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(Section of the Communist International)

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In the Day's News

ARMY WAR MANOEUVERS.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Simulating war conditions, the U. S. army's first motorized field artillery battery will leave from Fort Bragg, N. C., on Jan. 3 for thirty days of maneuvers, which will take it through the principal cities of the several states on the way to Washington. Every detail has been arranged to test the deadly effectiveness of the new war apparatus and to stimulate the war spirit among the population.

FORM NEW CABINET IN SOFIA.
SOFIA, Jan. 1.—Bulgarian fascism attempted to tighten its grip through the move of Premier Muschanoff, who established a new cabinet today which is not even representative of the majority of the present conservative parliament. The move comes as a result of Communist victories in the elections and the growing revolutionary upsurge of the workers and peasants. It is predicted that the life of the new cabinet will not be very long.

PLAN DEATH FOR MILLIONS.
LONDON, Jan. 1.—Deadly gases, being prepared for the next imperialist slaughter, capable of wiping out the entire population of cities as large as London, to be carried in small bombs each of which would kill everybody within an area of a square mile, are described by the Earl of Halsbury in the British Legion Journal. Munition companies have declared their readiness to produce such gases at the rate of 100 tons daily.

SPEED WAR PRODUCTION.
STEYR, Austria, Jan. 1.—The Steyr Works munition plant is expected to re-open here Tuesday as a result of the growing conflict in South America, as well as orders from Brazil and Portugal trying to keep step with preparations for another imperialist war by the capitalist powers. The socialist officials of the Metal Workers' Union again showed their willing co-operation with the war-mongers by agreeing that the workers begin in the plant under a 5 per cent wage-cut.

I.R.A. IN CALL TO WORLD'S TOILERS

Urges Increased Fight for Scottsboro 9

NEW YORK.—A call to the toilers of the world to intensify the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys has just been issued by the International Red Aid, of which the International Labor Defense is the American section, to every one of its sections in seventy-one countries.

The call analyzes the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, showing that American imperialism, from this very decision which was forced out of the "court of last illusions" by the pressure of the workers of the world, hopes to weaken the defense of the workers, to dull their vigilance so that they will slacken the campaign and thereby enable the lynchers to carry through their murder plans.

"To slacken the international campaign at this period," the call points out, means to destroy all that has already been accomplished, and to hand over the Negro boys to sure death at the hands of the Alabama lynchers. It is more essential than ever to raise this campaign to a new high level, mobilizing wider and wider masses of toilers into struggle, to intensify the wrath and indignation of the masses.

"The name of Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, who died in Moscow on Nov. 21, must forever be associated with this campaign. It was directly as a consequence of the strenuous fight he put up on behalf of the Scottsboro boys, particularly in relation to the European tour, that undetermined his strength and health, that made him an easy victim to pneumonia which he contracted.

"In reality he is also one of the Scottsboro victims, murdered by American imperialism. His name will go down in working-class history as one who valiantly fought for the unity of black and white workers, as one who gave all his life for the struggle against the persecution and oppression of the black race, as one who gave his life for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys in Alabama. Let his life be an inspiration to the toilers throughout the world, to intensify the struggle, to carry on the battle, until we have finally achieved what Comrade Engdahl strenuously fought for, the unconditional release of the Scottsboro Negro boys."

"A close linking between the Scottsboro campaign and other international I. R. A. campaigns of defense—the Mooney case, the Tampa case, the Meerut and Ruesg campaigns, and many others—is called for.

"International mass action," the call states, "in the same way that it has stayed the hand of American imperialism, can also bring British imperialism to its knees, and force the release of the Meerut prisoners, the emancipation of the Negro masses has been raised in all corners of the world, similarly the struggle against white terror in India, for

7 COMMUNIST CITY OFFICIALS IN MINNESOTA

Communist Mayor Will Form Worker Advisory Council in Crosby

RED CROSS SABOTAGES

Jobless to Get City Work; Moratorium

BULLETIN
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 1.—Another Communist municipal official has been added to the growing list in Minnesota, now seven in all. Peter Smilovich was elected to the Village Council of Trommald, a mining village on the Cuyuna Range, in the local elections. Trommald is not far from Crosby, where a Communist Mayor was recently elected.

The other five Communist municipal officials were elected in three towns on the Mesaba Range last spring.

Communist Mayor's Plan.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 1.—Mayor-elect Emil Nygard came here to meet with the Provisional Committee for the Minnesota State Hunger March, which will proceed to St. Paul in February to demand relief for thousands of hungry unemployed. While here he gave an interview to the representatives of the Daily Worker and other workers' papers, and outlined his plans for carrying out the working-class program on which he was elected by the miners of Crosby. He said:

"I am the only Communist on the City Council, and my fight in the council for unemployment relief will have to be backed up by organized mass pressure of the workers themselves. I will call upon the unemployed workers in Crosby to join the Unemployed Council, and their committee will receive official recognition from me. I will ask them to draw up their own proposals for unemployment relief to present to the City Council, and I will fight for these demands.

"I am also the only Communist on the town council in Crosby, and I am preparing to conduct an open fight against his administration. The Relief Commission, the Red Cross and the charity organizations are already telling the workers that they will discontinue their relief activities the day Nygard assumes office. When workers come to them asking for relief, they are told to go to the Communist Mayor for relief."

Asked how he intended to fight these sabotaging activities, Nygard declared:

"I am going to organize a Workers' Advisory Council, with representatives from all workers' organizations in Crosby, to meet with me and help me formulate a policy in the best interests of the working class. The mayors of other cities, who were elected by the capitalist parties, also have advisory committees, but these consist of bankers and business men, the exploiters of labor. My advisory committee will consist of miners, unemployed workers and small taxpayers. This Advisory Council will call frequent mass meetings of the workers of Crosby, where I will report on municipal questions of interest to the workers, and where the opinions of the workers will get full expression and will be listened to. I will expose the sabotage of the Red Cross and private relief agencies, and the workers will see for themselves how the bosses act when a workers' candidate is elected to office."

Nygard will propose to the new City Council that the amount of relief to the unemployed be increased by the city at least 50 per cent and ways and means found to finance it at the expense of the employers. Most of the funds of the city are tied up in the defunct First National Bank, which just re-opened its doors after robbing the workers of 55 per cent of their savings.

"Who will be the new Chief of Police?" Nygard was asked. He replied: "The miners themselves will be asked to propose some one whom they can trust and who will not use his office against the interests of the workers."

No Spoils System.
"How will other municipal employees be selected? Will Communists get preference on city jobs?" was the next question. The answer was, "There will be no 'spoils' system such as capitalist politicians practice. Municipal work will be given out to unemployed workers according to need."

"What will you do when the funds of the city for relief are run out?" The mayor replied: "We will declare a moratorium on debts owed for bonds. We will demand state aid, and a share of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Funds."

Nygard also stated he would lead a Crosby delegation of unemployed on the State Hunger March to the Legislature and Governor Olson.

The Communist Mayor will take over his duties on Jan. 3. His inauguration speech before the opening session of the new City Council will be published in these columns in a few days.

He will be the new Chief of Police? Nygard was asked. He replied: "The miners themselves will be asked to propose some one whom they can trust and who will not use his office against the interests of the workers."

Complete Independence of India.
"In millions of toilers to declare their loyalty in action with the complete independence of India, against white terror in India, for

New Year Opens Even Greater Outlook for Soviet Masses As 1st 5-Yr. Plan Ends, 2nd Begins

Tremendous Achievements of Past 4 Years in Contrast to Capitalist Decline

Greatest Triumphs in Agriculture; New Plan to Improve Living Standards Still More

By N. BUCHWALD
(European Correspondent, Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Jan. 1. (By Radio).—The Soviet Union greets 1933 without needing to rely on the mystic power of the new year, so characteristic of capitalist countries. January 1 marks the conclusion of the first and the beginning of the second Five-Year Plan. The great accomplishments of the past four years (the Five-Year Plan has been completed in a little more than four years) vie with the even greater outlook for the next period of socialist construction.

No period in history can match the stupendous achievements of the Soviet masses in the course of the first Five-Year Plan.

Contrast of Two Worlds.
The face of the country has been completely transformed during the last four years. The year 1928-29, which was the first of the Five-Year Plan, also marked the last year of "prosperity" in the capitalist countries and the beginning of the gigantic world-wide economic crisis. The unparalleled decline in the economic life of the capitalist countries emphasizes even more the great rise in the productive energy and the standard of living of the masses of the U. S. S. R. A backward agricultural country is being speedily industrialized; dozens of towns and cities have sprung up where formerly were swamps and wastelands. A firm industrial foundation has been laid by the building up of heavy industry for the production of machinery that are equipping factories which are producing goods for immediate use.

Upward of 100,000 Soviet-built tractors, the huge extension of the sowing area and the development of the fertilizer industry have laid the basis for the tremendous increase in the productivity of the Soviet soil. Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Five-Year Plan consists in the complete transformation of the rural economy on a socialist basis. The

Ten thousand troops, 11 warships and 46 fighting planes are already gathered at the scene of the conflict. These forces represent the armed forces of Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru and the imperialist bandits dominating those governments. The first three are dominated by the Wall Street imperialists, who are the main instigators of the undeclared war at Leticia as well as the undeclared war further south between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Brazil has two warships, six planes and 2,000 troops at the scene of the armed struggle. General Almerindo de Moura, commander of the northern military district of Brazil, is proceeding to the scene with his entire staff. Additional Brazilian troops are moving to the frontiers. Peru has 3,000 troops with 10 fighting planes on hand, and is rapidly mobilizing other forces. Colombia has an undetermined number of troops and several warships near Leticia, and is rushing reinforcements up the Amazon River on gunboats and transports purchased in this country with the knowledge and consent of the Washington government. The government of Ecuador has mobilized troops on the Peruvian border in support of the war moves of Colombia and Brazil.

Argentina Moves Troops.
In the south, where the Gran Chaco war is raging with unabated intensity, the Argentine government is moving additional troops to the frontier in preparation to give active aid to Paraguay, whose forces have recently suffered serious reverses as a result of the arrival of huge war supplies from the U. S. for the Bolivian troops. The governments of Argentina and Paraguay are under British influence.

The Chilean government, which is also a pawn in the struggle between the two imperialist rivals and is faced with increasing struggles of the masses against starvation, is preparing to side with Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador against Peru. Both Chile and Brazil are expected to also enter the Gran Chaco war should the Argentine government carry out its present plans to aid Paraguay.

Protest Boss Wars.
The tolling masses of the two American continents must answer the war mongers with stern resistance against imperialist war. The American Committee for Struggle Against War has called a protest meeting for January 12 at Irving Plaza, to protest against the activities of U. S. imperialists in arming their puppet states in South America and to mobilize support for the South American Anti-War Congress called for Feb. 28 at Montevideo, Uruguay.

10,000 in New York Celebrate the Daily Worker Anniversary
NEW YORK.—Ten thousand workers gathered in Bronx College Saturday night to celebrate the Ninth Anniversary of the Daily Worker. They heard a long and elaborate program of music, singing and poetry, including poems of Langston Hughes recited by his mother. They heard the greetings of William Z. Foster, a speech by Max Bedacht in the name of the Communist Party, and other speakers. Dancing continued to 3 a.m.

HOLIDAY OF STARVATION
HAVANA, Cuba (by Mail).—Christmas eve, December 24, which in former years found roast pig and wine on the tables of even poor workers and peasants, was this year observed quite differently by the working masses of this Wall Street-controlled country. With mass starvation sweeping the country, thousands considered themselves lucky to be able to afford a meal of beans and rice. Many got no better than the usual garbage leavings.

"DAILY-ONE PAPER THAT LEADS", SAYS FOSTER
Greets 9th Anniversary with Record of Struggle, Call to New Action

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
(Read at Bronx Coliseum, New York, Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker, by H. M. Wicks.)

Revolutionary greetings to the Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker! The years since the Daily was launched have seen the capitalist world sink from the heights of its relative stabilization, to the present catastrophic crisis. The Daily Worker, struggling against great odds, has endeavored to give a revolutionary lead to the toiling masses in the struggle against the bestial tyranny of United States imperialism. In the columns of the Daily Worker can be found a record of the crimes and accumulative indictment of American imperialism

every day of its life during these nine years.

True, we have suffered from many weaknesses, we have not always been able at the precise moment to gauge the full implications for aggressive action in a given situation. The record of these nine years struggles shows that we have tried to understand and to overcome these weaknesses; that we have ruthlessly examined every experience in the struggle and have tried to eliminate everything that contributed to our shortcomings.

Champion of Workers
But, in spite of everything the Daily Worker during all the stormy years of its existence has been the one daily paper in the United States that has been in advance of all others in the estimation of any

WIN PERMIT FOR ARIZONA STATE HUNGER MARCH

State Conference in Phoenix Makes Plan; Organizers Sent

PLACE DEMANDS JAN. 9

Communist Mayor Leads in Minn. March

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 1.—The State Hunger March Conference here Saturday was informed that the authorities had granted a permit for the marchers to mass in front of the capitol building at 9 a. m. on Jan. 9 and present to the legislature and to the governor the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and their demands against evictions, forced labor and discrimination in relief. The marchers will demand more relief.

The conference made plans for the election of delegates at mass meetings and by workers' organizations throughout the state, and returned National Hunger Marchers and local leaders are already rousing the communities to action.

The state conference was attended by 44 delegates, representing nine workers' organizations.

Delegate Injured.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 1.—The car with Seattle delegates was wrecked Dec. 23, near Winona, Minn. One of the delegates, Ed Krauss, was injured enough to make it necessary to send him to a hospital. The others escaped injury.

The delegation notifies those organizing mass meetings in the report of the way to the coast for reports of these marchers to get in touch and possibly postpone some of the meetings. Two delegates, in the event the car cannot be quickly repaired, will beat their way westward ahead of the others and make reports, and others will follow later.

This car was attached to Columbia University's police protection on the way and return were out of the delegates, but in spite of that this is the first serious accident encountered.

Nygard in State March.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 1.—Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor of Crosby, has endorsed the call for a "Workers' and Farmers' State Relief March" to the State Legislature in St. Paul, and will actively participate in the mobilization of the workers and farmers for the march, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the Provisional State Committee, at 184 W. Seventh St., St. Paul. Comrade Nygard is a member of the provisional committee, which is calling for a preliminary conference in St. Paul on Jan. 5.

Rank and File Score Pay Cuts
Only the Greater New York Veterans' Rank and File Committee and the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League have raised these all-important issues and organized struggles around them together with the national struggle for immediate payment of the bonus. The Veterans' Rank and File Committee and the W. E. S. L. call on the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to repudiate the wage-cut proposals of their leaders and to join in a real united front fight for the vets' demands.

Woll's New Year Plea Is for Peace with the Boss; No U. S. Relief
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a New Year's statement calling for more co-operation between capital and labor. This has been the A. F. of L. policy thru the years, and its fruits are more than half the workers unemployed or on part time, wage-cuts of more than 50 per cent in the last three years. But Woll wants more of it.

He praised the beer bill, proposed more nationalism as distinct from internationalism, and said that the government could and should do little.

In direct contrast to this A. F. of L. policy the Trade Union Unity League and its militant unions propose organization and struggle against wage-cuts, and for relief, propose federal unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and capitalists.

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Await Slain Husbands



Miners' wives and daughters waiting beside the entrance to the Moevauqua mine, where 54 miners were killed the day before Christmas in a preventable accident. Each expects momentarily the raising of the crushed and burned forms of her husband, brother or father.

VET MISLEADERS URGE WAGE-CUTS

Committee of V. F. W. Petition O'Brien

NEW YORK.—The executive welfare committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has petitioned Mayor O'Brien, urging that the wages of all city employes be cut, but that veterans be kept on jobs as automobile engineers. The new city budget had eliminated this job as part of the bankers' program of balancing the budget by cutting wages and firing workers while keeping the Tammany graft machine intact.

In the petition the leaders of the V. F. W. reveal themselves as supporting the bankers' wage-cut program behind the dodge that they are protecting the interests of the veterans.

Real Needs of Vets
At the same time the petition says nothing about immediate winter relief for the tens of thousands of unemployed veterans of this city, about opening armories, churches, and other public buildings for jobless veterans to sleep in, about the wholesale eviction of starving vets and their families for non-payment of rent, about the jobs given several thousand veterans on Bar Mountain, where they were forced to work under police guard under the most brutal conditions.

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world-wide movement, to save and liberate these innocent boys, the drive to free Mooney, the mass struggle against hunger and for unemployment and social insurance, the fight against the ravages of American imperialism in the colonial and semi-colonial countries especially in Latin America, the defense of the Chinese people and the Chinese revolution, the fight against imperialism war and the defense of the Soviet Union, the campaign for equal rights for Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt of the South—these are some of the outstanding events in the nine years' record of the Daily Worker, the official organ of our Communist Party.

It was but a few days after our

SEND GREETINGS FOR THE ANNIVERSARY EDITION!

1. Send greetings for the special Ninth Anniversary-Lenin Memorial edition of the Daily Worker, Jan. 14.
2. Get your friends and shopmates and sympathetic organizations to send greetings. All greetings must be in not later than Jan. 8.

MASS FUNERAL FRIDAY FOR NEGRO CROPPERS MURDERED BY LANDLORDS

Bodies of Cliff James, Milo Bentley Lie in State; Thousands, White and Negro, Pay Tribute

Many Organizations Send Flowers, Messages of Solidarity with Croppers' Struggles

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1.—The mass funeral for the two murdered Negro cropper leaders, Cliff James and Milo Bentley, will be held in this city on Friday.

The bodies of the two victims of the murderous landlord-police terror in Tallapoosa County, Ala., now lie in state in the Welsh Brothers Funeral Home, with a Guard of Honor composed of white and Negro workers standing at attention night and day. Smashing through the race-hatred poison by which the bosses seek to divide and weaken the working-class, many white workers have volunteered to number with the Guard of Honor, which is constantly changed at regular intervals.

ROOSEVELT IN BOSS PLAN MEET

Will Not Consider Jobless Insurance

NEW YORK.—The conference of Democratic party leaders in the Senate and House announced for next Thursday by President-elect Roosevelt and to be held here is important in its bearing on the policy to be followed by him during the remaining days of the present session of Congress, and as an indication of what the working class of this country, especially the 16,000,000 unemployed, can and cannot expect from his administration immediately after his inauguration March 4.

Press Comments, and Composition
Just as important as the conference itself are the comments of the leading Democrat and Republican papers in regard to it.

The composition of the conference is thoroughly reactionary. Its outstanding member is Thomas T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic party leader in the Senate. Robinson is a spokesman for the Arkansas Light and Power Company and notorious for his reactionary views on all labor questions. His important role in the conference is a measure of the sincerity of the Roosevelt utterances relative to "public control" of "hydro-electric power."

Another prominent member of the conference will be Henry T. Rainey, Congressman from Illinois and one of the well-known recipients of financial favors from the now bankrupt Insull light and power interests. In addition to Robinson, other Senators will include Key Pittman of Nevada, representing railroads, mining and light and power, Cordell Hull of Tennessee, James Byrne of South Carolina and Pat Harrison of Mississippi, one of the most fervid apostles of "white supremacy" in the South.

For Railroads; Against Negro Masses.
The House of Representatives

The Daily Worker is playing a tremendous role in this exposure and in rallying the southern white and Negro masses to the support and defense of the struggles of the Negro croppers and exploited farmers. Copies of the Daily are eagerly read by Negro and white workers and poor farmers. Expressions of solidarity with the Negro masses continue to pour in from white workers and poor farmers.

The funeral will be headed by the wives of a number of the croppers, including the families of the two murdered leaders. The procession will proceed through the Negro and white working-class districts. All indications point to a tremendous outpouring of the masses at the cemetery, where they will be addressed by Negro and white speakers.

Forty thousand additional leaflets have been issued for the mass funeral, calling upon all workers and their organizations, and upon all elements opposed to lynching and the landlord-police massacres in the "Black Belt" to turn out for the funeral.

NEW WAGE CUT IN R. C. A. VICTOR
Fifth Cut in Eighteen Months

CAMDEN, N. J.—Just a point of information concerning the employed workers of the R. C. A. Victor, here about three years ago there were 75,000 while 20,000 workers. Of course that number was cut long ago, and there remain from 3,000 more or less.

We have had four wage-cuts in the last year and a half. Now a couple of weeks ago we just had a 10 per cent cut handed to us.

Blast Tales of Recovery Based on Large Orders
OSHKOSH, Wis.—For your information I am one of the delegates of the National Hunger March. I am busy getting contacts and investigating the conditions.

Paine Lumber Co., a sash and door factory that had the reputation of making 1500 doors an hour employed 1,850 men and women before the depression. Today they employ 750 on the stagger system, 375 working 5 hours each day, 5 days every other week. The watchman gets 17 1/2 cents per hour for a twelve-hour night shift, and the highest gets 26 cents per hour. The average worker gets \$3.75 in two weeks, and most of these workers are getting relief from the city so that they can live.

They got an order just lately that was to be completed by the first of March. This order was for 8,000 tourist cabins for the Worlds Fair. They had all the stock already on hand, and do not need any extra men to build or run this stock, and will not be able to keep the present crew busy. The money was spread to the workers that Paine had a big

EDITOR'S NOTE:—No doubt every worker in this plant resents this new wage cut, and immediate steps should be taken to organize small groups of workers who can be trusted, in each department, to lay the basis for a shop organization which can not only fight against new wage-cuts, but obtain back those the workers already have. There is no doubt that if no resistance is shown against this wage cut, that more will quickly follow.

These workers can get help from the Trade Union Unity League, which has a building of committees, including a shop to fight against wage cuts and for better conditions.

WHIGLEY, JR., LEAVES \$100,000
CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—William Whigley, Jr., left his widow an estate which is valued around \$400,000,000, according to the inventory filed in the Probate Court today. Certain unappraised items would probably increase by another ten millions the immense loot which the Whigley family extracted from the exploited workers of their gum factories.

order for 8,000 houses. Most likely they advertised this in the East and said business is picking up here. Well crew busy. The money was spread to the workers that Paine had a big

Left Wing Wins Local Nine Election; Second Largest in I.L.G.W.U.

Workers Defeat Both Lovestoneites and the "Forward" Gang; Elect All Officials

New Officers Ran on Program of United Front Struggle for Better Conditions and Wages

NEW YORK.—The Left Wing in Local 9, cloak finishers, the second largest local in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, threw out the old officials and won all local offices in the election just ended here.

The Left Wing candidate for manager, Cooper, was elected, so was the Left Wing candidate for chairman, Lauder. The Left Wing candidates for the three offices of business agent were elected, and although as this was written, the ballots for executive board members were still being counted, it was already assured that the Left Wing candidates are elected.

The elected candidates ran on an open militant program, for struggle for improved conditions and wages in the trade, for workers' control of the union, for unity with all workers in open shops or in the Industrial Union in the struggle.

Beat Both Cliques

The campaign was very spirited. Opposed to the workers' candidates were two cliques. One was a combination of the Lovestoneites and the anarchists. The other was the out and out "Forwards" (socialist) clique.

But the election of the Left Wing candidates was not due to a split in the right wing forces. The majority for the Left Wing was greater than the votes of the two cliques put together.

This is the second big I.L.G.W.U. local to swing over to a policy of militancy and control by the rank and file.

Two weeks ago, the full left wing ticket was elected in Local 1, cloak-maker operators.

The winning of the office of these two largest locals of the I.L.G.W.U. is a victory for the workers of the greatest importance, and will give strength to the continued drive towards a united front of all needle trades workers in the struggles looming before them.

Labor Sports Program in New York on Jan. 14

NEW YORK.—Six weeks of labor sports in the United States will be celebrated January 14th at the Finnish Progressive Club, 15 West 120th Street, with a giant athletic program and affair. Featuring the program will be the well-known Kaytee tumbler, wrestling, bar work, dance groups, drills, and music, besides a dance which will make up the evening's entertainment.

SOVIET FILM "MEN AND JOBS" OPENS SUNDAY AT CAMEO

The latest Soviet sound film, "Men and Jobs" which opens at the Cameo Theatre on Sunday, relates the experiences of an American engineer in charge of construction of a section of the giant power plant, Dneprostroy. The socialist competition between the Russian shock brigades and the American gives the spectator an excellent opportunity to grasp the psychology of the Soviet mind and the influence of the 5-Year Plan on the people.

Reports from Moscow and Berlin indicate that in the new Soviet film, the Soyuzkino studios have made their long awaited contribution to the technique of the sound film. The Berliner Tageblatt in its review, says: "The Russians remain pioneers in the cinema. This film will no doubt attract a great deal of attention in Germany, especially on the part of the scenario writers and the motion picture directors."

The "Tempo." "The rhythmic construction of a film, which the Russians have mastered to perfection in their silent films, is here, too, achieved by the aid of sound in a manner worthy of imitation."

Workers Calendar

NOTICE.—Notice of meetings, affairs, FORG BATT, OP PRINTING and additional class must be allowed for paper to reach destination.

ILLINOIS Chicago: DANCE to Juan Hernandez and his beautiful Spanish Orchestra, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1933, at 8 p. m., at 1815 West Division St. 3rd floor. Admission YCL Unit, 30 cents.

NEW YORK Manhattan: LECTURE by Dr. John Haynes Holmes of Community Church, N. Y. C. on "Socialism and the Future of our World" Friday, Jan. 5, 8 p. m., at 59 E. Van Brunt Street. Admission 75 cents.

MASSACHUSETTS Boston: Lecture on "The Last Convention of the A. F. of L." at New International Hall, Monday, Sunday morning, Jan. 1, at 11 a. m. Arranged by John Red. Dr. 28, I.W.O. Unit. Admission 5 cents.

MINNESOTA Minneapolis: THE date for the Daily Workers Entertainment and Dance has been changed to Saturday night, Jan. 14th, at the Humbold Hall 117 Glenwood Ave., North.

OHIO Cleveland: Benoff Party for David Gordon, C. P. Dist. agit-prop and Director Workers School will be held at 920 E. 79th St., off Fair, on Monday, Jan. 2, at 8 p. m. free.

on "Women of Two Worlds," by Mrs. M. J. Burns, at 1245 Prospect Ave., Jan. 1, at 7 p. m.

HARD TIME DANCE given by 6 units of the G. P. to help finance new place for section 3 at 516 Holton Ave., Jan. 10th, 8 o'clock, 5 cents.

LECTURE by David Gordon, Second Hunger March and Its Achievements, Friday night, Jan. 5, at 8 p. m., at First Evangelical Church, Thornhill Drive and Irvington Ave.

PHILADELPHIA Philadelphia Working-class Organizations: The Labor Defender Committee, together with the I.L.D., are organizing Concert and Dance on a city-wide scale, for Friday evening, Jan. 13 at 8 o'clock, at 1245 Prospect Ave.

Working-class organizations! Please keep the date of Jan. 14 open for Lebnkoff Memorial Meeting at Girard Manor Hall, 117 Girard Ave.

NATIONAL MARCHERS REACH DENVER

Refused to Do Forced Labor in Topeka

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 31.—The National Hunger Marchers of Columns 2 and 3, from California and towns between here and there, arrived in Denver in two sections.

As a big mass meeting and greeting had been prepared for the delegates in Denver on Dec. 22, a special group was made up in Kansas City on Dec. 20, of the Denver truck, the Southern Colorado truck, and the Buick from Oakland. These three machines carried 24 delegates, and drove on thru, collecting gas and oil at most of the towns on the way, from the city authorities.

They got into Salina, Kansas at 10:30 P. M., and found the A.F.L. hall open. Those in charge telephoned them, "Go ahead, make yourselves at home." They arrived in Denver in good time and were well taken care of by the workers there.

From Denver the Oakland, Cal. delegates went to Salt Lake City. The Southern Colorado and Southern California delegates went to Pueblo, where it is planned for the California delegation to beat freight the rest of the way home.

Resist Forced Labor

The second detachment left Kansas City, with two cars from San Francisco and one from San Diego. They had a lot of car trouble, and were held up in Topeka making repairs.

The city authorities tried to grab them and put them to work on the municipal wood pile, but they flatly refused to do any forced labor. All members of this party were near physical exhaustion, and sick from lack of rest, food, and from exposure enforced on them by police during their thousands of miles of traveling. The police finally gave them meat tickets to the Provident Association.

At Ellsworth, where they demanded food from the Red Cross, they were kicked out. Finally they collected \$2 worth of groceries from the city authorities. Outside of town a poor farmer donated wood and water, and they cooked and ate.

At Cheyenne, Colo., they reached the city hall at 5:50 p. m., and found it open, warm, and no one about. They took it over for the night, and moved on in the morning at 7:30 a. m., before any city officials had shown up.

This group spent Christmas Day in Denver, repairing their cars, and being well taken care of by local workers.

"BEAN GANG" STRIKES

Fight Forced Labor in Great Falls

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Dec. 31.—The "Bean Gang" workers have struck. They have been doing forced labor for groceries, mostly beans.

About a week before Christmas, the Unemployed Council led 250 workers, the members of the "Bean Gang" quitting and joining in, to the Court house to demand a Christmas dinner and \$2 added to all unemployed for the holidays.

The commissioners were thoughtfully absent, but the following morning a committee of ten found the commissioners meeting and presented the Christmas demands. The commissioners answered that all relief matters were placed in the hands of the chamber of commerce. They said that if it wasn't for the big-heartedness of the Anaconda Copper Mines

the jobless would all starve to death. Prove Themselves Liars

But in answer to questions they showed over to the unemployed a bunch of papers to show how broke the city was, and one of these papers was evidently an accident, for it proved that the commissioners were lying when they said they did not have jurisdiction over the relief funds and funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The document was signed by governor Ericson.

The result of this interview was a continuation of the strike on the "Bean Gang." Picketing is going on and two pickets were arrested, but released when a demonstration took place before the county jail.

The unemployed Council is growing rapidly and a Women's Council has been organized.

PROVES GEORGIA GOVERNOR A LIAR

Chain Gang Victim Exposes Horrors

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Carl M. Clayton, telegraph operator living in this city, related the horrors he went through while serving four months on a Georgia chain gang.

In the spring of 1929 Clayton was arrested in Jacksonville, Fla., on the charge of being an escaped convict from Coffee County, Ga. "I was surprised, to be sure," relates Clayton, "but knowing that I was innocent and it would be easier for me to go to Georgia and establish my innocence than to fight extradition, I agreed to go to Coffee County."

"To my amazement, when I got there I was identified as one John H. Theus, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. Officials brought forth trustees to testify that I was John Theus who had served four years on the gang and then escaped."

Clayton further relates how he finally succeeded in making contact with friends in spite of interference by the officials who knew him to be innocent. "These friends finally secured his release.

When he heard that the Georgia governor denied the charges of Robert Burns against the state's chain-gang system, Clayton decided to relate his own experiences and the horrors he went through.

Frequently a prisoner was held by two burly trustees while he was pummeled in the face or clubbed over the head, Clayton said.

"At the slightest infraction of the rules," he related, "a man was ordered out and thrashed or beaten, or he was ordered to the shovel gang, where he must keep swinging rhythmically and in unison with bigger and stronger men."

The bulk of the shovel gang is composed of Negro prisoners, who are subjected to the worst treatment.

"The sanitation in the Coffee County camp was sickening, and the prisoners were compelled to sleep in their clothes and chains for weeks,

DAILY BUILDER

Phila. to Concentrate on the Waterfront in Building 'Daily'

PHILADELPHIA.—Sixty-five delegates, representing various workers' organizations, attended a conference, held here at Girard Manor Hall, 806 Girard Ave., and formed plans for increasing the circulation and influence of the Daily Worker in this city.

H. M. Wicks, of the editorial staff of the "Daily," was the chief speaker. He pointed out the role of the Daily Worker and the tasks that must be tackled if the paper is to be built into a powerful mass organ. This was followed by spirited discussion, in which a number of workers participated.

A committee of 15 was elected and it was decided to concentrate on the waterfront in spreading the Daily Worker. Serious efforts will also be made to popularize the "Daily" in the shops and factories, and committees will be set up in the mass organizations.



CHICAGO WORKERS TO RALLY AT 9th 'DAILY' ANNIVERSARY AFFAIR JAN. 7

CHICAGO.—The ninth anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated by thousands of Chicago workers on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 7:30 p. m., at a concert and dance in the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

The chief speaker will be John Williamson, organizational secretary of the Communist Party. Speeches of greetings will also be made by representatives of mass organizations.

An elaborate program is being arranged including the Freiheit Singing Chorus, the Ukrainian String Orchestra, the Artes Ballet, the Blue Bloussa, chalk talks, the Slovenian Men's Singing Chorus and other numbers by organizations affiliated to the Midwest Workers Cultural Federation. Admission is 25 cents in advance, 35 cents at the door.

"Daily" Affair in Rockford, Ill., Jan. 8th

ROCKFORD, Ill.—The workers of this city will rally Sunday, Jan. 8, at 7:30 p. m., in Viking Hall, Sixth Ave., and Seventh St., at the celebration of the ninth anniversary of the

Minneapolis Celebration January 7th

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The ninth anniversary of the Daily Worker will be appropriately celebrated in Minneapolis on Jan. 7 in Glenwood Hall, 1317 Glenwood Ave. The evening's program will consist of an orchestral concert, a program of speeches

10 Per Cent Wage Cut Rammed Thru For School Workers of Westfield

WESTFIELD, N. J.—A ten per cent deduction on school workers' salaries in the Town of Westfield, New Jersey, is the final result of a "study" of the financial situation of Public School Budgets. This "study" was started in May, 1932, by the local Board of Education and reported to the school workers of the system as follows:

On Sept. 10 it was announced that no deductions in the Public School Employees' salary would be called for in school year 1932-33; that the school workers were told that the commission of the "depression" would commence the first week on November and that its effect would reach the country at large in January 1933.

On Dec. 20, 1932, all employees of the school system were ordered to a meeting where they were told that in the State of New Jersey school workers' salaries in many towns had increased, while serving four months on a Georgia chain gang.

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The bulk of the shovel gang is composed of Negro prisoners, who are subjected to the worst treatment.

"The sanitation in the Coffee County camp was sickening, and the prisoners were compelled to sleep in their clothes and chains for weeks,

before being given an opportunity to bathe. Many men were constantly ill with dysentery, but the only cure offered was "pills and oil."

DEMAND JOBLESS HAVE DOCTORS

Demonstrate Over the Death of Four

SIoux CITY, Ia., Dec. 31.—Workers from all parts of the city came down on the meeting of the county commissioners last week and protested the lack of medical care for unemployed workers here. Within the last month, Maude Hannon, and four other jobless workers have died without even one visit from a doctor.

There is only one city physician available for the city and environs. The demonstration at the commissioner's office lasted for two hours, and became very militant. Speakers directly charged the city and county authorities with responsibility for these deaths.

Get Promise

Finally the authorities promised to see that there was hereafter, one doctor available in Sioux City proper and also one each for Morningside, Leed, and Riverside.

The workers left, saying that they had been lied to before by the authorities, and would watch to see if this promise is kept.

Delegates from Sioux City on the National Hunger March were given a welcome home banquet and entertainment at the Workers Center here Dec. 27, and made their report to an enthusiastic crowd.

Landlord Tries to Evict Militant Worker to Evade Repairs

NEW YORK.—A direct blow at the right of workers to organize for relief or for the improvement of housing conditions, was delivered by the Tammany city government when William Urban of 606 E. 13th St. was given a dispossession notice and ordered by the landlord and the court to move out because he had been active on the E. 13th St. Block Committee.

Another reason for the landlord's action was that Urban was beginning to be active among the tenants in the house at 606 E. 13th St., pointing out to them that by organized action they could force the landlord to make improvements that were badly needed. The first repairs had been so neglected that they were dangerous, and the water pipes were rusty. The landlord took out the dispossession notice against Urban in an attempt to break up any movement to have these repairs made.

The clerk of the court signed the notice at once, at the landlord's request, in spite of the fact that Urban was ready to pay the rent. Many workers of the block, who have long known Urban as a fighter in their interests, see in this eviction attempt a blow at the rights of every worker, and plans are already being made for a struggle when the landlord tries to throw Urban's furniture out.

SUPPORT CLARA OSBY!

Running for Alderman on C.P. Ticket

(By a Worker Correspondent) CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Clara Osby is running for Alderman in the twentieth Ward, on the Communist ticket, against a republican. The workers chose her to run on the workers ticket because she is a militant fighter for the working class.

She was on the Communist Party ticket on Nov. 8th, in the Fifth Congressional District, and is the kind of alderman the workers want. She went to the relief station and demanded bread for the workers; so we want every worker to vote for her in the 20th ward on Feb. 25th.

March Delegate Finds Center Full of Tear Gas, Protest Meet On

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 1.—The return of the delegates of the National Hunger March has put new life into the Unemployed Council work here. Joe Williams of St. Louis who had become separated from his delegation spent several days here, and through his reports and those of the two Richmond delegates, the March became a reality to the workers here. Since that time the Unemployed Council has been taking in new members at every meeting, and great enthusiasm is being shown.

An amusing thing happened in connection with Williams' visit. He requested a man whom he met to direct him to the Unemployed Council, and was sent to the County Court House. He remarked that the workers must have taken this town.

That is not quite the truth, but at any rate he found plenty of members of the Unemployed Council in the court house, and they were not keeping him still either. It is that time the Workers' Center was so full of tear gas, contributed by Night Captain Houseman of the Richmond police force, that the court house was deemed the best place to hold a protest mass meeting.

The workers in the Wayne County Labor Association, of which Mayor Harris boasts he is a member, are beginning to see how they have been fooled and are turning to the Unemployed Council as the only organization which really fights for them.

After the grocery orders are replaced next week by a basket the Unemployed Council will grow still faster.

Disabled Vet Denied Job on Fake Excuses

NEW YORK.—Plain violation of the Civil Service Law by Tammany grafters, in order to reserve jobs for their henchmen only, is revealed in a letter sent to Athenaeus Dellapostolo by the Civil Service Commission. Dellapostolo had applied for a job as a stone cutter, on the claim that he was a disabled veteran and was by law entitled to preference for the job.

The letter answering him stated that his claim was disapproved because, the letter said, "you were not a U. S. citizen when you enlisted, and you are not a veteran of the State of New York."

That this argument was a fake excuse to deny a job is shown by the fact that all those entering the U. S. Army automatically become citizens, and by the further fact that although Dellapostolo joined the army in Jersey City, he had been a resident in New York State for 20 years.

Hold Mass Protests in Chicago Against Pogroms in Poland

Pogroms in Poland

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two large meetings are being arranged by the Chicago I. O. O. F. for the colonization of Jews in the Soviet Union, to protest against the Jewish pogroms in Poland. These meetings will take place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, at Herzl Community Center, 1335 N. California Ave., and Sunday evening, Jan. 8, at Temple Judah 1227 Independence Blvd.

These meetings are endorsed by the Provisional committee to Protect the Jews of Poland Against Pogroms, consisting of Jewish unions, aid societies, The International Workers Order, clubs and women's councils.

The Polish pogroms against the Jews took place beginning Nov. 7th in Lemberg, in Vilna, Warsaw and Chensstachow, where 399 Jews were reported wounded.

According to the last cable of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency the Jewish Deputy Club of the Polish Parliament openly accused the Polish government of instigating the pogroms and of helping the Polish hooligans and students.

"FIGHTING SIXTH" WINS \$30 RETURN

Aids Worker to Get Fee from Shark

NEW YORK.—The return of \$30 is the latest victory to the credit of the Sixth Avenue Job Agency Grievance Committee, 58 W. 34th St.

Fred Kress, of 667 232nd St., paid \$45 to the job shark, Rolly Brothers, 1153 6th Ave., for a job as superintendent at a salary of \$75 a month, at 78 West 182nd St. He worked on that job for six weeks, and then was fired by the boss because the fireman was drunk.

Fred Kress then returned to the job shark and demanded the money he had paid as a fee and which was legally his. The boss threw him out of the office, and he came for aid to the Job Agency Grievance Committee.

A delegation was sent up to the job shark by the committee, and the boss, after adopting a threatening attitude, was forced by the workers' militancy to come across with \$30.

Workers of the block, who have long known Urban as a fighter in their interests, see in this eviction attempt a blow at the rights of every worker, and plans are already being made for a struggle when the landlord tries to throw Urban's furniture out.

Workers Crowd Soviet Theatres

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—In America I had wanted to go on the stage. I was never given the chance, because are is not for the masses in capitalist countries. After working hard for nine hours a day, I used to run to the studio and dance for two hours. Tired after a day's boring work, and hungry, the lesson was more pain than pleasure. This privilege cost me two dollars each lesson.

When I arrived in the Soviet Union I was very much impressed with the conditions in the theatres. Workers here do not content themselves with a moving picture show once a week, as they do in America (as that is all that most of them can afford). The workers here crowd concert halls, drama, opera and moving picture theatres as well. They see and hear educational things every day. The Soviet worker has a desire to see and learn because his body is not overtaxed to enjoy what he sees.

I was so inspired by all that I had seen that I decided to remain and work here.

I consider myself a very lucky girl for I was accepted by a workers' theatre. Moscow's ballet, folk plays, and operas under the direction of Inna Bistrina.

The boys and girls in the group work here not because they cannot do other things, but because they love their work and they put up with many difficulties for the sake of it.

For instance, on the 15th of September there was a cold spell in Kharkov. We danced in a summer theatre, and froze. But the audience did not notice it. Our spirits were not freezing because of the feeling that although it was very cold in the theatre, still it was filled to capacity with appreciative workers and their children. We feel that we have to give the best that is in us. They, too, are giving their best and most. It's a wonderful feeling to be working for the benefit of other workers and not for parasites.

I am in the Soviet Union only two months, yet I see now that it will take a great deal to drive me out. These hardships such as waiting for a trolley car, waiting for a stamp, waiting for food in lines will be corrected. They must be. Efficiency will be learned gradually. All the kinks will straighten out. "Nicholas."

Philadelphia

NINTH "DAILY" ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION JANUARY 6, 1933

The Ninth Anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated in Philadelphia on Friday eve, January 6, at 8 p. m. at the Girard Manor Hall. The Freiheit Singing Society, several youth branches of the bers of workers, will be held at 806 Girard Avenue, I. W. O. and a new working class chorus, rendering compositions by the German proletarian composer, Hans Eisler, will be on the program.

9TH ANNIVERSARY of the DAILY WORKER

CONCERT and DANCE

—at— PEOPLES' AUDITORIUM

2457 West Chicago Ave. SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1933

Program of Many Features Principal Speaker: JOHN WILLIAMSON Ausp. Dist. 8 DAILY WORKER COMMITTEE

MOTHER SHOWS BOY IS INNOCENT

Proves Negro Lad Is Frame-Up Victim

NEW YORK.—Further facts have been brought to light by the International Labor Defense proving conclusively that Edward Griffin, 17-year old Negro boy who is faced with being railroaded to the electric chair, is absolutely innocent of the charge.

Griffin's mother, when interviewed by an I. L. D. representative at the boy's home, 183 McKibben St., Brooklyn, stated that at the time the murder of Benjamin Selati, of 202 Varet St., Brooklyn, took place, Griffin was attending the wake of his aunt, who had just died. Griffin's mother stated she had four witnesses to prove that the boy was present thru-out the wake, which lasted all night.

Mr. Griffin also declared to the I. L. D. representative that her boy Edward was always a good and obedient boy, and had never given her trouble. He was unemployed, she said, but he was always anxious to work, if he could get a job, to help support her.

The time set for the next step in the bosses' attempt to frame up this innocent boy, is next Wednesday at 10 a. m., at the Homeide Court at 35 Sreider Ave., Brooklyn. All workers are urged to be present and show their solidarity with this latest victim of capitalist oppression.

U. S. WORKER IS GIVEN CHANCE ON STAGE IN U. S. S. R.

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ing an enormous increase. Deaths from influenza for the week ending Dec. 24 totaled 29, an increase of 15 over the preceding week.

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EVENTS OF 1932: SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN USSR; WAR, HUNGER, STRUGGLE UNDER BOSS RULE



Jan. 1—4,000 Kentucky Miners strike.



Feb. 9.—Harry Sims murdered in Kentucky.



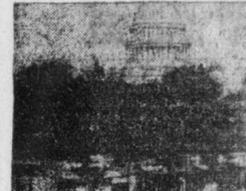
March 7.—Ford Massacre Detroit.



Jan. 1, 1932.—First Five-Year Plan successfully completed in four years. Second Five-Year Plan starts.



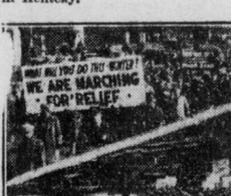
May 28.—Foster and Ford nominated to head Communist ticket.



July 24.—Yet's shack burned after Bloody Thursday in Washington.



Nov. 7.—Mass pressure forces Supreme Court decision for new Scottsboro trial.



Dec. 6.—National Hunger March.



Dec. 6.—Emil Nygard, Crosby, Minn., first Communist mayor elected.

Highlights of 1932 in U. S. Labor Struggles

The following compilation of important events in 1932 is confined to the United States. It does not take in the international events, also having tremendous effect on the toiling masses of the U. S., such as the triumphant construction of Socialist industry and collectivization of agriculture in the Soviet Union, the beginning of the new Soviet Five Year Plan. Nor does it deal with the catastrophic deepening of the crisis of world capitalism in Europe, the Orient and Latin America, the undeclared war raging in the Orient and South America, the fierce trade wars and the sharpening struggle between U. S. imperialism and its European rivals over the war debts. The new year opens with the end of capitalist stabilization and the commencement of a new round of wars and revolution.

By Labor Research Association Kentucky Strike Jan. 1.—Ten thousand Kentucky coal miners at Pineville and Bell Counties strike against low wages under National Miners Union leadership as campaign of terror is started against them.

Tampa Workers Sentenced Feb. 1.—Forty-two Tampa workers, including two women, sentenced to Florida prison camps and chain gangs for from one to ten years. Sentences total 54 years, following Russian Revolution celebration and militant unemployed work.

Harry Sims Murdered Feb. 9.—Harry Sims, 19-year-old Young Communist League leader and youth organizer for National Miners Union, shot and killed by company thugs in Kentucky mine strike, at Barbourville, Ky.

Ford Massacre March 7.—Joseph York and Joe Russell, Young Communist, and Coleman Levy and Joe Deblasio murdered, 80 others workers injured, when Detroit, Dearborn and Ford police fire into Hunger March of unemployed Ford workers at Dearborn, Mich. plant.

Beet Workers Strike May 16.—Under leadership of Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, 13,000 Colorado beet workers strike against pay reductions and intolerable conditions.

Foster and Ford Nominated May 28.—William Z. Foster, veteran Communist leader, and James W. Ford, Negro metal worker, nominated Communist candidates for President and Vice-President respectively at Chicago, Ill. Ford is first Negro candidate for Vice-Presidency.

Southern Strikes July 18.—15,000 southern textile and furniture workers in the vicinity of High Point, N. C., strike against wage cuts.

Bloody Thursday July 28.—Twenty thousand ex-servicemen gathered from all parts of the country demanding bonus payment in Washington, D. C., subjected to bloody attack by police and military forces. Two veterans killed and two children later die from tear gas after-effects.

Mine Strikes Aug. 15.—Thirty thousand miners strike against pay cuts in southern Illinois.

Successful Chicago Relief Demonstration Oct. 31.—Fifty thousand Negro and white unemployed with the stoppage of threatened 50 per cent relief cut

questions had to do with my education, my citizenship, and my religion. Having answered these questions satisfactorily I was given the job at \$9 a week with hours from nine in the morning till ten o'clock at night.

There are no chairs to sit down; the toilets are locked during most of the day so that there will be no going off the floor without a check up by the head of the department. Every minute is accounted for as there is a time clock to punch six times a day.

The amount of sales are kept strict check of, though there is no commission to be made. The department of labor grants the department stores the right to keep the store open till 10 at night for 10 days before Christmas. According to the notice posted on the walls, those extra hours call for another shift, but the boss gets around it by working the same girls for the whole time without extra pay. We must come in on Sunday (voluntarily, of course, but the girl who refuses soon finds herself without a job and straighten out the stock.

We got together and one of our number was assigned to write a complaint to the Department of Labor. An inspector came and made loud threatening noises. The boss got him into the office and when he came out he had a smile on his face and his hand was stuffing something into his pocket. There was no more talk of violation and the boss and his watch-dogs began to shift suspiciously at every girl.

It is plain that the Department of Labor is only a tool of the boss class and is set to lay on and beset

and the granting of relief funds from Reconstruction Finance Corp. Unemployed Council prominent in limited front demonstration.

New Scottsboro Trial Granted November 7.—The U. S. Supreme Court awards new trial to framed-up Scottsboro Negro youths by vote of 7-2, following world-wide, mass campaign among workers led by the International Labor Defense.

Engdahl Dies November 21.—J. Louis Engdahl, prominent Communist fighter, chairman of the I. L. D., died in Moscow from pneumonia, exacerbated by European tour with Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two Scottsboro boys. Campaign was to rouse workers on behalf of the Scottsboro boys.

National Hunger March December 6.—3,000 unemployed workers, elected delegates representing 16,000,000 unemployed throughout the United States, demonstrate in Washington and present winter relief and unemployment insurance demands to Vice-President Curtis and to Speaker of the House of Representatives, following unprecedented military display and provocation by police.

ONE PAPER THAT LEADS STRUGGLE

Foster Greeted "Daily Worker" Anniversary

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

paper was started nine years ago that the international revolutionary movement suffered an irreparable loss—the death of Comrade Lenin—who a few months before, in 1923, had greeted with enthusiasm the announcement that the project of launching our Daily in the country of the most powerful imperialism was under way. The Daily Worker has always endeavored to follow the Leninist conception of what a central organ of the Communist Party should be—a powerful tribune for denunciation and exposure of the capitalist class and its government, a paper that will appeal to the proletariat and speak to the working class struggle, a paper that will reach and influence the impoverished masses on the farms, reach the lower middle class elements in the cities and towns—thus becoming a genuine political paper. But at the same time a Leninist paper not only acts to expose the class enemy and its agents, not only defends every fight against oppression, but itself participates in that struggle. As Lenin so concretely formulated this question: "A paper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator. It is also a collective organizer."

If we understand the full meaning of Lenin's words, we will certainly realize that today, more than ever, is the Daily needed. Capitalist stabilization, shattered by the deepening economic crisis, has come to an end. The best and most forceful indication of this fact is the revolutionary upsurge—the mighty advance of the revolution in China, the revolution in Spain, the gathering together of the elements of revolutionary crisis in Germany, in Poland, in India, the development of widespread economic fights in a score of countries. Today the world is in transition to a new round of wars and revolutions.

Critical times and sharpest struggles face us. Especially essential is it for the Daily Worker, as the Central organ of our Party, to play a leading role in the developing economic struggles—the fight for immediate relief for the starving men, women and children of the industrial centers, the fight for emergency relief for impoverished farmers, for the bonus, against the stagger system, for a living wage. The Daily must become and will become such a paper that workers in struggle can find the answers to all their problems, especially the question of every stage of what to do next, so that the struggle may be raised to ever higher stages. As against the whole capitalist offensive on the standards of all toilers, for a capitalist way out of the crisis, we fight for the revolutionary way out.

S. P. Bulwark of Capitalism In the course of this growing revolutionary struggle the reactionary leaders of the Socialist party who, here as elsewhere, are the chief bulwark of the capitalists, in trying to disintegrate and defeat the working class movement, will come forth with ever more demagogic and cynical deceptions. One of the essential conditions for fighting against the social-fascists and the Lovestone and Cannon right opportunists and Trotskyist renegades is the maintaining and strengthening of our revolutionary press.

This Ninth Anniversary celebration coincides with the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union. The great achievements of socialist construction constitute one of the most powerful revolutionary factors in the world today. It is being met with a new barrage of lies and calumny against the Soviet Union as the capitalist world endeavors to solve its own sharpening contradictions by plotting war and intervention against the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. In the entire United States there is but one English daily paper that exposes these conspiracies and rallies the masses in defense of the stronghold of the world revolution—that is the Daily Worker.

On this Ninth Anniversary I appeal to the toiling masses of New York to rally to the support of the Daily Worker, to help make it a more powerful weapon with which to deliver crushing blows against the rotten, decaying capitalist system.

Send in your bundle orders for the special Ninth Anniversary-Lenin Memorial edition of the Daily Worker Jan. 14

A. F. L. Sliding Scale Is One of Steel Mills Many Cut Schemes

'Fire and Hire', 'Surprise Cut', 'Stagger Plan', 'Wages in Goods', Are Other Tricks

Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union Shows the Cuts Can Be Halted

By FRANK ROGERS

The past year has seen the following methods of wage-reduction used by the steel trust in the Youngstown Steel District:

(1) Fire and Hire Plan: This method is used particularly by the Republic Steel Corporation in Youngstown. The wage-rate was 40 cents per hour. With the exception of a few "instructors" who continued to receive the old wage-rate the entire force was laid off and new men hired at 32 cents per hour. Not long after the process was repeated and new men hired at 22 cents per hour.

(2) Surprise Wage Cuts.—In the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, the largest unit of the steel industry in this district where wage reductions in the past have been announced through signs long in advance, now the workers receive surprise wage cuts.

Only on the very day when the worker receives the pay envelope does he know of the reduction.

(3) Close Down and Reopen.—The Carnegie Steel Company for the past year has used the method of closing the plant down for a short period and then calling the men back to work. Each worker is individually told that wages have been reduced due to "bad times" and that "if you don't want to work there are thousands of unemployed waiting for your job." This forces the worker to decide on the spot not knowing the reaction and decision of other workers to the cut. Once inside the mill the spy system disciplines and slave-driving is so severe that he cannot talk to his fellow worker. In this manner the cut is put over.

(4) Department Wage-cut.—Wages are cut in one department of the mill and then a campaign is started to force the cut or its corresponding percentage of reduction to other departments and finally over the whole mill.

(5) Discrimination.—Another method is that of firing high workers and replacing them with lower workers and lower wages. Or of replacing Negro workers with white workers for the same purpose. Again we find youth replacing adults in order to speed-up production and to reduce wages or of hiring married men to replace young or single workers for same reason.

(6) The Stagger Plan: Has lowered the income of the workers by dividing up the work during a day with a few hours per man or gang work on a job and "dividing the income." The stagger plan is often a joint scheme between the municipal government and the employers of keeping a man nominally on the job thus depriving him of the right to city relief. In many cases he would be better off totally unemployed than working on the stagger plan because his income does not equal unemployment relief.

(7) The Sliding Scale: In the Warren plant of the Republic Steel the wage-cuts are put over by the American Federation of Labor through the sliding scale agreement. The infamous Amalgamated Association sliding scale has a history of sliding downwards bringing the wage-level to a starvation point.

(8) Wages in Kind: The Carnegie Steel Co. and the YS and T have also reduced the wage rate by paying the workers in food, coal and clothing from the company owned stores. Buying the supplies at wholesale prices but paying the workers with retail rates of food and clothing makes a big difference.

There is now talk of the steel trust issuing "script money" instead of paying the workers in U. S. currency. Another method to solve the crisis! This will force the steel workers to buy everything from the company stores; place them in constant debt and make them life-long slaves to the steel trust just as coal miners of Kentucky and West Virginia are to the coal companies.

Make the new year a year of struggle against wage-cut! Not a penny off wages or relief! For increase in wages and relief! For unity of employed and unemployed workers against hunger and wage-cut! Steel workers! Join the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union!

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

WORKERS IN SHOP EXPOSE SHARE-THE-WORK PLAN AND PROSPERITY BLUFFS

Storage Battery Workers Know Militant Union As Their Only Leader

Ascribes Improvement in Conditions to Shop Paper, and Asks Its Resumption

Bosses Reading "Daily Worker" to Follow the Workers' Activities

CLEVELAND, O.—Several of us who work in the Willard Storage Battery Co. here thought it would be interesting to our fellow workers who work in the Exide Plant in Philadelphia and Willards Plant in Toronto, Canada, to know the conditions we are working under here. (Willard and Exide are the same companies).

We work an average of three days a week, five hours a day, and average \$9 to \$10 a week. We had to donate \$5 to the Community fund, also 30 per cent a week for insurance. We had a 10 per cent cut July 1, 1932. Understand Exide had one Oct. 1, 1932, and we are expecting another.

Workers are suffering from lead poisoning and the company doctor says it is a cold in the stomach. As we do not make money enough to hire another doctor, we are helpless. When one is sick they let him come back to work until he is badly affected and then fire him.

The conveyors run so fast in the Assembly Department that one can't stop even for a drink between starting time and lunch time. We are turning out 8 hours production in 5 hours. They also have the stagger system, having men laid off and then calling them back at intervals.

Last spring, several attempts were made to organize us into the Auto Workers' Union, but several who joined were fired and that scared the rest of us. The Union put out several shop papers called the "Willard Fighter" and showed us the true facts of working conditions in our shop. As soon as these papers stopped we were cut 10 per cent and one hour a day in working time.

I am afraid to go to the Auto Workers headquarters on account of company spies, but enough of us feel the same as I do and if they will start the "Willard Fighter" again, I am sure we can organize our plant in 30 days. Organize Exide at Philadelphia too.

We see what the Auto Workers have done in the Fisher Body Plant near us. We have learned our lesson and know the only way we can get a living wage for our families is by mass organization.

I am a regular reader of the Daily Worker and if you will print this and any information you have about the "Exide Plant" we will order 300 copies from the man on the Public Square—and have them distributed to our workers.

I am afraid to sign my name as I would be fired, as I saw my boss reading the Daily Worker several times. The bosses are reading the Daily Worker, and that is a sign that they are afraid of the mass movement which you have started.—J.

Editor's Note.—It is not necessary for the workers in the plant to expose themselves by going to Union headquarters. Small groups can meet in private houses together with a Union organizer. Those invited to these meetings must be carefully chosen so that no stool pigeons manage to get in. No doubt the Auto Workers Union in Cleveland will take the proper steps to start organizational work again in this important plant.

SHARE-THE-WORK MEANS MISERY FOR EMPLOYED

Relieves Bosses of Responsibility for Jobless

YORKVILLE, O.—Here is how capitalism's "share-the-work" plan really works!

On Nov. 28 the employees of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Co. here were instructed to attend a meeting to be held at Assistant Superintendent Patten's office at the end of the turn. When complying with orders, we were herded into the office like sheep, where we were given a short address by Mr. Patten, who enlightened us as to the terrible plight of the unemployed, particularly those of the W. S. & I. Corporation.

The substance of the remarks was that Mr. Glass, Chairman of the Board of Directors, considered the company employees "as his own family" and as such, "felt responsible for their welfare." Therefore he felt it his duty to inform us that we (the employed) should be compelled to divide our crust of bread with the other members of the family (who were unemployed), giving to them one-half day, two days out of three.

Our resentment over being forced to bear the expense of capitalism's mismanagement was very evident, although we dared not give it voice. We knew that the operation of this plan (Teague "share-the-work" plan) would mean untold hardship for us and our families because our income would be reduced two—flat 33 and one-third per cent reduction!

Our consolation we still have, however, is that our loving father, Mr. Glass, loves us so well, and believes in Communism so firmly, that he believes in "share and share" alike! That is—as long as his salary and his luxuries are not in jeopardy!

We hope that Mr. Glass and others of his ilk will soon receive proper lessons as to what the principles of Communism really are.

ROOSEVELT IN BOSS PLAN MEET

Will Not Consider Jobless Insurance

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

group, in addition to Rainey, will include Speaker John Nance Garner (Texas), Samuel Reyburn of Texas, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission under whose beneficent administration the railway companies have been aided in cutting wages, raising rates, reducing services and carrying through the four-system merger which sets up the most powerful monopoly in the country; John McDuffie of Alabama, in whose state the Scottsboro frameup has been followed by a whole new series of murder atrocities perpetrated on Negro share croppers and farm laborers without protest from him. James W. Collier of Mississippi, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

"More Conservative Element" Regarding the composition of the conference even the New York Times is constrained to remark that "the group Mr. Roosevelt has summoned to meet him is representative of the more conservative element in the party."

The New York Herald Tribune points out that "the personnel of the conference even the New York Times is constrained to remark that "the group Mr. Roosevelt has summoned to meet him is representative of the more conservative element in the party."

According to the published order of business of the conference it will deal with "general legislative matters," but in the inspired interviews to which President-elect Roosevelt has already adopted as a magnet of communicating his views to "the public," the conference will deal specifically only with wangling the beer bill through Congress, the balancing of the budget, and "farm relief legislation."

Unemployment Relief Absent It is deeply significant of the whole trend of the Roosevelt policy immediately after election that no mention is made either by him or in the press comments on the coming conference, of unemployment relief legislation, unemployment insurance, or of the problem created by the rapidly increasing hunger, disease and actual mass starvation throughout the country among the working class.

It is clear that even the farm relief legislation discussed, in view of the reactionary character of the conference, is thrown in merely to keep the impoverished farmers hoping—and quiet.

The Meaning of Warm Springs The coming conference is dominated absolutely by the most reactionary section of the Southern wing of the Democrat party. It is testimony to the fact that the selection of Warm Springs, Ga., as "the second home" of the president-elect was much more than a gesture and that it is sharply indicative of the still closer linking of southern bourbonism with the Wall Street program of the Roosevelt administration.

"Progressives' Nest" As the time of inauguration approaches, however, we can expect to see another conference called, at which the "progressive" wing of the Democratic party will be represented strongly in an attempt to cover up the Wall Street character and anti-working class program of the Roosevelt administration.

At present the coming conference will serve the purpose of consolidating, through the elimination of frictions arising from questions of patronage, etc., the reactionary leadership of the Democrats in the House and Senate.

Labor Inspector Whitewashes the Wertheimer Store

Useless to Appeal to Labor Department; Clerks Find

NEW YORK.—I am a salesgirl in the Wertheimer Department store on West 181st St., one of the thousands who were taken on for the Christmas rush and who will be let out again as soon as the holiday is over. To get this job I had to go through a memory test of the Daily Worker, to appear Jan. 14, must be in the office of the "Daily" not later than Jan. 8.

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Defeat the Alabama Murder Drive

CLIFF JAMES, militant leader of the Share Croppers Union and Milo Bentley, active member of the union, are dead. Foully murdered! Two more are added to the victims in the recent outburst of ruling class terror in Tallapoosa. Cliff James, Bentley and the other share croppers, who gave their lives in the stubborn and heroic resistance to the murderous attacks of the capitalist-inspired lynch gangs at the battle of Reelton, died for the cause of Negro liberation. They gave their lives for the cause of the entire working class in their emancipation struggles from capitalist exploitation and slavery. These militant workers have not died in vain. Their death will kindle the flame of indignation throughout the country.

The deepening crisis accompanied by a sharp fall of cotton prices and other stable products of the south has resulted in the breakdown of southern agriculture. This has brought in its wake severe hardships for the vast masses of Negro and white exploited farmers. Wholesale evictions from the land, the theft of crops, confiscation of implements and livestock, is on the order of the day. Death, disease, famine stalk through the countryside. The whole Negro farming population bear the full brunt of these conditions inasmuch as they are brutally beaten down by the most barbarous national oppression. This naked robbery of the impoverished farmers is upheld by the lynch terror, the courts and the government.

But the Negro farming masses are refusing to accept in silence these conditions of violence, terror and suppression. The Negro share croppers have begun to move. They are organizing. They have built up the militant Share Croppers Union in important counties in the heart of the Black Belt. The spirit of revolt is breaking through the age-long oppression. All the accumulated hatred against their oppressors is breaking out in organized resistance. They have formulated their demands: the right to sell their own cotton, no confiscation of livestock, no lynch law, no evictions, no exactions or forced collection of debts, the right to organize for bread and to fight against terror and war. These are living demands. Already the struggles for these demands have wrested many concessions from the landowners.

The white ruling class saw in this growing organization a direct threat to their regime of murder and plunder. They saw in this the first signs of the growing revolts against Jim-Crow lynch reaction on the basis of the Negro masses. Their aim was to crush this growing movement, to head off the organization by attacking first of all its leadership. This is the essence of their bloody attack in Reelton on December 19th. It was a deliberate provocation. They singled out Cliff James, the leader of the share croppers in Tallapoosa County, against whom to serve the attachment and foreclosure notice—as the first step in their drive to smash the union.

But they reckoned without their host. They failed to realize that the Negro masses will refuse to remain "in their places." They did not reckon with the growing sympathy among the poor white farmers for the demands and struggles of the Negroes. They thought they could incite them to vicious lynch-hatred with the old bogey of "race-riots." They were wrong.

Thus thwarted in their attempts to disrupt the organized movement of the poor farmers, they cowardly sought to vent their class hatred on the arrested leaders of this heroic struggle, James and Bentley. They received complete support from those cringing servile spirits of the imperialists—the Negro reformists. Cliff James, sorely wounded, hunted down like a dog by the bloodthirsty lynch posse, sought refuge in the Tuskegee Institute. The Negro authorities of the institute, at whose head is the despicable lackey, Dr. Robert Russa Moton, turned him over to the bloodhounds, just as they had only a day previous turned over another share-cropper.

This disgusting act of treachery was accompanied by a call to the Negro masses to remain "peaceful" in the face of the murderous landowner police attack, and a call to the Negro press to lay down on publicity on their militant struggle. But this foul treachery of the reformist misleaders does not stop here. Dr. Eugene A. Dibble, Negro head of the Tuskegee Hospital, went to the extent of fabricating a lynch incident statement for the police. He gave them the false information that Cliff James had confessed to him that "he was sorry he didn't kill any of the officers." Thus the reformists of Tuskegee have well earned the applause of the Southern press and the lynchers. Sheriff Golden of Montgomery County puts it quite clearly:

"We are proud that we have the same intelligent leadership here in Montgomery that is exemplified at Tuskegee Institute..."

It is for "services of this kind that Dr. Moton, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, was awarded the Spingarn Medal at the last national convention. His 'services' are in complete accord with the whole policy of betrayal of the other leaders of the N.A.A.C.P. who have remained conspicuously silent during the entire struggle. Is the N.A.A.C.P. maintaining this conspiracy of silence for the same reason that it did in the vicious frame-up of the 9 Scottsboro boys. Is it waiting to be "convinced" of the truth in the case?"

Cliff James is dead—Bentley is dead! It is clear who is responsible for their murder. We charge the rich landowners of Alabama with Governor B. M. Miller down to their state and county officials with the murder. But the Southern landowning class alone are not guilty. They are the allies of Wall Street Finance Capital which controls the basic industries and large plantations of the South. We charge the imperialist ruling class of the United States and their Roosevelt and Hoover who have sanctioned the whole lynch drive against the Negro masses for this heinous crime against the entire working class and the Negro people. We charge the Negro reformist misleaders of Tuskegee who represent an integral part of Negro reformism as represented by the N. A. A. C. P.—with the murder and the betrayal of the struggles for national liberation of the Negro people.

Let the voices of the masses of toilers—white and black—ring out clear and decisive in condemnation of this bloody murder. Let the powerful unity of the Negro and white protests thunder through this unholy alliance. Against this reactionary united front weld closely the unbreakable unity of the Negro and white toilers.

Answer this shameful murder of the Negro farmers by developing a nationwide movement of protest and action embracing every strata of the Negro and white toiling population. Organize huge demonstrations and mass meetings, in every locality, in support of the struggle of the Southern toilers. Demand the stopping of the reign of terror against Negro sharecroppers and tenants in the South! Demand the disbanding of the sheriff's posse! Demand the stopping of the disarming of the Negro farmers which leaves them helpless before the murder gangs of the white landowners! Demand the unconditional release of arrested Negro sharecroppers and punishment for the murderers! Demand the immediate stopping of evictions, no seizure of mules, cows, farm implements or household goods for debt! For the immediate unconditional freedom of the Scottsboro boys!

Tolling masses of the South! Strengthen and broaden the movement against landlord-capitalist suppression around these demands. Build up conferences in every vicinity drawing into active participation the Negro and the membership of the reformist organizations, unions, fraternal societies, churches, etc. Form Committees of Action in the neighborhoods, in the factories, on the plantations, in the schools.

Southern Workers and Farmers—Negro and white! Do not be fooled by the fake investigation proposed by the Southern bosses. This is an attempt to whitewash the lynchers and to prepare the ground for destroying the militant organizations of the toilers. Organize your own workers and farmers investigation with representatives from the toilers. Expose to the world the gruesome conditions under which you are forced to live.

JAMES and Bentley are dead. Hundreds of militant fighters should rise up to take the place of our dead comrades. Build up the workers and farmers organizations. Build up the Share Croppers Union. Build up the Communist Party, the leader of mass struggles against starvation and national oppression!

The battle on December 19 again exposes the basis of the frightful national oppression of the Negro masses as well as the exploitation and robbery of the poor whites. It is the monopoly of the land by a small clique of Southern white ruling class slave-drivers backed up by the armed forces of the state, which enables them to keep these masses of Negro and whites in grinding poverty and misery.

The heroic struggles of the Negro share-croppers in Tallapoosa County is another chapter in the struggles of Negro toilers for bread and land and freedom. This struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party, with the alliance of the white toilers, must lead to the confiscation of the land of the rich landowners and capitalists for the benefit of the Negro and white toilers; for the establishment of the right of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt as the only real guarantee for national emancipation from landlord capitalist oppression.

What Kind of Students for Our Schools?

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD

IN the Fall Term of the New York Workers School we registered 1,600 students for the various classes. So large was the response that some had to be turned away because the school was unable to accommodate all.

Every evening the school has in session, eight classes in the first period from 7 to 8:30 and eight classes in the second period from 8:40 to 10:10 o'clock, making a total of 16 classes in session every night of the school week. Besides the evening classes, 4 classes were conducted in the daytime during the fall term for unemployed and night workers.

LARGEST SCHOOL OF KIND IN U. S.

The Workers School of New York is the largest institution of its kind in America. For the winter term, which starts January 9th, the school has provided a teaching staff of 38 instructors who will conduct 53 classes. Some of the courses in the winter term are: 12 classes in Principles of Communism, seven classes in Political Economy, three classes in Marxism, three in Leninism, two in Trade Union Strategy and two classes in History of the American Labor Movement.

The school has had a steady growth in the ten years of its life but it has a great number of very serious shortcomings which can be eliminated without much difficulty if the proper attention and co-operation is given by the revolutionary trade unions, opposition groups, clubs, Women's Councils, fraternal organizations, and above all by the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

THE outstanding and most serious shortcomings of the school is the poor social composition of students. There are still too many non-worker types of students. While the school welcomes the non-worker students, they are by far too many in proportion to the number of student who are workers.

While the school administration itself has not done enough to attract the worker type, the main responsibility for this situation lies on the shoulders of the Party and Y. C. L. who are indiscriminate in their selection of students, if and when they send students. In many cases the units do not concern themselves about the burning problem of training forces, although the leadership of the units are willing to admit the correctness of Lenin's statement that "without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary practice."

The composition of the students of the school can very easily be changed if only the responsible functionaries in the party unions and other mass organizations stop groaning about "raw elements," and instead take steps to put this raw material through a few terms of training for the class struggle at the Workers School. The short-sighted attitude that reasons that there is no money to spare or that the raw material cannot be spared for training simply intensifies the critical situation where, in the face of the sharpening struggle and the increasing need for trained forces, there seem to be less and less such forces on hand.

SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

There are many ways in which these organizations can raise money to pay for their members. The School is only too glad to arrange for special scholarship rates for groups of students coming from such organizations. The selection of students should be on the following basis: Workers, young and Negro workers preferred; the record of activity and degree of loyalty, sacrifice and responsibility should be taken into consideration, and also the possibility of development and usefulness of the student after graduation at the school.

The problem of raising the theoretical level of the workers must be tackled in a practical manner and at once. In this field the Workers School must be utilized by the workers' organizations in a planned way. All workers' organizations should begin at once before the Winter Term starts on Jan. 9. If the responsible functionaries don't act, they should be prodded along into action by the membership.

HOOK'S REVISIONISM OF MARX ANALYZED IN JANUARY "COMMUNIST"

SHARP interest has been aroused by the announcement of the publication, in the January issue of *The Communist*, of the article, "Unmasking an American Revisionist of Marxism." Written by V. J. Jerome, the article is an analysis of the writings of Sidney Hook, who, in the name of Marx, revises Marxism-Leninism. The article is especially timely, first, in view of the recent attempts of the Socialist Party, Mustelies, etc., to utilize left phrases to drape themselves in "Marxism," second, because of the 50th anniversary of the death of Marx, on March 14.

The January issue is significant because of the articles on the 12th Plenum of the E.C.C.I. The issue also includes: 1. Forward in the Line of the 12th Plenum of the E.C.C.I.—Editorial; 2. Economic Struggle—The Fundamental Link in Winning the Masses—Jack Stachel; 3. The End of Capitalist Stabilization and the Basic Tasks of the British and American Sections of the C. I.—by T. Gusev; 4. Unmasking an American Revisionist of Marxism—by V. J. Jerome; 5. Spinoza and Marxism—by M. Mittin; 6. Stalin Develops the Teachings of Marx and Lenin; 7. Book Reviews: A Bourgeois Attack on Philosophic Idealism—A review by Milton Howard; Class Review—A review by W. Phelps.

"OH PROSPERITY, WHERE ART THOU!"



"Lynch Masters Know Their Enemies—and Their Friends!"

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ALABAMA STRUGGLES

IN his first article published in Saturday's Daily Worker, Comrade Ross described the background of the recent battle in Tallapoosa County resulting from the attempt of a white landlord's sheriff to seize the mule and cow belonging to Cliff James, a Negro share-cropper.

The outstanding fact in this struggle, wrote Comrade Ross, "was the remarkable unity of Negro and white farmers."—EDITORS' NOTE.

By NAT ROSS

Despite all attempts of the landlords and their murder agents and the entire capitalist press, including part of the Southern Negro reformist press to whip the white farmers into a lynch spirit against the Negro farmers, the scheme failed. Instead, the white toilers in the Black Belt united with the Negro farmers in helping them escape, in caring for the wounded, in protesting Sheriff Young's actions, in gathering in large crowds on the highways, in watching the action of the posse to such an extent that when Sheriff Young called off the man-hunt, he declared he was afraid some innocent citizens might get hurt. When all the details are known, it will be established that the white croppers and farmers no doubt joined and united with the Negroes against a mob of murderers.

THE white farmers in this territory had seen the union gain partial victories for the Negroes which affected them. They saw the Union was fighting for their own needs. They saw power behind the union, especially in gaining the acquittal of Hugley. They were recognizing that the race issue was a hoax to hide the class struggle. And they knew the demands of the union were the demands of all the toiling farmers, croppers and laborers, both black and white. These demands were:

1. Minimum price of 10 cents for cotton.
2. The right to sell own cotton.
3. No forced pooling of cotton.
4. No confiscation of the livestock or attachment of farm implements.
5. No evictions, forced collections of debts.
6. Free school buses for children without discrimination against Negro students.
7. The right to organize for bread and fight against terror and war.

The second major reason why the man hunt was called off was due to the heroism of the Negro croppers. They were fighting with the determination of people who know what they are fighting for. On Tuesday afternoon just before the man hunt was called off the press reports that "leaders of the posse received information that the Negroes (who had taken part in the battle against the deputies) had sworn to resist all efforts to place them under arrest. Another gun battle was expected when these Negroes were found. Another story relates how one Negro got away into a swamp from a posse of 10 who shot at him six times. Another item reports that the "Negroes were seen in every town in the county and at their homes along the road by newspapermen who followed the activities of the posse despite Sheriff Young's orders." In other words the Negro masses did not hide but were out in the open protesting and following every step of the lynch mob. The mob feared the power of the Negro masses. And for that matter, the white toilers were right with them and the boundless energy, courage and ingenuity of the Negroes hunted in the struggle, was an inspiration to the poor masses of the countryside. That is why things became too hot for Sheriff Young and his murder crew.

FLOODED WITH PROTESTS.

And finally the flood of protests and telegrams from every part of the country (which in many cases were printed in the press in full) was a sledge hammer blow to the Alabama ruling class and their hired thugs. Any one who doubts the effect of mass protest should see some of the southern papers and the state in Alabama. It was not the struggle in the "Black Belt" simply staggered the ruling class and sharply brought out the deepening crisis in Alabama. It was not entirely accidental that on Dec. 20 Gov. Miller called another special session of the state legislature to convene on Jan. 21 and that day Representative Lovelace of Tallapoosa county declared that he will have a bill passed in the legislature to enable courts to convict on "sedition" and "inciting to riot."

This is very important for land-owners because he himself admits that "all the Negro tenants on my farm are on the mailing list of some Communist organization in Birmingham." The fact that one third of the schools throughout the state involving 125,000 children are closed and that tax strikes are spreading, forced the millionaire Will Leedy to say that these actions "smack of Communism and would serve to further the ends of a group of Communists of Birmingham who are bent on bringing chaos to the state."

SEEK TO SMASH PARTY

Long articles discussing ways and means of smashing the Communist Party appear daily. Attorney General Knight of Scottsboro infamously promises to prosecute the District leaders "responsible" for the "Tallapoosa riots." The Birmingham police are congratulated for keeping tabs on "the Red leaders." They quickly raided the office of the I. L. D. the day after the Reelton battle. They break into a private house to meet and jail Alice Burke. They shout that the Birmingham leaders are responsible for telling the croppers that "the war question should be the daily agitation of all the comrades," they declare that the Birmingham leaders are teaching the Negro masses the principles of Sovietism, of the workers owning the mills and land with the capitalists overthrown, and the elimination of racial and social lines.

It is clearly necessary to prepare for the sharp terror that is coming. ON the whole the District leadership of the Party reacted quickly and correctly to the first news of the struggle. Our fundamental line was correct—that it was a planned murderous attack by landlords' armed deputies on Negro poor farmers defending themselves and their means of livelihood which the landlords could not turn into a "race riot" because of the tremendous "public" given the heroic Negroes by the toiling whites. We issued publicity leaflets and resolutions quickly, our leadership worked tirelessly and the entire District membership was swept into motion, organizers went into the field, legal defense was put into action, a committee left to see the Governor etc. But aside from this, many had mistakes cropped up the first few days, growing primarily out of a failure to understand the Leninist approach to the national question, a blurring over of the national aspects of the Negro question. One comrade thought that we were pushing the Scottsboro case aside by taking up the fight for the Alabama croppers. This comrade did not understand that the struggle of the Alabama croppers and the Scottsboro case must be linked up, that they both stand on common ground, the struggle for Negro rights and against the whole system of Negro oppression.

Even the capitalist press admitted that the croppers gave "a featured place to the Scottsboro case in all their agitation." Another comrade put forward a resolution saying that the condition of the white farmers were just as bad as the Negro farmers, which of course is absolutely untrue. In one resolution the winning of the white workers was placed on the basis of blurring over the Negro question.

WHILE the lynch masters know their enemies they also know

their friends. The landlords have come to recognize the ASSISTANT HANGMEN of the Negro masses are the Negro reformist leaders. Quotations from editorials from the Post and Age-Herald declare: "That the dreadful affair should have taken place in a section ornamented by so useful and hopeful and enterprising as Tuskegee Institute serves only to deepen one's sense of defeat." (Post) "Happening in the shadow of Tuskegee Institute where Booker T. Washington preached his sermon of racial co-operation and where Robert R. Moton has carried the work on since, these incidents are doubly unfortunate." (Age-Herald) It is clear that the capitalists and landlords see the Negro masses slipping away from the control of their shrewdest betrayers, the Negro reformists, and turning to Communism. How well they regret it. The role of assistant hangman in the Alabama croppers struggle which the misleaders are called on to play is grabbed at by most of the Southern Negro newspapers, who are dominated by the ideology of the churches, big lodges and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

—By Burch



FROM THE BLACK BELT

By MYRA PAGE.

These sketches of the life and struggles of Negro and white workers in the South are taken from "Gathering Storm," by Myra Page, just published by International Publishers.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

GEORGE burst into the room where Aunt Polly was busy over her washbuds, scrubbing the dirt out of the white folks' clothes. She flung up her hands, holding one dripping garment aloft in her fright.

"Lawsy, boy, how you scart me, bustin' in thataway!" Then, spying his expression, "What's wrong? Is it—"

"They're wantin' you right away, Mammy," he caught his breath, "down at Perkins'."

Quickly she dried her hands on her apron, grabbed a few things and, mumbling to herself, hurried off, the boy at her heels. He caught phrases, "Her time's come— that washin'! wait—Lawd-a-Mighty be with us this day—"

Then, noticing George she said sharply, "Be off with-yer! No time and place for young'un's! You! George disappeared in the opposite direction.

As she sneared the Perkins' cabin, two women, relief on their faces, ran out to meet her. From inside came sounds of moaning. "She's in a bad way, Miz Johnson. Took sudden-lak, she was."

GRIMLY Ma Johnson set to work, and the other women followed her directions throughout the morning without a murmur of dissent. For Polly Johnson had brought more than one colored infant into the world without mishap, with prayers on her lips, shrewd eyes and hands busy meanwhile, carrying out the rites which her mother had taught her and which Aunt Polly had amplified by twenty years of experience.

Yet the hours passed, and still the woman on the pallet moaned and tossed. Ma Johnson beckoned to one of the women to come outside. Taking her apron, she wiped her dripping face. "By the sun, it's high noon. Miz folk'll be comin' home for victuals any minute now. Liza, you go down 'n send 'em scoutin' for a doctor."

Liza protested. "You know no white doctor'll evah come down hyar to Back Row. She's in a

others off in three different directions. Maybe this once, one of the four white doctors would come.

Back Row swallowed its noon-day meal in silence. A foreboding gloom settled over the cabins. This wasn't the first time that death threatened Back Row, and there had been a doctor to tend off his approach to the sick one's bed. Moodily they returned to work.

The rumble of looms and spindles drifted into the sick room. Many a one, pushing cotton bins or sweeping up lint, was busy with thoughts of pretty Julie, tossing on her pallet.

Earl, sweat pouring from him, and panting for breath, stumbled into the room.

"Woen none come with you, nuther?" Aunt Polly spoke hoarsely. The strain was telling on her. Shaking his head, Earl walked over to the pallet. At the sight of Julie's pain-twisted face, he slipped down beside her, and began to sob like a child.

After a moment, Polly took him gently by the shoulder. "That ain' helpin' Julie none, Earl. Brace up, 'n go heat me a big kettle of water." Obediently, he started off. Liza followed him out, and asked timidly, "Hidin' ya better go back to the mill? Plenty 'uns to do here." Woen the boss fire ya fer stayin' off? Earl, fumbling for the kettle, started over to the creek, so Liza went back to the sick room.

WHEN Back Row folk returned home from work that evening they found that Julie Perkins and her infant son were dead. What made it most bitter, all felt her death unnecessary. If a doctor had come in time, Earl wouldn't be there now in his shack, by two still bodies. So all felt.

Back Row followed the pine coffin Pa Johnson and Uncle Ben had made, in which lay Julie, in a white dress, her baby by her side, to the small cemetery, back of the country's colored Baptist Church. Here, the parson in a black coat and white vest, intoned



"The White Doctor Wouldn't Come." By QUIET

bad way, Ma, ain't she?" "You tell'm to tell the doctor it's life or death fer her'n the young'un. We'll held her on 'til they comes. Tell the doctor it means operatin' 'n mo'n Polly Johnson kin do. It's in his 'n the Lawd's hands, now."

Liza groaned. Ma turned back to where Julie Perkins lay on her pallet. "This ain't no time for groanin', Liza. Git a doctor."

THE noon whistle blew, mill gates opened, and from one gate issued a stream of white mill hands hurrying home for a meal, from another, a shorter stream of colored folk. Liza grabbed Earl Perkins by the elbow. "Earl, run fer a doctor." She relayed Aunt Polly's words. "My Gawd, where'll I go?" and he was off. Quickly Liza sent

sorrowfully, "The Lawd giveth 'n the Lawd taketh away." But Black Row knew that it was the lack of a doctor that had robbed Earl of his Julie.

Ma Johnson was a day late with the Haines' washing that week. "Her' girl who brought it said that Polly had been sick a day," Miss Haines studied her polished finger-nails. "But of course, I know she was lying. They're all a trifling lot, 'n can't be depended on. Probably, there was a picnic, or some frolic. But Polly's a good washwoman, so I usually overlook things."

"By the way, don't you think, Eleanor dear, I should have a new evening gown for the club dance, this Saturday? One can't afford to appear twice in succession in the same dress?"

Letters from Our Readers

READER DOESN'T LIKE PHRASE "POOR FARMER"

Dakota City, Nebraska. Editor of Daily Worker, Dear Comrade:

I am a farmer and I think the way most speakers use the expression "poor farmer" is offensive to a good many farmers, as it sounds like the farmers who are being considered are those who are inefficient. I have been a reader of the "Daily" for two weeks now and am fully convinced of its great role. As I am an office worker in a large products company, it is necessary for me to keep my beliefs to myself, otherwise I might lose my job, which is extremely low paying. However, I am a young worker, I read with great pride of the many workers and farmers that the Communist Party is leading in struggle.

AN OFFICE WORKER DISCOVERS "DAILY"

Bronx, New York. Editor of the Daily Worker:

Comrade, I have been a reader of the "Daily" for two weeks now and am fully convinced of its great role. As I am an office worker in a large products company, it is necessary for me to keep my beliefs to myself, otherwise I might lose my job, which is extremely low paying. However, I am a young worker, I read with great pride of the many workers and farmers that the Communist Party is leading in struggle. Having been a close follower of the Socialist Party, I can now clearly see that the C. P. is the only party that genuinely fights for the working class. I need no more evidence of this than in the continued capitalist raving against the G. P., especially in the pro-

tute press and magazines. The best way to counteract these press campaigns against the Communist Party and the Soviet Union is to continue to build the working class press, especially the Daily Worker.

Yours comradely,
AN OFFICE SLAVE.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer says that it is necessary for him "to keep my beliefs to myself." However, we would suggest that he get in touch with the Office Workers Union, 799 Broadway, which is energetically working to organize the miserably exploited office and department store workers.

EXCELLENT ISSUE OF THE "NEW PIONEER"

A GOOD way to start the New Year is to make it possible for at least one worker's child to get the "New Pioneer" for the entire year at a small subscription of 50 cents.

The January issue is off the press and will be a welcome first number to any worker's child. With a clever cover of kids knocking the snowman boss out with "icy" snowballs and the gripping story of George Terban, Detroit youngster, who, rescued from a classroom suicide attempt, has become a leading child organizer in this country, the kids ought to like this issue especially. The "New Pioneer" is starting this New Year right. It will mobilize greater numbers of children through its skillful presentations of the class struggle and children's part in it.

(TO BE CONTINUED)