instance in which any one of these organizations here ever protested against the execution or the imprisonment of a single Russian?

Mr. PICKENS. This particular organization, I don't remember that.

Mr. STARNES. Or any of the others?

Mr. PICKENS. The others—I did not sign letters for protesting against treatment of prisoners. We were always on that other side,

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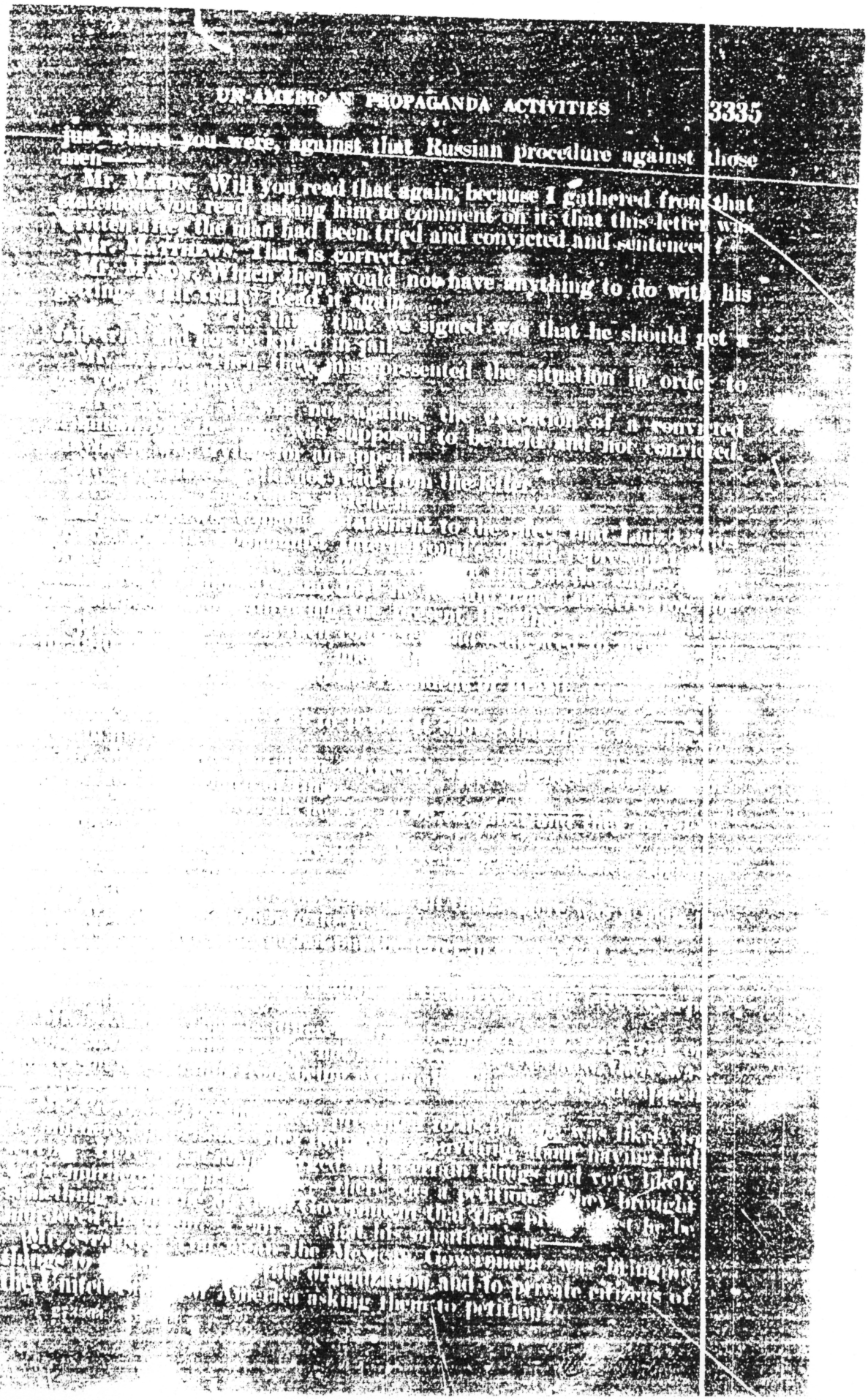

Mr. PICKENS. That some action be taken against the Government, as it was presented to us.

Mr. MATTHEWS. The last sentence states:

We do so in the firm conviction that his release will serve the cause of democracy and liberty in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. PICKENS. Yes; democracy and liberty.

Mr. MATTHEWS. There is no intimation in the letter that he is in danger of being murdered.

Mr. STARNES. I suppose it was for the same reason that a lot of American citizens have interested themselves in the political situation in North Africa.

Mr. PICKENS. Yes.

Mr. MATTHEWS. On or about December 10, 1940, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties published an appeal on behalf of Sam Darcy, which published appeal carries the name of William Pickens as one of the signers. Did you sign that appeal?

Mr. PICKENS. I suppose so. I remember the name Darcy. Don't [illegible] they were asking us to do things that we would always ask [illegible] to do, and an appeal for him for justice, to get justice, [illegible] and get a fair trial; get an American deal—that [illegible] we had in [illegible].

Mr. MATTHEWS. Who was Sam Darcy and what is [illegible]?

Mr. PICKENS. Do you know who Sam Darcy was?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I learned who he was. I did not know then. [illegible] prison. They presented it as a [illegible] was in California. We knew a lot about California [illegible] fair trial in California. To sign a petition [illegible]

[illegible] complained of the fact that he swore that he [illegible] did not say that. They did not say [illegible] would sign a petition for someone in all the [illegible] and alleged that he [illegible] and not have a fair trial or that it had [illegible]

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, you will admit that in many [illegible] people to sign things which they could not investigate [illegible] facts to them and they had faith in them, and [illegible] up with us without having opportunity to investigate [illegible] we had had.

Mr. [illegible]. And the same thing sometimes?

Mr. PICKENS. We did the same thing sometimes.

Mr. [illegible]. I do not recall whether you asked him about his connection with the American League Against War and Fascism.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

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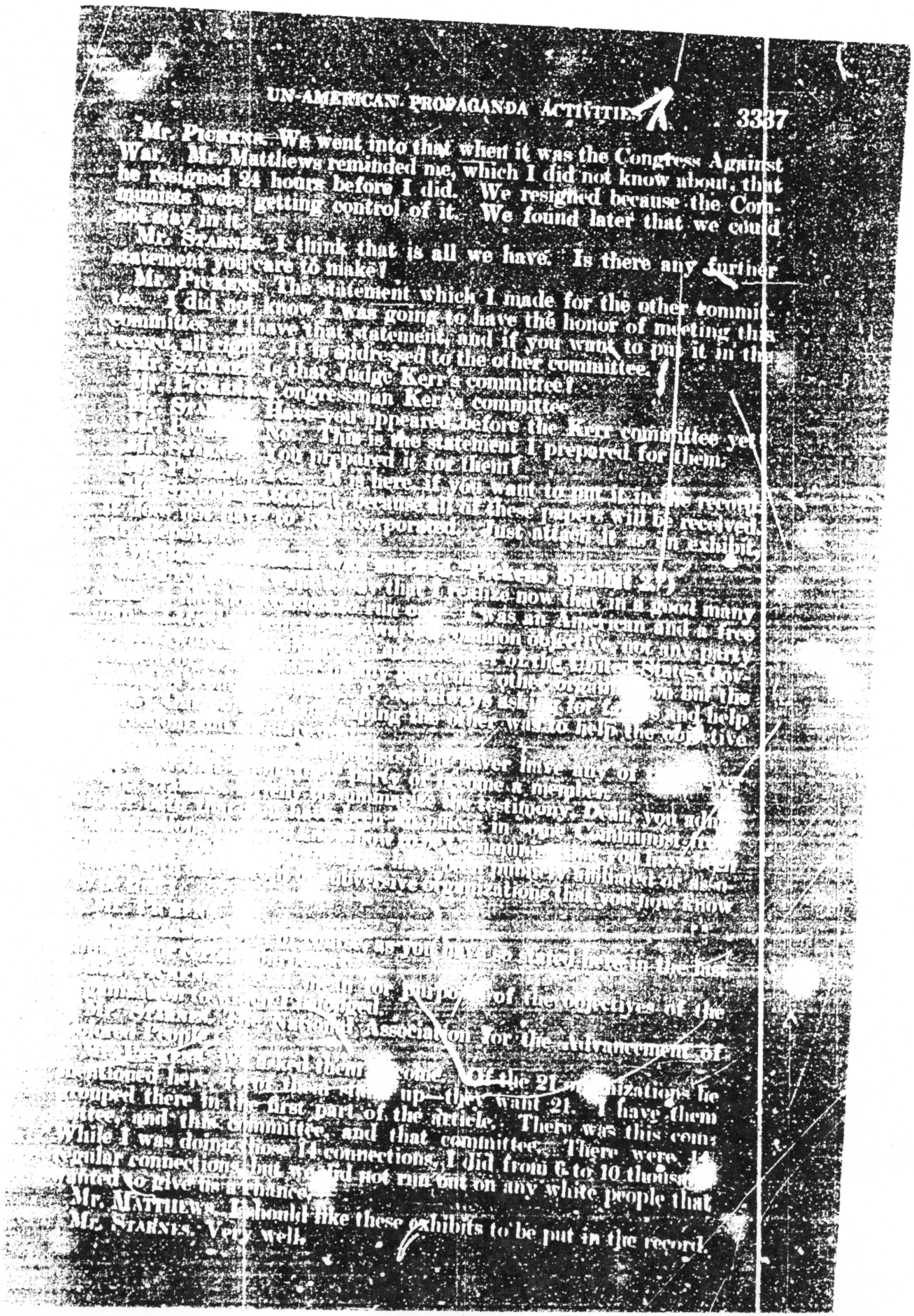

Mr. PICKENS. We went into that when it was the Congress Against War. Mr. Matthews reminded me, which I did not know about, that he resigned 24 hours before I did. We resigned because the Communists were getting control of it. We found later that we could [illegible] way in it.

Mr. STARNES. I think that is all we have. Is there any further statement you care to make?

Mr. PICKENS. The statement which I made for the other committee. I did not know I was going to have the honor of meeting this committee. I have that statement, and if you want to put it in the record, all right. It is addressed to the other committee.

Mr. STARNES. Is that Judge Kerr's committee?

Congressman Kerr's committee.

Have you appeared before the Kerr committee yet?

Mr. PICKENS. This is the statement I prepared for them.

Did you submit it for them?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Article referring to Hands Off China conference was marked "Pickens Exhibit 3.")

(Article referring to Philadelphia Hands Off China conference was marked "Pickens Exhibit 4.")

(Article referring to America Anti-Imperialist League was marked "Pickens Exhibit 5.")

(Article referring to International Labor Defense was marked "Pickens Exhibit 6.")

(Article referring to League Against Fascism was marked "Pickens Exhibit 7.")

(Article referring to Daily Worker was marked "Pickens Exhibit 8.")

(Article referring to Prisoners Relief Fund was marked "Pickens Exhibit 9.")

(Article referring to National Organizing Committee, United States Congress Against War, was marked "Pickens Exhibit 9-A.")

(Article referring to United States Congress Against War was marked "Pickens Exhibit 10.")

(Article referring to American League Against War and Fascism was marked "Pickens Exhibit 11.")

(Article referring to Fight Against War and Fascism was marked "Pickens Exhibit 12.")

(Article referring to Medical Bureau, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, was marked "Pickens Exhibit 13.")

(Article referring to Medical Bureau, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, was marked "Pickens Exhibit 14.")

(Article referring to Conference on Pan American Democracy was marked "Pickens Exhibit 15.")

(Article referring to Communist Party of the United States of America was marked "Pickens Exhibit 16.")

(Article referring to Workers School was marked "Pickens Exhibit 17.")

(Article referring to Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign was marked "Pickens Exhibit 18.")

(Article referring to Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights was marked "Pickens Exhibit 19.")

(Article referring to American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born was marked "Pickens Exhibit 20.")

(Article referring to open letter in New Masses was marked "Pickens Exhibit 21.")

(Article referring to American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was marked "Pickens Exhibit 22.")

(Article referring to American Rescue Ship Mission was marked "Pickens Exhibit 23.")

(Article referring to Daily Worker was marked "Pickens Exhibit 24.")

(Article referring to Council for Pan-American Democracy was marked "Pickens Exhibit 25.")

(Article referring to National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was marked "Pickens Exhibit 26.")

(At 12 noon the subcommittee went into executive session.)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CERTIFICATION OF AUTHENTICITY

CAMERA OPERATOR

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE PHOTOGRAPHED THE DOCUMENTS APPEARING ON THIS FICHE-FILE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES (66-19087-20)

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DATE PRODUCED 7-14-82

SUPERVISOR'S AUTHORITY

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SUPERVISOR [redacted]

DATE APPROVED 7-14-82

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William Pickens Hails United
White and Negro Workers to
Negro Victims of Boss Court

NATIONAL OFFICERS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOP

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

April 19, 1931
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Daily Worker:-

I am writing from Kansas City, where I ha
of The Daily Worker for April 16th and no
the workers are making, thru I.L.D., to p
tal massacre of Negro youth in Alabama.

Enclosed is a small check for that cause.
to I.L.D., in enclosed stamped envelope.

The promptness with which the white worker
ard defending these helpless and innocent
of black workers, is significant and propi
an ultimate salvation for black and white
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In the present case the Daily Worker and
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and the need of union. In either event it
for the workers.

Enclosed is an article which I had written
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but that was the only way, out of my exper
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were framed.

This is one occasion for every Negro
gence enough to read, to send aid to you an

Very sincerely y

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NATIONAL LEGAL COMMITTEE

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 112 FOURTH AVE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE—Pittsburgh Pa

NEW YORK.—William Pickens

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IDAY, APRIL 24, 1931

Struggle of
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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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June 30 - July 3, 1931

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Daily

Central Organ of

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Vol. VIII, No. 99

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

NEW YORK,

Who Are the "Bandits"?

REGARDING the charge by Hoover, that the Nicaraguan Army of Liberation, led by Sandino, are "bandits," Congressman W. Ayres of Kansas who, incidentally, is for more intervention, accidentally exposes this lie while arguing for a "firmer" policy. He said:

"We have been chasing the Sandinista forces, which may be designated either as rebels against the government imposed on them by ourselves, or as bandits. Invariably the people in power choose the latter designation for those who are in arms against them."

But we do not need to go to capitalist authority to prove the hypocrisy of Hoover. His outrageous characterization of an oppressed people who have been fighting for 15 years against Yankee invasions as "bandits—outside the civilized pale," because they have killed eight or nine American agents of imperialism, is sufficiently answered by the hundreds and thousands of dead Nicaraguans, men, women and children, massacred by invading marines, whose bones are rotting in the soil of their native land!

Who are these Americans, killed by soldiers under Sandino? They are plantation bosses and slave-drivers of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, they are agents of the blood-suckers of Wall Street, backed by the invading Yankee marines. It is these agents of imperialism, armed and otherwise—it is Hoover himself who is the bandit!

The Army of Liberation led by Sandino, is fully justified in killing every imperialist agent engaged in enslaving the Nicaraguan people. And in the measure in which Sandino is carrying out a policy of armed struggle to drive Yankee imperialism out of Nicaragua, he and his forces must and will receive the enthusiastic support of the workers of the United States.

We, the American workers, know how hypocritical is Hoover's pretended concern for "American lives." At the very moment he mouths this hypocrisy, nine other American citizens, Negro workers, are being railroaded to the electric chair at Scottsboro, Alabama! Five workers face death in a outrageous frame-up at Paterson! Mooney and Billings die slowly in prison! Sacco and Vanzetti lie murdered. From the mines of Ludlow, Colorado, still echo the cries of 14 women and children murdered by the militia owned by Rockefeller!

The countless victims of American capitalism rise from their grave to hurl back into the face of the hypocrite in the White House the chrge of "Murderer!" The workers of the United States dare not even approach the gates of the White House to demand bread for the millions of starving and semi-starving jobless, without meeting gas bombs, blackjacks, clubs and machine guns aimed against them by this scoundrel who dares to call people fighting for national freedom "bandits!"

Today, the Army of Liberation, commanded by Sandino, is in battle and is shedding its blood for national liberation. We, the workers of the United States, support that struggle with every means at our command. While we have repeatedly pointed out the past vacillations of Sandino himself toward compromising the struggle; while we have criticized his failure to raise the material demands of the masses, such as land for the peasants; while we realize that the struggle can finally be won only by proletarian leadership headed by a Communist Party, we urge the workers of the United States to rally every possible aid to the armed struggle of Sandino's Army of Liberation.

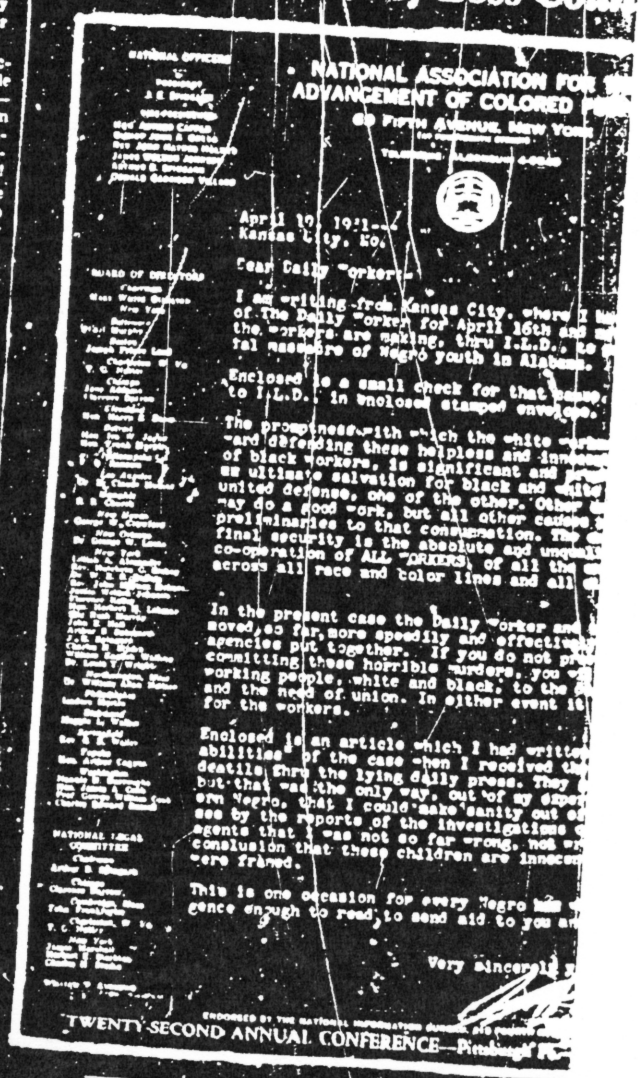
How despicably false, slanderous and hypocritical Hoover's talk of "bandit" is; how vile the deceit about "withdrawal of marines," can be seen not only in Nicaragua, but also in Haiti. For nearly 30 years Yankee marines have been slaughtering the Haitian people. Their last massacre was late in 1929. "Peace"—the peace of a cemetary, was established. There were no more "bandits" and today there are none.

But in spite of the promise made [illegible] a half ago to withdraw American armed forces, they are still in Haiti! And today, there is a new "threat of serious disorders." When it comes, when the Haitian peasants and workers are no longer able to tolerate Yankee rule and rise in arms—as they must rise!—the unspeakble hypocrite in the White House will doubtless blabber about "bandits!"

Away with imperialist lies! On May Day—and afterward, let the American workers raise the banner—Hands Off Nicaragua! Full support to the armed workers of Nicaragua to drive imperialist bandits from their shores! All aid to the struggle of Sandino's Army of Liberation! Down with imperialism!

FIGHTING HUGE NEGRO [illegible]

William Pickens Hails United White and Negro Workers to Negro Victims of Boss Co



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

April 19, 1931
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Daily Worker:—

I am writing from Kansas City, where I ... of The Daily Worker for April 16th and ... the workers are making, thru I.L.D., ... fal massacre of Negro youth in Alabama.

Enclosed is a small check for that purpose, ... to I.L.D., in enclosed stamped envelope.

The promptness with which the white ... ard defending these helpless and ... of black workers, is significant and ... as ultimate salvation for black and white ... united defense, one of the other. Other ... may do a good work, but all other causes ... preliminaries to that consummation. The ... final security is the absolute and unqualified ... co-operation of ALL WORKERS, of all the ... across all race and color lines and all ...

In the present case the Daily Worker and ... moved, so far, more speedily and effectively ... agencies put together. If you do not put ... committing these horrible murders, you ... working people, white and black, to the ... and the need of union. In either event it ... for the workers.

Enclosed is an article which I had written ... abilities of the case when I received the ... deatils thru the lying daily press. They ... but that was the only way, out of my experience ... own Negro, that I could make sanity out of ... see by the reports of the investigations ... agents that ... was not so far wrong, not ... conclusion that these children are innocent ... were framed.

This is one occasion for every Negro ... gence enough to read, to send aid to you ...

Very sincerely ...

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL ... TWENTY SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE—Pittsburgh ...

NEW YORK.—William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a letter to the Daily Worker, photostat copy of which ...

Mother of Hayw ... on Way to N.Y. ...

Worker

Communist Party U.S.A.

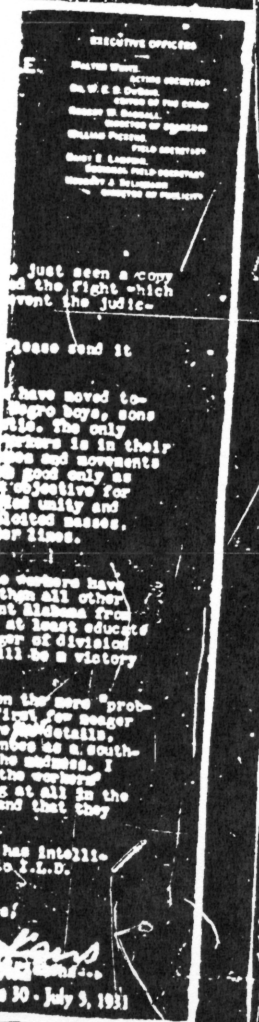
(Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Pacific Coast May Day Edition
In Two Sections—Section One

DAY, APRIL 24, 1931 CITY EDITION Price 3 Cents

Struggle of Save 9 Young Lynch Verdict



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MICHIGAN, IND., OHIO JOBLESS BASE HUNGER MARCH ON MAY 1 MEETS

Why the Bosses Fear May Day Demonstrations This Year

And Why Every Worker Should Mobilize for A Gigantic Outpouring May 1st to Smash Wage Cut Drive and Fight Unemployment

Why do the capitalists fear the international revolutionary demonstrations on May 1st? Why are they extending all aid to establish Labor Day as the official "labor holiday?" What is Hoover's purpose in proclaiming May Day as "Child Health Day," and attempting to have this day observed as "Child Health Day" in many countries?

May Day was established by the American workers and later adopted internationally by the revolutionary working class organizations, as the day of struggle against capitalism for the betterment of the conditions of the workers and as a mass expression of the struggle for the final overthrow of capitalism.

May Day is deeply rooted in the revolutionary tradition of the workers. It has a history of struggle and victory, of successful mobilization of the international expression of solidarity.

This May Day the capitalists fear the May Day demonstrations more than ever before. The May Day of the capitalist world is [illegible]. Over 25,000,000 workers are unemployed throughout the capitalist world. 10,000,000 [illegible] are out of work in the United States. There is an international wage cut drive being carried out, with the help of the social-fascists and the reformist trade union leaders.

In the Soviet Union this May Day [illegible] is a rapidly growing [illegible] building [illegible] the capitalist lands are [illegible] Revolutions are breaking [illegible]

DOAK ADMITS BIG BANKERS ARE FOR R. R. WAGE CUTS

But Hides His Role In Pay Slashing

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary of Labor William N. Doak is advancing the wage-cutting drive on the railroads by lying about it. The drive for pay cuts on all railroads has become so open that Doak was forced to say something about the matter.

He admitted that the leading bankers who run the railroads are for wage cuts, but Doak assured the workers "there was nothing to it."

Appointed To Fool Workers.

This is precisely the reason he was apointed to the position of Secretary of Labor. His job is to keep the workers from realizing the danger while the wage cut drive is perfected and put into effect.

If there was such a thing as a properly fixed wage rate for the vari- [illegible] of this [illegible]

Demonstrations Rally All For Demand That the Hungry Be Relieved

Intensive Organization

Hold Michigan United Front Conference May 10

Three state hunger marches, with a possibility of another, are now arranged for May. With the mass demonstrations of unemployed workers on May First, an international demonstration [illegible] in-dustrial city [illegible] world to back them, endorsed the [illegible] one day May [illegible] will make on the capitals of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

[illegible] Hunger

How despicably false, slanderous and hypocritical Hoover's talk of "bandits" is; how vile the deceit about "withdrawal of marines," can be seen not only in Nicaragua, but also in Haiti. For nearly 30 years Yankee marines have been slaughtering the Haitian people. Their last massacre was late in 1929. "Peace"—the peace of a cemetary, was established. There were no more "bandits" and today there are none.

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Away with imperialist lies! On May Day—and afterward, let the American workers raise the banner—Hands Off Nicaragua! Full support to the armed workers of Nicaragua to drive imperialist bandits from their shores! All aid to the struggle of Sandino's Army of Liberation! Down with imperialism!

FIGHTING SHOE, NEEDLE AND FOOD WORKERS MOBILIZING FOR MAY 1

Workers Will Rally by the Thousands to the Communist Party Demonstration After Union Square at Bronx Coliseum

The shoe and leather workers of New York now engaged in bitter struggles against the bosses and the company union, socialist and their boss and shoe agents won a number of strikes today and signed up for the union, the Columbia Slipper Co., Reiter Bros., W. Irween, and others. The strikers are represented in the United Front May Day Conference and decided enthusiastically to participate in a body with their strike banners and slogans in the May Day demonstration. A strike was called today by the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union in the Salick and Seamen Co. shop where the shop committee elected by the workers was discharged. These strikers will also march in a body in the May Day parade. They will join the monster mass demonstration and struggle on Union Square of the New York working class against wage cuts, the brutal speed-up and long hours. The Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union has issued a nappeal to all shoe, slipper and leather workers, organized and unorganized, to rally to Madison Square at 12:30 p. m. on May Day and to the Bronx Coliseum after the parade.

The militant, fighting Food Workers' Industrial Union now conducting 7 strikes against the long hours and miserable wages forced upon by the bosses and underworld A. F. L. and socialist racketeers, are mobilizing in greater numbers than ever before, for the May Day demonstration. Twenty-five thousand leaflets were issued by the militant union to all the food workers. The executive council of the union decided to have bands of music and placards. A mobilization meeting was called by the union, on Wednesday, April 29, to make final plans for the organized participation of the entire membership of the union, and for rallying the unorganized food workers in the big food shops, hotels, restaurants and cafeterias for a mighty display of working class solidarity on May Day in the struggle for unemployment insurance and immediate relief, for equal [illegible] and young workers, against the wage slashing campaign of the bosses. The Food Workers' Union is taking steps tonight to organise a strong defense corps to protect the marching lines of the thousands of food workers expected to parade and participate in the demonstration in Madison Square and march to Union Square. All next week meetings will be held in all the union shops and the various sections of the city to make final preparations for the demonstration. The union is paying particular attention to Brooklyn where many strikes, led by the union, are in progress. The food strikers will make May First a mighty day of struggle and solidarity of the entire working class at Madison Square and Bronx Coliseum in the evening.

Rally to the demonstration at Madison Square 12:30 p. m. March to Union Square. Mobilize in large numbers for the Communist Party May Day demonstration after the parade at Union Square at Bronx Coliseum, 177th St., Bronx. Nationally prominent speakers will talk on the great significance of this May Day as the day of mobilization of the international working class and the workers of America, against hunger, against capitalism, against the imperialist intervention plot against the Soviet Union, for the defense of the fatherland of the world's working class against colonial oppression and imperialist mass murder of the workers and peasants of China, Nicaragua, Honduras and al the colonies and semi-colonies under the iron heel of Yankee imperialism, for the destruction of capitalism, for a workers' and farmers" government.

Rally to the Bronx Coliseum. A splendid revolutionary program and a mass pageant has been arrafiged. Get your tickets in advance.

F. S. U. MEET TONIGHT.

The Friends of the Soviet Union will hold an open membership meeting at Webster Hallp tonight. Mike Gold will speak on [illegible]

[illegible] is one occasion for every Negro [illegible] sense enough to read, to send aid to you and t[illegible]

Very sincerely [illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

NEW YORK. — William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a letter to the Daily Worker, photostat copy of which is published in this issue, hails the promptness with which white and Negro workers under the leadership of the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights moved to the defense of the nine young Negro victims of the Scottsboro boss court lynch verdict.

In his letter, Pickens admits that the only guarantee against the Negro and white workers is the united front of the mass revolutionary struggle led by the Communist Party and its press and the revolutionary mass organizations.

In a call upon the Negro masses to support the Scottsboro Defense Campaign, organized jointly by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense, Mr. Pickens says: "This is one occasion for every Negro who has intelligence enough to read, to send aid to you aid to the I.L.D."

While Pickens has come out in this letter in defense of the nine Scottsboro victims, his organization still maintains an official silence in the face of this murderous frame-up and railroading of Negro boys to the electric chair that amounts to open cooperation with the Southern boss lynchers on the part of J. E. Spingarn, Jim Crow advocate who was recently elected president of the N. A. A. C. P., Walter White, Dr. Du Bois, Robert W. Bagnall, Daisy E. Lampkin, Herbert J. Seligman, Rev. John Weldon Johnson, Rev. John Haynes Holmes and other officials of the N. A. A. C. P.

Mother of Haywo[od] on Way to N.Y. to [illegible]

Chatta. Ministers Alliance, Bosse sand Their NAA[CP] Trying to Knife [illegible]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 28. — Mother of Haywood Patterson, one [of] victims of the Scottsboro boss court [frame-up] tomorrow afternoon for New York City [to] Struggle for Negro Rights and the [International Labor Defense] in mobilizing the workers [of] stop the legal murder of Patterson and the eight other boys.

The hearing on the motion [for] for a new trial in the Haywood Patterson case comes up on [April 29]. The parents of the Chattanooga [boys] were approached and threatened last night by the Ministers Alliance [and] whom prominence has been brought [by] the bosses and the N. A. A. C. P. in an attempt to get them to repudiate the I. L. D. All parents refused and today vigorously re-affirmed their faith in the defense work of the I.L.D.

Mr. Patterson told the preachers' alliance that "an organization that put send two lawyers from New York just for a joke and that the I. L. D. had been honest from the very beginning being the only organization or individual that ever came to the parents and disbursed the case with them, and asked their support."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE [illegible])

Investigation of Work Among [illegible] Indicates That Drastic Cor[rections]

Losing Instead of Winning [illegible] First and Relief

(By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT)

For the purpose of initiating local struggles and fighting for immediate relief for starving families, the New York district decided to concentrate in Harlem, the immense Negro territory of New York City. I visited the Harlem membership branch of unemployed workers two weeks ago. The question of carrying on a neighborhood investigation to ascertain the starvation conditions of Harlem families, to enter struggles against the city government for immediate relief for these families, as part of a city-wide fight for food for the [illegible] 27, the organization of a [illegible] relief for [illegible]

one occasion for every Negro man who has intelligence enough to read, to send aid to you ... to I.L.D."

Very sincerely yours,

[signature]

...NUAL CONFERENCE ... June 30 - July 3, 1931

Mother of Haywood Patterson on Way to N.Y. to Help Defense

Chatta. Ministers Alliance, Under Pressure of Bosses and Their NAACP Tools Are Trying to Knife Defense

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23.—Mrs. Claude Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Negro youth victims of the Scottsboro boys' frame-up, leaves here tomorrow afternoon for New York City to help the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense in mobilizing the workers to stop the legal murder of her son and the eight other boys.

The hearing on the motion for a new trial in the Haywood Patterson case comes up on [illegible]. The parents of the Chattanooga boys were approached and threatened last night by the Ministers Alliance, on whom pressure has been brought by the bosses and the N. A. A. C. P. in an attempt to get them to repudiate the I. L. D. All parents refused and today vigorously re-affirmed their faith in the defense work of the I.L.D.

Mr. Patterson said the Ministers Alliance "has organized to fight and two lawyers from New York just for a joke and that the I. L. D. had been honest from the very beginning being the only organization or individual that ever came to help the boys and children the dark days when, and asked their cooperation."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE [illegible])

VICTIM'S MOTHER IN HARLEM TONITE

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro victims of boss justice, will arrive in the city from Chattanooga today. She will be one of the main speakers at the mass protest meeting this evening at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th St. The meeting is under the joint auspices of the League of Struggle For Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense.

Allan Taub, New York I. L. D. attorney who has just returned from the South where he was sent, together with Joseph Brodsky to push an investigation of the frame-up of the nine Negro youngsters and organize for their defense, will report on the case and the progress so far made in the fight for a new trial.

Other speakers will be William Patterson, of the L. S. N. R., and who has just returned from Soviet Russia, C. A. Hathaway of the Communist Party, prosecutor in the recent mass trial against race hatred and Richard B. Moore national Negro director of the I. L. D.

for pay cuts on all railroads has become so open that Doak was forced to say something about the matter.

He admitted that the leading bankers who run the railroads are for wage cuts, but Doak declared the workers "there was nothing to it."

[illegible]

This is precisely the reason he was appointed to the position of Secretary of Labor. His job is to keep the workers from realizing the danger, while the wage cut drive is perfected and put into effect.

"If there was such a thing as a properly fixed wage rate for the various industries and trades," Doak said, then there might be some reasons in the suggested reductions." In other words, since wages are being cut every day and this process is effectively slashing the living standard of the worker, then everything is alright. If wages were static, Dok explains, then a national wage slash would be reasonable.

Doak To Execute Plan.

Doak could not deny the fact that the banker-owners of the railroads have detailed plans and Doak is pledged to carry it through. In order to save the face of the Hoover administration which has repeatedly declared it is for "maintaining wage levels," Doak issues a statement defending Hoover and himself. "The administration has done everything that can be done to prevent the adoption of such (wage cutting) plans," Doak declared. This means that such plans have been definitely prepared with the help of Hoover and Doak, and now the capitalist government is trying to appear as free from blame in the eyes of the workers.

Doak who was general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was specifically chosen as Secretary of Labor at the order of the railroad bankers with a view to putting into effect the wage cut drive against the railroad workers.

[illegible] their ever before. The May Day demonstration of the capitalist world [illegible]. Over 25,000,000 workers are unemployed throughout the capitalist world. 10,000,000 of these are out of work in the United States. There is an international wage cut drive from [illegible] carried out with the help of the capitalists, and the reformist trade union leaders.

In the Soviet Union this May Day the five-year plan is rapidly driven forward, building up Socialism, while the capitalist lands are shaken by crisis. Revolutions are breaking out in many of the colonial countries, in China, India, Nicaragua, Honduras—the Spanish monarchy has been overthrown and the revolutionary working class is beginning to strive for the leadership for the overthrow of capitalism.

In the United States the workers this May Day are faced with mass hunger and starvation. Wage cuts are increasing.

Every effort is being made to keep the American workers from demonstrating May Day, together with the revolutionary workers in other countries. May Day is a mobilization of all the forces of the working class for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, and against imperialist war! It is a mass mobilization for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the expression of the workers in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

Every worker who sees the necessity of a united struggle of all workers, Negro, white, foreign-born, against unemployment and wage cuts, against imperialist war preparations, against the threatened attacks on the Soviet Union must rally his shop mates and fellow workers for the largest outpouring the capitalists have ever seen in this country. The temper of the revolutionary struggle on May Day is watched by the capitalist class as a gauge of the militancy of the workers.

All out on May Day! Down tools! Join the one day strike! Demonstrate under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League.

...n of Work Among Harlem Unemployed ...hat Drastic Corrections are Necessary

Losing Instead of Gaining Workers for May ... Relief Struggle.

[illegible] visited the Harlem branch of unemployed workers again two days [illegible]. At the executive committee of [illegible] branch, at which the work undertaken in the two weeks was discussed in detail, the following situation came to light.

(1) A meeting of all Party members who are unemployed was called. [illegible] of 60 registered unemployed members, of which number [illegible] were Negro members, only 15 [illegible] this meeting. Of the 15 that attended, 12 were Negro workers and 3 were white workers. (2) About ten days ago 15 Party members and members of the unemployed branch made house to house visits on 139th street. (3) Several members of the executive committee of the unemployed branch stated that starving workers can not think and therefore can not be won for struggle and organization, their belts are not tight enough as yet, and we must not even indicate that the unemployed branch will give a measure of food relief because that would be pure charity and would besides bring hundreds of workers to the branch for relief. (4) Workers call at the

Scottsboro Defense Campaign

Friday Night.

New York City, mass protest meeting at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St.

Saturday Afternoon.

New York City, protest parade at 3:30 o'clock from 140th St. and Lenox Ave., with demonstration at 110th St. and Fifth Ave.

Saturday Night

Philadelphia, Pa., mass protest meetings at corners of 5th and Gerard Avenue, Marshall and Parrish Streets and Randolph and Poplar Sts.

April 28.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Scottsboro Defense Conference, with preceding mass meeting on April 27.

Oklahoma City, mass protest meeting at Slaughters Hall, 2d and Stiles Sts.

...Masses Hungry.

The working class population ... these days has been put hard ... depression. Millions are ent... and [illegible] millions more are ... part time wage cuts occur d... speed-up is becoming unbearable. ...lief is being cut off from the job ... in all these four years and the ...ng class is almost openly commi... to the policy of starving the to... masses into submission, so as to ... through a terrific system of gen... wage cuts.

General Wage Cut Comes

The steel mill owners of the ... homing Valley in Ohio announce ... they are in conference as to the ... act amount and exact time of ...

(CONTINUED ON PAGE [illegible])

GENERAL MOTOR RECOGNIZES USS...

Vice Pres. Admits Fiv... Year Plan Is Winnin...

NEW YORK.—Open recognition ... the success of the Five Year Plan ... industrial construction and socializa... tion of agriculture in the Sovi... Union was accorded by James ... Mooney, vice-president of the Ge... eral Motors Corporation, in a speec... over WEAF and NBC radio chain.

Mooney repeated statements mad... in Paris last October, that "the econ... omic thinking of the Russian govern... ment as exhibited in its planning ... and acting is difficult to find flaw... in."

"The fact is that Russia is in a position to furnish some things we need, and which she is in a better position to give us than we are able to supply ourselves. On the other hand, we have many things which she needs, and which we are in the best position to supply. Obviously, then, the situation is solved to the best effect when we set up with Russia to trade in these things. There is no danger for us in this, provided it is intelligently handled. On the other hand, there is a great benefit to be derived."

Forced to Deal.

Mooney is talking in the interests of his company, forced by capitalist crisis to deal with the Soviet Union no matter if it does build up a system which will stand as a challenge to capitalism and inspire workers in all countries to do likewise.

"Under the circumstances he has to admit the truth of the socialist victories being won on the industrial front in the U. S. S. R., and seeks to fool himself and his auditors with the idea that a great socialized construction in Russia will not harm capitalism.

In his own company Mooney practices the most ruthless speed-up, lays off men recklessly whenever they can be spared and plans wage-cuts.

Army Denies Order for Raid on Mexican C. P.

Even Reactionary Press Admits There Was No 'Red Plot'

By Alfred Miller

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 1.—The Army garrison command here, through General Jesus Enrique Pavalia, head of the General Staff, repeated today [illegible] that no order [illegible] a raid on the headquarters of the Communist Party [illegible]

Reactionary supporters of de[illegible] presidential candi[illegible] Almazan used [illegible] U. S. Vice-President Wallace, [illegible] occasion of the [illegible] for provocations [illegible] Communist Party [illegible] a raid on headquarters of the Communist Party [illegible] the order of an Army major [illegible]

Meanwhile, even the reactionary newspapers such as Ultimas Noticias and Excelsior changed its headline after the said Friday night to read: "Nobody Believes Reds Were Brewing Conspiracy."

Of the 56 arrested in the Communist Party office, including four women according to police reports 40 are expected to be set free today. One woman is already re[illegible]

PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

Unconfirmed rumors that the entire National Committee of the Communist Party is being hunted have proved to be outright falsehoods. The Party leaders, who are now [illegible] in the open, issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Communist Party has been [illegible] provocation [illegible] to [illegible] and shows by the fact that on the contrary, the Communist Party has been one of the most loyal organizations [illegible] cooperates with Mr. Wallace [illegible] to discuss real [illegible] practices [illegible] be proved by numerous examples.

"The method of procedure followed by persons last night, saying they were carrying out orders of superiors to investigate the nature of the meeting in the Communist Party offices, made the people in the offices believe that another reactionary attack was under way, thus leading to the resulting lamentable facts recounted in the press.

"The Communist Party is the first to deplore the death of a member of the Army, an army which came from the people and which understood how to maintain the loyalty of people's institutions. If people in the Communist Party offices could have known that the search had been ordered by the authorities, or that it was a question of investigation by revolutionary elements, they would have lent all facilities, as was done last November 25.

"It has been proved beyond question that the garrison command had not ordered any search, and the methods used to investigate the false reports were completely improper.

"Because of all this, we expect public opinion to take into account the declarations of our arrested comrades which will explain clearly the causes of the unfortunate incident yesterday.

"We also expect the authorities to open a detailed and impartial investigation to find the persons really responsible for the incident and to avoid the intentions of the reactionaries to use the incident to create an atmosphere for the illegalization of our Party and to cover up those who are openly preparing reactionary upheavals."

The Communist Party statement was signed for the National Committee by Dionisio Encina, Andres Salgado and Miguel Velasco.

DIONISIO ENCINO

Communists Demand an Immediate Investigation

though those really responsible were fully identified as Almazanists.

"Anonymous provocateurs reported to the authorities alleged subversive plans of the Communist Party resulting in a search of our offices by the police last Monday. At the same time, Almazanist propaganda openly announced the deliberate incitement of riots directed particularly against revolutionary organizations. All this, and information received by our Party, caused fears of a repetition of the assault suffered by our organization last October 5.

"Last night, a peaceful meeting of state employes took place to consider trade union questions. The absurd version that the meeting concerned a subversive plot is [illegible]

To Build Big Navy, Says Camacho in Inaugural

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 1 (UP).—President Manuel Avila Camacho, in his inaugural speech before his own people and high representatives of the Americas today, pledged Mexico's

Save Spanish Refugees, Says Rally Here

(Continued from Page 1)

BULGARIA
ISTANBUL
ANKARA
ATHENS
SYRIA
LEBANON
Aleppo
Damascus
Homs AND
Hama
Latakia
Mosul
Amman
TRANS-JORDAN
PALESTINE
CAIRO
SINAI PEN.
ARABIA
EGYPT
Bahariya Oasis
Siwa Oasis
Tobruk
Mt. Sinai
Tebuk
Wadjh
Safaga
Quina
Luxor
Thebes
Asyut
Sohag
Minya
Beni Suef
Fayum
Giza
Suez
Ismailia
Port Said
Haifa
Nazareth
Beirut
Tripoli
Mersin
Adana
Gaziantep
Urfa
Diyarbakir
Erzurum
Erzincan
Sivas
Kayseri
Konya
Eskisehir
Izmir
Samsun
Trabzon
Giresun
Gumusane
Amasya
Corum
Kirsehir
Yozgat
Tokat
Bayburt
Kars
Batum
Tiflis
Van
Bitlis
Mus
Elazig
Malatya
Adiyaman
Siverek
Mardin
Nusaybin
Raqqa
Deir-ez-Zor
Meyadine
Abou Kemal
Palmyra
Hasetche
Karbala
Ramadi
Mosul
Qal-e-Sherqat
Ana
Zahle
Sueida
Ma'an
Maan
Tabuk
Wadi Araba
Dead Sea
Jordan R.
Nile
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
LEGEND
SCALE OF MILES
Trunk Railroads
Naval Bases
Air Bases
Air Distances
Pipe Lines
Oil Fields

full adherence to the Pan-American ideals of friendship, cooperation and mutual defense, in a brief but colorful ceremony in the Chamber of Deputies.

The new president said it was fortunate that the republics of the Western Hemisphere—whatever the differences that may have prevailed before—now were united in a common decision to defend the continent in an atmosphere of "mutual respect and dignity."

Seated on the flag-bedecked platform with the new chief executive were his predecessor, Lazaro Cardenas, whose presidential term expires at midnight; high Mexican officials, diplomatic representatives from other countries and a large delegation of U. S. officials led by Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace and U. S. Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

For Mexico's part, he said, that concept of mutual defense would shortly be implemented by a big naval-building program.

"We shall do that," he said, "in order to cooperate more efficiently in the continent's defense through our own efforts and thus be able to maintain the dignity and sovereignty of the country."

He announced that in order to facilitate that program, the Navy Department would be raised to a regular Cabinet status.

The new president said his administration would befid every effort to eliminate poverty. He said that in view of the precarious state of most of the world today it might be difficult for Mexico to keep pace with her social reforms and that the nation should not expect exceptional prosperity. The people, he said, would have to brace themselves and work in the fullest cooperation with the government.

The best insurance for national prosperity, he said, would be a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth and a more full utilization of her resources.

One of the best foundations for such prosperity, he said, was continuance and extension of the gains made by labor in recent years. Investors, employers and the nation's wealthier classes well know, he said, that any business based on "hunger salaries" or violation of the basic rights of the working man rested on an insecure foundation. But, he added, "legitimate profits" will be respected.

Lisbon Jammed with Homeless Refugees

LISBON, Dec. 1.—Lisbon, almost Europe's last gateway to the New World, still is crowded with refugees. Liners between Portugal and the United States cannot accommodate thousands seeking passage.

Sing Sing Population Grows by 155 in Nov.

Sing Sing's population was 2,458 yesterday. During November 156 prisoners were received.

Boxcar Library

COLMOR, N. M. Dec. 1 (UP).—This town of 75 claims to have the smallest library in the world—the only library in a box car—and the only library paid for with pennies. It has more than 1,700 volumes.

quiesly. Marcantonio said

"The so-called 'National Defense' program is not a program of peace—but of war.

"This program was followed by the conscription law, followed by the drive against American liberties, by the drive to destroy the right of labor unions to strike.

"Don't you see how America is following the same pattern that was followed in France?

"If this course is continued we may be asking for a Rescue Ship to save the people of America."

Prof. Rautenstrauch warned that American people might find themselves oppressed by a Franco at home unless they changed the system that is responsible for war, fascism and misery in the world.

Rautenstrauch was introduced by Prof. E. D. Burgum of New York University, the chairman, as the most outspoken educator in social causes except Prof. Boas himself.

Dean William Pickens, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, denounced the American Consul General in Mexico for refusing a visa to the famous Spanish writer, Constantia de la Mora, who wanted to come to the United States to lecture.

Carmen Meana, Spanish youth leader from the Transport Union in Madrid, and Miss Helen Simon, American Youth Congress leader, made moving talks on the struggles of Spanish youths against Franco.

Three hundred and fifty dollars was collected for the Rescue ship after a talk by Rev. Vic Lynn Sprague of Bedford Hills.

Helen Keller, honorary chairman of the Rescue Ship Mission, sent greetings.

MAP SHOWS STRATEG

Greece and in Turkey. With more Balkan nations orbit of the imperialist war-makers progressive-l

Thousands Here to P Of Jews on British D

The terrible fate which the British Government decreed for the 1,771 Jewish refugees on the prison-ship Patria, in the harbor at Haifa, Palestine, will not go unnoticed by the Jewish people of this city.

There were 172 Jewish children on that ship as well as more than 1,000 Jewish men and women. How many now lie dead beneath the waters of the Palestine harbor is not known.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, a protest meeting will take place at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., under the auspices of the Jewish People's Committee.

The Committee yesterday issued the following statement:

"We call upon the Jewish people and all progressives of New York to rally behind the mass meeting this Wednesday evening to protest the inhuman treatment of the 1,771 Jewish refugees. We call upon them to crowd Manhattan Center to hear Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Rabbi Moses Miller, Elmer Brown, Leonard Goldsmith and other distinguished speakers express the feelings of all decent Americans.

"This meeting will express the heartfelt grief of the American people at the tragic explosion on board the Patria where these Jews from lands of fascist terror have been herded by the British government for passage to an island near Madagascar. At the same time this meeting will thunder the demand of our people that the gates of Palestine be opened for the survivors of the refugees.

"These refugees came from lands where fascist terror brought pogroms and concentration camps upon the Jewish people. They came from countries like Rumania where even thousands of Jews are being murdered and beaten, from cities like Warsaw, where even now ghetto walls are erected by the Nazi bandits.

"They came from these lands of terror to find a haven in Palestine. After months of travel in the high seas they arrived at the shores of Palestine, only to find that the same doors that had opened to admit 500 nobles and war-leaders of the defunct Polish government barred to them by the British government.

"These homeless refugees answered with a hunger support came to them fr Lithuanian Jewry and throughout the world.

"But the British Gove mained deaf to their p transfered them to th and then the explosion that brought death and scores of the refugees.

"The story of these and and tragic. It must n more so by the deportati that survived.

"We, of the Jewish Pe mittee, are proud to be al of the forthcoming mas Our Madison Square Ga ing against Nazi brut mighty protest march to ton against the Polish pr protests to the Rumanian against the anti-Semitic

Only Big Fir Get War Ord Study Reveal

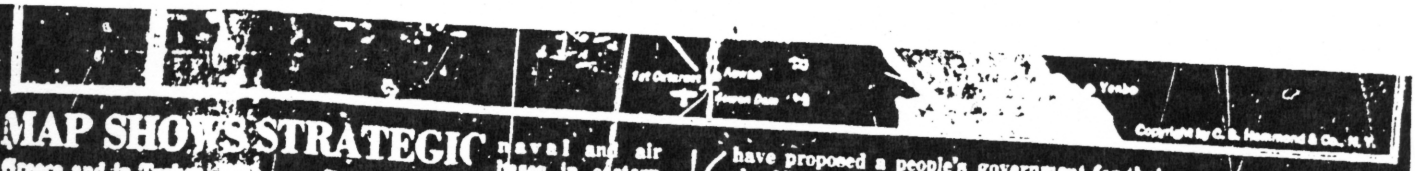
WASHINGTON, Dec. Democratic chieftains were tonight to be chrome to unctions to spread "goo among smaller firms in to utilize all available tools and facilities to sup litary production.

The bulk of the $3,000, orders placed by the War ment since last July went 2,500 plants on a director Some 80 per cent of the are found on the list of 10,000 factories to which tasks have been assigne the Industrial Mobilizati drawn up by the Army-N event of war.

Hundreds of smaller fir written the War Dep pledging their cooperation defense program. Few have been added original mobilization plan of the Army's desire to p the larger, or key, fi which have been surveyed ely over the past 22 year said.

Labor Saver for Soviet Farmers

The Soviet Union boasts of this new machine to end much back-breaking toil in agricultural work. The machine is the invention of V. Martirosyan, a young Armenian agronomist. Powered by an electric motor, the machine runs along the concrete sides of hotbeds. It lifts the glass frames of the hotbeds, brings in new soil to the frames, levelling the soil as it moves along, drills rows, sows seeds, waters and hoes the rows, and pollenizes the plants by means of special fixtures attached as needed.



MAP SHOWS STRATEGIC naval and air bases in eastern Greece and in Turkey, with more Balkan nations being drawn into the orbit of the imperialist warmakers progressive Greeks in this country have proposed a people's government for their country which they urge should form an alliance for peace and strengthen the ties of these nations with the Soviet Union.

Thousands Here to Protest Fate Of Jews on British Death Ship

The terrible fate which the British Government decreed for the 1,771 Jewish refugees on the priseship Patria, in the harbor at Haifa, Palestine, will not go unnoticed by the Jewish people of this city.

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"These refugees came from lands where fascist terror brought pogroms and concentration camps upon the Jewish people. They came from countries like Rumania where even thousands of Jews are being murdered and beaten, from cities like Warsaw, where even now ghetto walls are erected by the Nazi bandits.

"They came from these lands of torture to find a haven in Palestine. After months of travel in the high seas they arrived at the shores of Palestine, only to find that the same doors that had opened to admit 300 nobles and war-leaders of the defunct Polish government barred to them by the British government.

"These homeless refugees answered with a hunger strike and support came to them from the Palestinian Jewry and from Jews throughout the world.

"But the British Government remained deaf to their protests and transferred them to the Patria—and then the explosion occurred that brought death and injuries to scores of the refugees.

"The story of these refugees is sad and tragic. It must not be made more so by the deportation of those that survive.

"We, of the Jewish People's Committee, are proud to be the sponsors of the forthcoming mass meeting. Our Madison Square Garden meeting against Nazi brutality, our mighty protest march to Washington against the Polish pogroms, our protests to the Rumanian Consulate against the anti-Semitic decrees, and our leading role in scores of other actions of the same sort directed against those in any land and under any flag who have oppressed our people, have marked the Jewish People's Committee as the outstanding Jewish organization for the defense of our people. We are proud again to take the lead in behalf of our people!"

Only Big Firms Get War Orders, Study Reveals

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UP).—Defense chieftains were disclosed tonight to be urging large contractors to spread defense orders among smaller firms in an effort to utilize all available machine tools and facilities to expedite military production.

The bulk of the $3,000,000,000 of orders placed by the War Department since last July went to about 2,500 plants on a direct-order basis. Some 80 per cent of these plants are found on the list of more than 10,000 factories to which specific tasks have been assigned under the Industrial Mobilization Plan drawn up by the Army for use in event of war.

Hundreds of smaller firms have written the War Department pledging their cooperation in the program. Few of the[se] however, have been added to the original mobilization plan because the Army's desire to plan only in the gravest of key industries which have been surveyed repeatedly over the past 22 years, it was said.

Italy Launches Terror Reign In Albania

ATHENS, Dec. 1 (UP).—Achille Starace of the Italian fascist militia has launched a "reign of terror" in Albania in an effort to stamp out a spreading revolutionary movement, Greek quarters claimed tonight.

Starace's first efforts were said to have been unsuccessful and Albanian disorders are increasing as the Greek army drives deeper into Albanian territory, these quarters claimed.

Charging a recuperatory furnace at [illegible] open-hearth smelting plant on shores of Lake Balkhash, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Plant is situated in heart of rich ore district and is largest in Soviet Union.

WPA 'Purge' Victims to Tell Stories

An open hearing into alleged wholesale discrimination against WPA workers for former or fancied political beliefs will be conducted today by the National Committee for People's Rights.

The hearing will be held at the Biltmore Hotel at 8 P. M. with Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, professor of economics at Hobart College and secretary of the committee, presiding. Among special speakers to comment on testimony received will be the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, Mrs. Alan K. Chalmers, chairman Eugene P. Connolly of the American Labor Party County Committee in New York, and A. J. Isserman, prominent labor attorney. Mr. Howard Hunter, acting commissioner of the WPA, has been invited.

Several suspended WPA workers will tell their stories. Those stories, in some cases, involve Star-chamber proceedings before WPA investigators who are purportedly looking for violation of section 15 (f) of the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act. Section 15 (f) prohibits the WPA employment of aliens, Communists and members of Nazi Bund organizations.

AIMED AT UNIONISTS

A statement of the National Committee for People's Rights said:

"Obviously, the WPA administration is using section 15 (f), which is in itself discriminatory, to rid the WPA of persons active in their unions. Worker are suspended upon the unsupported hearsay of unrevealed personal enemies in some cases. Others are being ousted on the basis of old election records or because they exercised their American right to sign an election petition. The fact that they executed and swore to affidavits saying they are not Communists, aliens or Bundists seems to make no difference to the WPA [illegible] the [illegible] states clearly that such affidavits shall be prima facie evidence of the fact.

"The Committee is concerned also because of the utter disregard of the sanctity of the ballot and its secrecy in these investigations. Workers were asked how they voted in past elections.

A CIVILIZED CALL FOR MASSACRE

—*Editorial, Page 6.*

Daily Wo

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRES

Vol. XVII, No. 289

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1,

Greeks Take Pogradec in Fierce Battle

Use Bayonets in Repeated Attacks on Strategic Town; 800 Killed or Wounded in Earlier Battle; Italians Retreat

BULLETIN

ATHENS, Monday, Dec. 2 (UP).—Greeks captured 7,000 Italians yesterday and the number of dead and wounded was said to have been much higher, according to frontier reports. Greek losses were reported comparatively small.

(By United Press)

BELGRADE, Dec. 1.—Attacking repeatedly with their bayonets, Greek forces captured the town of Pogradec in one of the fiercest battles of the war.

Three attacks were followed up by additional bayonet thrusts during which the Greeks encircled the Italians during the night.

A general Italian retreat into central Albania is under way, deep mountain snow and under a murderous aerial bombardment, it was reported from the frontier today.

Greek cavalry pushed northward from the captured fast-rail base of Pogradec.

Along the coast, one inland from the island of Corfu the Albanian border town of Konispolis was reported to have been captured by the Greeks at 8 A. M. Sunday in fierce fighting.

A terrific three-hour battle is raging in the snowy heights of the Mikra Mountain, with nearly 800 dead and wounded was said in dispatches from Sofia to have given the Greek command of strategic

Jos. P. Kennedy Resigns as Ambassador

Wealthy Bank Promoter Was Roosevelt Appointee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. (UP).—Joseph P. Kennedy tonight announced he has submitted his resignation as United States Ambassador to Great Britain so that he may devote his time to "the greatest cause in the world today . . . to help the President keep the United States out of war."

Kennedy was appointed to the London post in December, 1937, after having served as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and of the United States Maritime Commission. He was a banker promoter and financier prior to being brought to Washington by Mr. Roosevelt when the New Deal came into power.

A source close to both Mr. Roosevelt and Kennedy said that their unscheduled conference today was most amicable and that the President and his Ambassador found themselves in general agreement on most questions affecting British-United States relations.

SOVIET PRESS COOL TO TOKIO PUPPET GOVERNMENT

Driven From Homes, English Ra

Victims Are Fleeced by Landlord

English victims of Nazi air raids, who are driven out of their homes and rush to the countryside for refuge find when they get there that landlords force them to pay war-high rents or let them sleep in the fields.

Raising of rents in order to cash in on the reduced supply of houses is becoming a major scandal in England.

The United Press reported yesterday:

"Hundreds of persons were homeless and jobless as a result of the intense attack by the German Air Force over Southampton and coastal towns."

"Many hundreds who were bombed out of their homes went to country towns and villages today."

But, according to reports which have been appearing in the British weekly, The Tribune, these pitiful victims will find that if they do not have the price of high-priced houses they will be as homeless as ever.

The latest issue of The Tribune to arrive in this country refers once again to the "rent racket" which is gouging the homeless air-raid victims.

The Tribune (N
prints a pathetic
ers, adults and
even ask for a hot
no bomb-free are
that they are will
£20 (five pounds)
for such safe hou
The Tribune continues:

"This advo
taken from a
weekly paper, wa
by the Yorkshire
opposing the rent
now going on in
Westmoreland, to
refugees from bom
industrial towns ar
to. . . ."

South England Coast Takes Worst Beating

London Claims Total of 3,000 Nazi, Italian Planes Shot Down

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 1 (UP). This large port on the south coast of England took its worst beating of the war during a long and concentrated air bombardment which ended early today with numerous homes and business establishments in smouldering ruins.

After scattering flares to light up their objectives, the raiders also raked the streets of one area in the town with machine gun fire. The raiders arrived early and started the raid in the manner of the recent assaults on British cities.

Beaten back from London during the day by smashing British

VITO MARCANTONIO

Save Spanish Refugees, Says Rally Here

Demand Roosevelt Act

Auto Work Demands G To Arbitrat

Pr[illegible]tion Schedu Briggs Plant Ca Controversy

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (UP). . . . duction dispute at the Brigg ufacturing Company has be ...ard, federal labor conciliator ...t the wey announced tonigh 20,000 men will return to work ... days.

Dewey said conferees for th United Automobile Workers a company reached agreement ... factory to both sides." Det curtailed production schedule ...side panel division, which ... a strike Friday, will be work ... tomorrow, he said.

The Briggs Mack Avenue ... and the Plymouth division of ... er Corporation closed Friday ...

y Worker

OF LIBERTY, [illegible], PEACE AND PROSPERITY

EW YORK, MONDAY, [illegible], 1940

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

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Weather

Local—Partly cloudy and colder.
Eastern New York State—Cloudy and colder.

Lack of Inspection Killed 31 Ohio Miners, Union Officials Charge

Families Give Up All Hope as First 12 Bodies Are Recovered

CADIZ, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Thirty-one miners — hard-working breadwinners of typical American families — lie crushed under rock and debris because the Pennsylvania Coal Company and inspection officials did not bother to have the mine inspected against explosion dangers.

The United Mine Workers Union declared today that lack of inspection was the cause of the explosion disaster which took the lives of 31 miners in the Nelms mine two days ago.

CADIZ, Dec. 1 (UP).—Bodies of 11 miners were recovered today by rescue workers digging slowly through rock and debris in the Nelms mine of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company, where an explosion trapped 31 men last Friday. All hope was abandoned

Mine Disasters like this will continue so long as the Congress of the United States refuses to enact legislation providing for the adequate inspection of mines and for the installation of adequate safety measures. Today 31 miners lie crushed and broken underground near Cadiz, Ohio. Above are rescue workers bearing a body recovered from a similar disaster in West Virginia a few months ago in which 92 men died. John L. Lewis at that time sent a letter to every Congressman reminding them that the men would have been alive if Congress had acted. Today's Ohio victims also died needlessly.

omes, Engl[illegible] Raid eeded by Landlords

[illegible] Tribune (Nov. 1), re-[illegible] a pathetic ad in which [illegible] adults and three chil-[illegible] ask for a hotel room in [illegible] bomb-free areas and say [illegible] they) are willing to pay [illegible] (five pounds) per week [illegible] such accommodation. The [illegible] advertisement, [illegible] from a Lakeland [illegible] paper, was quoted [illegible] the Yorkshire Post in [illegible] exposing the rent racket [illegible] now going on in peaceful [illegible] Westmoreland, to which [illegible] refugees from bombed in-[illegible] industrial towns are flee-[illegible] ...

...ndal towns."
...ny hundreds who
...bombed out of their
...went to nearby
...and villages today."
...ccording to reports
...have been appearing
...British weekly, The
...these pitiful victims
...d that if they do not
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...latest issue of The
...e to arrive in this
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...g the homeless air-
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TO MARCANTONIO

e Spanish ugees, Says ly Here

nd Roosevelt Ac[illegible]

Auto Workers' Demands Go To Arbitrator

Production Schedule at Briggs Plant Caused Controversy

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (UP).—A production dispute at the Briggs Manufacturing Company has been settled, federal labor conciliator James F. Dewey announced tonight, and 20,000 men will return to work Monday.

Dewey said conferees for the CIO United Automobile Workers and the company reached agreement "satisfactory to both sides." Details of curtailed production schedules in a Lincoln panel division, which caused a strike Friday, will be worked out tomorrow, he said.

The Briggs Mack Avenue plant and the Plymouth division of Chrysler Corporation closed Friday when [illegible] employes stopped work

Transport Union Spikes

north of Ivgrilidec near the shore of Lake Ochrida.

From the mountain peaks the Greeks are expected to deliver their next major assault against the important Cafasane - Elbasan Road, first toward the town of Cafasane itself and then northwestward against Elbasan, only 20 miles south of Tirana, capital of Albania.

Unofficial border dispatches from Struga and Ohrid on the Jugo-Slav border described new Greek advances all along the tortuous mountain front, from Konispolis near the Ionian seacoast to Lake Ochrida.

Following the capture of heavily-defended Pogradec, which fell after six days of attack, the Greeks early today charged the main heights of the Mokra Mountains to which the fascists forces had retreated, it was reported.

Polish Nobles Get 'Refuge' In Palestine

(News of protest meeting, page 3)

The British government likes anti-Semitic Polish nobles and generals much better than it cares for the hunted Jewish refugees.

A wireless dispatch from Palestine, declares the Jewish People's Committee, has revealed that the same British government which arrested Jewish refugees who tried to enter Palestine, has just agreed to let 500 Polish nobles and generals enter and remain in Palestine as refugees."

The Jewish refugees who have been arrested by the British police are being deported to some "Devil's Island" near Madagascar.

But the Polish pogrom-makers are being welcomed by the British in Palestine.

(By United Press)

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.—Newspapers today published brief dispatches from Tokio announcing Japan's formal recognition of the "national government of China" in Nanking headed by former Chinese premier Wang Ching-wei.

The Japanese Ambassador, Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, conferred with the Foreign Affairs Vice-Commissar, Solomon Lozovsky, yesterday, following three earlier conferences with Premier and Foreign Affairs Commissar, Vyacheslav M. Molotov. It was understood in Japanese quarters that merely routine negotiations were discussed.

All references to the Nanking regime as the "national government of China" were placed carefully in quotation marks. It was recalled that, in earlier statements, the Soviet Union had made it clear she intends to continue recognition of the Chungking government headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as the legal government of China.

DISCUSS FISHERIES

Japanese informants understood that Ambassador Tatekawa and Lozovsky discussed the fisheries question yesterday as this perennial problem needs immediate solution. The present one-year agreement, under which Japanese fish in Russian Far East waters, will end Dec. 31. Japan hopes to effect a new long-term arrangement.

Diplomats, who are following closely all developments with regard to the Soviet Union's attitude towards the Chinese-Japanese conflict, said today saw no change in the Soviet position since Molotov's Aug. 1 speech to the Supreme Soviet in which he said:

"As regards our relations with the great nation of China, which is fighting for her existence, they are, as ever, based neighborly and friendly, following the line of the Soviet - Chinese non - aggression pact."

capital again resumed its usual habit. Alarm sounded at four minutes after a sharp flurry of anti-aircraft fire a lull set in and continued until the all-clear sounded.

Night raiders also were reported over southwest England, South Wales, the Midlands, Liverpool and other sections.

CLAIM 2,000 PLANES

Nazis said in Berlin that German fighter planes Sunday shot down 175 British fighters and lost two of their own machines in a single air battle over South England.

The Press Association reported that the British bag of Axis aircraft over and around Britain during the war had amounted above 2,000. It said 2,926 German and 320 Italian planes had been downed. At the same time the Air Ministry said 288 enemy planes were destroyed by Royal Air Force fighters and ground defenses on all fronts in November, against the loss of 119 British planes.

Argentine Press Asks Facts on U. S. Base Talks

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 1 (UP).—The newspaper *La Prensa* demanded today that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs publish a statement on the conversations with the United States regarding construction of naval and aero-bases in the Argentine.

Referring to a statement last week by the Uruguyan Defense Minister that U. S. experts had conferred with the Argentine and Uruguyan governments on this subject, *La Prensa* said the public had not been informed of the negotiations and that the facts should be placed before the people.

Daily Worker Is a Nickel Today — Readers Say 'Bargain at Any Price'

With this issue, the Daily Worker becomes five cents a copy—and as many of our readers have told us—a bargain at any price.

We make this innovation in the price of America's outstanding newspaper championing peace, democracy and in defense of labor's rights, with the encouraging knowledge that it meets with the whole-hearted approval of our readers.

Hundreds of letters in recent days, from readers and friends have expressed full agreement with our decision.

This new policy will enable the Daily Worker to more effectively fight back against the increasing attacks upon it by the wage-slashing union-busting employers who desire war, and who fear the Daily Worker's uncompromising fight against war and for the welfare of the American people.

Only through the pages of the Daily Worker will the common people of this country find the truth; the unadorned truth in blazing clear terms—the truth which the capitalist press pillories with each new edition.

We echo our reader's slogan: "The Daily Worker is a bargain at any price!"

Freeze Franco Killers!

By Art Shields

Friends of the Spanish peace meeting in Manhattan Center, yesterday pressed the Roosevelt Administration to without delay save the lives of 150,000 Spanish refugees pertaining behind French barbed wire.

The meeting, called by the American Rescue Ship Mission, demanded that the President use $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 refugee-aid funds given him by Congress and finance the transportation of the refugees to Mexico where a welcome is assured.

The refugee funds are gathering dust at present.

The American Rescue Ship Mission's demand that Roosevelt acts before the Vichy government sends the refugees back to Franco's firing squads comes at the very time when the State Department is said to be considering a loan to the Spanish butcher.

400,000 EXECUTED

Franco has already executed 400,000 anti-fascists, the American Rescue Ship Mission reports. A million and a half more anti-fascists are in prison and another million and a half are in forced labor battalions.

Speeches by Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, head of the Engineering Department at Columbia University, were highlights at the meeting.

"As president of the International Labor Defense I solemnly pledge the support of my organization to the [illegible] Spanish democracy," declared Marcantonio.

At the same time the Republican Congressman declared that he would never cease his fight against the war which the American [illegible] into with fascism.

The fight to save the Spanish fighters for democracy [illegible] the fight to save American democracy, he continued.

"Today those who favor [illegible] the defeat of democracy in Spain," he went on, "seek to [illegible] and destroy democracy in the U. S. and other countries in the name of democracy—imperialism [illegible] racy."

"They succeed to destroy Spanish democracy, [illegible] Munich betrayal, and the [illegible] at Sedan, continued, [illegible] and they are taking part [illegible] offensive against the American people today.

[illegible] continue [illegible] to give [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2)

Private [illegible] At Fort [illegible] Another [illegible]

Commanding Officer [illegible] Shooting Accident Victim Was [illegible]

FORT [illegible], N. J., Dec. [illegible] called [illegible] Battery [illegible] of a Navy Army [illegible] here, Private Edward [illegible] and [illegible] privately [illegible] Private [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...Franco Killers

By Art Shields

Friends of the Spanish people meeting in Manhattan Center yesterday pressed the Roosevelt Administration to without delay save the lives of 100,000 Spanish refugees perishing behind French barbed wire.

The meeting, called by the American Rescue Ship Mission, demanded that the President use $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 refugee-aid funds given him by Congress and finance the transportation of the refugees to Mexico where a welcome is assured.

The refugee funds are gathering dust at present.

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Speeches by Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, head of the Engineering Department at Columbia University, were highlights at the meeting.

"As president of the International Labor Defense I personally pledge the services of my organization for the protection of the Spanish refugees in this country," declared Prof. Rautenstrauch.

At this point there was a demonstration started by a Congressman Dies fan who yelled about Communists. He was rushed out of the hall by the audience.

The fight to save the Spanish fighters for democracy is part of the fight to save democracy, he continued.

"Today there, who stand for the defeat of democracy, tomorrow will be here to destroy democracy and destroy democracy in America and other countries," he declared.

They [illegible] (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

[illegible] Dewey said that the panel production schedules would be rearranged tomorrow and that the cases of the six workers would be studied. It is possible they will be returned to jobs and an equal number of workers released in another department, he said.

Conferring with Dewey for the company today were president W. P. Brown, vice-president W. D. Robinson, and P. H. Taylor, personnel director. President R. J. Thomas of the UAW-CIO, Richard T. Frankensteen, and Emil Mazey, president of Local 212, represented the union.

Private Killed At Fort Dix, Another Held.

Commanding Officer Says Shooting Accidental; Victim Was 19

FORT DIX, N. J., Dec. 1.—A .45 calibre army bullet took the life of a New Jersey youth in camp here, Private Edward A. Zenobi, and another private, Victor A. Pirelli, was being held for the shooting.

The youth's death was unknown to Burlington County police officials many hours after it occurred, it was reported.

The shooting was said to have occurred in a hallway of the First Battalion of the 197th Field Battalion at Fort Dix. The dead youth, aged 19, was reportedly killed in a scuffle with private Pirelli. Both were known as friends to the others in the camp.

In a prepared statement, Major Gen. Clifford R. Powell insisted that the killing "was undoubtedly accidental." He would give no additional information regarding the affair.

In accordance with Army practice involving a major crime in peacetime, Private Pirelli was handed over to Burlington County officials. He was taken into custody by Detective Clinton W. Zeller and placed under technical charges of homicide.

Gen. Keitel Sent to Rumania, Is Report

BUDAPEST, Monday, Dec. 2 (UP).—Diplomats heard early today that the chief of the German supreme command, General Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, has been sent to Rumania, ostensibly to "crush internal disorders" in the Balkans.

Strike Rumors in Press

Spokesman Calls Stories Provocative Fabrications Coming From Transportation Board

Transport Workers Union spokesmen yesterday termed newspaper reports that more than 400 car maintenance workers at the IRT Ninety-Eighth St. shops would strike this morning as outright falsehoods.

The reports, widely featured, said the union workers had voted to strike over the refusal of one employe, Joseph MacDonald, to pay union dues.

Stating that no strike action had been voted upon for this morning, and that the provocative reports were inspired by the Board of Transportation, the union statement read:

"There will be no strike in any part of the New York City transit system tomorrow morning. The Transport Workers Union has not authorized any sitdown or walkout in the Ninety-Eighth St. shops or anywhere else.

PROVOCATION

"The announcement of John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation, made in a melodramatic visit to City Hall was obviously a provocation.

"It was designed to create confusion and distract attention from the union's charges that Delaney and the other commissioners are attempting to violate the union's contracts, are disregarding regular civil service procedure and reneging on agreements made with union officials since unification.

"The TWU and the recent CIO convention had requested Mayor LaGuardia to take the necessary measures to settle the critical situation created by the Board's incompetent management and bad faith in dealing with the workers. The commissioners are trying very hard to prevent a peaceful solution of a situation, for which they are solely responsible. They are thereby jeopardizing the safe and uninterrupted service on the city transit system."

UNION ON ALERT

Acting to guard against any further provocations by the Board of Transportation, the union instructed William Grogan, TWU executive board member, and a carpenter at the Ninety-Eighth St. shops to be on the alert for any such action today.

Meanwhile, employes of the shops have pledged to follow union instructions and not take any action without sanction of the union. A meeting of the workers last week voted not to work while company stooges in the shops were refusing to pay dues, in accordance with a TWU-IRT contract, but the workers later decided to withhold action

One body, that of Pete Specher, was removed yesterday.

Rescue work was hampered by cave-ins yesterday and today, but the squads continued to excavate by hand in six-hour shifts. A rock fall last night smashed the electric loader that was being used to speed the digging.

Officials of the United Mine Workers charged that the disaster could have been prevented if the mine had had adequate inspection. Company officials at the site of the explosions refused to comment.

The bodies recovered today were those of Louis Sedgmar, Jewett, O.; Steve Mameth, Cadiz; Ora Farms, Cadiz; Dan Smith, Jewett; Herb Jardoe, Cadiz; Frank Mazefoski, Cadiz; John Mattern, Cadiz; Jules Courtville, Piney Fork; Bill Hornyak, Adena; David McIntyre, Amsterdam; Homer Knox, Cadiz.

Explosion after explosion is taking place in the mine fields of the country, and scores of miners are being murdered by official and corporation greed and neglect.

John L. Lewis charged recently that powerful mine owner interests are blocking Congressional legislation which would provide safety inspections and safety devices.

Bessarabia Revolt Is 'Absurd'— But 'Times' Headlines Go On

What if both Bucharest and Moscow ridicule as "absurd" the fake rumors of an "uprising" in Soviet Bessarabia?

To the New York Times it makes no difference.

The New York Times wants a phony headline. Regardless of the known facts, it ran its phony headline yesterday: "Bessarabia Declared to Be in Revolt."

Who says so? Nobody knows.

The Times must print the denial of the United Press: "High Rumanian officials denied knowledge of the reported revolt, and said no such report has been transmitted from Bucharest."

Latest from the United Press:

Following denials in high Rumanian quarters Saturday of reports abroad of revolt among the 4,000,000 inhabitants of Russian-held Bessarabia a Soviet Legation spokesman here said tonight that "the report of a revolt in Bessarabia is too fantastic for words."

(In Moscow, authoritative Soviet quarters flatly denied the reports of a revolt in Bessarabia.)

The spokesman of the Soviet Legation here said:

"We talked telephonically with Moscow late Saturday night and again at noon today. We consider a denial of the false reports to be unnecessary since they are ridiculous."

But the New York Times headlines go merrily on.

After all, didn't the New York Times "kill" Lenin 23 times in its headlines, and "overthrow" the Soviet Government a dozen times or so?

FRAMED-UP NEGRO BEATEN ON WELFARE ISLAND, WHEN HE DEMANDS OWN CLOTHES

Alcee Samuels, Arrested as "Pickpocket" When He Asks for Match in Subway

By SENDER GARLIN.

NEW YORK.—Alcee Samuels, a 29-year old Negro, born in Bordeaux, France, on July 4 ("Independence Day"), asked a man sitting on a bench in the 33rd St. station of the West Side subway for a match. A few minutes later two detectives arrested him, charged with attempted pickpocketing.

The next day the Negro, a chief cook who had been working in a Brooklyn restaurant, was on his way to Welfare Island to serve a 60-day prison term. No complainant appeared against the innocent Negro, but the word of a dick was enough.

Samuels was unschooled in law and court procedure. But he demanded of the magistrate:

"If I tried to rob somebody, why did [illegible] and complain against me? When the detectives questioned him, he said nothing against me, did he?"

Samuels' elementary logic failed to interest the judge, who said the sentence, would be 60 days in the workhouse.

Samuels served more than the 60 days because when he arrived on Welfare Island he was too ill to work with a pick and shovel on the coal pile, and his term was lengthened a punishment.

Monday, after three framed-up Negro convicts from the prison mill, his face was beaten [illegible] head mashed and his eye swollen to a purple lump.

Samuels had demanded the [illegible] which he had worn when he entered prison. When he [illegible] being told to [illegible] and [illegible] with a lead pipe.

His wounds [illegible] on the Subway [illegible] Island [illegible] whose [illegible] Samuels [illegible] some [illegible] the Subway.

He made [illegible] Union Square and [illegible] listening [illegible] ers Ex[illegible] favors [illegible] tall, angu[illegible] told.

In the [illegible] New York [illegible] set [illegible]

I.L.G.W. Officials Permit Scabbing On Strikers of Local 38

Committee of 3 To See Perkins On Deportations

Delegates Demand the Release of Paul and Creegan

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—A committee of three workers representing the International Labor Defense, the Unemployed Councils and the Trade Union Unity League, with a representative of the Civil Liberties Union, will arrive in Washington today from the Eastern New England district to demand the immediate release of Sam Paul, Greek worker, held on deportation charges, and Herman Creegan, also held for deportation.

Sam Paul is now in Cranston county jail for contempt of court. The contempt charge was placed against him and he is being illegally held in jail for the past [illegible] because he refused to [illegible] additional evidence after all [illegible] had been concluded on his [illegible].

He was a food worker, and [illegible] organizer for the 1931 [illegible] March to Washington, after [illegible] was arrested at an unemployment meeting because of his militancy, and good organization work.

Herman Creegan, Scotch worker, [illegible] the Unemployed Council [illegible] also held for deportation, [illegible] of the committee to [illegible] Frances Perkins in Washington. He was arrested for leading [illegible] unemployed demonstration in Worcester, Mass. He is now [illegible] held without bail furnished by the International Labor Defense.

Other members of the committee [illegible] Negro worker and member of the district committee of the Eastern New England

O'Brien Will Hear Protest On Lynch Terror Today at 11

Committee of 25 Will Demand Drive On Negroes Cease

NEW YORK.—A committee of 25, organized by the League of Struggle for Negro rights and other organizations, will call upon Mayor John J. O'Brien this morning at 11 o'clock to protest against the police reign of terror against Negroes throughout the city. The committee will also demand that action be taken at once against the slayers of James Mathews, North Carolina Negro murdered on Welfare Island. The committee will assemble in front of the office of the Harlem Liberator, 2162 Seventh Avenue, at 9:30 this morning.

This committee, which has already received widespread assurances of support from members of churches, fraternal organizations, unions, etc., will call the Mayor's attention to the large number of near-lynchings which have taken place during the past few days and will protest the action of the District Attorney in failing to proceed against the slayers of Matthews.

Three flagrant cases to be cited by the committee include the attack no a group of Negro students and their parents in front of the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn last Wednesday; the continued arrests of innocent Negroes in Central Park on suspicion of being the mythical "ape man" sought by the police for alleged attacks on white women; and, finally, the mysterious hanging on Friday of Richard Jackson, 14-year-old Negro boy, in the woodshed behind his home at 403 Elton St., Brooklyn.

The committee will make the following demands upon the Mayor:

1. Immediate action against the lynch-incitement stories in the press, as well as cessation of terrorization of Negroes who have the right to walk in, or pass through, or sit in any of the public parks of the city.

2. That the Mayor, as the responsible administrative officer of the city, issue a public statement against these provocations, as well as upon the James Mathews murder.

3. Immediate release of Isidore Derfman, and the release of all other framed prisoners.

4. No Tammany white-wash of Welfare Island. An open public investigation of the Mathews murder and the conditions of Negro and white inmates of Welfare Island by a publicly elected committee, to include representatives of workers' organizations, Negro and white!

5. The right of freedom of speech, assembly, and the right to petition.

Registration Begins Next Monday in N. Y.; Must Register to Vote

Gutters of New Yor

"Here, miss, give my l
Newspapers—Then phone M
go the mens' room."

Barbusse Calls for Action, Not Words In Anti-War Fight

(Continued from Page 1.)

relying on the fact that, like us, yo
know that it is not enough to pro
claim, but that we must apply an
realize our words.

Let the world know that our move
ment is born at the due time int
this universe, and that it comes, no
to divide, but to unite.

It is proof of a redoubtable motiv
force of energy, as well as of a spir
of solid union and of undefeatabl
revolutionary brotherhood!

Let us—all the men of the fas
guard and of good will—rise abov
the petty questions which weaken th
resoluteness of the struggle an
struggle and which are out of plac
in the face of the tragic events tha
menace us and that are pushing u
into the abyss.

Our task is greater, wider and mor
profound than these intrigues an
maneuvers, and we cannot under
stand them.

What we do understand is thi
There are two world-wide fronts fac
to face. Not, as they try to make u

Springfield Mass. Republican
November 23, 1933

Attention

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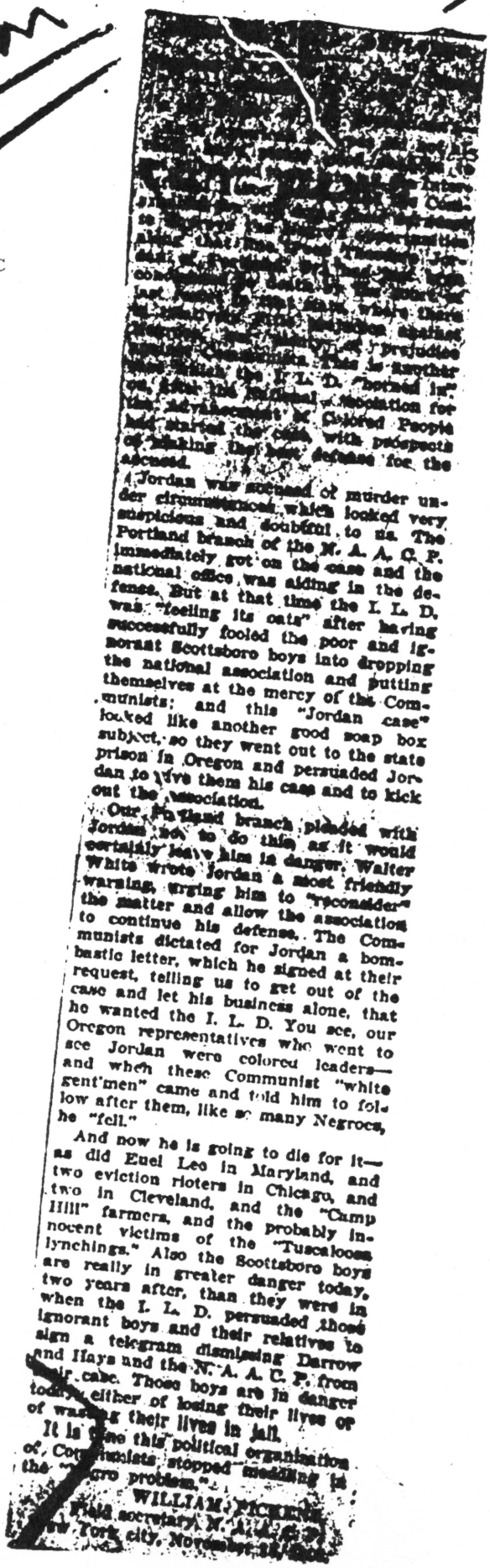

Jordan was accused of murder under circumstances which looked very suspicious and doubtful to us. The Portland branch of the N. A. A. C. P. immediately got on the case and the national office was aiding in the defense. But at that time the I. L. D. was "feeling its oats" after having successfully fooled the poor and ignorant Scottsboro boys into dropping the national association and putting themselves at the mercy of the Communists; and this "Jordan case" looked like another good soap box subject, so they went out to the state prison in Oregon and persuaded Jordan to give them his case and to kick out the association.

Our Portland branch pleaded with Jordan not to do this as it would certainly leave him in danger. Walter White wrote Jordan a most friendly warning, urging him to "reconsider" the matter and allow the association to continue his defense. The Communists dictated for Jordan a bombastic letter, which he signed at their request, telling us to get out of the case and let his business alone, that he wanted the I. L. D. You see, our Oregon representatives who went to see Jordan were colored leaders—and when these Communist "white gent'men" came and told him to follow after them, like so many Negroes, he "fell."

And now he is going to die for it—as did Euel Lee in Maryland, and two eviction rioters in Chicago, and two in Cleveland, and the "Camp Hill" farmers, and the probably innocent victims of the "Tuscaloosa lynchings." Also the Scottsboro boys are really in greater danger today, two years after, than they were in when the I. L. D. persuaded those ignorant boys and their relatives to sign a telegram dismissing Darrow and Hays and the N. A. A. C. P. from their case. Those boys are in danger today, either of losing their lives or of wasting their lives in jail.

It is time this political organization of Communists stopped meddling in the Negro problem."

WILLIAM PICKENS,
Field secretary, N. A. A. C. P.
New York city, November 21, 1933.

WFO 101-2190
WILLIAM PICKENS
EXHIBIT "F-2"

THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S INTEREST IS ANTI-FASCIST

By William Pickens

Never trust simply a diplomat's words: they sometimes lie. But listen to his interests: they always tell the truth. His interests may lead toward honor or dishonor, humanity or brutality,-- but you can always trust what they say.

For the American Negro's real position, as between fascism and democracy, let us find where his interests lie, rather than try to pick our way through the mazes of words uttered by his newspapers, speech-makers, and other artists. These words are often illogical, and sometimes even contradictory. Sometimes the word-maker does not know just where his best interest lies, and his words are confusing. But the Negro who is intelligent enough to look through the history of his 320 years in America and do a bit of thinking, cannot favor the suppression of minorities,-- of any kind of minority, racial, religious or political. His race has been controlled and robbed by fascism during all these centuries, for fascism is nothing new in human government. It is a new name for a trick that is old, about as old an government itself. Mussolini and his henchmen gave it the current name, but the trick was equally well known to the elder-time Caesars, to Nero and Caligula,-- and doubtless to the elder Pharaohs and the newer Genghis Kahn. Fascism is the most complete negation of democracy, of liberty and equality. It is the absolute domination of the weak by the strong. And when we speak of streng and weak, we mean nothing moral, spiritual or intellectual, for the basic virtue of fascism is brute force and physical power. Its chief attributes are as devoid of moral virtue as is the idea of "fitness" in "the survival of the fittest". The fittest to survive in the brute world may be simply the sharpest claw or the biggest liar. Man has spent a million years working up toward certain moral values; fascist society discards them all, and sets the clock back to the most primitive beginnings. The fascist states best known to us threw aside all religious and humane considerations and follow only their de-