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Daily Worker Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A. (Section of the Communist International)

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In the Day's News

SEEK PARASITE'S LOOT NEW YORK—A search has been started among New York banks for the big sums in cash and bonds stolen from the City Savings & Loan Association of Colorado Springs, Col., by Walter Clyde Davis, former president of the Association, who hanged himself in his cell in police headquarters Monday. Davis is reported to have had \$30,000 in cash and a large number of government bonds with him when he ran away from Colorado Springs last June, leaving the savings institution with shortages of \$1,000,000.

4 INDIA COPS KILLED DELHI, India, Dec. 13.—Farmers who demonstrated today at Dalsula, a village in the state of Alwar, against payment of the oppressive taxes, were attacked by imperialist police. They fought back militantly and four police are reported to have been killed.

TEACHER IN USELESS STUNT NEW YORK—Dr. Arthur Kraus, an instructor in philosophy at City College and a former Polish Army officer, is now on the third day of a hunger strike which he started as a protest against anti-Semitic activities in Poland. He says he will keep on till he dies. Such stunts are useless in changing conditions and only play into the hands of the anti-Semites. Only the organized struggle of the working masses of Poland, supported by the toilers of all other countries, can put an end to anti-Semitism and the capitalist system from which it springs.

ANIMALS GIVEN THOUSANDS CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Red and "Peasants" are not unemployed workers. They are a shepherd dog and a cat, respectively. And they happen to have belonged to Mrs. Alice Hunter, wealthy parasite of this city, who died recently, which is the reason they became the beneficiaries of a \$200,000 trust fund left by their mistress. Capitalism starves the toiling millions, but spend thousands on animal pets.

COAL MINER'S KIDS DIE HARLAN, Ky., Dec. 13.—Two of the three children of Henry Jones, a coal miner, were burned to death yesterday when a badly built stove became overheated and set fire to the house. Harlan was the scene of the heroic struggles of the Kentucky miners last year.

PRINTERS BAN "SLIP BOARD" Shop Organizations Hit at Stagger Plan

NEW YORK—At a special meeting Monday evening of all chapel (shop branch) chairmen of Local 6 of the International Typographical Union, 15 chairmen voted for abolition of the "slip boards" in every newspaper plant, as a protest against the staggered shift plan put over by the award of an arbiter. Only one chairman voted against this action. Arbitration was maneuvered upon by printers by their local and international officials in the matter of a wage-cut and conditions. Even the employers had not dared to ask for the stagger plan. But that is what the arbiter awarded. Removal of the "slip boards" means that the employers' scheme to have substitute printers wait around four hours on their own time on the chance of getting a day's work, is interfered with.

Hewson Fails to Stop It. President Hewson of Local 6 spoke at the meeting Monday and tried to persuade the chairmen to maintain the "slip boards" and submit to the award. But the militancy of the chapels, which have been holding meetings and voting to fight the award, caused the chairmen to take a decided stand. Hewson and a committee are supposed to go to the newspaper publishers today and tell them that unless the stagger system is abolished the "slip boards" will be withdrawn.

Role of Officials. It would be unwise to rely on Hewson entirely for this negotiation. The officials' policy is one of telling the members they are "helpless," an attitude of submission and of "disappointment." When the chapels decided in no uncertain terms they will struggle against the stagger plan, then the officials turned and claim they always were for the workers. But it is significant that when the New York Times Chapel first voted to remove the "slip board" Hewson sent the organizer, Dahm, to step them from carrying out their decision.

Chapel Committees Prepare Action. It is reported that the chapel committees elected in the various newspaper plants have been holding meetings and are preparing action for every chapel and for the meeting of Local 6 which will be held Sunday, Dec. 17. The rank and file members should fully support the plans of the chapel committees in order to guarantee a successful fight against the arbitration award.

Workers to Greet Her



Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys who will be greeted by large delegations of workers today on her return on the S. S. Bremen from her European Scottsboro tour. Mrs. Wright is one of the returning delegation to the I. R. A. World Congress, bearing the ashes of J. Louis Engdahl, one of the most indefatigable fighters for the release of the Scottsboro boys.

U. S. DEMANDS TRADE FOR DEBTS

Britain Insists on Own Terms BULLETIN The Belgian Cabinet voted unanimously yesterday to reject the U. S. demands for payment of the war debt instalment due on Dec. 15. The Cabinet then submitted its resignation in a move to force a confidence vote in parliament. Paris dispatches report the threatened fall of the Herriot Cabinet as resistance grows to Herriot's proposals to meet the December 15 debt payment on conditions similar to those laid down by Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The terrific sharpening of the struggle over the war debts was marked by a rapid exchange of notes between Washington and London during the past 48 hours. The latest U. S. note to the British government bluntly rejects the British proposals that the Dec. 15 payment apply to future possible revision of the debts and not as a resumption of payments under the present arrangements. The Wall Street government maintains its position that its imperialist rivals must make concessions in trade and colonies before it will discuss revision of the debts.

U. S. Bosses for Trade Grabs. This position is made clear in a statement sent out by the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. to its member organizations. The statement declares any modification of the "existing debt agreement should be conditional upon definite provisions for such treatment of our trade by the debtor country as will assure success of American goods to its markets on fair competitive terms." U. S. imperialism is thus demanding that the debtor countries annul their tariff reprisals against the high U. S. tariff. The Chamber of Commerce also demands arms reduction by the debtor countries in favor of U. S. imperialism which, together with its huge armament construction, would thus further strengthen the position of Wall Street imperialism against its rivals.

Anglo-U. S. Friction Deepens. Meanwhile, the British government in a new note declares it will only pay the Dec. 15 instalment of \$95,550,000 on its own terms, as part of a final settlement in future debt negotiations, despite rejection of that reservation by Washington. The demand for outright default is growing in Britain, however, and parliament is insisting that the question be thrown open to debate before any final decision is made.

Herriot Attacks Washington. Opposition to payment of the Dec. 15 instalment is growing in French government circles, despite the left-handed plea made by Premier Herriot before the Chamber of Deputies yesterday for payment, on the same terms laid down by Britain. In his speech, Herriot sharply attacked the U. S. government, declaring that the debt tangle and the deepening of the world economic crisis of capitalism was due to Hoover's intervention on German reparations payments.

Pope Joins Imperialist Band. The Vatican State yesterday joined the United front led by Britain and France against the U. S., with a statement on the debts by the Pope's official newspaper "Osservatore Romano." The article makes a broad hint to U. S. capitalism that it's doom is inextricably tied up with the progressing collapse of European capitalism. It further hints that the common objective of world capitalism is a capitalist solution of the crisis cannot be achieved without "the resurrection of faith among the peoples."

R. R. BOSSES PUSH FOR PAY CUT ON ALL THE FRONTS

Union Officials Accept Continuation of Present Cut FEAR MEMBERS' REVOLT Urge Men to Build Rank and File Groups CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The only point at issue here between the officials of the 21 railway unions and the representatives of the railroad companies in the Palmer House conference now dealing with the specific question of the present 10 per cent cut in wages is whether it shall be extended for six months or a year. The railway union heads have already accepted unofficially the proposal for the continuation of the cut as a contribution of their membership to the railway "emergency," and this question will not be referred to the rank and file for a decision.

While the railway union officials are clinging to the legalistic excuse that if the present cut is extended for a definite period the railway companies will automatically be prevented from moving for a further decrease under the Watson-Parker law, and are deluding the membership with false hopes, the railroad representatives are pushing the wage cut offensive on all fronts. Their press campaign is in full swing. They are demanding not only a further wage reduction but a drastic revision of the working rules and regulations which will reduce earnings and force more work by fewer workers.

Argues For Bondholders W. P. Thiehoff, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who presented the railroad demands to the conference, made his main argument in behalf of the banks and insurance companies which today own \$4,700,000,000 of railroad securities, according to his figures. This revelation of the extent of Wall Street control of the railway industry startled even the blasé newspaper reporters. It is on behalf of these big finance corporations that the rail workers are being asked to extend their "cooperation" in the form of sharp reductions in their living standards. In other words they are being asked to pay for the privilege of working so that the banks and insurance companies can continue to pile up their receipts from interest on railway bonds.

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WORKERS WILL MARCH TO PIER

Mrs. Ada Wright, the mother of Andy Wright, one of the nine Scottsboro boys, is returning this morning from her tour abroad to rally the workers of Europe to force the release of the young Negro class victims. She will come down the gangplank of the Bremen at 11:30 a. m. at Pier 4, at the foot of 55th St., Brooklyn. A big greeting is being prepared for this heroic working-class mother. Workers are to mobilize at 316 57th St., Brooklyn, at 11 this morning, and from there march to the pier.

Textile Barons Back Gov. Ely's War on Massachusetts Labor Laws

Democrat Presents Roosevelt Labor Policy in Action; Abolition of Labor Legislation National Textile Workers Union Calls for United Front Fight on Hunger, Wage Cuts

By ANDREW OVERGAARD. BOSTON—Abolition of all workers' social legislation for the benefit of factory owners throughout the state is the demand now being made by the employers' press here following the proposal of Governor Ely for a "moratorium" on labor legislation made to the Massachusetts section of the New England Textile Conference. The ostensible purpose of this proposal is to enable the manufacturers, especially in leather and textiles, "to meet Southern competition."

Litvinoff Scores Powers Refusing Recognition

Hails Accord Between U. S. S. R. - Nanking; Says Secret Blocs Lead to War U. S. S. R. Freed China from Unequal Treaties Imposed by Czar

By N. BUCHWALD (European Correspondent Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (By Cable).—Moscow press today publishes the interview given by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, to press representatives in Geneva in connection with the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Nanking Government, which were broken off by Nanking in 1927.

Hails New Accord



Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar and veteran diplomat who has just announced the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union.

ATTACKS CHINESE SOVIET ACCORD

Japan in New War Threat Against USSR TOKIO, Dec. 13.—Bitter opposition to the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union was voiced today by a Japanese Government spokesman. He declared, with unbridled gall and hypocrisy: "The elements most disturbing to the peace of the world now have joined hands and Japan stands squarely against these forces."

The question for the powers is whether to allow the forces of destruction to rule in the Orient or the forces of consolidation. The resumption of Russo-Chinese relations poses this issue squarely. Beside it the future of Manchuria is comparatively insignificant. What Japanese imperialism means by the "forces of consolidation" is already made clear by its robber war against China, its forcible occupation of China, its murder of tens of thousands of Chinese civilians both in Manchuria and at Shanghai, its present drive to occupy North China. Japan's "peace" aims are further made clear by the infamous Tanaka Document which laid down the lines for the present robber war against China.

The Tanaka Document presented to the Japanese Emperor on July 25, 1927, by the then Prime Minister, M. Tanaka, declares: "We must from now onwards pursue our own military ends and seize the heart of Manchuria and Mongolia by divers ways, in order to be able on the one hand to destroy the military, political and economic development of China." (Page 738). "When we remember that the Chinese are our only purchasers we must fear that day when China unites and her industry begins to flourish." (Page 735).

In preparation for its openly announced plans of armed intervention against the Soviet Union, Japanese imperialism has persistently refused to sign the non-aggression pact offered by the Soviet Government. Like all other imperialists, the Japanese pretend that the "uncultured" toiling masses are a destructive force against civilization.

Roosevelt "friendliness to labor," for which he was commended and supported by President William Green and other leaders of the American Federation of Labor. Preparing Official Action. There is little doubt that in the coming session of the state legislature, bills in accord with the proposal of Ely will be introduced as a means of giving official sanction and aid of the government to a new wage cutting drive and a general worsening of conditions in textile and shoe factories especially. The Boston Herald, in commenting on the proposal of a certain Henry P. Kendall who, following Ely's speech, urged the "suspension of the 48 hour law for a limited period under the observation of a commission," states: "The proposed moratorium on certain Massachusetts labor laws must be considered in the light of exactly what is suggested and of

VETS TO PETITION CONGRESS TODAY FOR BONUS NOW

Marchers Demand No Cuts in Payments to Disabled CONFERENCE TOMORROW Senator in Move to Sidetrack Bonus WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Tomorrow (Wednesday) the militant bonus marchers who have gathered here from all sections of the country will force the issue of the bonus into the halls of Congress and demand that the government pay their long overdue back wages, known as the bonus, now when they need it, not in 1945 when many of them will be dead and most of the bonus will be eaten up by interest. A delegation, elected by the rank and file vets, will present a petition to both houses of Congress, demanding immediate bonus payment and not a cent off the allowances to disabled veterans.

Veterans' and workers' organizations are called on to send telegrams. Bonus Marchers Call Gen. Hines' Bluff on Relief to Needy Vets WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A letter has been sent to General Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, by a group of leading veterans representing the united front movement for immediate payment of the bonus, demanding that Hines give concrete information concerning reports that he had promised George A. ... the notorious misleader of the Chicago unit of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces, relief for needy vets.

The letter was signed by J. W. Ford and Harold Hekerson, of the Veterans' National Rank and File Committee, William of the Khaki Shirts of New Jersey and Stevens of the National Bonus Army of Chicago. at once to Vice-President Curtis and Speaker Garner demanding a hearing for the bonus marchers. While the delegation, which has the support of tens of thousands of ex-servicemen throughout the country, is petitioning Congress, plans are being made by the Veterans' National Rank and File Committee to continue the struggle for the bonus and spread it among the broadest masses of veterans throughout the country. Thursday night a mass rank and file conference will be held to adopt a program of immediate action that will serve to rally veterans everywhere for the fight for immediate payment of the bonus and no cuts in disability allowances. Earlier on Thursday the bonus marchers will join in a mass memorial in Arlington Cemetery to Huh's ka and Carlson, the two veterans killed in the bloody attack on the first bonus march last July 28.

Fake Move to Investigate WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Forced to make some gesture by the pressure of the rank and file veterans of Tennessee, Senator McKellar, of that State yesterday offered a resolution that the Senate appoint a special committee of five to investigate the murderous assault by police and troops on the first army or bonus marchers. The demands for an investigation was raised by the rank and file conference of veterans from all over the United States at Cleveland the end of September. Senator McKellar's proposal, however, made at a time when the vets are demanding immediate payment of the bonus, is undoubtedly a move to sidetrack the issue of bonus payment by calling for an investigation which McKellar knows has little chance of being voted unless mass pressure of veterans and workers forces Congress to investigate.

HAWES FILIPINO BILL DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Hawes-Cutting bill labeled the "Philippine Independence Bill," is under discussion on the floor of the senate today. The bill as it stands provides "freedom" for the Islands at the end of eighteen years. Senator Broussard of Louisiana advocates shortening the period to eight years. The bill and the discussion around it is part of the game of American imperialism in holding in bondage the inhabitants of the Philippines. These islands constitute the most important military and naval base in the Pacific and Wall Street imperialism will not give them up, but rather will try to get a firmer hold upon them as the conflict with Japan takes on more threatening warlike aspects.

MASS PRESSURE ON CITY RELIEF AGENCIES WINS FOOD, CLOTHES, SHELTER

State Hunger March in Montana Jan. 3; New Victories by Jobless in Chicago, Racine Unemployed Enter New York Legislative Committee, Expose Banker-Tammany Plot

JOBLESS PROTEST CITY WAGE CUTS

Demand Relief at the Expense of Bankers ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Senators and Assemblymen of the state legislature, jamming the assembly hall in the state house today at a hearing on cutting wages of city workers in New York, heard a delegation of the unemployed council of New York state, and did not like it. Sam Weisman of the Unemployed Council of Greater New York denounced the rostrum at a hearing of the judiciary committee of the assembly, and declared in plain words that the nearly 3,000,000 unemployed in New York state, and the more than a million in New York City do not propose to starve this winter, and also denounce any attempt to cut wages of city workers. Weisman declared that relief should be furnished from funds already ear-marked on the budget for payment to the bankers holding the city bonds, and by salary cuts of the high paid officials, not the city workers.

"At Orders of Bankers" Then he declared: "This meeting of the legislature and its judiciary committee is being held under the whip of the bankers and at their command. Tammany and Mayor McKee are subordinating the interests of the New York employed and unemployed workers to the interests of the bankers." There had been tremendous tension in the legislative halls throughout Weisman's speech. The building was jammed with state troopers. Police Commissioner Mulrooney of New York City was in the room. A concerted howl went up when the spokesman for the unemployed exposed the legislature's subservience to the banks. Senator Henry G. Schachno, Democrat, from the Bronx, yelled: "We're not interested in parties!"

Throw Unemployed Out This surprising affirmation was followed by Senator Percy Pilcher, presiding officer, ruling Weisman out of order. Weisman continued to speak, and sergeants at arms, state troopers, senators and assemblymen rushed him, and shoved the whole seven unemployed delegates out of the room. "That's the way to treat those fellows" said Assemblyman Stone, Republican of Onondago, and they all got together again to hear Mayor McKee of New York call for a change in the state law to allow \$20,000,000 to be cut off of wages under the \$3,000 limit, and another \$20,000,000 saved for the bankers by abolishing some city departments. The Unemployed Delegation was made up of Weisman, Henry Shepherd, Negro leader of New York City; Trainor, of Schenectady, an electrical worker; Louise Morrison, of up state unemployed council; Rena Evans of Amsterdam N. Y., and two others. They went this morning to Speak-

FARMERS, MINERS DEMAND RELIEF

Will March to Helena to State Legislature BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 13.—Delegates of unemployed workers and farmers ruined by low prices paid to them while their product is held in the cities at prices workers can't pay, will march on the state legislature Jan. 3. This Montana state hunger march will get fresh stimulus by the reports made throughout the state by returning National Hunger Marchers due here soon. The demands will be for winter relief and abolition of all eviction laws, etc., the exact wording of the demands and details to be decided upon by the unemployed worker and farmer delegates at a state conference to be held on the eve of the opening of the state legislature, in Helena, the state capital. The legislature begins sessions on Jan. 3. Here in Butte, on the "Richest Hill on Earth", there are 8,600 unemployed copper miners. The thousands who do have jobs are working only a week and a half a month, and only two mines are open now. Those who work get such low pay for their labor that they can't live on it. It is almost impossible to live. The big Anaconda Copper Mines smelter at Great Falls is closed tight, and all Anaconda properties in other places are either closed down, or running with skeleton crews.

Storm Chicago Relief Agency. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—Thirty delegates, one of them a woman mother of two children, representing the unemployed of that neighborhood, rushed the Relief Station at 505 East 50th Place a few days ago. They forced the officials into a five hour conference with the whole delegation, and compelled them to give relief: ten overcoats, 12 emergency food orders, rent to be paid for two families facing eviction, and a large quantity of socks, shirts, and underwear for unemployed families. The officials at the relief station tried first to keep the delegation out. The delegates jumped over the railing in front and came right in. Then the main boss there objected there was no room in which to hold a meeting with the whole delegation. (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

McGinnis of the assembly who said the legislative session was limited to New York City, dealt with salary cuts and not at all with relief, and that they could get a hearing before any of the legislative committees next meeting. But the only one meeting was the judiciary committee, so the jobless went there. McGinnis also said the matter was up to Roosevelt, but they were not able to see Roosevelt.

"We Demand Unemployment Insurance"



Front rank of the committee of 25 which walked into the Capitol Building to present the National Hunger March demands for winter relief and unemployment insurance to Speaker Garner, for the House of Representatives. A similar committee went to Vice President Curtis, presiding officer of the Senate. The 3,000 Marchers waited near the capitol building for their opportunity to speak.

MASS DELEGATIONS TO GREET MRS. WRIGHT

HUGE RECEPTION FOR SCOTTSBORO MOTHER HOME FROM TOUR

Guard of Honor to Receive Ashes of J. Louis Engdahl Who Gave His Life in Strenuous European Tour with Mrs. Wright

Tom Mooney Sends Personal Representative; New York Workers Plan Big Memorial Meets in Harlem and Bronx Coliseum

NEW YORK.—Elected delegates from organizations and masses of workers who will greet the returning delegation from the World Congress of the International Red Aid will mobilize at 316 57th St., Brooklyn, at 11:30 a.m. From there they will march to Pier 4, 58th St., Brooklyn. Workers and delegates from New York City should take the B.-M. T. to 58th St. Station, Brooklyn, to reach the mobilization point.

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, will step down the gangplank from the Bremen at 11:30 a.m., heading the returning delegation, which includes Carl Flacker, national organizer of the I. L. D., and Miriam Brooks, youth delegate from San Francisco. With them they will bring the ashes of J. Louis Engdahl, late national chairman of the I.L.D., who gave his life in the world-wide struggle for the unconditional release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

Greeting the delegation will be delegates from all mass organizations, including Maude White and Sam Nassin of the Trade Union Unity Council; a mass delegation headed by Rose Wortis, of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; Charlotte Tades, of the Executive Committee of the National Unemployed Councils; the secretary of the National Committee for the Protection of Political Prisoners; the entire national executive committee of the International Labor Defense, the national bureau of the Workers' International Relief; the General Committee of the United Councils of Working Class Women, and a large mass delegation; Leon Kahn, representative of the League of Professional Groups, the City Committee of the International Workers' Order; representatives from New York Poets of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League; Mary Himoff, delegate from the Central Committee of the Young Communist League; Robert Minor, delegate from the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and hundreds of delegates from 60 branches of the I.L.D. and from mass organizations.

Tom Mooney, veteran class-war prisoner and international symbol of class justice, is sending his personal representative, Louis B. Scott, to greet the incoming delegation and to pay his revolutionary respects to the ashes of J. Louis Engdahl.

Mrs. Ada Wright, leader of the delegation, is returning to this country after completing a tour of sixteen European countries with J. Louis Engdahl. Together they spoke to hundreds of thousands of workers and laid the foundation for an epoch-making international struggle which has already resulted in the forcing of the United States Supreme Court to grant a new trial for the Scottsboro boys. The hardships of this tour were directly responsible for the death of Engdahl.

VETS WILL GREET I. R. A. DELEGATES

Join in Welcome; Speed Aid to Marchers

NEW YORK.—The meeting of the Committee of 50 of the Veterans' Rank and File Committee Monday night decided to call on all veterans to join in the mass welcome at the boat today for the Mrs. Wright-Scottsboro mother, and the returning delegation to the International Red Aid Congress, recently held in Moscow. The vets are asked to report at 11 a.m. at Pier four, 316 57th St., Brooklyn.

The delegates are bringing with them the ashes of J. Louis Engdahl, late national chairman of the International Labor Defense, American section of the I.R.A. The Rank and File Committee points out that the I.L.D. has played an important part in the struggles of the veterans, organizing the defense for Pace, Eicher, Levin and other rank and file leaders of the veterans who were arrested during the first bonus march. Many other veterans throughout the country have been defended by the I.L.D. The committee also calls on all vets to participate in the parade Saturday that will precede Mrs. Wright's meeting and in the Engdahl memorial in Bronx Coliseum Sunday.

Jailed for Demanding Relief to Be Tried in Brooklyn Wednesday

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A mass meeting of 120 workers called by the Boro Park International Labor Defense condemned the jailing of four workers who were part of a workers' committee of the Unemployed Council of Boro Park that struggled militantly for relief for 15 needy families and all other jobless workers. The four workers were arrested at the demonstration held in front of the Home Relief Bureau at Gravesend Ave. and Albermarle Rd.

All workers are urged to pack the Snyder Ave. Court at Church and Snyder Avenues on Wednesday at 9 in the morning, and demand the unconditional release of the four workers who will be put on trial at that time.

Workers' Meetings Hear Hunger March Reports

Brownsville and Boro Park Rallies Wednesday Night to Greet Returning Delegates

General Conference of All Marchers Called for Friday Afternoon

NEW YORK.—A meeting of all Hunger March Delegates will be held on Friday, Dec. 16, at 2 p.m. sharp in the Workers Center, 35 E. 13th St., 2nd floor.

The question to be taken up at this meeting will be the reports to their respective organizations by the delegates. An outline will be given out at this meeting.

The meeting that was called for last Monday was a error, but the meeting for Friday will positively be held.

All Delegates who do not have carfare will receive same from the Councils.

Returning Hunger Marchers were also greeted by 200 workers, including young workers and Negro workers, at a meeting in South Brooklyn yesterday at Public School Number 6. The South Brooklyn Unemployed Council, which has led many struggles, arranged the meeting to greet the delegates Hodge and Heatie Williams. At this meeting the young workers present were called upon to continue the struggle by coming down to the youth Hunger Hearing to be held Friday, Dec. 16, at 201 Bond St. at 8 p.m.

DAUGHTER IN 'DEATH HOUSE'

Father Frantic As One Patient Is Killed

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Following on the murder of Foster Wilkins, 19-year-old inmate of the Letchworth Institution for the Feeble Minded in Rockland County, Anthony Cammarata, 209 Scholes St., Brooklyn, appealed to the Daily Worker to help him obtain the release of his 14-year-old daughter, Frances, from that institution.

William Smith, an attendant, is charged with kicking the 19-year-old Wilkins unconscious and leaving him under a cold shower to die. He was arraigned in Stoney Point Court yesterday for manslaughter. His arrest is only a move by authorities to silence mass protests by making a pretense of correcting the horrible conditions.

Girl Mistrusted.

For some time Cammarata, an unemployed laborer, has been trying to take his daughter back home. He became frantic when he read that Foster Wilkins had been kicked unconscious by a guard and was then left to die under a cold shower.

On previous visits the father of the girl and other witnesses saw that the girl had been beaten black and blue. Frances was taken to the institution when she was 11 years old. Her father was promised that she would be sent to school. Instead she has been forced to get up at 5 a.m. and to work all day. The least misdemeanor brings brutal punishment.

Fear Exposure.

The girl now appears to be absolutely normal. Fearing exposure of conditions prevailing in the institution, the institution has prevented the father from getting his daughter back. The case is being taken up by the International Labor Defense, the Sacco-Vanzetti Troop of the Young Pioneers and the Italian Proletarian Club.

What's On—

WEDNESDAY

All working-class organizations are asked to keep open Jan. 2 for the Third Annual Banquet of the N. Y. Workers' Center.

Harlem-Downtown Dance and Entertainment for the benefit of the nine Scottsboro boys at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., at 9:30 p.m. under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. Elaborate program. Tickets 50 cents.

A report on the Hunger March will be given by delegates Stein and Levine at a Mass Meeting at the Prospect Workers' Club, 119 E. 11th St. All workers welcome. Admission free.

A meeting of all factions of the Int. Workers Club and Young Storm, at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 81st St., at 8 p.m.

Question Box and Discussion will be held by the Flatbush workers' Club at 1207 Kings Highway, at 8 p.m. All invited.

Prospect Park Br. F. S. U. Lecture—"Liberation in the Soviet Union"—in the hall room at 13 Crown St., Brooklyn. Speaker: Jay Portell.

Elizabeth Br. F. S. U. Lecture on "Planned Economy or Depression" at Eagles Building, 1108 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. Speaker: Prof. William L. Mann.

Sunnyside Br. F. S. U. Special Recognition to the Soviet Union—at the home of H. Korol, 5961 49th St., Sunnyside. Speaker: Sarah Rice.

Yorkville Br. F. S. U. Lecture—"The Cultural Revolution in the Soviet Union"—at Labor Temple, 24 E. 84th St., New York. Speaker: S. Sclaroff.

TAMMANY AGENTS AID COMMERFORD

\$14,350 in "Expense"; \$21,100 More, Too

NEW YORK.—The defense in the Commerford trial was aided yesterday by Edward L. Stanton, secretary of Walker when the latter was mayor, and now general manager of the General Contractors' Association. Stanton said Commerford was a good man, even though removed for graft by a previous court decision.

The line of the defense was indicated as based on the technicality that the government should have told Commerford first that his income tax return was improper before proceeding against him in a criminal case for false returns. The Capone case was cited by defense attorney Eugene Aronow as a precedent.

Patrick J. Commerford, "supervisor" of a New York local of the International Union of Operating and Hoisting Engineers and vice-president of the New York State Federation of Labor and vice-president of the New York Building Trades Council, is shown by testimony in this trial to have taken large sums from employers and from his union.

\$14,350 For "Expenses."

It was testified by other officials of the union that Commerford got \$14,350 of union funds for "expenses." The witnesses defend this payment on the ground Commerford had a lot of "heavy entertaining" to do.

Commerford's salary from Local 130 of the Hoisting Engineers was \$150 a week in 1929 and \$200 a week in 1930 and 1931. In addition to expenses he spent \$21,100 of union money for "the good of the local."

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

METAL WORKERS

The next meeting of the Steel Partition Section of the Metal Workers' Industrial Union will take place on Thursday at 6:30 p.m. at 131 W. 52nd St., New York.

DRESSMAKERS

The dressmakers will discuss the progress of strike preparations at two section meetings on Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Bronx and Williamsburgh, at the following places: Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and Claremont Parkway, Bronx, and 103 Knickerbocker Ave., corner Thames St., Brooklyn.

A meeting of all unemployed cutters will be held on Thursday at 1:30 p.m. at 140 W. 36th St. Irving Potash will speak at this forum on the problems confronting the cutters in the dress trade. On Thursday night, right after work, the cutters, members of the Industrial Union, will meet at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St.

Tom De Fazio who recently returned from the Soviet Union, will speak on "Fifteen Years of Soviet Rule" at the open forum on Thursday in the office of the Needle Trades Union, 131 W. 28th St.

The Dressmakers' Unity Committee has called a meeting of the Committee of 100 for Wednesday, Dec. 14, right after work, at its headquarters, 140 W. 36th St.

CLOAK OPERATORS

The left wing group of the cloak operators, Local 1, has issued a leaflet calling on the workers in the trade to vote for the union in the coming elections on Thursday. The left wing candidates are running on a program of struggle against sweating conditions, for unemployment insurance and relief, for the exemption of the unemployed workers from the payment of dues during unemployment, and for a program of a class struggle union to serve the interests of the workers and not the bosses.

ALTERATION PAINTERS

The Alteration Painters will have their second general membership meeting on Sunday at Irving Plaza. Start 11 a.m. Bring your membership book. Be on time.

Stage and Screen

EGON PETRI SOLOIST WITH PHILHARMONIC NEXT SUNDAY

The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Issay Dobrowen, will give their next concert on Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. Egon Petri, pianist, will be the soloist. The program: Symphony in B minor ("Unfinished"), Schubert; Piano Concerto No. 1 in E-flat major, Liszt; Symphony No. 6 in B minor ("Pathetic") Tchaikovsky. On Saturday morning, at Carnegie Hall, Lucerella Bort, soprano, will be the soloist at the Children's Concert under the direction of Ernest Schelling.

Erno Rapee, who will be general musical director at the Radio City Theatre, will have two symphony orchestras under him, the Radio City Music Hall orchestra of 100 pieces and the RKO Roxy of 50 pieces.

Scottsboro Dance at Webster Hall Tonite

The Harlem-Downtown Dance and Entertainment for the benefit of the nine Scottsboro boys will take place tonight at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., beginning at 8:30 p.m., under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

Bennie Carter's Dance Band, one of Harlem's most famous orchestras, will furnish music. W. C. Handy, composer of the "St. Louis Blues," etc. will lead the band in a number of his compositions.

March Today for Hot Lunches in Schools

The Parents and Teachers Committee of the Bronx will march today to the Board of Education at 500 Park Avenue from Third Avenue and 59th Street. A delegation will present to the Board the Committee's demands for free hot lunches for the children, and a protest against the present overcrowding of classes. All parents of the Bronx are asked to show their support of these demands by assembling at 59th Street and Third Avenue today at 2:30 p.m.

WATCH THE ADS

Attention Comrades!

OPEN SUNDAYS
Health Center Cafeteria
Workers Center — 50 E. 13th St.
Quality Food Reasonable Prices

Phone Tomkins Sq. 6-9554
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

WORKERS-EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

Importers of Soviet Candies
SPECIAL WITH THIS ADVERTISEMENT
3 lb. Box Russian Candy \$1
DE LUX PACKAGE.....
Mail Check or Money-Prepaid
M. RICHMAN, 145 E. Houston St.
New York, N. Y.
AGENTS WANTED—Tel. Orchard 4-7175

CHRISTMAS E V E
SATURDAY DECEMBER 24

District Training School
GRADUATION BALL
Auspices: Communist Party and Young Communist League
Rockland Palace
155 TH STREET & 8TH AVE.

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

Hospital and Oculist Prescriptions Filled At One-Half Price

White Gold Filled Frames \$1.50
2 1/2 Shell Frames \$1.00
Lenses not included

COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St.
First Door Off Delancey St.
Telephone: OR-344 1-1579

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 QUALITY FOOD AT WORKERS PRICES

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Louis L. Schwartz
SURGEON DENTIST
Announces
The removal of his office to larger quarters at
1 Union Square (8th Floor)
Suite 503 Tel. ALgonquin 4-9885

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

AMUSEMENTS

TODAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EXTRA SPECIAL

EISENSTEIN'S Film Epic!
"OLD and NEW"
"A Saga of the Soil."
N. Y. TELEGRAM.
The Workers' **ACME THEATRE**

THE GROUP THEATRE Presents
SUCCESS STORY
By John Howard Lawson
Maxine Elliotts Theat., 39th E. of W'way
Evenings, 8:45; Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:45

FRANCIS LEDEBER & DOROTHY GISH in
AUTUMN CROCUS
The New York and London Success
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of W'way
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:45

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
BIOGRAPHY
A comedy by S. N. BEHRMAN
GUILD THEATRE, 35d St. West of W'way
Eves. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:50

CIVIC REPERTORY 14 St. 6th Ave.
90c, \$1, \$1.50 Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLENE, Director
Tonight & Fri. Eve. "Alice in Wonderland"
Thurs. Eve. "LILLOW"

RKO MAYFAIR 14th St. & 47th St.
Secrets of the French Police
with GWILLI ANDRE & GREGORY RATOFF

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

RKO JEFFERSON 14th St. & 47th St.
RICHARD BARTLEMEW in
"The Cabin in the Cotton"
Added Feature "THEY CALL IT SIN"
with LORETTA YOUNG

HIPPODROME 6th Ave. 64th St.
CONTINUOUS 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
Vaudeville-Motion Pictures
Feature: "BACK STREET"
12:15c Eves. 25c ALWAYS 10c

HARLEM-DOWNTOWN DANCE
BENEFIT NINE SCOTTSBORO BOYS
CONTINUOUS DANCING UNTIL DAWN
BENNIE CARTER'S FAMOUS DANCE BAND
with W. C. Handy, composer "St. Louis Blues," etc.
with Informal Song and Entertainment by Negro and White Artists

WEBSTER HALL TONIGHT, 9:30
119 East 11th St. December 14, 1932

TICKETS 55 CENTS
A Real Harlem Dance Downtown—One of Harlem's Best Bands
AUSPICES: NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

To All Members of the Workers' Co-Operative Colony and Unity Camp

The following comrades were nominated as members of the Board of Directors for the year 1933:

MAURICE	2700 CINEMAN	K-43-0-1
ALBERT	C-51-11 Mrs. Pechter	F-2-II
ORENSTEIN	Q-43-1 JONAS	N-21-II
PINCUS	C-1-11 NEVIAKSY	H-22-II
PASTERNAK	X-54-1 JOFFE	L-32-II
KRUGER	F-52-11 BOXER	W-31-II
GORELICK	A-21-1 BUCKSPAN	B-32-II
Mrs. SELTZER	H-2-1 SKOWRONECK	U-39-1
FRIEDLAND	V-1-1 KANOVITZ	C-34-1
KOBRINSKY	H-1-1 HOBBERMAN	D-25-1
SHREER	H-1-1 NESLOW	D-52-1
HINDIN	F-31-1 EPSTEIN	P-2-II
BREIMAN	D-51-11 LENA WEINER	M-32-II

1855-7th Ave.

Control Committee:
KASSOFF LEVY LIPKIN

If anybody has any kind of objections to these nominees, please send them in to the office of the Workers Co-operative Colony, 2800 Bronx Park East, Bronx, N. Y., not later than Sat., Dec. 17, 1932

THE DANCE CARNIVAL OF THE YEAR!

TENTH ANNUAL

Morning Freiheit

COSTUME 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.

CELEBRATE .. DEMONSTRATE

SATURDAY

New Years Eve.

DECEMBER 31st, 1932

BRONX COLISEUM—East 177th ST.

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

ANNIVERSARY

Concert and Ball

SERGEI RADAMSKY
NOTED SOVIET TENOR

NEW DANCE GROUP
REVOLUTIONARY DANCES

INTERNATIONAL CHORUSES
VARIOUS LANGUAGES

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

I.W.O. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
75 MUSICIANS—NITYA STILLMAN, Cond.

DOUBLE BRASS BAND ORCH.

DANCING TILL MORNING

EARL BROWDER, Speaker

International Notes

By ROBERT HAMILTON

BROADWAY CRITIC IN MOSCOW Alexander Woolf, noted dramatic critic is now in Moscow for his first visit. In an interview with the "Moscow Daily News" he declares: "Soviet Russia is the most exciting country in the world at the present moment. That's why I'm here. I delayed making this trip for two whole years, but at last I managed to get here. I've only been in Soviet Russia for three days, so I can't pretend to be an authority on its social and economic problems. But I'm seeing all I can, and I'm having a fine time."

SOCIALIST WAR PROPAGANDA ON GERMAN RADIO

The German broadcasting system is closed to all proletarian programs or speeches. But the Social Democratic Party in Germany has used the radio for its propaganda. A sample of their programs shows us why. A memorial service for the German soldiers who fell in the war was broadcast from the Reichstag building in November, the program being carried over all the German stations. THE PROGRAM WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE SOCIALIST WAR CRIPPLES LEAGUE. A Socialist speaker declared in his memorial speech: "We fell for Germany's splendor. It must be beautiful to live through a real trench attack. My sword, so often vined with joy. . . . Germany, I am ready!"

This is the unhampered return of the German Socialist Party to the chauvinist war-fever of August, 1914. This explains why the German capitalist government allows the Socialist League to use the radio. Workers, discuss this with your Socialist fellow workers in your shops!

Schleicher Special Court Gives 10 Yr. Jail Term to Worker

(Cable By Inprecor) BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Pushing the Von Schleicher offensive against the German working class, the Exceptional Court at Waldenburg, Silesia, yesterday sentenced the bricklayer Seidel to ten years hard labor on a charge of resisting police as a member of a riotous mob. Seidel was a member of a crowd of workers which tried to prevent the execution of a sick worker and his family. In contrast to this savage sentence against a worker, the Osterode Exceptional Court yesterday sentenced three fascists to only two years imprisonment for throwing bombs on the premises of a Jewish tradesman. The Duisburg Exceptional Court also handed out light sentences of six and two months respectively to two fascists charged with deliberately setting fire to clothing of political opponents.

The government yesterday suppressed until the first of January the Communist daily newspaper in the Rhineland and Ruhr, "Ruhrecho" in Essen, "Freiheit" in Dueseldorf, and the "Sozialistische Republik" in Cologne.

FARMER, MINERS DEMAND RELIEF

Will March on Helena to State Legislature

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) But they made her unlock a basement, and the meeting started. The Agency was afraid to call police for another battle such as has been staged at Chicago, relief stations before, and yielded to one demand after another.

Relief Agents Get Hungry. About half way through the meeting, the relief agents asked for an adjournment for lunch. The unemployed delegates answered that Chicago jobs had been hungry for months, and refused the request for adjournment.

"Lose" Relief Orders. CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill., Dec. 13.—The unemployed council here is arranging a big welcome and mass meeting to hear the report of its delegate, a Negro, on the National Hunger March.

Many are joining the unemployed council which is fighting particularly to make the local relief agents pay some attention to relief orders obtained by jobless workers and presented to the agency, after which nothing is heard of them. When the unemployed repeatedly protest, they are usually told the orders have been "lost."

An open hearing last week brought a big crowd, which heard in detail the story of many unemployed workers about hunger conditions and "lost" relief orders. It was brought out that the relief for Negroes is in the hands of a certain Mrs. Jones, who has been chased out of several homes by her insulting probe into private affairs. When the Negro family shows its starving condition, and tells how long the bread winner has been out of work, Mrs. Jones regular tactic is to demand: "Where is your marriage certificate?" "Are you living a moral life?"

The crowd at the open hearing found the local relief officials guilty of starving the unemployed workers here.

Get Clothes for Children. RACINE, Wis., Dec. 13.—A demonstration by unemployed workers, led by the unemployed council here, forced the local relief station to provide at once blankets, underwear and clothing for the children of a family here that they had kept waiting for months.

The demonstration and results obtained took only four hours from the time the family brought its case to the unemployed council.

A few days ago a delegation from the unemployed council entered the relief station with specific cases of starvation. As they came in, one of the agents in the station shouted:

Mine Strikers



Group of mine strikers on the steps of the general store in Wilder, Tenn. The operators called in the troops in an attempt to break the strike.

TEXTILE BOSSES BACK GOV. ELY Plan to Abolish Labor Laws

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

present basis in order to complete with Massachusetts is trying to compete with Southern mills which have practically no limit on night work for women and children. States with 55 and 6-hour laws do not enforce them and Alabama has no limit at all. Massachusetts is surrounded also by New England states which allow what our laws prohibit. The Bay State alone forbids the work of women and minors in textiles after 6 o'clock while permitting them to labor in all other industries up to 10 o'clock.

That the state labor commissioner is fully behind this new attack is shown by the following quotation from the editorial. He is only trying to put it over more smoothly: ". . . Examination of the statement by the labor commissioner would indicate that he and Mr. Kendall are not far apart. The commissioner favors a conference and perhaps experimentation by means of a brief moratorium on the 6 o'clock law to determine whether the policy at present pursued by Massachusetts is the wisest course for the immediate future."

The line of the employers is being developed in preparation for the session of the state legislature in January. The editorial concludes by stating that: "The moratorium is proposed as a means of helping to solve the ugly dilemma which now confronts our cotton textile industry."

The "dilemma" is to be solved with new wage cuts, re-establishing night work for women, and bringing the children into the Massachusetts mills to increase the profits of all-powerful corporations in which Governor Ely has large interests.

Already in the Wood mill in Lawrence attempts are being made to force workers to work 6 and 7 nights a week instead of five.

The police forces are being prepared for suppression of workers' resistance as evidenced by the recent conference held in Boston by all district attorneys and local police commissioners to prepare ways and means to prevent organization and suppress strike struggles.

The American Federation of Labor officials are expressing "indignation" and foaming over this "double crossing" by the democratic governor who works so hard for at the election. They are now searching for a new "messiah" among republican politicians.

The Boston Times published by the Muste influenced groups admit that over 50 local and State "labor leaders" supported Governor Ely but are now looking "for better men with real integrity," etc.

The National Textile Workers Union is fighting to expose the Ely scheme. It sent a protest delegation to the governor immediately and published its call to workers for unity in action against the employers. The National Textile Workers Industrial Union has called upon members of the United Textile Workers, and urged workers to join in mass action to defeat the attack on social legislation. The union is mobilizing workers in the mills to prepare strikes against any further lowering of their standards of living.

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union in Boston has taken the initiative in inviting all workers' organizations in Boston to a conference January 29 to prepare united action. This should be done in each textile and shoe center in Massachusetts.

A broad united front action mobilizing the most determined mass resistance will make it possible for the workers to defeat this vicious scheme of Governor Ely and his bosses.

Vote Fraud Pot Boils Over in Jersey; Grand Jury Indicts 113

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—Vote frauds which came to the surface following the theft of more than 7,000 ballots "guarded" by police in the basement of the City Hall a week after the Nov. elections resulted yesterday in 50 indictments naming 113 persons handed down by the Essex County grand jury.

The jury made certain recommendations for change to be made in the present election system calculated to prevent the election frauds as an isolated event, and to conceal the fact that such corruption is deeply rooted in capitalist politics and extends all over the country.

"Here are those God Damned Communists again!" Seven workers waiting for relief jumped up and offered to "knock hell out of" the fellow who objected, and he subsided.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

MARCHERS, WORKERS, AND VETERANS WRITE OF THE TWO MARCHES

"Shoot to Kill" Was Order of Capital Police Head

Fireman Deputy Tells of Orders to Worker Acquaintance Writer Learns What Police Are; Hails March Discipline

WASHINGTON, D. C.—I am a Washington worker. Right now I am working a little, making on the average about ten or fifteen dollars a week, despite the fact that I am skilled in my trade. I know what it means to be jobless because I was unemployed for almost two years straight until very recently.

When the hunger marchers came to the city, it seemed a little queer to me that the cops should be so vicious in such a deliberate manner. Now I know the reason for this: I know a fireman who was deputized as a "cop" during the march. He told me that when they were being given instructions they were told to try to provoke the marchers into a fight, and to use their guns, and "shoot to kill". They were to "choose the leaders especially". Also a friend of mine was told the same identical thing by a regular cop. This proves that the police officials, Major Brown, etc., pursued a policy of deliberately provoking the marchers, shooting them up, and then drive them out like the bonus marchers. It is thanks to the courage and great patience of the marchers that these hyenas in uniform did not get their aim and the marchers left this city victoriously, yet without any casualties.

I went down to see the marchers in their camp. The first thing that struck my attention was the vicious and apparently deliberately savage attitude of the police towards these hunger marchers. Until today, I was not fully convinced that this savagery on the part of the "defenders of law and order" was deliberately ordered and instigated by the police officials. I did hear and see the special gas squad with their all-enclosed riot helmets, and the police officers in the camp taunt, curse, and in general use methods tending to provoke the marchers.

The same taunting and brutality on the part of the police I noticed during the parade on Tuesday on Fourth and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. One of the spectators crossing the street and was just about to pass the left flank of the police line that surrounded the Hunger Marchers like a ring of steel, when immediately he was attacked by two cops. He was knocked down to the pavement. About three more cops joined the other two and kept on beating this man. The cops kept on barking at the marchers like a bunch of savage blood hounds all along the parade. Yes, I did see a single marcher who much as utter a word in protest. It looked as though they clenched their teeth, but refused to be provoked. When the cops kept on shouting to each other, "Hey, Tom, where is my hamburger?", meaning a hunger marcher beaten up into pulp, even then all I saw the marchers do in response is sing louder and with more pep.

BONUS MARCHER HELD IN VA. JAIL Writes of Training of Prison Guards

OCOQUAN, Va.—Just a few lines to let you know that the comrades are in the best of spirits. Everyone is in close touch with the March at this jail. They gave some of the guards a special tear gas training to use against the marchers. In this prison near the Mason-Dixon Line you can see the bitter hatred against the Negroes. There are about twice as many Negroes as white prisoners. Many of the Negroes even do not know of the Scottsboro case. But under the circumstances I am trying to explain this to them and organize them when they get out. So that just goes to prove that no matter where they put us they can't stop the Red movement.

I am a member of Post 191 Workers Ex-Service-men League. I want to say that every worker who is not a member of the I.L.D. should become one. We need this organization more and more and have got to make it strong. I hope comrades will write to me and send pipe tobacco if possible. Mail is censored and only one letter a week. I get out Dec. 29. Charles Israel, Ocoquan, Va. Jail.

TOLEDO DELEGATE HAS VISITORS Worker Tells of Quizzing by Officials

TOLEDO, Ohio.—I was elected to go as a delegate to the National Hunger March from Toledo in a truck with fourteen others. At Union, our truck broke down. The truck could not be fixed but my mind was set on reaching Washington so I hitch-hiked to Grandville, I stayed there the rest of the night, sleeping in the jail.

That night, three city cops, two state cops, two deputy sheriffs, two councilmen, the county mayor and one federal agent, came to question me. The federal man asked me if I was a citizen. I said no and that if he deported me I would carry on the fight in my own country. He said I was a Bolshevik, anarchist, and what not. I said I had been out of work 29 months, if that was what he meant. He got sore and left me with his bunch.

Toledo Delegate. Ed. Note.—This comrade was militant in his answers to the dicks, but should remember as all workers must not to answer questions in jail. Every worker should read "Self-Defense for Workers." We do not want to lose any more fighters than we have as possible in the fight. By studying this, workers will learn how to defeat the frame-up system.

A Congressman Meets An "Old Friend" and Is Turned Down

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Here are a few incidents around the Hunger March. When some of the marchers were brought to the homes of sympathizers the cops made as much noise as possible in order to try and arouse the neighbors.

Representative La Guardia when he visited the marchers recognized the brother of an old acquaintance as one of them. He asked him why he was "messing in this crowd." The comrade answered him: "I'm sorry I've messed with them for only three years. I'm sorry I wasted so much time in other organizations." When La Guardia left he extended his hand which the comrade refused to take.

A comrade saw some detectives laughing and moved closer to listen. One was asking the other, "Do you know whom I saw in that bunch? It was Bill. He actually told me he felt like life was new and tried to convince me."

GREETINGS FROM A NEW MARCHER

I'd like to express my views on the meaning of the Hunger March to me. To me it shows the determination of the workers to fight for their rights to live, no matter how hard they struggle, what hardships they suffer. This is my first experience in the class struggle—and I keep on.

From these letters from our Worker Correspondents we learn of the comradely attitude of solidarity from workers and farmers, and from rank and file soldiers too, toward the marchers. The by-standers also admired the courage and discipline of the marchers in face of their fierce provocation the officials practiced.

Now our correspondents should write us of the reports of the returning delegates, how they are received by the local workers, what these workers think about the march, and what organization results from these meetings.

It is important to get the opinions of the employed and part-time workers, particularly where the solidarity of the unemployed has given courage to the workers in the shops to fight wage cuts and lowering of the standard of living.

Chats with Our Worcorrs

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DENVER PAPER SLANDERS MARCH Woman Writes of Lying in Post Article

DENVER, Colo.—I am sending you a clipping. If the writer had to live like some of the Hunger Marchers, he wouldn't write like this. (The clipping was a filthy lying description of the Hunger March calling them sissies and morons and telling the old story of "gold from Moscow." It was in the Denver Post.—Ed.)

I buy the Daily Worker once or twice a week. It makes me so mad when I read how the poor people are treated. My husband hasn't had any work for 36 months. Can't sell anything. Too many people doing that.

When some of the San Francisco Bonus Marchers came through here last summer I gave them some potato chips and bread as the stores were closed. It was all I could spare. I stay away from meetings because of this, but I buy the paper.

Unemployed Woman Worker. Ed.—This comrade should not only attend meetings but join the Unemployed Council. The workers' organizations do not just expect money from workers. Those workers who can give financial support do so but the main thing is for each worker to be an active member of the fighting organizations.

Wash. Police Also Terrorized Local March Supporters

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the marchers were kept from going further into the city and were forcibly delayed at Fourth St. and New York Ave. I was among those watching. In order to see better I climbed upon a tar wagon, whereupon a policeman ordered me to get off. I did. Then he took me to his superior officer and deliberately lied, saying that I had been inside of the tar wagon. He then grabbed me by my lumberjacket and attempted to make me go home. Meanwhile, he was threatening to beat the hell out of me.

I refused to go home and climbed up a hill on the other side of the street. Another cop, who saw the other try to throw me out, told me to "get the hell away from here." When I again refused he went to the officer in charge. Then orders were issued that everyone without a permit, issued by the District Police authorities, must get off the grounds. Then I started moving. But a cop, who wanted to get "the little Jewson of a bitch" for not going immediately, came up behind me and told me that I wasn't moving fast enough for him. So he hit me with his stick. And it hurt.

The reporters for the capitalist newspapers saw this. I know that, because a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, the son of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, told me he saw the cops try to run me away. But they didn't say anything about the cops hitting anyone who wanted to greet the Hunger Marchers.

"Come On Vets", Writes W. E. S. L. Organizer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—I am sending a call from Washington to every veteran who has a bonus coming to him to march for their back pay.

We had backbone enough when we went to France to fight for Wall St. Certainly we should have backbone enough to fight for ourselves in Washington.

We must answer the police attack on the Hunger Marchers, in which there was a large number of veterans who came here to get their back pay that is due them.

N. F. DOUGHTY, Commander of the Cincinnati Bonus Marchers and W.E.S.L. Organizer.

JUST ANOTHER STUNT WASHINGTON, D. C.—I was one of the thousands of spectators who viewed the Hunger Marchers. It galled me to see how underhandedly and sneakily the filthy rotten dogs of police deliberately geared up their motorcycles, thereby letting out a deadly carbon monoxide into the faces of Herbert Benjamin and other comrades who were leading the parade. I was tempted to run into the ranks and warn the comrades, but was held in check by a fat cop, who held me under threat.

This was only one of the instances of brutalities inflicted by the police which was observed by outsiders. The comrades in Washington helped and did good work for the marchers.

Communist Mayor in Crosby Calls for Support of Relief Program

Communist Vote in Montana Tripled in Last Election; Candidates in Sheridan County Defeated Only by Fusion of 3 Boss Parties

WOULD ABOLISH THE PROSECUTOR Taxes on Mines to Get Jobless Relief Fund

CROSBY, Minn., Dec. 12.—Emil Nygard (not "Nygard" as first reported) the Communist mayor-elect here, has issued a declaration of policy for the first Communist majority administration. Most of the other city offices are still in the hands of the workers' opponents, but Nygard will rely on the mass movement of the employed and unemployed workers to force action on the following:

1. Municipal relief without discrimination and employment on civic work for jobless workers.

2. Abolition of the city prosecutor's office, which is used now mostly to send workers to jail; and abolition of the police commission for the same reason.

3. \$15 a month relief for each unemployed worker and \$1 additional for each dependant, the payments on the city debts to be stopped if necessary to raise the relief funds, and taxes on the mining companies to be continued, for the same purpose. A relief committee of miners, employed and unemployed, to be in charge of distributing the relief.

4. Reduction of city officials' salaries by 15 to 25 per cent, with a 30 per cent reduction in the mayor's salary of \$50 a month.

5. No cutting off of light and water from unemployed or partly employed miners, the city to pay the bills out of the \$22,000 surplus in the treasury now.

What the Workers Want. These are not just Nygard's program they are the demands of the organized unemployed in Crosby.

Crosby is a mining town, the metal mined being iron and manganese. Practically half of the voting population of Crosby elected Nygard, an avowed Communist in the face of a slanderous, demagogic campaign by his opponents against "Soviet dumping of manganese." Nygard's vote was 529, against 690 divided between his two opponents.

Nygard himself is a 26-year old miner, unemployed and a leader of the jobless miners here, for the last two years. He is a "strapping six-footer, of Scandinavian descent.

Describe the Soviet Union. The biggest event in Crosby recently, aside from the election of the first Communist mayor in the United States was the mass meeting of miners from Crosby and vicinity, Dec. 4, to hear Walter Frank speak on the Soviet Union. The hall was filled to overflowing. As Frank told of what he had seen in the Workers' Fatherland, where right during the terrific unemployment in capitalist countries, the Russian workers, led by the Communist Party abolished unemployment, turning the whole country into a tremendous workshop, with ever more and more factories opened and a continual rising standard of living through their own control of industry and abolition of capitalist profits, the audience became enthusiastic.

Destroy Some Lies. The woman who presided at the meeting had been reading horror stories of famine, mothers killing their starving children in the Soviet Union, which she found in Catholic propaganda circulated in the papers here.

As Frank destroyed these falsehoods, one after another, she almost cried, she was so relieved to get the real facts.

The Frank meeting was the talk of the town for days, and all workers say there should be a Soviet America.

Frank went to the Soviet Union as an elected delegate of 4,000 members of the A.F.L. on the May 1 workers' delegation sent through the Friends of the Soviet Union. He is an official in the building trades council of the A.F.L. in Minneapolis, and is now on a tour for the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Frank, in his speech, called on the workers to give full support to the Communist mayor.

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

Gov. Rolph Frees 200 Bootleggers; Mooney in Jail

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 13.—Governor James Rolph primed himself today for a generous gesture he will make tomorrow to prove that California "justice" is not dead. This move, however, will not avert Tom Mooney or Lawrence Emery, of the Imperial Valley prisoner, or any of the other working class fighters confined behind California prison walls.

Instead, about 200 bootleggers will receive a pardon from the Governor on the day the repeal of the State Dry Law becomes effective.

"We're going to give 'em a fancy little document they can hang in the parlor," said the Governor in regards to the bootlegger's amnesty. But as far as the Mooney case is concerned the Governor considers that a closed book.

R. R. BOSSES PUSH FOR WAGE CUT Men Urged to Build Rank and File Groups

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

its various agencies have put government treasury resources at the disposal of the railroads for payment of their "fixed charges" is shown by the Thiehoff report which lists a total of \$324,000,000 received from this source up to Nov. 1. Practically every cent of this huge sum has gone straight into the coffers of the bondholding concerns.

Not a cent of it has been used to increase employment in accord with the promise made last February, when the 10 per cent reduction went into effect, to put more men to work. On the contrary the latest figures show that the railway companies, between February and August, dropped 111,000 men from their payrolls.

Thiehoff concluded by delivering the following carefully worded but clear ultimatum to the rail workers: "We have simply directed your attention to the fact that the conditions in the railway industry are such that if a 10 per cent reduction was in any wise justified a year ago, there can be no question that a greater reduction is justified and necessary today. . . . What we are proposing is that this deadline date of Jan. 1, 1933 (the date of expiration of the present wage reduction agreement) be wiped out by mutual agreement between us and that, when any further change is made, it shall be made according to the orderly processes of law, after calm deliberation, instead of having action forced on one side or the other, by virtue of a fixed expiration date."

In behalf of the railroads and their Wall Street owners Thiehoff has presented the railway workers with the alternative of accepting the railway proposal for further conferences on additional wage cuts leading to arbitration and wage reductions under the Watson-Parker law, or of fighting. He has in effect dared the union officials to call on the membership for strike action. Thiehoff knows these gentlemen.

Fear of Rank and File Revolt. Behind the wordy defense of the position of the railroads and financial concerns, and the polite conversation between railway and labor union chiefs between whose appearance no difference can be discerned, there lies the fear of a rank and file revolt against further wage slashes which would have the power to precipitate a nationwide clash between workers and employers which might bring down the whole tottering structure of pyramided watered stocks, bonds, notes and mortgages for which the rail workers are being harassed and driven to new low living levels.

This is the development that both railway company representatives and rail union officials fear in like measure. To put over the wage cut without arousing mass resistance from the rail workers—this is the problem the union bureaucrats and company officials are jointly trying to solve.

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By William Montgomery Brown

I claim that this is the first book of its kind for the youth of the world and that it is the only book which meets their greatest cultural needs in this revolutionary century.—W. M. B.

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

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The Lessons of Shop Strikes Led by NTWU

MARTHA STONE
(Organizer, N.T.W.U., Paterson)
The National Textile Workers Union has conducted eleven shop strikes in Paterson, N. J., in the past few weeks. The lessons of these shop strikes are important for the whole textile industry.

The strikes most easily took place after some preparation on the part of the union. Union members reported to the office that conditions were bad, the workers wanted to struggle and that we should "do something about it."

Meetings of the day and night shifts were held where strike action was decided upon. This was quite significant, as the union organization is still too loose, strikes taking place, members of the union involved and in many cases the union does not find out until it is all over.

UNION WORK IMPROVED

Examination of these eleven shop strikes shows decided improvement in the character of the work of the union. In one shop four workers who belonged to the Associated were won over to the National Textile Workers Union. This was accomplished because the approach to these workers was that they were "our workers". We convinced them that we had one thing mainly in mind and that is the winning of the strike. After taking a friendly attitude we were able to win over a few to our union. In another shop there were two weavers who belonged to the Associated of whom one was also a member of the S.L.P. As a result of the shop strike, this worker became a member of the Labor Sports Union, as he was mostly interested in sports, and not fully ready to become a member of the revolutionary union.

We found that in these shop strikes, where we do not take a hostile attitude to the workers who are unorganized, or members of the Associated Silk Workers Union, that we were able to neutralize some elements and win others over. Above all, there was no friction between our members and those in the A.F.L.

The result of all these shop strikes, and the winning of the majority of strikes did not bring many new members into our union. The reason for this must be carefully examined. Firstly, the members of the union and in some instances, the organizers of the Union hesitated in raising this question before the workers in the shop. In the Cohen shop, through the proper work of a union member the shop was almost 100 per cent organized in the union, and organization with dues payments in the shop exists to this day. This was accomplished because it came from inside the shop, and the workers did not look at it as some "outsider" who came to build the union. One woman told me, "I always wanted to be in your union, but did not know how to go about it. Only when Mr. L. passed the application card to my loom, did I know that now I could be in your union." There are hundreds of such workers in the city.

Finally, one of the obstacles that the union still has to face in its recruiting is the doubt and hesitancy that still exists amongst large numbers of workers. In some of these shops, even after the workers through our leadership won the strike, the workers were still skeptical, critical of us, and wanted to see what the "rest of the workers in the city would do". This hesitancy and doubt in the minds of many workers can only be overcome when the union will ruthlessly correct its mistake made during the strike, and show that it has gained from those experiences and will not repeat the same mistakes. The union must prove that it is developing an inner and independent trade union life, establishment of trade union democracy, paying special attention to the development of local forces.

WHAT STRIKES TAUGHT

The work around the shops taught the union a few lessons in the winning of demands without a strike. In one shop the workers in the night shift were working 10 hours. The workers gathered in front of the shop one day and decided that the next night they would quit after eight hours work. They did this, leaving the boss dumbfounded as he did not know what the plans were. The workers maintained the eight hours. In another shop the workers used to come in to work at 6:30 in the morning. They decided to start at 7 a.m. Instead, the same procedure was followed and the boss had to give in. Methods of work, new methods of struggle can be gotten right from the ranks of the workers. Every worker in Paterson has experience in struggle. Only through close personal contact can we profit by the experience of these workers and apply many new methods in the N.T.W.U.

At the present time, the N.T.W.U. is faced with growing struggles. The eleven shop strikes reflect the sentiment for struggle and the possibility to win demands today. The need of the hour is unity. The workers must be united and upon the N.T.W.U. falls this tremendous task. The union must place itself at the head of the movement amongst the workers, taking advantage of the conditions at present, and on the broadest possible basis, conduct struggle.

The development of shop strikes, establishing of the united front in these shops, working with the workers in the A.F.L. is the task before us. The N.T.W.U. has the best opportunity to build itself today. Since the stoppage called by the Associated, the workers have become more disgusted with their open betrayal, with the policy of dividing the struggle by dividing the weavers from other workers in the shop. The N.T.W.U.



Capitalist JOURNALISM Is Capitalist PROPAGANDA

By YERN SMITH.

The capitalist press pretends to impartial reporting of the news, just as the capitalist government of the United States pretends to democracy. The reason is the same in both cases: it is cheaper, as long as it can be done, to fool the worker into submitting to exploitation than it is to club or shoot him in.

The next day, Francis transmitted the forged Sisson Documents, in complete form, by cypher cablegram to the Department of State in Washington. Francis says in his cablegram that he and Sisson worked out the message, together. It is now generally admitted, has been admitted even by the U. S. government that the Sisson documents were forgeries.

They purported to show that the German Kaiser was financing the Bolshevik revolution. The documents were necessary to provide a propaganda basis, an excuse, for sending American troops to invade Soviet Russia — an excuse that would convince American workers.

Lansing did not for a moment raise the question of possible forgery, or ask for any proof. On February 15, he cabled Francis: "I have read these documents with great interest and trust that you will make every effort to obtain further evidence not only of German intrigue with Bolsheviki but also with members of former governments particularly Sturmer. Department agrees with you that the case must be complete before publication can be even considered. Department is not inclined to think publication at this time desirable."

Lansing gives Francis some hints on preparation of further "proof," says that one unnamed man mentioned in the documents is probably Von Igle, a German in America, and asks for photographs, such as could be used in making "cuts" (pictures) for the newspapers.

No further proof was forthcoming, at least none is mentioned in the state department records, but the forged documents were splashed over the front pages of every newspaper in America!

STILL another case is that of the handling of president Wilson's propaganda speeches to the Russians. President Wilson's message of May 22, 1917, was sent in cypher to Francis before it was published in America, and Francis, with the ministers of the provisional government in Russia (the capitalist government ruling after the overthrow of the Czar and before

the Bolshevik revolution) edited the message for Russian consumption, Francis telling Lansing that the minister for foreign affairs "suggested that the President's communication omit the words, 'war has begun to go against Germany,' as the minister of war wishes to have argument to solidify and inspire army that Germany's success is threatening if not imminent, which President's expression tended to counteract."

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U.S. Gov't Records Now Published Reveal Methods

The Russian revolution was such a crisis, and the three volumes of U. S. state department papers recently published contain records that prove the U. S. government regarded newspapers both here and abroad as its weapons in imperialist war—weapons used against both Russian and American workers.

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Workers Who Testified At Hearings Fired At Rockefeller's Mines

By ANNA ROCHESTER
MORE light has been thrown on the Rockefeller methods in Colorado, in connection with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co's disregard of the Industrial Commission's protest against a wage-cut.

Every miner who testified at the 1931 hearings at Crested Butte and Trinidad has been dropped.

A fund for "relief" of destitute, jobless miners is maintained by contributions of 25 cents a month from every employee. Workers earning less than \$10 a month and salaried men getting several thousand dollars make equal distributions. Apparently the company itself pays nothing.

One of the miners testified at Trinidad that after 35 years of continuous service with the company, he is in debt, at the company store and unable to care for himself without charity. He has been forced to drop most of his life insurance. He owns neither home nor automobile and has only scant furnishings in the house he occupies.

Passage of state coal mine inspection law was opposed by the Rockefeller interests and death rate in Colorado mines is still far above the average for the United States.

Demagoguery on "Liberals" and "Reactionaries"

A RECENT Federated press release from Washington furnishes important information regarding the attitude of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor towards Roosevelt's cabinet appointments. It also reveals concretely that the words "progressive" and "reactionary" or "liberal" as applied by the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to various leaders of the capitalist parties are used only for the purpose of fooling workers.

The dispatch relates that the leaders of the A. F. of L. are alarmed by reports from Warm Springs that President-elect Roosevelt is surrounded by discredited and reactionary politicians, etc. The Federated press correspondent says that "Baruch, Owen Young, Baker and John W. Davis have been eliminated, and the cabinet is made up of liberals such as Tom Walsh of Montana and Carter Glass of Virginia, the trade union forces will be easily satisfied with the naming of the Secretary of Labor. . . . Walsh would be popular with labor men as head of the Department of Justice."

Glass is a southern Bourbon and his reputation for liberalism is based on nothing more substantial than his differences with Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills and officials of the Federal Reserve banking system on the question of how to put more of the burden of the crisis on the toiling population.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana is the author of the infamous Espionage Act passed by the Wilson administration during the war. Under this act there was set up a spy system nation-wide in scope and directed especially against workers. Thousands of arrests, raids, convictions, long prison sentences and deportations of workers were carried out under this act during the war and as late as 1920.

The state sedition and criminal syndicalism laws—now in force in some 38 states—passed during and after the war were all based on the national espionage act. Proof of the essential anti-working class character of the espionage act and its state offspring is that not a single German spy was convicted under these laws during the war period—only militant and revolutionary workers and their leaders, and war objectors were the victims.

Walsh, the author of the espionage act, is the "liberal" that "would be popular with labor men as the head of the Department of Justice."

Of his qualifications for this post as head of Wall Street's chief organization of spies and agent-provocateurs there can be no question. His record speaks for itself.

Walsh's record as a "liberal" is based upon his alleged support of public regulation of hydro-electric companies and his activities in the "Teapot Dome" scandal in behalf of the senate investigating committee. He is a very Galahad in the pursuit of offenders against the capitalist moral and legal virtues—if they are competitors of the Standard Oil Company and its various subsidiaries.

Walsh is a creature of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the Montana Power Company—the latter one of the outstanding hydro-electric monopolies—both of them giant children of Standard Oil. Senators Walsh and Wheeler, and Bruce Kremer, national Democratic committeeman, all from Montana, a province of Standard Oil ruled by Montana Power and Anaconda, were these members of the total of six which composed the Roosevelt board of strategy at the Chicago convention. A Mitchell Palmer of mass raid and deportation fame was a fourth. This also sheds some additional light on the pretensions of the president-elect to be for "the people" against "the water power interests," for "the forgotten man," etc.

The dispatch itself bears witness to the role of the Musteite "left wing" of the A. F. of L. and the Federated Press as the purveyor of the vicious demagoguery of the capitalist bureaucracy in connection with Wall Street's new administration headed by Roosevelt.

This administration has the special role of carrying through the sharper offensive of the capitalists against the working class under the guise of representing "the will of the majority" and of maintaining the fiction of a change in government by replacing one Wall Street party with another. It has the special task of organizing the war preparations in this period of growing imperialist antagonisms.

The A. F. of L. bureaucracy plays an important part in this scheme. Its vicious drive about liberals, progressives and reactionaries is part of the stage play designed to keep the masses, in the fourth year of the crisis, harassed by hope to the chariot of decaying capitalism.

Whether it be Walsh or some other capitalist party attorney at the head of the Department of Justice, this piece of machinery and the rest of the government apparatus under the Roosevelt administration, with the aid of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and their loyal opposition, the Musteites, will continue to be used against the working class—especially those in heavy industry and the revolutionary section of the American workers headed by the Communist Party.

The Roosevelt administration will usher in no era of "liberalism". Reaction veiled by demagoguery—this is the Roosevelt line.

It is of the utmost importance that our press be on the alert to spot, explain and expose every maneuver of Roosevelt "liberalism", those of its hangers-on of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the social fascists of the Muste stripe. The support and circulation of the Daily Worker is one of the most effective methods of carrying through these exposures on a mass scale.

Concrete exposures based on indisputable facts, coupled with the wider mass exposure that are being developed and the bitter hostile attitude toward them that the Roosevelt administration will express in words and deeds, will destroy more rapidly the illusions that a change from republican to democratic party and administration will bring prosperity, peace and liberty.

Such exposures and struggles bring ever larger masses to support of the revolutionary Communist way out of the crisis—the overthrow of capitalism and its government and the organization of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Boss Press Silent on Printers' Fight

A typical example of suppression of labor news is the complete silence of the capitalist press on the struggle now raging in all newspaper composing rooms against wage cuts and against the introduction of the staggered shift system. Only in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER have the workers in the printing industry been able to learn what is going on among the typesetters. Stories from the Daily have been cut out and posted on the bulletin boards in the mechanical departments of the newspapers.

Already the workers in four newspapers have taken action against the award of a bosses' arbitrator, one J. N. Sautler of Indianapolis, Indiana, who is the personal friend of Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union. That the union officials, international and local, are doing everything in their power to help the publishers put over the drive against the printers is shown by the action of the notorious James Dahm, who draws a salary as organizer for "Big Six." Although the rules of the union distinctly specify that officials shall intervene in a dispute only at the request of the membership, this Dahm went to the composing room of the New York Times at the request of the bosses and threatened and tried to bulldoze the printers into abandoning the fight against the staggered shift system. But the game of Dahm did not work. Already three other chapels (the organization in the composing rooms) have approved the action of the Times printers and pledged themselves to similar action. They are the Daily News, the Morning Telegraph and the Racing Form.

THERE is evidence that the rank and file are preparing to set up their own machinery for handling the struggle and will exclude the reactionary officials. In such a situation there is the possibility of a strike in one shop that will rapidly spread and stop the publication of the capitalist press in New York. Yet, in face of this, not one of the capitalist papers mentions the latest phases of the struggle. They all published detailed reports of the decision of the arbitrator, and the treacherous statements of Austin Hewson, president of "Big Six," that the officials would accept it, but they are silent on the growing revolt of the rank and file against the decision and against the trade union bureaucrats.

If the printers set up their own rank and file leadership and go out on strike they can set aside the wage cutting and stagger system in a short time. One advantage is that now is the biggest advertising period of the year—the pre-holiday rush—and the printers should recognize that now is the time to strike a blow that will compel the publishers to retreat.

Some Urgent Needs on the Theoretical Front

Twelve Months of "The Communist"

By SAM DON.

THE circulation of THE Communist, has more than doubled for the past year. For the first time since its existence it appeared each month of the year. This is a sign of growth, but by no means a satisfactory one.

The Communist should give a political answer to the main problems of the mass work of the Party. In this respect we note in the 1932 Communist an improvement over the previous year. One of the most important problems facing the Party is the understanding and mastering of strike strategy on the basis of a correct application of the united front policy. Practically all the important strikes which took place in the past year have been discussed and analyzed in THE Communist. During the year twelve articles on trade union questions and strike strategy appeared in THE Communist. Two of these twelve, two were documents, one article written by Comrade Kuusinen, and the others were written by comrades who are leading the trade union work of the Party and who have participated in the various strike struggles.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED

A notable improvement over the previous year is the number of articles on unemployment. Seven articles on unemployment appeared, all of them written by comrades in the United States. The articles on unemployment dealt with the practical questions of the unemployed movement as well as with some of the broader theoretical, political problems connected with our work among the unemployed.

In our anti-war activities our comrades from inability of completely applying Leninist teachings on war. Our Communist must become one of the most important means of popularizing and clarifying Lenin's teachings on war, particularly in applying them in the fight against American imperialism. While quite a number of articles appeared on the question of war, THE Communist did not sufficiently popularize the teachings of Lenin, particularly in its application to our fight against American imperialism. About thirteen articles appeared on the war question, nine of them were written by American comrades. We also reprinted a number of articles by Lenin on the war question. The 1932 Communist must make a definite improvement in the respect of theoretical and political clarification of the war question.

WEAKNESS IN THEORETICAL ACTIVITIES

The leading theoretical articles on Marxism-Leninism which appeared in THE Communist were largely translations either from Russian or German. This reflects the weakness of our own theoretical activities. The application of Marxism-Leninism to the study of American history, American economics, is a virgin field. Because of its historical development, the history of the American labor movement has been the monopoly of bourgeois historians, like Commons, and others. The American Revolution, the Civil War and Reconstruction Period the rise of American capitalism are chapters in American history which have hardly been touched by a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. Theoretical activities on this front will help tremendously in an understanding of the specific and peculiar features in our struggle for the winning of the majority of the American working class will be an invaluable aid in our present day fight against sectarianism. The 1933 issues of THE Communist should serve to initiate and organize studies in the application of Marxism-Leninism to American history and our present day problems.

LACK ARTICLES ON SOCIAL-FASCISM

One of the greatest shortcomings of the 1932 issues of THE Communist is the lack of articles clarifying theoretically and programmaticly our fight against social-fascism in all its forms and shades particularly as applied to the United States. While the question of our fight against social fascism ran through the various articles, particularly on the trade union question, unemployment and war, we did not have many special articles on social fascism which would give a broader and deeper insight on our fight against social fascism.

THE Communist carried a number of articles on the economic situation in the country. These, however, were too statistical and descriptive without sufficient theoretical analysis which should serve both in popularizing Marxism-Leninism and applying it to the specific American conditions. The few articles, however, which appeared exposing the talk of planning should be quite useful in establishing some of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and applying them to our conditions in the United States.

The Communist must become the important weapon in training the Party membership in the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. More theoretical articles should appear in THE Communist. While it is correct to follow the policy of taking up the concrete problems of strike strategy, unemployment, war, the Negro and farmers question and explain them from the theoretical aspect, it is also necessary to have more generalized, theoretical articles which would enable the comrades to get a better insight into the practical problems of mass work and in the development of the mass policies of the Party. THE Communist must really skillfully combine the treatment of current and pressing problems of mass policies of the Party with broader theoretical questions.

DISTRIBUTION VITAL

The circulation of THE Communist, as we said at the outset, is by no means satisfactory in spite of its growth. The problem of distribution is essential. The circulation of THE Communist can easily be increased if the Party members will be mobilized politically for the various phases of the mass work of the Party. THE Communist should not be taken up as a separate little book, but related to the concrete phases of the work of the Party. Most of the articles in THE Communist deal with the concrete phases of the Party's mass work. The districts and the Party from top to bottom, in considering any phase of the Party's mass work should also refer to the Communist, popularize it among the membership and organize its distribution.

We ever more often hear now the cry of the need for politicizing our work, raising the theoretical level, etc. It is high time that those very comrades who so pathetically and despairingly speak about it, should at least make use of the few theoretical weapons which are at our disposal.

THE theoretical interest of the Party membership will grow to the extent that we take up the concrete problems of mass work. Then our Party membership will understand the need of a broader theoretical outlook on the struggle for the line of the Party, against dev-