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CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

FIRST COMMUNIST MAYOR ELECTED IN AMERICA

In the Day's News

EXPLOSION KILLS 5 MINERS
LONDON, Dec. 9.—A mine explosion, 500 yards below the ground killed four miners and injured five at the Cortonwood Colliery South York, today.

TROOPS LEAVE STRIKE AREA
MONTEREY, Tenn. Dec. 9.—More than 200 National Guardsmen who have been used in strike-breaking activities against the Fentress County coal miners, began moving out today.

TO REST RACKET CASE TODAY
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The prosecution is expected to conclude its case today against Patrick J. Connerford a Tammany politician and vice-president of the Building Trades Council of the A.F.L. He is on trial before Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson on charges of income tax frauds which involve extensive racketeering and protection of scabs in return for huge bribes paid to him by the bosses.

DEFEATS SPLIT NAZI RANKS
BERLIN Dec. 9.—The blow dealt to the Nazi through the loss of 2,000,000 votes in the last elections was reflected today in the resignation of Gregor Strasser as general manager of the party and also this seat in the Reichstag. At the same time Gottfried Feder, chairman of the party's national economic committee asked Hitler for a long leave of absence. Great importance is being attached here to these developments as indicating rapidly growing demoralization within the Nazi Party.

OVER 300 FIRED BY PHILA.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 9.—200 re-employers attached to the Recorder of Deeds office were among the several thousand small city employees who have lost their jobs as a result of the "economy drive" ordered by the City Council. The number of those added to the unemployment army passed the 300 mark last night.

FIGHT WAGE CUTS TO CITY WORKERS
Worker Delegation at Legislature Session

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—As against the Wall Street-Tammany program of cutting the wages of thousands of civil service workers and reducing relief for the unemployed, a workers' delegation today demanded at opening of the special session of the state legislature that not a cent be cut from the wages of New York city workers, that relief appropriations be increased and that a system of unemployment insurance be enacted.

The delegation was elected by the big demonstration Tuesday of 8,000 New York workers for winter relief and in support of the demands of the national hunger marchers in Washington.

The special session of the legislature is meeting for the purpose of cutting through sweeping wage cuts in New York city workers including teachers, firemen, clerks, janitors, policemen and street cleaning department employees. It was called by acting Governor Lehman under pressure of Wall Street bankers who refused to lend the city any money to meet the huge bills piled up by the Tammany bureaucratic graft machine unless expenses are cut down by slashing the wages of the civil service workers.

The workers' committee made the following demands:

- 1.—No wage cuts for civil service employees and no layoffs.
- 2.—No cuts in relief payments, elimination of all bureaucratic red tape at relief bureaus and abolition of discrimination against Negro, foreign-born and single workers, as well as of all forced labor.
- 3.—No evictions.
- 4.—Increased appropriations to give \$10 a week to each jobless worker, plus \$3 for each dependent.
- 5.—Unemployment insurance, the funds to be provided by the bosses.
- 6.—City and state appropriations for public works, to center chiefly in workers' neighborhoods.
- 7.—No taxes on articles of mass consumption.
- 8.—Drastic cuts in all city expenditures except social services.
- 9.—Reduced salaries for all elected and appointed officials.
- 10.—A moratorium on interest and debts due the bankers for the crisis period.
- 11.—Taxation of the rich.

FARMERS PUT DEMANDS TO CONGRESS
Delegation to Each Farm State Member of House, Senate
HALF BILLION RELIEF
Moratorium on Debts and Farm Taxes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Delegations of the Farm Conference met at morning 5th senators and congressmen, who shed crocodile tears but refused to do anything.

Curtis, Garner and President Hoover also received delegations but gave evasive replies.

Senators Copeland and Wagner, both democrats of New York, tried to make political capital of the situation, but would promise nothing.

The delegation of Alabama Negro share croppers is here.

The capitol police made a show of force and tried to split the ranks of the farmers, and Jim Crow the Negroes. The police inspector admitted he was a Ku Klux Klansman. The farmer delegates were kept waiting in the cold for an hour at the capitol.

Governor LaFollette of Wisconsin has telegraphed the conference that he refuses to release the farmer Clichon or punish the sheriff who the machine-gunned Clichon and his family while evicting them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—A large delegation of farmers moved up to the Capitol Building today from their National Farm Relief Conference in the Typographical Union Hall, and split into smaller delegations, to see the congressmen and senators from each of the states represented by farmers at the congress, and to see Vice-President Curtis and Speaker Garner of the House.

They presented their congressmen and senators with their demands, adopted yesterday in the conference of over 250 delegates, along with a statement declaring that there is no surplus of farm products, that the country is full of starving workers who need food, and that the farmers are being ruined by the system itself and by the food trust which pays farmers low prices and charges workers high prices.

Demand Half Billion Relief.
The first demand is for congress to appropriate \$500,000,000 for relief of destitute farmers.

They demand that food products needed for city unemployed shall be bought directly from the farmers, not from food trusts.

They demand that relief shall be administered to farmers by local committees of farmers in each township—no delegating to the bankers who now handle the "farm relief."

They demand that there be no legislation based on the theory of "surplus production," no schemes to destroy food, plow under every third row of corn, or anything of the sort that has been freely suggested by the government.

They demand a moratorium, or "debt holiday" on mortgages, taxes, rents for all farmers whose product has until recently been just enough to maintain a farm family.

They demand cancellation of the feed and seed loans of the government, which are now used to take the farmers' land from him.

They demand no evictions of farmers.

SIX FAMILIES LOSE HOME
NEW YORK Dec. 9.—Six families lost their homes and belongings when a fire swept through three two-story frame dwellings at 284-6-8 New Jersey Ave., Brooklyn.

Veterans Held in Baltimore Need Food
One hundred bonus marchers are hungry in Baltimore. They wait their chance to break through police lines into Washington, Please bring food immediately to 154 West 20th Street, N. Y. C. for shipment by truck to these veterans.

Democrat Fights Even Fake Bill to Free Philippines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Though the democratic platform favors giving so-called independence to the Philippines—something in the distant future, Senator Copeland, democrat, of New York, yesterday tried to put the skids under the Hawes-Cutting bill which provides for independence on paper within 15 years.

Copeland declared that the Philippines could be relinquished only through a constitutional amendment or a national referendum. He said nothing about the wishes of the Filipino masses who have on more than one occasion shown their hatred of the oppressive Wall Street rule.

MANEUVER WITH SALES TAX BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—With the demands of the hunger marchers still ringing in their ears, democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee today were inclined to put off consideration of the 2.25 per cent "sales tax" proposed in President Hoover's message, till the next Congress. In this way the democrats hope to avoid responsibility for a republican measure which, in face of the growth of mass hunger and the insistent demands of the jobless for relief, aims to raise the price of hundreds of articles consumed by the workers and poor farmers.

Beer Instead of Bread.
The democrats of the Ways and Means Committee are playing their usual game of offering the hungry beer instead of bread. They are planning to give first consideration to the Collier beer bill, while ignoring the question of immediate relief and federal unemployment insurance.

That the democrats are not in the least opposed to the sales tax was evident from the last Congress, when a sales tax bill was supported by Speaker Garner, the incoming vice-president and a large number of other democrats. When they are in complete control of the government they will undoubtedly try to put through this attack on the starving masses as dictated by the Wall Street bankers.

Want Greater Vet Cut.
At the same time the National Economy League an organization of big capitalists and professional patriots, which has the support of politicians of both parties, including Al Smith and Coolidge issued a statement expressing dissatisfaction with the \$127,000,000 cut in veterans' disability payments recommended by Hoover. The organization calls this "negligible little whittling" and demands that veterans' benefits be given the "axe instead of a jack-knife."

Communism Party Has Place on N. Y. Ballot

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Communist Party is now regularly on the ballot in this state, without collection of signatures. The Secretary of State for New York announces the vote for Foster and Ford as 27,966 for the state of New York. This undoubtedly indicates wide spread vote stealing from the Communists in upstate New York, but it is more than the 25,000 legally required for a place on the ballot.

Canton Commune to Be Celebrated Tomorrow at Stuyvesant Casino

NEW YORK.—The 5th anniversary of the Canton Commune will be celebrated at a mass meeting to be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 2 o'clock at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St. under the joint auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League and the International Labor Defense. The film reveals this magnificent demonstration of the country's unemployed in all its phases, beginning with the meeting in New York and ending with the parade in Washington. Action shots of the contingents from all parts of the country are included.

The film also shows the leading role of the Daily Worker in the Hunger March.

SEAMEN MAKE DEMANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The unemployed seamen delegates on the National Hunger March had some special demands and special experiences. There were over 300 elected seamen delegates. They elected a representative committee of 29, which left the main line of march while it was halted two blocks from the capitol building, Dec. 6, and after the presentation to congress of the Hunger March demands.

With 11 police around them, the seamen's committee marched to the U. S. Shipping Board at 17th St. and Constitution Ave. There they found 50 more cops, but five spokesmen of the seamen went in. T. V. O'Connor, former A. F. of L. pic card artist and now chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board was "out" as he always is when seamen come.

Plenty for Bosses
Delegate Jones presented the demands to the assistant chairman, Sandburg, and reminded him, that, true to their promise, the previous delegation of some weeks ago was back, with plenty more seamen. Sandburg was informed that conditions

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

EMIL MYGARD, YOUNG IRON MINER, MAYOR OF CROSBY, MINN.

Town of 4,000, Important Center of Iron and Manganese Ore Mining
SMASHED PROPAGANDA OF OPPONENTS THAT SOVIET UNION WAS DUMPING MANGANESE
New Mayor Leader of Struggle Against Wage Cuts and for Unemployment Relief

CROSBY, Minn., Dec. 9.—The first Communist mayor in America was elected in the municipal elections here Tuesday. He is Emil Mygard, a young metal miner. He was Communist candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner on the state ticket in the November elections, and got, nearly 10,000 votes.

Mygard ran, openly as a Communist, on the local "Workers Ticket" for mayor. Two other members of this ticket, who are not Communists, were also elected: Frank Plitt for trustee and Fred Richter for assessor.

Crosby is an important mining town in the Cuyana range. It has about 4,000 population. The mines are of iron ore, which contains manganese.

Soviet Union An Issue.
During the elections the capitalist press, furiously opposed the Communist candidates, and tried to win the workers away from them by a noisy campaign against the Soviet Union. The press claimed that the Soviet Union was "dumping manganese in America" and that this was against the interests of the workers here. Communist candidates were able to prove, not only that there was no dumping to injure workers here, but that the Soviet Union bought far more products here, giving employment to American workers, than it sold here, until federal government persecution of this trade greatly injured it.

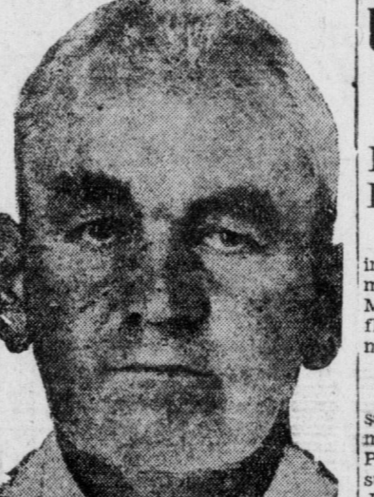
Furthermore, the Communist candidates held up the Soviet Union with its constantly rising wage scales and improving standard of living, no unemployment, in contrast to the millions of jobless and wage cuts here.

New Mayor Led Struggles
There is also much unemployment in the iron mines of this state.

Mygard, the Communist mayor, elect has been a leader in all employed workers struggles and the struggles of the jobless.

Under his administration, this fight for relief and against wage cuts will go on with renewed vigor.

Hails Hunger March



Tom Mooney on his 50th birthday hailed the Hunger March as a distinct achievement for the workers in the struggle for relief and unemployment insurance.

MOONEY 50 YEARS OLD; GREETES I.L.D.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Calif., Dec. 9.—On his fiftieth birthday, with one-third of his lifetime spent behind prison bars, Tom Mooney received today greetings from the International Labor Defense brought to him by its representative, George Maurer, who also extended to Mooney the greetings of the International Red Aid.

Tom Mooney then asked the I.L.D. representative to bring his warmest greetings of solidarity to the International Labor Defense. "Only Gov. Rolph," he said, "considers my case closed, while the world-wide fight for my freedom becomes greater and more persistent."

Stating that most of the American workers "live under threat of the poorhouse, bighouse or bughouse," Mooney expressed his wholehearted solidarity with the National Hunger March, and said that he hoped to see similar mass support for the Chicago Mooney Congress on the first of May, 1933, and for the local Scottsboro-Mooney conference.

Reterring his solidarity with the Scottsboro boys, he warned of even greater danger for the life of the boys than existed before the Supreme Court reversal of the Alabama courts.

Acme Theatre Shows Hunger March Film

The Acme Theatre, 14th St. and Union Square, is now showing a film on the National Hunger March. The film reveals this magnificent demonstration of the country's unemployed in all its phases, beginning with the meeting in New York and ending with the parade in Washington. Action shots of the contingents from all parts of the country are included.

The film also shows the leading role of the Daily Worker in the Hunger March.

While They Await Relief Conference



WHEN FARMERS MET AT WASHINGTON TO DEMAND RELIEF FROM CONGRESS, W. H. WIRKALA, member of the delegation from Lemphard, N. H., provided entertainment on his 100-year old violin. Delegates of "dirt farmers" from 30 states asked Congress for a moratorium on mortgages, taxes and interest payments. (F. P. Pictures)

World Anti-War Executive Will Hold Meet Today

On December 10 to 12, the International Bureau of the World Committee for the Struggle Against Imperialist War elected at the Amsterdam Congress, will meet. The tentative place announced is Strasbourg. All members of the World Committee have been invited to attend. Prof. H. W. L. Dams of Boston, a member of the International Bureau, will be present.

The meeting will take up:

- 1.—The war between Bolivia and Paraguay.
- 2.—The Japanese robber war in China.
- 3.—Report on the international situation by the International Secretariat.
- 4.—Reports of the National Committee on the movement created after Amsterdam in the respective countries and the exposure of the war preparations in these countries.

U.S.S.R. IGNORES BRITISH THREAT

Refuses Apology, Turns Down Japan's Demand

The impudent demand of British imperialism that the Soviet Government apologize for an article in the Moscow newspaper "Izvestia" was flatly rejected by the Soviet Government yesterday.

Continue Peace Policy.
The Soviet Government at the same time rejected the Japanese demand for the turning over of Gen. Ping-wei and other Manchurian insurgents to the hangmen of Japanese imperialism. These refugees fled across the Soviet borders and were interned and disarmed by the Soviet forces. The rejection of both demands gives notice to world imperialism that the Soviet Union's vigorous struggle for peace will be continued as well as its policy for the right of asylum to political refugees from the imperialist terror.

The "Izvestia" Article.
In a threatening note to the Soviet Government, British imperialism demanded an apology for "Izvestia's" exposure of a plot by the British secret service to fake "proof" that Joseph Stalin directed the London Hunger March and was organizing the anti-imperialist national revolutionary war in India. "Izvestia" in denouncing this attempt by British imperialism to duplicate the notorious Zinoviev forgery declared, in part:

"A fact which we shall not deny is that Stalin is not only the leader of the Soviet proletariat but that scores of millions of workers and peasants throughout the world see in him their leader. Can this mean, however, that Stalin is therefore responsible for the closing of Ford's plants and the bankruptcy of In-sull or for the expulsion of the British textile industry from the Indian market by Japanese competition?"

"Such a conclusion is the delirium which the British Intelligence Service is able to present the British Foreign Office only in the hope of purposeful gullibility."

"Izvestia" further pointed out that the breaking of the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement by the British Government had been timed to open all the flood gates for anti-Soviet propaganda, and had as one of its aims dissuading the United States from taking action to improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Ambassador to Britain is reported to have pointed out that responsibility for articles printed in "Izvestia" is vested in an editorial government body. "Izvestia" itself is an official publication only in so far as it circulates the proclamations of the Soviet Government.

CREW MISSING WITH SHIP

HALIFAX N. S. Dec. 9.—A crew of seven and the 100 ton schooner, Mark H. Gray, carrying a salt cargo, are missing unreported since leaving Oporto Portugal, October 2.

MORE VETS ARRIVE

The police tactics has been to hustle to veterans out of the city together with the hunger marchers. On Tuesday more than 100 vets, including contingents from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Baltimore, were deported with the hunger marchers. There were not enough trucks for most of the vets, so the police surrounded them and forced them to remain on the road. Only the arrival of trucks sent by sympathizers from Baltimore saved these bonus marchers from exposure to the cold that has fastened its grip on Washington.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

HUNGER MARCHERS ENTER PITTSBURGH; AUTHORITIES YIELD TO MASS PRESSURE

Delegation to City Council Gets Reversal of Police Orders to Bar Marchers
Other Marchers Turned Back from W. Virginia; Many Still Camping in Blizzard; Need Funds

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 9.—All trucks of the National Hunger Marchers of Column 1 from the Northwest which are able to travel leave today for Cleveland and points west. All trucks still coming in are to be collected here to form a second column and proceed in an organized manner later.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 9.—The National Hunger March Western Columns have re-assembled, and have entered Pittsburgh. The city council itself, faced by overwhelming resentment of the Pittsburgh workers and the workers of other cities, has rescinded the orders barring the marchers, and by special motion last night, lifted the police cordon and allowed the marchers into the city, to the rest halls provided for them.

Pittsburgh mounted police and motorcycle police, under the command of high police officers stopped them at the city limits at noon yesterday.

Delegation Goes
A committee from the International Labor Defense, the National Hunger March Committee here, and the Unemployed Councils visited the city council, which was in session yesterday afternoon, and made strong protests against this refusal to allow the marchers into Pittsburgh.

The workers' delegation warned the city council and whole city administration that workers would hold it responsible for the health and safety of the marchers.

The city council then reversed the orders of the police department, and the marchers came in to be greeted at mass meetings to get food, to rest and reorganize their columns and go on.

The marchers of Columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, all the Western, Northwest, Middle Western and Southwestern delegations, numbering some 1,300 National Hunger Marchers, were met Wednesday evening 50 miles east of Cumberland, Md., by forces of Virginia and Maryland state police, and driven off the road, into the hills around Cumberland, and toward Pennsylvania. Every large city on the way refused to let them enter. One at least of the trucks was seized by police and the marchers driven down the wintry road on foot, and the columns disorganized and broken up.

They camped last night on the road in Western Pennsylvania, still seeking a way through to carry their message of struggle for relief for the jobless back to the thousands of Western and Southwestern workers who sent them to Washington.

(It is not clear from reports whether these columns are still near the West Virginia border or whether they came up to Pittsburgh.—Editor.)

Columns 1 and 4, over 500 marchers, came to the Liberty tubes, under the mountain south of Pittsburgh, main auto road entrance to the city from that side. Police halted them there, and drove them back to Mt. Lebanon, where they halted, until the aroused Pittsburgh workers forced the city administration to admit them.

Youth Marchers Read "Daily Worker"

These two youthful participants in the National Hunger March are shown scanning the "Daily Worker" for the latest news.



Japan Defies Bid for Share of Loot

Threatens to Bolt Anti-Soviet Front

GENEVA, Dec. 9.—Imperialist rivalries and hypocrisy flared sharply here in today's discussions on Manchuria in the League of Nations Assembly, as the Japanese delegate, Yosuke Matsuzaka openly defied the sham threats of the League of Nations of invoking League sanctions to curb Japan's robber activities in China.

Wants More Complete Whitewash.
The Japanese delegate bluntly laid before the League the terms on which Japan will consent to continue to co-operate with the tragic-farce taking place here. He demanded that the League's whitewash of Japan's robber war in Manchuria be made still more complete. He flatly rejected the bids of Japan's imperialist rivals for a share in Japan's Manchurian loot by "internationalization" of Manchuria. He hinted that Japan was ready to drop its membership in the League. He threatened that if there was not a complete whitewash, Japan would sign a non-aggression pact offered by the Soviet Union in its struggle for peace against the intervention conspiracies of world imperialism.

Tells League to Take Hint.
He carefully pounded home this threat of a breach in the imperialist front against the Soviet Union. "Is the League against that peace which is to be established between Soviet Russia and Japan in the Far East?", he asked tongue in cheek, knowing full well the League's role of organizer of armed intervention against the Soviet Union. "It is for you to decide." He warned the League and the U. S. observers to the conference that as a result of the Soviet Union's firm peace policy there was "a rapid change of public sentiment" in Japan in favor of the non-aggression pact.

He significantly asked "Cannot the League of Nations take a profitable hint from this?"

The League took the hint by arbitrarily closing the debate on Manchuria and referring the question to the "conciliation committee of nineteen."

Wants More Concessions.
Matsuzaka's speech was clearly directed at budgeting further concessions from the League of Nations and the United States on the basis of maintaining the anti-Soviet front. While facing Japan's imperialist rivals with the threat of a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, Matsuzaka carefully let it be known that Japan was one with world imperialism in its hostility to the rising, flourishing Soviet world.

New Calif., Kansas Units in Capital

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Despite terrorist attempts to keep them out, ex-servicemen from all sections of the country are coming daily to join the more than 1,000 who are already here to demand immediate payment of the bonus and no cuts in disability allowances. A group of 30 bonus marchers from Kansas and another group from California arrived here on the B and O freight. The California group stated that there are at least 1,000 vets from California on their way to Washington in freight trains. About 150 ex-servicemen are camped in Hagerstown, Md., waiting to march to the capital.

ROOSEVELT URGES A BIG WAGE CUT

Wants City Workers Slashed \$20,000,000

NEW YORK. — President-elect Roosevelt, in a speech as governor of New York yesterday called on the state legislature as it met in special session to slash the salaries of New York City school teachers, firemen, and all other city employees.

Roosevelt, who "kidded" the voters of this country into electing him partly on a promise of raising the standard of living for the "frothy man," proposes just as Tammany does that this wage cut shall be a big one, a cut that will make \$20,000,000 for the bankers in the one year of 1933. He proposes the teachers' wages be cut, but the power to fix their wages remain with the state.

He proposes, that firemen and other city employees be cut at the will of the board of estimates of New York City, the state abandoning its present "mandatory" power over those schedules.

What's On —

SATURDAY

Installation Banquet and Dance of the Knigovs Dept., N.Y.W.U., at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., 8 p.m. Proceeds for Meyer Dorman strikers.

Spartacus Athletic Club Dance and Sport Carnival—319 Prospect Ave. Tickets 35c—\$4 door 45c.

The American Workers Club—Dance—8 p.m., at 1200 Intervale Ave., 182nd St.

Metal Workers Local of Brooklyn—Dance and Sports—136 15th St., Brooklyn.

Interesting program, entertainment, including chess talk by a well known artist, of the John Reed Club, Adm. 25c.

Solidarity Dance and Concert given by Donald Edwards Br., U.S.N.E., at Co-Operative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park E. Excellent program of musical numbers, good band. Start at 8 p.m. Refreshments, Adm. 15c.

Dance—entertainment, with Italian Workers Chorus, 8 p.m., at Union Workers Center, 201 Prospect Ave. (Prospect Ave. station). Adm. 25c. For benefit of New Italian Workers Center of Lower Bronx.

Glenn Party and Dance at the Nat Turner Workers Club, 540 Morris Ave., Bronx, 8:30 p.m.

Unit 9 will hold a house party at 2771 Kingsbridge Rd. for the benefit of Sec. 15, Hungarian Workers Organizations. Interest—Tonight and Sunday at the Hungarian Workers Home, 330 E. 81st St. Will start at 8 p.m. Entertainment and dance Sunday at 4 p.m.—dancing. Adm. 25c.

"China Express" will be shown at the Boro Park Workers Club, 1273 43d St. Come and bring your friends.

Concert and Dance given by New Polish Br. "Solidarity" of L.D., 8 p.m., at 122 Second Ave. (2d floor). Adm. 35c.

Center Olympic Moving Picture at the Red Star Athletic Club, 333 Sheffield Ave., near Suitler Ave. Interesting program. Admission 25c.

"Sensational Sensation" will be presented by the Proletarian Dramatic Club, 149 W. Temple, 243 E. 81st St., 8 p.m. Other numbers on the program include "Rhythm, Color and Rhythm," new forms of Acrobatics—specimens.

Concert and Dance for the benefit of the Morning Freiheit at the Tremont Workers Club, 2075 Clinton Ave. Interesting program—good band.

Mass Meeting and Concert at Hindsdale Workers Youth Club, 313 Hindsdale St., Audubon I.L.D. for defense of Weinstein, Adm. 15c.

Youth Open Forum at 1400 Boston Rd. at 8 p.m. Mac Gordon, of the Labor Sports Union, will speak on racketeering and professionalism in sports.

Concert and Dance at Prospect Workers Center, 1157 Southern Blvd. Good program.

Hatted Beanie-White will give a "Photographing the Five-Year Plan" at 15 W. 17th St., 8:30 p.m. Her lecture will be illustrated with her own slides and photos. Adm. 25c.

Concert and Tea Party by Shoe Workers of Boro Park, at 1100-84th St., 8 p.m. Interesting program including Prethett Chorus, Adm. 15c.

Entertainment and Dance at Bridge Pl. Workers Club, 285 Rodney St., 8 p.m. Benefit of Williamsburg Unemployed Council.

Nature Talk delegates will report, Adm. 20c.

Research Fall Dance—at Flatbush Workers Club, 1207 Kings Highway, 8:30 P.M. Good Jazz Band. Adm. 30c.

Concert and House Warming Party by the Pierre Degen Club (formerly the Musicians Club) at 65 W. 18th St. Entertainment—club music. Aids Chorus, entertainment. 8:15 p.m.

A Musical Evening for benefit of South River Defense Fund given by Joe Hill Br., L.L.D.—7 p.m. at 109 E. 26th St. (1 flight up).

Concourse Workers Club—Party and Dance—1349 Jerome Ave., 8 p.m. Adm. free.

Daniel Reed, dramatist of "Heart of Slaves" (Mary), will speak on "Playwrights and the New Theatre," at the Workers Laboratory, 12 E. 12th St., 8:30 p.m.

"Conservation of Bird Life," illustrated lecture by A. F. Dickman, at Workers Center, 555 E. 199th St., near Brook Ave, 8 p.m.

Harlem Workers Center—Entertainment and Dance—650 Lenox Ave., between 142d and 143d Sts., 8 p.m. Interesting program—good band.

F.S.U. members and other wanted to help distribute leaflets for Corliss Lamont meeting—during the day and evening, F.S.U. office, 799 Broadway.

Yorkville Br., F.S.U.—15th Anniversary Celebration of Russian Revolution at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., 8 p.m. Speakers: N. H. Tallentire, Workers Laboratory Theatre—refreshments and dancing to follow lecture.

Mosholu Br., F.S.U.—15th Anniversary Celebration of Russian Revolution, at 2320 Steinbridge Ave., Bronx, 8 p.m. Speakers: Joe West. Entertainment and refreshments to follow lecture.

SUNDAY

Anniversary meeting of the Canton Commune at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., 3 p.m. Auspices I.L.D. and Anti-Imperial League. Speakers: Earl Browder, D. Chen, William Simon.

Open Forum at 1013 Tremont Ave. A delegate of the Hunger March will report 7:30 p.m. Adm. free. Speakers: Earl Browder, Robert Cantwell, novelist and critic, will speak on "American Literature—1932," at the Revolutionary Writers Federation, 114 W. 21st St., 8 p.m. Adm. 15c.

Open Forum of Yorkville Workers Club, 243 E. 84th St., 2:30 p.m. Delegates will re-

Funeral Today



Roberto Silva, above, is dead from tuberculosis. His funeral is at 2 p.m. today at the Spanish Workers Center, 24 W. 115th St. The Food Workers Industrial Union of which Silva was a member, declares: "Comrade Silva, before he became sick, was one of our best fighters for the conditions of the cafeteria workers." All workers are urged to attend the funeral.

Cots Are Needed for Youth Training Sch'l

The National Committee of the Young Communist League is appealing to all workers and sympathizers to help carry through an important training school for youth organizers by lending it army cots and folding beds, to be used for six weeks.

Those wishing to cooperate in this matter call Algonquin 4-2215 and ask for the Y.C.L.

Mass Demands Force British Government to Admit Mrs. Mooney

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Mass pressure of the workers of the world has forced the British government to admit Mrs. Mary Mooney, 84-year-old mother of Tom Mooney, a visa to visit England, where she will address meetings of workers, bringing to them the call of the American Negro and white masses for solidarity in the struggle for the freedom of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys, a demand to the national office of the International Labor Defense announced today.

Strike Holding Solid at Fairway Laundry

NEW YORK.—The strike at the Fairway Laundry, 176th Street and Crotona Ave., is holding solid, all 75 workers, inside and drivers, being out. Only several of the bosses' relatives are working. Very little work is coming in. The boss is asking to come down to the Fairway Laundry, on 176 Street and Crotona Ave., and also to the Strike Headquarters, 792 Tremont Ave., near Mapes Ave.

Workers' School Dance Is Tonight

A Concert and Dance tonight at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street will mark the second of the three gala nights of celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Workers' School.

On Sunday night, December 11th, a Banquet will be held at the same hall to which all workers organizations are sending representatives. An interesting feature of the Banquet will be the performance by the German Theatre Group. C. A. Hahnaway will preside.

Mass Welcome Sunday for Released Workers

A mass welcome for the striking members of the Independent Houseworkers Union of Greater New York, who have just finished a 30-day sentence for strike activity, will be held this Sunday, Dec. 11, at 3 p.m. at the Chermeshevsky Club, 122 Second Ave. The welcome has been arranged by the union.

The program will include the one-act play, "The Living Corpse," songs, monologs and other interesting numbers, concluding with a dance. Admission is 35 cents.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

COMMITTEE OF 100 MEETS SATURDAY
A special meeting of the Committee of 100 will be held tomorrow, Saturday, at 1 p.m. in the auditorium of the left wing groups, 140 W. 34th St. to discuss the present situation of the cloakmakers in relation to the coming elections in the cloak shops.

Cloakmakers' mass open forum, Sunday, Hunts Point Palace 143d St. and Southern Blvd., called by the Central Committee of the Left Wing Groups to discuss elections in local.

Cloakmakers mass open forum, Monday, 1 p.m., Bryant Hall, to plan fight for rights of jobless and left wing members.

Cloakmakers' general meeting of left wing groups of cloak locals, Monday, immediately after working hours in the auditorium of the Left Wing Center, 140 W. 34th St., to discuss policy of expelling jobless and left-wingers.

ARTIST FOUR DAYS
Jewish Workers Theatre Presents
HEROIC TRAGEDY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
SUN, Dec. 11, Mat. 2:30; Eve. 8:30
FIFTH AVE. THEATRE
BROADWAY and 36th St.
Good Seats at 50 Cents

JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades

Gotlieb's Hardware
119 THIRD AVENUE
Near 14th St. Tompkins Sq. 6-4541
All kinds of ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
Cutlery Our Specialty

Manhattan Lyceum Hall
For Mass Meetings, Entertainments
Balls, Weddings and Banquets
66-68 E. 4th St. New York
Tel. STuyvesant 9-9742

Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.
347 E. 72nd St. New York
Telephone: Rhinelander 5097

PROTEST TERROR IN JAILS OF ITALY

Call Demonstration for January 7th

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of Italian workers participated enthusiastically in the mass meeting held Sunday at the Irving Plaza to protest against Mussolini's fake amnesty and to demand the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners.

Strike Holding Solid at Fairway Laundry

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Will Discuss Soviet Recognition Sunday, Stuyvesant Casino

The New York district of the Friends of the Soviet Union is holding a Mass Mobilization Meeting of all members of the New York District on Sunday, December 11th—2:30 p.m., at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, New York.

At this meeting a report of the National U.S.S.R. Recognition Drive will be fully discussed. On January 8th, the Drive for the collection of one million signatures for the Recognition of the Soviet Union, will commence. The drive will end on May 1st, 1933, when a F.S.U. Delegation to Washington will present this mass Demand to the U. S. Government.

Reports on March Sunday and Monday

Reports by Hunger march delegates are to be given Sunday and Monday in Brooklyn and Canarsie. Sam Weisman, Secretary of the Unemployed Council, will report Sunday, 8:30 p.m., at the weekly open forum of the Communist Party at 1813 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

Monday at 8 p.m., march reports will be rendered at Public School 84, Gramman and Stone Ave., Brownsv. and at Public School 115, East 92nd St. and 'L' Avenue, Canarsie. Richard B. Sullivan, Freds Jackson and Joe Roth will deliver the reports.

Win Right to Vote for Jobless Members of A.F.L. Waiters' Local

NEW YORK.—The right to vote for unemployed members of the Waiters and Waitresses Union, Local 1, of the American Federation of Labor, was won by the rank and file group of the union after a sharp fight in the union meeting in Beethoven Hall Thursday night.

The A. F. L. officials tried with the aid of gangsters and cops, to keep unemployed workers out, but the militancy of the Rank and File Group won their admission, and also prevented the examination of books to throw unemployed workers out of the meeting.

The Rank and File Group also had a motion passed to give big wage cuts to the officials. When a motion was made to appoint a committee to investigate the charge that Motel Turkel, A.P.L. business agent, had forced bribes to be given for jobs, the chairman adjourned the meeting without allowing a vote on the motion.

ROOSEVELT FACES EVICTION ISSUE

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—On his arrival here today, Gov. Roosevelt will find a bill presented by the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League which provides for a \$20,000,000 appropriation by the State and the City of New York to pay the rent of the unemployed tenants. The governor is urged to submit this measure before the extraordinary session of the State Legislature. The bill does not provide for making evictions illegal.

AMUSEMENTS

CIVIC REPERTORY 14 54.49 & A.V. WA, 9 450.
86, 31, 81.20 Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Eve. LE GALLENNE, Director
Today Mat. "PETER PAN"
Tonight "LILLOM"

THE GROUP THEATRE Presents
SUCCESS STORY
By John Howard Lawson
Maxine Elliott Theat., 39th E. of E'way
Evenings, 8:40; Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:40
Today Mat. "PETER PAN"
Tonight "LILLOM"

Francis Lederer and Dorothy Gish in
AUTUMN CROCUS
The New York and London Success
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of E'way
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

Philharmonic Symphony DOBROWEN, Guest Conductor
Carnegie Hall, This Sun. At 3:00
JENSEN—MADGWELL—BRAHMS

Metropolitan Opera House
Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 18 at 3:00
Soloist: EGON PETELI Pianist
SCHUBERT—TCHAIKOVSKI—LIGET
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

HIPPODROME
6TH AVENUE and 43d STREET
Continuous 10 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.
Greatest Amusement Value in N.Y.
Vaudeville and Motion Pictures
Feature—"THE FIGHTING GENTLEMAN"
Mats. 15c Evs. 25c always 10c

R.K.O. CAMEO 42nd St. NOW!
"VIRGINS OF BAL"
25c. to 1 P.M. Monday to Friday

RKO JEFFERSON 14th St. & NOW
3RD FLOOR
Added in "RAIN"
Featured with CHESTER MORRIS
with GUY BAKER
Entirely new program of Prolet-Buehne German Workers Thea.

The Dynamic Theatre
and: RHYME, COLOR AND RHYME
New Agit. Prop. Scenes
At the N. Y. LABOR TEMPLE
243 East 84th Street, New York City
Begins at 8:30 — Admission 35 Cents
Also Fifty Per Cent of the Proceeds Are for the Revolutionary Press

Tenth Anniversary Celebration WORKERS SCHOOL

TONIGHT (Sat., Dec. 10th) At 8 P.M.
CONCERT AND DANCE
RAQUEL SHANOCK, Soprano EVELYN BLOCK at Piano
JACQUES CHATTEAU, Violinist NEW DANCE GROUP
LIVELY DANCE ORCHESTRA Admission 50 Cents

IRVING PLAZA IRVING PLACE & 15th STREET

TOMORROW (Sun., Dec. 11th) At 8 P.M.
BANQUET
PLENTY OF LIGHT MOMENTS. — GOOD EATS
COME HAVE A GOOD TIME WITH US.
C. A. HATHAWAY, Toastmaster
IRVING PLAZA Admission 50c

Daily Worker

New Year's Eve
(SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1932)
BRONX COLISEUM
ADMISSION 40 CENTS PRESS FUND 20 CENTS
Buy Tickets in Advance and Save 20 Cents

FRANK PALMER
Editor of Federated Press
"TWISTING THE NEWS"
An expose
This SUNDAY, DEC. 10th at 8 P.M.
WORKERS FILM & PHOTO
LEAGUE HDQTRS.
13 West 17th St.
Auspices Center Br., W.I.R.—Adm. 10c

OPEN FORUM
St. George Church, 451 W. 39th St.
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11th at 3 P.M.
JOHN ADAMS
Member of Editorial Staff of Daily Worker, will speak on
"The SCOTTSDALE CASE and the DAILY WORKER"
Auspices: Section No. 2 of C. P.

Going to Russia?
WORKERS needing full outfits of Horsehide Leather Sheepskin Coats, Windbreakers, Sweaters, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reductions on all their purchases at the

Square Deal Army and Navy Store
121 Third Ave., New York
2 Doors So. at 11th St. Our Only Store

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 Bristol Street
(Bet. Pitkin & Sutter Aves.) B'klyn
PHONE: DIKENS 5-3012
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Dr. Louis L. Schwartz
SURGEON DENTIST
Announces
The removal of his office to larger quarters at
1 Union Square (8th Floor)
Suite 805
Tel. ALgonquin 4-9805

Dr. L. KESSLER
SURGEON DENTIST
852 BROADWAY
Suite 1007-1008 New York
Cor. 14th St.

Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
15th FLOOR
All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

Dr. WILLIAM BELL
OPTOMETRIST
106 E. 14th St., near 4th Av.

FREEMAN CAFETERIA
Formerly the R. & M.
1291 WILKINS AVENUE
NEAR FREEMAN
COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE

COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St.
First Door Off Delancey St.
Telephone: ORchard 4-4520

Maahatan Optical Co.
122 HESTER ST.
Between Bowery & Christie, N.Y.
Open Daily from 10:30 to 7:30
Sunday 10 to 4 Orchard 4-0230

Learn Bros
29 EAST 14TH STREET
NEW YORK
Tel. ALgonquin 3356-8843
We Carry a Full Line of STATIONERY
- AT SPECIAL PRICES -
for Organizations

Canton Cafeteria
16 GRAHAM AVE., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mime Paper Special
30c Per
In 10 Ream Lots
UNION SQ. MIMO SUPPLY
168 East 14th St. Room 203
Phone ALgonquin 4-4763

WORKERS ATTENTION!
Only Cafeteria in Garment District Above 34th Street employing members of the

FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
Managed by the well-known Mr. Gruber

BRUNSWICK CAFETERIA
237 W. 37th STREET 237 W. 37th STREET
QUALITY FOOD AT WORKERS PRICES

Workers Cooperative Colony
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST
(OPPOSITE BRONX PARK)

has now **REDUCED THE RENT**
ON THE APARTMENTS AND SINGLE ROOMS
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
Kindergarden; Classes for Adults and Children; Library; Gymnasium;
Clubs and Other Privileges

NO INVESTMENTS REQUIRED
SEVERAL GOOD APARTMENTS & SINGLE ROOMS AVAILABLE
Take Advantage of the Opportunity.

Lexington Avenue train to White Plains Road. Stop at Allerton Avenue Station. Tel. OLiver 8-1400-1401

Office open daily 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Garment District
International Barber Shop
123 WEST 28th STREET
Near N.W.L.U. Building

Garment Section Workers Patronize
Navarr Cafeteria
333 7th AVENUE
Corner 28th St.

WORKERS PATRONIZE
CENTURY CAFETERIA
154 West 28th Street
Pure Food Proletarian Prices

L. O. R.
Cooperative Barber Shop
169 WEST 29TH ST.
(Near 7th Avenue)

50c Haircut and Shave
NO WAITING — 6 BARBERS
Phone: Chickering 4947—Longacre 10689
COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE

FAN RAY CAFETERIA
156 W. 29th St. New York

HYGRADE
VEGETARIAN and DAIRY RESTAURANT
149 West 28th St., New York
A REAL TREAT FOR WORKERS
Special Dinner 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. 45c

Good Food Served Right
Farragut Cafeteria
326 Seventh Av., at 28th St.

Bronx
DAYLIGHT BAKERY-RESTAURANT
711 Allerton Avenue
(Near Woolworth's)
FRESH BAKING 4 TIMES DAILY
Special Attention to Parties and Banquets
KATZ & MARKUS, Managers

Freeman Cafeteria
Formerly the R. & M.
1291 WILKINS AVENUE
NEAR FREEMAN
COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE

Dance and Sport Carnival
given by the
Spartacus Athletic Club
30 East 95th Street
SATURDAY, DEC. 10th
At 569 PROSPECT AVENUE
Admission 35c At Door 45c

Brooklyn
WORKERS-EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1635 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Roghinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEARN RUSSIAN
Experienced teacher arranges for private or group instruction.
MRS. R. SHORAN
30 East 95th Street Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone SLocum 6-8762

Williamsburgh Workers Welcome
Canton Cafeteria
16 GRAHAM AVE., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mime Paper Special
30c Per
In 10 Ream Lots
UNION SQ. MIMO SUPPLY
168 East 14th St. Room 203
Phone ALgonquin 4-4763

THE DANCE CARNIVAL OF THE YEAR!

TENTH ANNUAL Morning Freiheit

COLUMBIAN BALL
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1932
at BRONX COLISEUM—177th Street, Bronx

UNITY DOUBLE BRASS BAND ORCHESTRA

Sports Red Dancers Singing
Literature Coupon 10c. Admission 39c.

JACK SAYS: "Say Fellows Here's Your Chance to Buy Your Winter Overcoat"

CLOTHING MFR'S. ENTIRE STOCK

OVERCOATS

14.50 19.35

Reg. Retail \$36-\$45 ALL SIZES; ALL STYLES;
\$18-\$22

Thousands to choose from! Made of these fine materials: Hookatum Tweeds, Twisted Herringbone, Regan Herringbones, Colonial Plaques, Peerless Cashmere, Worambo Textures, etc. OPEN DAILY AND SAT., 8:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

CAMELS HAIR COATS, now \$23.50, reg. \$65
SUITS, TUXEDOS, now \$14.50 and \$19.35
TAILORED TO YOUR MEASURE, \$19.35-\$23.50

ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR
JACKFIN COMPANY
KNOWN FROM COAST TO COAST
85 FIFTH AVE., CORNER 16th STREET

ANNIVERSARY

New Year's Eve
(SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1932)
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ADMISSION 40 CENTS PRESS FUND 20 CENTS
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Nat'l Committee of Jobless Councils Calls to Build Block Committees

Scores Green Policy on Negroes

The Cincinnati Convention of the A. F. of L. continued its Negro discrimination policy declared Wm. Z. Foster who has just issued an appeal to the affiliated organizations of the Trade Union Unity League to support the Scottsboro Fund Drive.

'AID SCOTTSBORO FUND DRIVE'

TUUL Called to Get Behind Campaign

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER. (National Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League).

MASS pressure by the American and the revolutionary unions, leagues and organizations, has brought about a partial victory in the fight for the unconditional freedom of the nine Scottsboro boys by forcing the U. S. Supreme Court to grant a new trial. The members of the revolutionary trade unions and the revolutionary trade union oppositions in this and other countries make up a considerable part of the weight of that mass pressure.

T.U.U.L. in Fight.

The Trade Union Unity League and the revolutionary unions, leagues and organizations are in the fight for the Scottsboro boys with every ounce of energy. The Trade Union Unity League and the revolutionary unions, leagues and organizations are class-struggle organizations and as such they do not fight for their own sake but for the sake of the Negroes who are being lynched and discriminated against in the United States.

Whip Southern Negro Workers

It is the conscious policy of the William Greens and the other misleaders of the American Federation of Labor to call for and enforce discrimination against the Negro workers, with the A. F. of L. and on the Greens, as the policy of the ruling class, to endorse the lynching of the Scottsboro boys, as evidenced by Green's statement on the day of the picketing of the U. S. Supreme Court attacking the picketing and calling on all A. F. of L. members not to support the fight for the Scottsboro boys. This is the policy of the class-collaborationist henchmen of the capitalists.

AFL Leaders Continue Discrimination

The Convention of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati has reaffirmed its endorsement of the Negro workers, a Negro servant of capitalism, A. F. of L. Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, introduced a milk and water resolution stating that "in accordance with the traditional policy of the A. F. of L. that this organization make a verbal stand against discrimination. The A. F. of L. officialdom refused to pass even this wishy-washy resolution, but stated falsely that there is no discrimination in the A. F. of L. and that "the door is wide open to Negro workers through the formation of unions affiliated with A. F. of L.—in short, Jim-crow, discrimination unions for the Negro workers.

Workers Must Live in Boss Houses

NEW YORK.—One does not have to go as far as Georgia to find cases of peonage. The firm of S. Liebovitz & Sons, Inc., a shirt manufacturing company at 75 Leonard St., employs about 80 workers in their New York office. Fannie Liebovitz, the big boss of the concern owns a number of rickety tenement houses on the East Side. In order to keep her tenants paying rent she displaces the girls in the office by the daughters of tenants at a cut of as much as 40 per cent in salary. The tenants then can no longer move, for the minute they do, the pittance that Fannie Liebovitz pays is cut off.

JAPAN IN DRIVE ON NORTH CHINA

Manchurian Masses Continue Struggle

The Japanese militarists yesterday opened their long-threatened drive against North China with a series of provocative acts in the border town of Shanhaiwan an aerial bombardment of the village of Changpano, northwest of Shanhaiwan. The latter town is the key to the coastal road into North China and has been occupied by Japanese troops for some time.

RUSSIAN ART SHOP PEASANTS' HANDICRAFTS

100 East 14th St., N. Y. C. Imports from U.S.S.R. (Rusia). Tea, Candy, Cigarettes, Smocks, Toys, Shawls, Novelties, Woodcarving, Lacquered Work, Laquered Work Phone ALgonquin 4-6094

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE JOB ALMOST AS BAD AS OUT OF A JOB

CHILDREN ROBBED IN SHOE PLANT

Brooklyn Boss Gets Work Without Pay

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the H. Jacob & Son shoe factory, at 762 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, there is the worst exploitation of child labor. They employ scores of young children to paste labels on the shoe boxes on a piece-work basis, paying them 7-12 cents per 100. If the foreman is not entirely pleased with the kind of work these children do, he forces them to correct it, not paying them for the work. In addition, he imposes a fine of about \$1, which is deducted from their week's wages, usually averaging about \$7.

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Chats with Our Worcorrs

There are various Worker Correspondent Groups who are writing for the Daily Worker or other organs of the revolutionary movement. This column should be utilized to exchange experiences of the activities of these groups.

The New York group meets every Monday evening. Various important news items in the Daily Worker are discussed. The workers who have written correspondence for the Daily Worker read it aloud to the group. The members of the group correct and suggest improvements in each piece of correspondence, and a real interest is in this way developed in improving the quality of the correspondence.

The members are beginning to orientate away from the mere reporting of casual incidents or conditions, to real worker correspondence, which steadily reports conditions in a particular shop, or a particular Unemployed Branch or mass organization.

Groups elsewhere should write us of their activities and their methods of carrying on their work.

Remember the regular Monday meeting at 7:30 at 114 W. 21st St. Non-members welcome.

Discontent Shown by Expressmen

Must Form Groups to Fight Layoffs

NEW YORK.—One expressman in the American Railway Express was discussing with another one about the lay-off of 81 men that went into effect two weeks ago. There had been a lay-off of 150 workers a few weeks previous to the present one, and besides these two, a general lay-off of 900 a few months ago.

Besides these lay-offs, all the men have received a 10 per cent wage-cut. This has been going on in spite of the fact that the men are members of an A. F. of L. union. One of the men said now that Roosevelt is elected conditions might improve. Another worker said that the six-hour day, five-day week that Green proposed at the A. F. of L. Convention might also improve conditions.

I pointed out to them that Roosevelt will be the same as Hoover was and that the A. F. of L. favored the six-hour day, five-day week because the workers are becoming militant and are beginning to see the treachery of the A. F. of L. also that the A. F. of L. came out for these things in order to stave off the revolt of the rank and file members of the A. F. of L. I told them that the past actions of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats showed that they don't mean to put into effect the six-hour day, five-day week and also unemployment insurance.

The only way that the expressmen can get the six-hour day and five-day week without any reduction in wages and stop the lay-offs is to organize anti-layoff committees in each terminal and on each route. They must also organize militant opposition groups in their A. F. of L. union locals.

NEW YORK HAS PEONAGE TOO

Workers Must Live in Boss Houses

NEW YORK.—One does not have to go as far as Georgia to find cases of peonage. The firm of S. Liebovitz & Sons, Inc., a shirt manufacturing company at 75 Leonard St., employs about 80 workers in their New York office. Fannie Liebovitz, the big boss of the concern owns a number of rickety tenement houses on the East Side. In order to keep her tenants paying rent she displaces the girls in the office by the daughters of tenants at a cut of as much as 40 per cent in salary. The tenants then can no longer move, for the minute they do, the pittance that Fannie Liebovitz pays is cut off.

JAPAN IN DRIVE ON NORTH CHINA

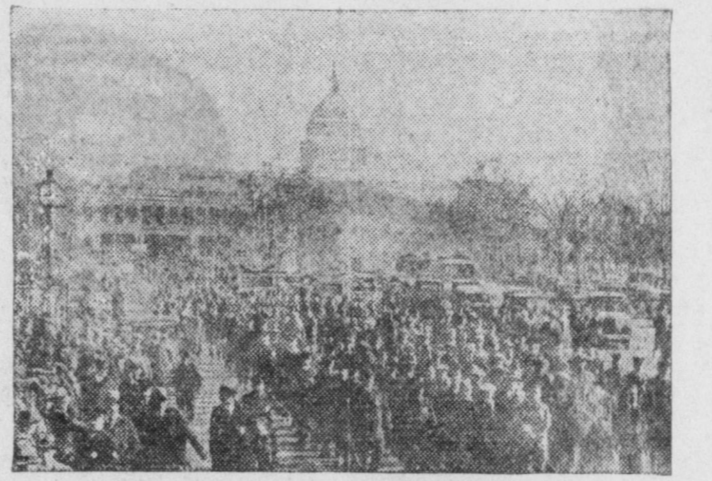
Manchurian Masses Continue Struggle

The Japanese militarists yesterday opened their long-threatened drive against North China with a series of provocative acts in the border town of Shanhaiwan an aerial bombardment of the village of Changpano, northwest of Shanhaiwan. The latter town is the key to the coastal road into North China and has been occupied by Japanese troops for some time.

RUSSIAN ART SHOP PEASANTS' HANDICRAFTS

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National Hunger Marchers Parade at Capitol



Above the 3,000 Marchers leaving the vicinity of the halls of Congress just after presenting demands to it for winter relief and unemployment insurance. Below, Herbert Benjamin, head of the delegation from the March to the House of Representatives, telling Congressman F. H. La Guardia of New York the jobless refuse to starve. Benjamin left, La Guardia right.

U. S. Demands Trading on Debts

Britain Not to Pay After Dec. 15

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The U. S. today sent a new note to France demanding payment of the war debt installment due on Dec. 15 and rejecting the French demand for postponement. The note to France was dispatched soon after Poland had renewed its request for postponement of its \$43,000,000 war debt installment.

NEW BONUS UNITS IN WASHINGTON

100 Deported Veterans to Return

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The text of the latest U. S. note to Britain on the war debt struggle was made public today. The note rejects the British emphasis of the war debts as a major cause of the world crisis of capitalism. It admits "that the causes of this depression lie in much more potent forces than these debt transactions."

Echoes War Plots

The note echoes the increasingly bitter rivalry between the imperialists, and the increased drive for a violent "solution" of the economic crisis by war. It stresses the demand of U. S. imperialism for concessions at the expense of its rivals in exchange for any revision of the debts and no postponement of the Dec. 15th payments. It restates the demand of the Wall Street war mongers for "arms reduction" by their imperialist rivals.

European dispatches report that Britain and France have united firmer than ever on the demand for revision of the debts. British and French representatives held a secret meeting yesterday. It was later reported that Britain would make the December 15 payment, but would give notice that it was to be the last payment. Indications are growing that France will lead the movement of the other European states for default on the debts due the U. S., with the French Premier Herriot maneuvering in a sham opposition to the strong movement in the French Chamber of Deputies for default. The French bourgeois newspapers are carrying on a widespread agitation against the Washington Government. U. S. films showing in French theatres have been hissed.

For Squeezing German Masses

The French and British governments are reported to be considering the scrapping of the Lausanne Agreement and preparing to renew their efforts to enforce collections of the uncollectable war tributes from bankrupt Germany.

Threaten Sick Vets

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—A report from the veterans' hospital at Swarth states that the adjutant has ruled that "all patients guilty of having in their possession radical literature will be thrown out."

Build a workers correspondence group in your factory, shop or neighborhood. Send regular letters to the Daily Worker.

RUSSIAN ART SHOP PEASANTS' HANDICRAFTS

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SEAMEN PRESENT SHIPPING BOARD WITH DEMANDS

Walk Cops All Over Washington; Warn: 'We'll Be Back'

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

were now worse, and that the seamen observed the government had just sold \$7,000,000 more to private owners for \$2,000,000 for the lot, about enough to build one ship, and a clear gift to the owners. Meanwhile 30,000 jobless seamen were hungry.

Delegate McCusker charged that the shipping board officials extorted money from seamen before they would give jobs.

Sandburg got quite excited and demanded proof, which McCusker is furnishing.

Sandburg said some of the demands required legislation, and some would stop the industry altogether. Jones reminded him that for 80,000 seamen the industry might as well be stopped now, for all the good it did them.

"We'll Come Back Again!"

"We'll probably have to come back again with still more seamen," said Jones, in parting.

Another long march brought the delegation to the Surgeon General's Office, where there were more cops, and much the same reception.

The police tipped off the Philippine commissioners, and Filipino delegates among the seamen, who had special demands on the commissioners, were not admitted because of "no appointment."

The police were nearly killed by the unusual amount of walking. They were also very provocative.

One cop pointed at one of the Filipino seamen and snarled:

"I'm going to throw my club at that Chinaman's head, and if it don't hit him, I'm going to shoot him."

Police halted the delegation while the cops ate lunch, but would not allow the seamen to even buy coffee.

Present Statement

The delegates handed to the U. S. Shipping Board, Public Health Service, and sent to Congress a statement signed by 11,000 seamen, in the name of 80,000 more who are without work.

This statement was also endorsed by big mass meetings in all ports.

Hills 12 Hour Day

It points out that while 80,000 need jobs, and the President of the United States and other government officials are claiming they support the eight-hour work day, the 12-hour day is actually in force on many ships and is going into effect continually on more ships.

Cities and welfare agencies treat seamen as transient, give them no relief other than one or two nights' lodging and make them walk the streets for months. A few hundred of the jobless get relief from "self styled benevolent associations," to the extent of one or two meals worth ten cents in ordinary commercial restaurants.

The statement points out that while seamen starve without relief, the government furnishes shipping capital with three-fourths of the money needed to build ships, grants fat mail contracts, and lays up old ships which discharge their crews.

Men, seamen all their lives are denied admittance into the Marine Hospitals when ill, because they have been 60 days unemployed. Seamen drop dead in relief agencies where they are denied hospital service because unemployed.

Demands

The statement closes with the following demands:

1. All seamen unemployed for one month longer to receive \$1 a day during period of unemployment. The sum to be raised from funds now appropriated, through the Jones White Act, for direct subsidies and loans to the ship owners. All funds appropriated to be distributed under the supervision of committees elected by the seamen. Relief to be granted all seamen sailing on American ships, regardless of nationality.

2. Unemployed seamen to be allowed the right of admittance to all Marine Hospitals regardless of length of time ashore. All dental and optical work to be free.

3. Full enforcement of manning scales, three watches on all ships; no workdays or forced labor on any ships.

4. Immediate abolition of the blacklist and deferred lists and logging systems.

5. Establishment of Central Shipping Bureaus in all ports under the supervision of elected committees of seamen.

6. Laid up ships to be requisitioned and fitted up as lodging for unemployed seamen.

7. Passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

8. Recognition and establishment of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

PRAISES HEROISM, DISCIPLINE OF 3000 MARCHERS

Urges Mass Meetings in All Cities to Hear Their Report

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, unanimously elected by the 3,000 National Hunger Marchers, who were all elected delegates also to the National Conference of the Unemployed, held here Dec. 8 and 9, has issued the following statement.

"The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils wishes to express its highest praise of the heroism, discipline and militancy of the 3,000 Hunger Marchers to Washington. Faced with the most outrageous provocation on the part of the police, denied every right by the authorities of the District of Columbia, with the approval of the federal government, attacked on all sides by those who call themselves the upholders of law and order, the Hunger Marchers showed a discipline that commands the highest admiration.

"The police of Washington did everything in their power to provoke a situation. They asked for a chance to let loose the worst terror upon the heroic marchers. Taunting them, cursing their detectives pushing them around, speaking contemptuously to the Negroes in the line and in the houses along the march route, the police waited only for an opportunity to use their clubs, gas bombs and machine guns, and bring in the military to wipe up the Hunger Marchers.

"But the Hunger Marchers were not to be drawn away from their mission: to present the demands for winter relief and unemployment insurance to the United States Congress.

"The demands are now before the capitalist government, in opposition to Mr. Hoover's message to Congress which not only makes no provision for greater unemployment aid, but recommends reduction in work relief, cutting down of the disability allowance for the veterans wage reductions and no farm relief.

"The fight continues in every city, town and village. The United States Congress will consider the bills presented to them only if we compel them to do so. This is our task—the crying needs of the 16,000,000 unemployed and as many part-time workers and their children demand it of us. In order to carry out the tasks assigned us by the body of workers that elected us and the National Unemployment Conference that delegates must assume the responsibility for the following:

1. See to it that broad meetings are held in every city and town at which the Hunger Marchers are to report on the March.

2. Each marcher is to report at a meeting of the organization or body of workers that sent him, be it an Unemployment Council, a demonstration, open hearing, union of the American Federation of Labor or Trade Union Unity League, fraternal lodge or club.

3. Each marcher received a certificate of participation, which makes him an organizer of the unemployed in his city. This is an honor and a responsibility. The immediate tasks are to build up the Block Committees and Unemployed Councils. Committees must be built in all working class organizations to draw the organizations into the struggle for relief, against evictions, for unemployment insurance, etc.

4. Delegates from the American Federation of Labor locals or groups in the locals who numbered hundreds in the conference must draw the members of their locals actively into the fight.

The mightiest struggle for winter relief at the rate of \$50 for each unemployed worker plus \$10 for each dependent, in addition to local relief, will take place. This guarantee we have in the fact that 3,000 splendid men and women, Negro and white, young and adult who display of the most magnificent heroism and discipline, will be the guiding spirit in organization and struggle.

Comrades and Fellow Hunger Marchers: Our task is clear. Forward to the struggle!

(Signed) National Committee, Unemployed Councils of U. S. A. I. AMTER, National Secretary.

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-By Burch

Daily Worker

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

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The Working-Class Reply to Lies Against U.S.S.R.

A NEW barrage of calumnies and vilifications against the Soviet Union and the Five Year Plan has been started by the American imperialist press.

The New York Times, the Daily News and others, in their systematic campaign to undermine the tremendous prestige of the Soviet Union among workers, and the achievements of the Five Year Plan, aim in the first place to whip up hostility and lay the popular basis for the carrying through the interventionist policy against the Soviet Union and secondly to restore confidence in the "soundness of American capitalism."

The New York Times recently has carried a series of articles under scare headlines desperately trying to "prove" the failure of the Five Year Plan. In its editorial of Sunday, November 28th it states in part as follows:

"The Soviet enterprise does not differ basically from the crazy planning which underlay our own pre-1929 boom. This inherent vice characterizes the Soviet Five Year Plan . . . Today Russia faces a winter of scarcity for two-thirds of the people . . . The Five Year Plan drags. The situation might have been different if there had been less of a plan and more of a sense of proportion."

The Daily News, quick to take up the cue from this leading reactionary sheet, in commenting on the 50th Anniversary of Marx's death states: "The Marxian experiment in Russia, judging from the unbiased Walter Duranty's reports in the New York Times, is one of history's chastiest failures."

The steadily worsening conditions of the American masses have dealt deadly blows to the "prosperity around the corner" illusions. In their place is arising a powerful political awakening of the toilers. Larger and larger sections of the impoverished masses are beginning to see that the capitalist way out of the crisis means more starvation, unemployment, wage cuts and imperialist wars. The devastating crisis has exposed the rottenness of capitalism in its stark nakedness—its decay and decline can no longer be hidden, even by the most demagogic defenders of capitalism. A growing interest in the achievements and progress of the Soviet toilers is shown by new sections of the American masses. They are beginning to see more clearly every day that to wipe out the scourge of unemployment and wage slavery, they must follow the path of the Russian toilers.

The American capitalist class fears this. With the completion of the First Five Year Plan it conceals and distorts the tremendous strides forward made by the Soviet Union in developing heavy industry, in increasing production, in collectivization, in building new factories, in raising decisively the material and cultural well-being of the masses. It says to the American workers: The Five Year Plan is a failure—now it threatens the country with famine. Look at it—there is a shortage of food. Aren't we better off? This is proof of the soundness of capitalism and the failure of socialism."

The Soviet workers have long answered such slanders. That great difficulties exist in the Soviet Union, in the country of 160 million workers and peasants building a new life, a new world, they would be the last to deny. What are these difficulties? Let us contrast these difficulties with the difficulties of bankrupt and decaying capitalism. In the words of Stalin at the XVI Congress of the Bolshevik Party they are:

"... our difficulties are not difficulties of decline or stagnation but difficulties of growth, difficulties of revival, difficulties of progress. This means that our difficulties are radically different from the difficulties of the capitalist countries. When they talk of difficulties in the U. S. A. they have in view difficulties of decline, because America is now passing through a crisis, i. e. economic decline. . . . But when we speak of our difficulties, we have in view not decline and not stagnation in our development, but the growth of our forces, the surging upwards of our forces, the forward march of our economy. . . . It means that our difficulties are of such a kind that they contain within themselves the possibility of overcoming them."

The great increase in the population (itself a proof of higher standards), the transformation of millions of peasants into factory workers, the overcoming of the disparity between the cities and the villages, the enormous rise in wages, the rise in economic, social and cultural standards, has brought about a tremendous increase in the needs and buying powers of the population. Comrade Manuilsky at the 12th Plenum of the Communist International exposed the vilifiers of the Soviet power and Socialist Construction.

"Yes, there is a shortage of things, say the proletarians of the U. S. S. R., because socialism has increased the requirements of the toiling population of 150 million who in the past dragged out miserable and wretched lives, lived amidst filth and vermin, ate, ate grass in famine years, died from epidemics. Before the war we made 25 million pairs of shoes a year and now we make 80 million, i. e. three times as many, and still there is not enough, because our peasants no longer want to wear ball shoes, because the nomad tribesmen of yesterday, the Kirghis, now work in a factory, and now justly demand a house with electric light, a bath, soap, working garments, factory made boots. . . ."

The enemy press will not be allowed to succeed in befuddling the minds of the American workers. Hundreds of thousands know and others must be shown that these are temporary difficulties of growth which are and will be overcoming the Soviet workers entering the Second Five Year Plan which will raise the material and living conditions of workers by two and three hundred per cent and establish a classless society. Workers can see what capitalism has to offer—and what victorious revolution and Socialism has brought to the Russian workers.

In the U. S. there are 16,000,000 unemployed and the army of jobless is still growing. In the Soviet Union unemployment has been abolished completely and the army of factory workers has increased from 11,400,000 in 1927 to 21,000,000 in 1932.

In the United States the standards of living have been cut 70 per cent in three years. In the Soviet Union wages cuts follow wage cuts. In the Soviet Union wages have increased from an average of 720 rubles per year in 1927 to 1,250 in 1932—an increase of 70 percent. The benefits gained from social insurance, etc., adds another 60 percent to their regular wages.

In the United States most of the factories stand idle or employ workers on part time at a hunger wage. In the Soviet Union thousands of new factories have been and are being built. During the first three years of the Five Year Plan alone 33 new blast furnaces and 144 open-hearth furnaces were blown in.

The total production of Soviet industry in 1931 reached 30.7 billion rubles, two and one-half times the 1927 and three times the pre-war output. The output of heavy industry is four and one-half times the 1913 figures. Output of oil, electro-technical and industrial machinery industries in 1931 already exceeded the schedules set by the Five-Year Plan for the fifth year.

In the United States the plight of the farmers is becoming even more desperate. Burdened with high taxes, debts, mortgages, they face foreclosures and sheriff sales. In the Soviet Union already in 1930 the income of a collectivized household averaged nearly twice as much as that of an individual peasant household. And already today more than 62 percent of the peasants are in the collectives.

In the United States 300,000 children roaming the country, millions of them starving. But even Duranty, from whom the New York Times gets its inspiration for its attacks, was forced to admit that: "In conformity with the Soviet policy of paying particular attention to the welfare of the younger generations, children enjoy a privileged status in the matter of food rations." There are no hungry youngsters in the Soviet Union.

This is "history's chastiest failure". The march of the Russian workers to socialism under the firm Leninist leadership of the C. P. S. U. is sure, ceaseless and fast. They defeated the forces of counter-revolution. They began the job of reconstruction. They have carried through their first Five Year Plan—and are preparing for the second. They will establish a classless society on one-sixth of the globe. They have overcome all opportunism and capitulation to difficulties. They are stronger to-day than ever before! They know workers everywhere are preparing, organizing to follow their footsteps.

Workers, toilers! Learn the achievements of the Soviet masses. Contrast them daily with your own conditions, with the conditions of the workers you know. Defeat the slanders! Stand ready to defend the Soviet Union from all imperialist attacks!

DECEMBER ISSUE OF
"THE COMMUNIST"
OFF THE PRESS

Mooney Still in Prison on His 50th Birthday

By S. F. LESLIE

THE working class of the world greets Tom Mooney today on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday. Almost 17 of his fifty years he has spent in San Quentin Prison, consigned to a living death by the vicious boss class of California in one of the most brazen frame-ups in the history of the class struggle.

Tom Mooney's innocence of the outrage charged against him has been so conclusively proved that only the willfully and hopelessly blind and warped can even question it. Not from his friends, but out of the mouths of his class enemies has come by far the most convincing proof that every bit of evidence produced against him at the trial was unmitigated perjury, manufactured and coached by the police and prosecuting authorities of San Francisco.

ADMIT PERJURIES

It was Governor Young of California who officially reported to the State Legislature in 1930 that his personal investigation has proved the prosecution's chief witness, O'Connell, a conscienceless perjurer. This characterization was openly confirmed by Theodore Roche, then as now President of the Police Commission of San Francisco and then as now the law partner of the infamous Judge Matt Sullivan, whose lying report served as a basis for Gov. Rolph's recent decision denying Mooney a pardon.

It was Lieutenant Governor Carnahan of California who officially reported to the State Supreme Court in 1930 that his personal investigation and examination of the prosecution's chief witness, McDonald, had proved his entire testimony to have been "sheer fabrication," uncovering two police record statements suppressed by the San Francisco police for 14 years, which revealed that McDonald's first description of the supposed dynamite made two days after the explosion in no wise even resembled either Mooney or Billings.

It was Judge Matt Sullivan who himself admitted in his vicious report to the State Supreme Court that the testimony of the two Etdeau women had been totally discredited.

It was J. B. Densmore, Director-General of the U. S. Employment Service, who officially reported to Secretary Wilson of the U. S. Department of Labor in 1918, that a dictaphone he had placed in the private office of District Attorney Fickert, Mooney's prosecutor and frame-up, had disclosed Fickert and his deputy, Quinn, shamelessly discussing every detail of the frame-up they had engineered.

It was the Wickersham Commission, appointed by President Hoover, whose suppressed report, recently published, officially exposes the deliberate acts of frame-up and fabrication in every step taken by the police and prosecution of San Francisco to hang Mooney and Billings for a crime of which they were completely guiltless.

Why, then, in view of all these revelations by his class enemies, is Mooney still stubbornly kept jailed in San Quentin? The answer is clear to every class conscious worker, who knows that Tom Mooney's frame-up and imprisonment is part and parcel of the whole organized capitalist campaign to starve and enslave the workers and to terrorize them by the frame-up, imprisonment and torture of their most militant leaders. The answer was made clear again several weeks ago by the present, district attorney of San Francisco, Matthew Brady, who himself has repeatedly voiced his belief in Mooney's innocence, when he unwittingly let the cat out of the bag by declaring in an interview that it would be "psychologically dangerous" to release Mooney and Billings. What a frankly cynical admission and what a commentary on capitalist "justice!"

The question to them is not whether Mooney is innocent or guilty; the point is that it would be psychologically dangerous for the capitalist class to pardon and release Mooney! Yes, it may be psychologically dangerous for the bourgeoisie to release Mooney and Billings, but it is equally dangerous for the bourgeoisie to release Mooney and Billings longer in that California dungeon. The heroic struggle relentlessly waged by such militant working class organizations as the International Labor Defense are a warrant that capitalist repression is becoming even more dangerous for the capitalist class itself. The swiftly growing class consciousness of the workers of California, of America and throughout the world, struggling militantly and desperately against mass unemployment, starvation and hideous exploitation, is making this world not only dangerous but catastrophic for the capitalist class and its reactionary and reformist supporters.

Tom Mooney's 50th birthday and 17th year in San Quentin prison should spur the workers to greater efforts to force his release from prison.

Article on the Fifth Anniversary of Canton Commune, Mon. Issue

An article by R. Drooping on "The Fifth Anniversary of the Canton Commune and Reconstruction in Soviet China" will appear on this page on Monday.

The anniversary of the Canton Commune will be celebrated at a mass meeting to be held in New York, at the Stuyvesant Casino, 9th St. and Second Ave., on Sunday at 2 o'clock. Speakers will be Earl Browder, D. Chen and Wm. Simons.

"WHAT FOOLS!"



Training for Class Struggle vs. "Labor Education" in U.S.A.

Rand School, Brookwood and Other Agencies of Capitalism Compared With Ten Years of Workers School

By A. MARKOFF
(Director Workers School.)

The Workers School, now in its tenth year, has endeavored to carry out the full meaning of the slogan "Training for the Class Struggle." This implies that the theoretical training at the Workers School has a definite aim, that of equipping the workers with knowledge for a more efficient participation in the struggles of the workers against capitalist exploitation.

Theoretical training is essential in the class struggle. Engels, referring to the struggles of the German workers, said the following: "For the first time in the history of the labor movement the struggle is being so conducted that its three sides, the theoretical, the political and the practical (opposition to capitalists), form one harmonious and well-planned entity. In this co-ordinate attack, as it were, lies the strength and invincibility of the German movement."

Engels thus clearly indicates that the class struggle cannot be successfully conducted without an adequate theoretical training of at least the more advanced section of the class-conscious workers. But the recognition of the necessity for training is only a part of the problem. The kind of theory supplied to the workers is the essential thing. Engels, in speaking of theory had in mind only one theory, the one based on the class struggle, the theory of Marx and Engels. Lenin carried the theory of Marx and Engels further, applied it to the specific problems of the period of imperialism and the epoch of proletarian revolutions and developed it further, thus adding the Leninist phase to Marxism, enriching the theory of the class struggle. It is the theory of Marxism-Leninism which constitutes the only correct theory for the working class; it is the Marxist-Leninist theory combined with the practical participation in the class struggle which constitutes the invincible weapon of the working class. This is the real meaning of "Training for the Class Struggle."

The correct Bolshevik application of the Marxist-Leninist teachings in the class struggle constitutes the basis of the Workers School.

We often hear individuals with a "liberal" trend of mind, say that the Workers School is biased, that it does not present all sides, etc. They claim that education should be non-partisan, that we should bring in all views and let the student make up his or her mind as to who is right. They will point to the New School for Social Research, to the Rand School, Brookwood College, etc. To these individuals we have one answer to give: with us the class struggle is not a debatable question; it is an established fact. Therefore our aim must be to develop the most effective means of overthrowing the enemy and establishing a proletarian dictatorship in order to build a classless society.

We can also point out that those institutions which under the guise of workers' education carry on so-called impartial, non-biased education serve as excellent agents of the ruling forces of the capitalist system. The Rand School for example, in the announcement of 1931-32, in the section "Proposed Roads for Labor" had among its lecturers the scoundrel, the betrayer of the workers in the U. S., Matthew Woll. It also featured Walter Drew, counsel of the National Erectors Association on "The Case for the Open Shop." The Rand School "educators" are evidently not sure whether the workers should organize against the exploiters. We also find that Noel Sargent, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, was scheduled among the lecturers to speak on "Labor Unionism from the Employers Point of View." Of course we also find A. J. Muste, the director of Brookwood College among these "honorable" gentlemen. A. J. Muste, the professed

"defender of the interests of the American workers" did not object to being placed on the same list with all the labor haters. As far as we are concerned we feel that Muste, Shipwreck, Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, and the rest of the crew were actually in their proper places, for they are carrying out the aims of the National Association of Manufacturers, only in a disguised form, while Matthew Woll, Noel Sargent, Walter Drew, Hamilton Fish, etc., are doing the same thing in the open. This is an example of the non-biased impartial type of education.

WE must also mention the A. F. of L. Years ago this organization established the Workers Education Bureau of America for the purpose of organizing educational work in the unions. The aim of this body is expressed in one of Spencer Miller's statements that the workers should receive an education which will prepare them for "greater participation in the culture of the country." Miller, the secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America, is of the opinion that present-day capitalism with its rationalization and speed-up is a blessing for the workers. In an address delivered before the First World Conference on Adult Education, held at Cambridge University, England, August 22-29, 1929, Mr. Spencer Miller states that:

"The mechanization of industry has produced one other notable result. It has vastly increased the leisure time of workers." And further: "With the development of mechanization and the vast increase of free time, leisure has ceased to be the possession of a particular class and has become the universal opportunity of working people."

It is quite evident that Mr. Spencer Miller never felt the effects of the "mechanization" — capitalist rationalization—upon the workers. In the United States the inhuman speed-up compels the workers to expend 12 hours of energy in 8 hours of work. A worker who after a day's work is completely exhausted does not possess "leisure." At present there are 15-16 million workers in the United States possessing compulsory leisure. Mr. Spencer Miller does not connect education with struggle. He does not see or does not want to see the struggles of the workers. In the same address he states the following:

"With rising wages and relatively stable prices, the people of the United States have become consumers of what they produce to an extent never before realized. The diffusion of prosperity and the increase of economic well-being have made it possible for us for the first time in our history to contemplate the elimination of poverty within a relatively short period of time."

According to Miller we were all to get rich in a short time and consequently what we need is a general education in the arts and sciences "to make explicit those values which are implicit in a rapidly changing civilization." This is another example of the so-called impartial education. This type of education is effective in the class collaboration policy of the American Federation of Labor.

The Workers School rejects such a conception of education. In the capitalist society the ruling capitalist class controls education for its own interests. It uses the public schools, high schools, colleges, and other institutions to mould the understanding of the workers in favor of the system they control.

Education is biased. Impartial education in capitalist society can only benefit the capitalist forces. A good illustration of this is found in Professor John Dewey's "The School of Tomorrow." "It is fatal for a democracy to permit the formation of fixed

classes. Differences of wealth, the existence of large masses of unskilled labor, contempt for work with the hands, inability to secure the training which enables one to go ahead in life, all operate to produce classes and widen the gulch between them. Statesmen and legislation can do something to combat these evil forces. Wise philanthropy can do something. But the only fundamental agency for good is the public school system. Every American is proud of what has been accomplished in the past in fostering among very diverse elements of the population a spirit of unity and brotherhood, so that the sense of common interests and aims has prevailed over the forces working to divide our people into classes."

Our "liberal friends" and all those in favor of impartial, non-biased education may derive a good deal of comfort from the professor's statement. To us it is nothing but intellectual drivel coming from a representative of a dying class. The working class is historically destined to destroy the decaying system of society and build a new one. The knowledge needed for this purpose is the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

Compare John Dewey's statement with that of Lenin: "The more cultured was the bourgeoisie the more subtly it deceived the masses by asserting that the school can remain outside of politics and serve the society as a whole. In reality the school was converted into a tool of domination by the bourgeoisie, it was throughout saturated with the spirit of this class, it aimed to furnish the employer with obsequious scribes and capable workers." And at the First All-Russian Congress for Enlightenment in 1918, Lenin said:

"The workers seek knowledge because they need it in their campaign of conquest. Nine tenths of them realize that knowledge is a necessary tool in their struggle for liberation, that their failures may be traced to lack of education, and that they must now make education accessible to all."

THE GROWTH OF THE WORKERS SCHOOL.
The Workers School, first established in the fall of 1923, has, during the nine years grown from a handful of students to a registration of over 1,500 in the fall of this year. The successful growth of the school is a proof that the workers in New York find in the Workers School the institution which provides them with the knowledge they are looking for.

THE Workers School is not a mere academic institution; it brings the problems of the class struggle into the class room and brings students into the struggles themselves. While definite progress has been made in this direction, more has to be done. The School must become an integral part of the labor movement, it must be closely connected with the organizations of workers such as trade unions and mass organizations. This can be carried out only with the active support of the trade union movement and mass organizations. Let this Tenth Anniversary of the Workers School be the signal for a greater educational campaign.

The growth and sharpening of the class struggle demand bigger and better trained cadres of workers. The labor unions and mass organizations must realize the importance of immediate training of their members; to delay this work is criminal. The Workers School is ready to co-operate with the various organizations in planning the educational work. **ORGANIZE THE "FRIENDS OF THE WORKERS SCHOOL."**
The Workers School is not an endowed institution. The only source of income is the tuition fee paid by the student. This is entirely too small and inadequate. The financial aid must come from

NEGRO SLAVERY TODAY

John L. Spivak's Stirring Novel
"GEORGIA NIGGER"

NOTE—"Georgia Nigger" is a smashing exposure of the hideous persecution and national oppression of the Negro masses. The Daily Worker is relentlessly opposed to the white ruling class term, "nigger," and to the degradation and contemptuous treatment of Negroes which it symbolizes. The author shares this view, but, in order to paint a true picture of these horrible conditions, he considered it necessary to use this term as otherwise he would have put into the mouths of the best Negroes terms of respect for Negroes which they do not use.—Editor.

INSTALMENT 35.
"The stillness of the jungle settled over them. Only the croaking of frogs and the vague noises of the night ruffled the swamp's peace. With a high, excited chuckle Ebenezer said:
"We did hit, eh?"
David laughed nervously.
"Yeah. Now what we do? How long we have tuh stay here?"
"Bout a week. De'ill be huntin' us till den. De fas' thing ter do is git dese shackles off."
BREAKING THE CHAINS
They found a clump of thick, interwoven roots, gnarled and bulbous, hanging over the water and sat on them. Ebenezer commenced filing immediately.
"Didn't I tell you," he said, "You stay wid me an' I'll git you outer dis mess, safe on de way ter yo' folks."
"I don't want tuh git back tuh my folks. De'ill be huntin' me dey."
The older convict's arms moved rhythmically while the file screamed against the steel around his right ankle.
"I don't lak chain gangs nohow," he said.
"I wait ter fine my two chillun an' git 'em no'th wid 'em."

WHEN the first shackle fell he uttered a triumphant: "Dey she is!"
When the second was filed through he let them and the twenty-inch chain drop into the water at his feet, laughing delightedly at the faint ripples.
"Dat's one chain ain' never gonter trouble nobody no mo'," he said grimly.
He gave the boy the first



THEY HELPED SUPPRESS "GEORGIA NIGGER"—The facts contained in "Georgia Nigger" were suppressed by the capitalist press throughout the country. On the left is Kent Cooper, head of the Associated Press, and on the right, Karl Bicket, chief of the United Press, which played the leading role in this suppression campaign. Only the Daily Worker has torn the mask off the ruling class torture system in the South. Build the Daily Worker! Subscribe now!

"Right here," he said, pointing to the riveted eyes encasing the ankles.
FOOTLOOSE AGAIN.
The sultry night turned cool by the time the spikes dropped with a slurge into the water. The boy rubbed the irritated ankles. It was hard to believe that his feet were free again, and he stretched and bent them in the sheer joy of free movement.
"Let's travel," Ebenezer said. "We got ter git on as far as we kin fo' daylight. Den we'll sleep, with no trail fo' den houn' dogs ter pick up."

The dragging weight was gone. Even moving through slimy pools and thick vegetation was a joyous sensation. When a gray patch spread cool over the branches and the red birds commenced their morning song, Ebenezer picked a dry spot under a curtain of low branches and told David to sleep while he watched lest some accident bring the hunters or a trapper upon them.

It was high noon when David's sleep was broken to take the watch.
It was cool and shady in the heart of the swamp. Where the sun shone, it was on a primeval world of lush green. A small, lusterless pool in which floated dead leaves and broken twigs was at the right and a dense forest of dogwood and maple, hickory and cypress on all friends and sympathizers of the school. Thousands of workers have taken courses at the Workers School during the past nine years and close to 1,600 have registered for the Fall Term this year. An organization of the Friends of the Workers School would be in order. This organization, consisting of former and present students of the school and their friends could aid the school in many ways. In Germany there is such an organization with many thousands of members. Such an organization should be not only a money gathering body but should organize lectures, debates, discussions, etc.
The School is at a point where it is necessary to expand its scope of work. Branches must be established in many parts of the city of New York and vicinity. A Workers School in every city should be our next job. Already a successful school is functioning in Chicago. San Francisco; a school has been started in Filled-Alpha; one is to begin to function in Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, etc. An organization of the Friends of the Workers School can help in this work. Under the leadership and guidance of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. the Workers School will go forward for a greater Marxist-Leninist education.

side, shiny moss and thickets of brush and long grass and ferns. Life chattered and chirped, but only when a bird flew scolding from its nest in a flurry of excitement did leaves tremble, catch the sun and send it shimmering over the dead water.
SLEEP AND FREEDOM
Ebenezer sneezed and turned restlessly. He slept with his mouth open, his legs spread wide in the luxury of space. David stretched lazily, revelling in the sense of freedom. At this hour the convicts of Buzzard's Roost were shovelling soil on Jeff Beaton's road, shovelling fourteen times to the minute, minute after minute, hour after hour while the sun beat upon them and the sweat ran down their bodies and red dust filled their nostrils and open, panting mouths.
Ebenezer awoke with a start.
"Well, how you?" he grinned happily. "Dey ain' foun' no tracks, did dey? Didn't I tell you dey ain' no dog livin' kin fine me in a swamp!"
"Yeah. Nothin' bin no' here."
"I don't know how big dis swamp is, but we'll jes' keep travelin' souf till we git to his edge. Mus' be some farms wher we kin fine water."

HE led the way again through undrained paths tracked by wild creatures. They walked boldly, no longer caring whether leaves rustled or branches snapped, and before the shadows of approaching evening threw a gloomy haze over the swamp they saw a trace of level ground and a dilapidated cabin and barn through a net of cypress leaves. Close by the swamp was a copon of cane planted ap-



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parently by the farmer for his own use.
Ebenezer whispered to David to wait while he crept forward, moving stealthily, with the grace of a wild cat stalking its prey and with as much sound. He returned with a broad grin.
"Folks whites pickin' cotton," he chuckled. "an' no dogs aroun'. Wen hit gits dark we'll fine water an' maybe somethin' to eat."

FOOD AND WATER
The slender cane brakes rose in a dankness. They broke two stalks and stripped the bark with their teeth, chewing the pith.
"Wonder who lives dey," Ebenezer said thoughtfully, staring at the two lighted windows of the cabin.
"Whoever hit is, dey know dey's two convicts loose."
"When the cabin lights were extinguished and they were convinced the farmer and his family were asleep they wormed their way around the cane to the first stripped cotton row, gliding cautiously on hands and knees lest their forms silhouetted against the sky tell a waking person of their presence. Near the barn was the mule pen and a watering trough filled with water. They drank in it eagerly.

THE barn door was fastened with a stick inserted in two rings. "There was a pleasant smell of hay inside. As their eyes grew accustomed to the darkness they searched the walls for overalls and finding none, crept out.
They regained the safety of the swamps and followed its edge until another cabin rose against the sky, but a small pen near it made them uncertain whether it was for chickens or dogs and they dared not risk a close inspection. A mile south and another cabin leaned drunkenly against a wide spreading live oak. Ebenezer left to reconnoiter for food and clothes while David waited.
His companion did not return. The boy's anxiety turned to fear and when a cabin window glowed yellow with the warning that farmers were rising, he knew Ebenezer had deserted him. He must have found a pair of overalls and had started alone without troubling to say good-bye. Fear lest the convict left his stripes where they could be found for the hounds to smell or that the farmer would learn a pair of overalls had been stolen and notify the sheriff or the warden, terrified him and he retreated into the swamp, wading through pools until, in a bed of thick ferns, he found a dry spot where he stretched out to sleep."
(To Be Continued.)