

(Section of the Communist International)

7

AGAIN THEY ROB THE PAY CHECKS FOR "RELIEF"

Gibson Committee Writes the Employers to Do Like Last Year; Fired If You Object

Workers! Stop This Looting by Supporting the National Hunger March!

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—The Tidewater Oil Co. has already sent orders to all its ships to deduct from every seaman's wages \$1 a trip (somewhat less than a month) for relief. The money in this case is placed in the hands of a committee headed by Charles S. Haight, attorney for the Standard Transportation Co., and with Kermit Roosevelt, son of Theodore, as a member.

NEW YORK.—The great annual game of checking money off the wages of those with jobs, on the plea that this will save the jobs, has begun. It is not only a scheme to shift the burden of whatever unemployment relief is given onto the shoulders of the wage-cut and part-time workers, but it is a scheme to make them pay for the expenses of the relief administration as well. It is not only a scheme to cut the wages directly by the amount of the "donations" checked off the payroll, but this very money that is taken from the worker on the job may be turned over to the "Emergency Relief" committees, to pay low wages to men that will take over jobs that are now paying slightly higher wages, that is to cut wages generally.

GOES TO THE BOSS

MEET TODAY TO FIGHT FRAME-UP

Court to Set Date for Weinstein Trial

NEW YORK CITY.—At a hearing which comes up today at the Bronx County Court a date will be set for the trial of Sam Weinstein, who has been framed on a charge of manslaughter.

Tonight, at 8 p.m., there will be a protest meeting at 11 Clinton St., to demand that the charges against this worker be dropped. This meeting, at which Weinstein will speak, will begin a period of intensified activities for the purpose of smashing the frame-up.

Weinstein is an ex-service man and has a distinguished service cross for serving American imperialism. He became class conscious, came out on strike, which was called by the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, and later joined this union. The courage and militancy which won him the medal was now displayed in strike activities, for which the bosses threatened to frame him. This threat was made good. Although Weinstein was on the picket line in Brooklyn, he was charged with the murder of a scab who was killed in the Bronx. Workers are asked to attend the protest meeting in mass, to help smash this vicious frame-up.

Faints From Hunger in "Relief" Station

NEW YORK.—A joint committee of the Bore Park Unemployed Council took the case of the Russo family before the Home Relief Bureau at Gravesend Ave., and Albee Road. Mother Russo went with the committee. While the police were ejecting them from the "relief" station, mother Russo, who had not eaten for two days, fainted. An hour later a \$5.50 food ticket and a promise to open up electricity and pay the rent were exacted from the officials. This family of nine were on the verge of starvation when their plight was taken up by the Unemployed Council.

SOCCER RESULTS

A Juventus 3, Italian American 1; Red Sparks 1, Spartacus 0; Italian Workers Club 1, Olympics 0; Torino 3, Scandinavian Workers' Club 0; Union de Chile 6, Red Sparks B 0; Colonia 1, Maccabeo 0.

B Prospect Workers' Club 1, Hebrew Workers' Club 0; Dauntless 4, Red Sparks C 0; Lindale 3, Brownsville Workers' Club 2; Prospect Workers' Club C 4, Spartacus C 2.

C Prospect Workers' Club 4, Red Sparks D 0; Carids 3, Mexican Workers' Club 1.

What's On—

TUESDAY
Unit 10, Section 10 unit meeting at same address as previously.

Unit 11, Section 11, meets same place as last time on Sec. 11.

Unit Workers' Center, 801 Prospect Ave., Bronx, Sport Section meet, bring gym clothes. All workers invited to join.

Volunteers needed for relief distribution day and evening. P. S. U. district office, 799 Broadway, Room 230.

WEDNESDAY
Daily Worker Chorus Rehearsal will take place at 15 E. Third St. (between Second and Third Aves.) at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday. Workers, come and help us build a large English singing chorus.

Medical Workers' League calls upon employed and unemployed hospital workers to come to next meeting, Nov. 16, at 114 W. 51st St., at 8 p.m., to discuss hunger march and hospital workers.

Mass meeting of rank and file bonus marchers at 8 p.m. at 264 E. 167th St. Hear report on new march.

Prospect Workers' Club, 1157 Southern Boulevard, mass meeting on Hunger March.

Bronx Shock Workers Center membership meeting Nov. 16 at 8 p.m. at 1334 Southern Boulevard. All shock workers in Bronx invited.

Labor Union Meetings

HOUSEWORKERS
An important mass meeting of all houseworkers will be held on Wednesday at 8 p.m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., New York City.

FURRIERS
An important meeting of all fur shop furriers and assistants will be held on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 6:30 p.m. in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 41st St. The trade committee will come to this meeting with concrete proposals for the struggle in the dress trade in the coming season.

UNEMPLOYED
The following unemployed meetings will be held today at 1:30 p.m.:
Unemployed cutters at 140 W. 26th St.
Unemployed cloakmakers at 140 W. 36th St.

On Wednesday there will be a meeting of unemployed dressmakers at 140 W. 36th St. at 1:30 p.m.

For Mooney's Release!



Mother Mooney on eve of her trip to Moscow, where she asks support of workers of world in the fight to free Tom Mooney. With her is photographed Carl Sklar, Imperial Valley defendant, recently released after serving two years and three months in a California prison.

MACHADO POLICE FIRE ON WORKERS

Attack Nov. 7 Meeting; Strikers Flogged

NEW YORK.—The Sub-Committee of the Latin American Confederation of Labor received a letter from Cuba yesterday, stating some facts on the further intensification of the terror unleashed by the Machado regime supported by American imperialism. The letter states:

"The seventh of this month, on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, in the evening, a demonstration was held in the street near the Secretariat of Sanitation. This demonstration was attacked by the police, which fired on the workers. The results were 7 to 8 wounded workers, some very seriously, are near death.

"Workers are being arrested daily and deportations are in the order of the day. The most savage methods are utilized to terrorize workers by the assassin Military Supervisor, Lieutenant Pau, who has prisoners whipped in his presence, prisoners which are not only workers active in the revolutionary movement, but any worker disliked by his boss or who has committed the most elemental act.

"Recently there was a strike in a mattress factory, and the Supervisor made up his mind to end it in 24 hours by whipping any worker that refused to obey his orders and immediately returned to work. In spite of this many workers defied Pau's orders and were whipped and sent to the prison of Pincipe Castle.

"The terror in Cuba is being intensified daily, nevertheless this does not succeed in breaking down the struggle of the Cuban workers. They go out into the streets to fight hunger and protest against the murders of militant workers."

MASS PRESSURE BAILED BERKMAN

Mrs. Henderson Hits Reformists' Lies

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 13.—The room of mass pressure on Deportation Doak and his Department of Labor in saving Edith Berkman from slow death at the hands of the immigration authorities, was stressed in a statement issued by Mrs. Jessica Henderson, of the National Committee for the Protection of Political Prisoners.

Mrs. Henderson had interviewed Doak in regard to posting bond for Comrade Berkman. Her statement gives a smashing answer to the insidious whispering campaign carried on here by hangers-on of the American Civil Liberties Union against mass protest and mass defense for political prisoners. Mrs. Henderson's statement follows:

"Doak's secretary told me she said, 'That more than 500 telegrams had come in to him, demanding Edith's release. It seemed as though everyone, all sorts of people, all over the country, were pleading and demanding for the life of this girl,' she said.

"From the conversation it is obvious that only the mass pressure policy of the International Labor Defense applied to the Secretary of Labor, won the fight for Berkman's life."

Berkman is now in the Carroll Sanatorium, in Rutland, Mass. free on bond, fighting for her life against the inroads of tuberculosis contracted in the Boston immigration detention pen.

Scottsboro-Mooney Meet Held on Ship

HAMBURG, Ger., Nov. 13.—Defying a ban by the captain of the liner Europa, the International Labor Defense delegation to the World Congress, International of the Red Aid, held a successful Scottsboro-Mooney meeting in third-class dining room.

One hundred and fifty passengers some of them from first class, were present, and enthusiastically passed resolutions on behalf of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, and all class-war prisoners. Mother Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, Miriam Brooks, I. L. D. youth delegate to the Congress, and Carl Hacker, national organizational secretary of the I. L. D., were the speakers. A radio message demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys was sent from the meeting to the U. S. Supreme Court, and a radio message of greeting was sent to Tom Mooney.

A collection for the Scottsboro and Mooney defense was taken, and netted \$32.50.

MILK PRICES ARE RUINING FARMERS

Prices in City High; False Issues Raised

NEW YORK.—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Agricultural Advisory Commission and Health Commissioner Wynne of New York City just had an interesting exchange of letters over the price and quality of milk. The Health Commissioner made them public.

Morgenthau, pretending concern over the fact that dairy farmers are going broke, says: "We all realize that cheap milk must of necessity be impure milk. . . . At the present time the farmers in the New York milk shed (the area that provides milk for the city) are receiving much less for their milk than it costs to produce it."

That would be grounds for a farm strike, one would think, for higher prices to the farmers and lower prices to the city workers. But Commissioner Morgenthau evidently does not think so. Instead, he suggests the stricter requirements of the milk which must be sold in an impure state would raise the price to the consumer.

Wynne answers, truthfully enough, that the city worker is suffering as much as the farmer, denies that any impure milk is getting into the city, and, of course, tries to avoid the matter of a joint struggle by city workers and farmers for the benefit of both, against the milk trust. He doesn't even mention that while low prices ruin the farmer, the worker pays about as much as before for milk!

That, of course, is not the business of central officials. But it is very much the business of the workers and farmers.

F.S.U. to Celebrate Soviet Anniversary

The Friends of the Soviet Union is celebrating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., at 8 p.m.

Scott Nearing, Moissaye J. Olgin, Earl Browder, Joseph Freeman, William Patterson, Donald Henderson and Dr. Oakley Johnson are the speakers.

An interesting part of the entertainment will be provided by two well-known Soviet artists—A. Less of "The Moscow Art Theatre" and L. Kapelovitch Luganov of "The Moscow Art Theatre of Revolution."

Waldo Frank, Alla Naimova and Sherwood Anderson have sent greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, to be read out at this celebration.

Stage and Screen

"SINGAPORE" OPENS AT THE 48TH STREET THEATRE

"Singapore," a melodrama by Robert Keith, opened last night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, with Suzanne Caubaye, Louis Prussing and Elizabeth Mears in the cast.

Don Marquis' new drama, "The Dark Hours," was presented last night at the New Amsterdam Theatre by Ludewick Vroom. The chief players are Hugh Miller, Eleanor Goodrich, Charles Bryant and Herbert Ransom.

"The Life of Mr. Lederer," by Sholem Ash, opened last night at the Yiddish Art Theatre under the direction of Maurice Schwartz.

"Chrysalis," by Rose Albert Porter, will have its premiere this evening at the Martin Beck Theatre. June Walker, Osgood Perkins, Lily Cahill and Margaret Sullivan are the leading players.

The Russell Medcraft—Norma Mitchell farce, "Gracie Snatchers," will be revived on Wednesday evening at the Liberty Theatre with Florence Moore in the leading role.

Arthur Goodrich's new play, "The Perfect Marriage," is scheduled for the Bijou on Wednesday. The play includes Fay Bainter, Edith Barrett and George Gail.

Molnar's comedy "The Good Fairy" will be revived at the Forrest Theatre on Thursday night with Charles Francis, Hilda Plovright, Jack Lynds and Howard Hall.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" will open the Shakespeare Theatre season on Thursday at Johnson Theatre. This will be followed by other Shakespeare plays, including "Twelfth Night," on Friday.

"Autumn Crocus," a London play by C. L. Anthony, is scheduled for Saturday at the Morosco Theatre. Francis Lederer, Patricia Collinge, Eda Heinemann and Minna Phillips head the cast.

Robert Keith's melodrama, "Singapore," opens tonight at the 48th St. Theatre with Suzanne Caubaye, Louise Prussing, Edward Raquelle and Lionel Ince in the cast.

"Chrysalis," by Rose Albert Porter, will open on Tuesday at the Martin Beck with June Walker and Osgood Perkins in the chief roles.

Arthur Goodrich's new play, "The Perfect Marriage," is scheduled for the Bijou on Wednesday. The play includes Fay Bainter, Edith Barrett and George Gail.

"Gracie Snatchers," a revival of the Russell Medcraft—Norma Mitchell comedy will open on Wednesday at the Liberty Theatre. Florence Moore heads the cast which includes David Morris, Mary Tickerman and Jean May.

Molnar's comedy, "The Good Fairy" will be revived at the Forrest Theatre on Thursday night with Charles Francis, Hilda Plovright, Jack Lynds and Howard Hall.

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Want 5,000 Workers to Buy Tickets Now for March Send-Off

A great outpouring of New York workers, employed and unemployed, in a huge demonstration in support of the National Hunger March upon Congress, will be staged upon the arrival of the New England marchers November 28 at the Bronx Coliseum. The hunger marchers elected by the masses of New York unemployed will be present at this demonstration to welcome the marchers from the northern states.

Support for this monster demonstration, that will be a high point in the National Hunger March in New York and that will represent the more than a million jobless families of the city, must come swiftly and immediately. Five thousand workers are urged to buy tickets immediately to aid preparations for this outstanding event in the struggle of the unemployed.

Buy tickets at the W. I. R., 146 Fifth Ave.; Int'l Workers Order, 80 Fifth Avenue, and Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street. The Joint Committee for Support of the Hunger March urged in a statement.

REVISE METAL UNION BOARD

Devote Attention to 3 Main Sections

NEW YORK.—The Metal Workers Industrial Union, which has led a number of sharp, and in many cases victorious, struggles in the newly section of the industry here, has decided on a new form of organization.

Hitherto there has been an Executive Board of 15 members for the whole district. The organization spreads over three fields: novelty shops, and two others where the shops have been so nearly closed down during the depression that the union has not made much impression, but which are the most important parts of metal industry, nevertheless. These are heavy metal shops, making big machinery, ships, etc., and the iron and bronze shops, manufacturing building material.

Meetings, whether of the board or membership, have tended to become general, or devoted entirely to light industry. On such a soil, bureaucracy could get a good start.

The union has now decided to have three executive boards in this district, each of 15 members, drawing new forces into leadership, and giving each section of the industry a chance for natural growth.

CALIF. STUDENTS IN ANTI-WAR FIGHT

Battle Legion; Drop Leaflets from Plane

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Students organized in an anti-war demonstration on the campus of the University of California, fought the American Legion while an airplane overhead dropped thousands of leaflets calling up on students to join hands with the working class in the struggle against the war danger and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The demonstration was the first of its kind to be held at the university campus. It took place directly in front of the Stadium where a huge military display was in progress. It was over the Stadium that thousands of leaflets were dropped by airplane.

At the same time, students, led by the Young Communist League, the National Students League and the Students Anti-War League, fought off gangs of the American Legion who attacked the demonstration.

Four of the students, including three girls and two members of the Young Communist League, were jailed.

BREWERY COLLAPSE KILLS 18

WARSAW, Nov. 14.—A neglected brewery structure toppled over an adjoining house, killing eighteen people.

Women to Celebrate Council Anniversary

The ninth anniversary celebration of the United Council of Working-class Women, to be held Friday, Nov. 18, at 8 p.m. at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, will be featured by a varied concert program.

The program includes "The Red Revue," a playlet by the Prolet-buehne; chorus numbers by a group of the Freiheit Gesangs Verein, recitations by Gertrude Glashow and Arlica Glickman, the latter in Yiddish.

ALIA. SCHOOLS TO CLOSE

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The reason behind the demand of the Share-Croppers Union for full time schooling for their children is seen in the announcement made here today by the state superintendent of education that "half of the schools will close down at the end of the half term." This will throw 5,000 teachers out of work and deprive 200,000 children, mostly Negro, of what school they might have gotten this year.

BURN HOMES OF POOR IN CUBA

CAMAGUEY, Cuba, Nov. 14.—The town of Santa Cruz Del Sur was set afire on order of the military authorities. The filthy structures, housing the poor, 2500 of whom perished in the hurricane that swept the city, are burning over the bodies of the victims. No measures have been proposed for improved structures which would avoid such destruction of life in the future.

FISH CO-OPERATES WITH ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK.—Hamilton Fish, the Republican congressman who headed the notorious Fish Commission, has wired Roosevelt that he will help him on all progressive legislation. They are both against the bonus, and they are both against the workers.

PICKET HOUSE OF DIANA SHOP SCAB

Shoe Workers from the Neighborhood Help

NEW YORK.—The shoe workers in Brownsville showed a spirit of solidarity with the Diana shoe strikers and with the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union by a demonstration on Friday in front of the house of Philip Polansky, 216 Sackman St., Brooklyn, a strike-breaker in the Diana Shoe Co. The police blocked the entrance to his house.

Two detectives arrested a striker yesterday, Lorenzo Pullany, who was standing on the corner of De Kalb and Wycoff Aves. They are attempting to frame him up on a charge of assault. He was put on \$1,000 bail.

Workers are called on to come to picket the Diana shop and assist the strike financially. All contributions to be sent to the union office, 96 Fifth Ave., Room 314, New York City.

Scab Laundry Owner Lies to Get Bundles; Women Cancel Them

NEW YORK.—All workers of the Jennings Laundry, 811 Jennings St., are striking except two scabs. The bosses and their families are working in the laundry. They went around the first morning and told the customers that the regular drivers "stole money," or "left town and deserted their families," and other lies, and got a few bundles before the strikers could spread the news of the strike. Working class housewives who had given their bundles to the Jennings Laundry came down and demanded their back at once.

Workers who can help the strike should report to 1400 Boston Road, strike headquarters.

The strike is led by the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, against discharge of a worker.

Asks for Reports on Frauds in Elections

The elections on November 8 were characterized by the greatest fraud that has been perpetrated in New York in recent years. Not only did money play its great part, but booze and other methods were used in order to get votes.

The District Committee of the Communist Party urgently requests every worker who knows of, or personally experienced, any instance of fraud, or corruption, to report to the District Office without delay.

This information is needed very badly, and we trust that every worker, man or woman, will respond.

School Dance, Nov. 23, at Manhattan Lyceum

NEW YORK.—The Committee in charge of preparations for the District Training School Dance announced that a dance will be held on Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, November 23rd at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York.

The proceeds will go for expenses of the coming District Training School which will start on November 28th.

PROMISED CLOTHING FOR VOTES

HAMMOND, Ind.—Taking advantage of the misery of the workers boss politicians and ward heelders made the rounds of working-class homes before the elections promising clothing from the Red Cross if they voted for the "right" man.

THE GOOD EARTH

THEATRE GUILD presents dramatized by Owen Davis and Donald Davis from the PILITZER PRIZE NOVEL By Pearl S. Buck

GUILD THEATRE, 32nd St., W. of Broadway Eve. 8:30, Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:30

50c, \$1, \$1.50 Eve. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

TONIGHT "CAMILLE" WEBB & FRI. EVES. "THE JANE" Seats Four weeks in Advance at Box Office and Town Hall, 113 W. 43rd St.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW 2nd Year

WITH PAUL MUNI ELMER REAR

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St., LA. 4-5720

Evenings 8:30; Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

R.K.O. CAMEO Broadway at 42nd St.

Breaking a 9-year Cameo Record

"GOONA-GOONA" 9TH CAPACITY WEEK

RKO MAY FAIR Broadway at 42nd St.

"AIR MAIL" 2nd Week

WITH RALPH BELLAMY—GLORIA STUART

Daily to 2 p.m. 35c — 11 p.m. to close 55c

R-K-O JEFFERSON 14th St. & 3rd Ave.

TODAY TO TUESDAY—2 Features

MAURICE CHEVALIER in "Love Me Tonight"

"WILD GIRL" with CHARLES FARRELL

CAMP NITGDAIGET

Open for the Indian Summer and Fall

The best time of the year for rest, hiking, games, social recreation. The hotel is equipped with steam heat and all modern facilities. Come and enjoy the exhilarating atmosphere of the late fall season in comfort while building yourself back to health.

The same reduced rates will prevail \$12.50 PER WEEK

[Autos will leave from Bronx Co-operative as usual.] For information telephones ESTABROOK 8-1400

Some Good Work



Photo of a member of the Lower Harlem Unemployed Council who on election day did some effective campaigning on the streets of Harlem. The two youngsters also did their bit.

PROVE DE LUCCA DID JAIL FORD

Magistrate Tries to Escape Blame Now

NEW YORK.—When a strong delegation of workers went up to the house of Magistrate George De Luca to protest his railroad John Ford, a Negro worker, to a year in the reformatory for merely taking a picture of the Jim Crow bathing pool in the Bronx, heavy detachments of police kept them back.

Immediately afterward, however, the Communist Party, Section 15, in the Bronx, got a letter from De Luca in which he says:

"After the trial before me, in which Ford was found guilty, he was given a suspended sentence and was not sentenced to one year's imprisonment. . . . His subsequent jail sentence in some other proceeding and by another tribunal, of which I have no knowledge except as I have been informed in a prior communication from one of your group, should not be confused with the trial had before me."

Which all sounds fair enough, except—

The workers charge that De Luca knew that Ford was on probation and that a suspended sentence would place him back behind the bars just as surely as an outright jail sentence, and furthermore: Why is it a crime to take a photograph of a Jim Crow bathing pool?

There have been many demonstrations before this pool in this attempt to smash the discrimination against Negroes, but, as it happens, John Ford was not arrested at Nor tried for any of these. He was arrested when there was no demonstration, and his "crime" was that he was obtaining proof of the deliberate Jim-Crowing of Negro workers and their children at a public bathing pool.

Garment District

WORKERS PATRONIZE CENTURY CAFETERIA

154 West 28th Street Pure Food Proletarian Prices

Bronx

Morrisania Stock Farms, Inc. GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS

883 Tinton Ave. Bronx, N.Y.

Classified

NICE AIRY, SUNNY ROOM—Good for girl, one block from Bronx Park, 9

HELP IN THE HUNGER MARCH TAG DAYS: NOVEMBER 19-20!

International Notes

By PETER HENRY

IMPERIALIST MURDER IN MADAGASCAR.
The International Red Aid and Comrade Montau, French deputy, received the following telegram from Madagascar:

"Tananarivo, Madagascar: Taking advantage of Chamber recess, the government, under pretext of prosecuting International Red Aid under laws already repealed, has proclaimed state of siege. Communications abroad cut off. 'Aurore' isolated, police enforcing boycott of friendly shopkeepers. Ransomed murder of Palahova, acquitted; Dauphin, murderer of Rakotamavo, fined 100 francs. Protest informal regime, utmost illegality. (Signed) 'Aurore'."

This telegram from the "Aurore" Malagache newspaper discloses the gravity of the situation in that French colony off the East coast of Africa.

A Madagascar Negro, Rapsoy, was sentenced for failing to pay his taxes. He was summoned to the tax office—and never left the office alive.

Dauphin, a government official, killed the truck-driver Rakotamavo in the abdomen, killing him, only because this native did not present his identification card to the imperialist agent quickly enough.

Herriot, the French Prime Minister, has placed 400 Madagascar Negroes on trial—under a law that is no longer in force—for alleged membership in the International Labor Defense. The reason for this persecution is that the Madagascar L. D. has taken up the defense of the Madagascar victims of French imperialism's bloody dictatorship. All correspondence with Paris has been denied them, all letters and newspapers being confiscated by the post office officials.

Less than a year ago, the French bourgeoisie closed the vast Colonial Exposition in Paris, designed to show to the world the "civilizing effects" of French imperialism. Native colonialists were imported from Indo-China, Morocco, the Sahara, and Madagascar to exhibit native life to the Parisians. Less than a year after this exposition, the French are trying to suppress a revolt of the Paris workers in Morocco and the telegram printed above sheds sudden light on the barbarous oppression in another French possession, an island that is practically never in the world's news.

"France, the mother of civilization," as the French bourgeoisie likes to call it, ranks with the worst imperialist exploiters of colonial peoples. The workers of France and the American workers with them, must defend their Madagascar brothers from murder and extermination. Protest to the French Embassy in Washington and to the French Consul-General in New York against this neoppression!

FRENCH SOCIALIST WORKS WITH PARIS CHIEF OF POLICE.

Despite denials of "Populaire," the Paris socialist daily, our Paris Communist organ, "L'Humanite," is able to print facsimile proofs that Gilbert Rougerie, writer for "Populaire," is also a staff writer for "Detective," the criminalist magazine that is the unofficial organ of Chippie, the Paris Chief of Police. In "Populaire" Rougerie pretends to be a friend of the working class. In "Detective" he writes on the Paris police methods of suppressing demonstrations, on crime detection, and against the amnesty for political prisoners.

Which is the true face of the double-faced social-fascist, the pretended advocate of working-class interests or the lackey of the brutal police?

GENERAL STRIKE IN SPAIN.

ALMERIA, Spain (By Mail).—In protest against the abolition of unemployment relief for the workers of Almeria went out on general strike on October 27. Thousands of strikers and unemployed demonstrated in the morning in front of the City Hall, forcing the City Council to resign.

This united front of employed and unemployed workers is of the greatest significance, a fine example of solidarity worth imitating. The small shopkeepers of Almeria have closed their stores in sympathy with the strikers. The republican-socialist government of Spain has sent reinforcements of militia to Almeria. This is the only socialist solution for the unemployment problem, when they really have to face it—troops and machine guns; Hoan in Milwaukee, MacDonald in England, Nosske in Germany and now Azana in Spain.

CAPITALIST DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.

HAMBURG (By Mail).—On the eve of the German elections, the Socialist Chief of Police of Hamburg, Schoenfelder, arrested 200 Communists, roped off whole streets in the working-class districts, and had hundreds of policemen search every flat for revolvers, rifles and other arms.

The National-Socialists (Hitlerite Fascists) issued a forged document purporting to be instructions of the Communist International to the German Communist Party for an armed uprising on November 13. This treason election maneuver failed to have any effect, as the results of the November 14th election showed.

A broad anti-Communist coalition is being formed in Germany now, comprising from the Socialists Braun and Severing to Hugenberg and Hitler. Principles mean nothing to these scoundrels when there is a chance of getting a government job—the so-called "trade union" leaders are ready to "give" von Papen's economic program (of wage-cuts and reduction of social insurance) a chance and to collaborate with the reactionary Reich government. The workers of Germany—in ever-growing numbers—are beginning to see through these social-fascist tricks and to follow the leadership of their party, the Communist Party!

ECUADOR CALLS OUT RESERVES FOR WAR ON PERU

500 Bolivians Dead in New Chaca Battle

While the undeclared wars between Paraguay and Bolivia and between Colombia and Peru continue to take their ghastly toll in human lives and suffering, the government of Ecuador yesterday ordered the mobilization of its military reserves. The Ecuadorian Congress is in secret session working out plans to join Colombia in the war with Peru. The Colombian government has sent Dr. Jorge Gaitan by airplane to Quito, capital of Ecuador, to discuss plans for a joint campaign against Peru. South American dispatches report the discovery of rich oil deposits in the Leticia region where Colombian and Peruvian forces are now fighting.

More than 500 Bolivian soldiers and five petty officers were killed yesterday in a fierce battle between Paraguayan and Bolivian troops around Fort Saavedra, in the Chaco region. Eighty Bolivian soldiers were taken prisoners. The small percentage of prisoners is in line with the expressed policy of the two governments to take as few prisoners as possible in order to cut the cost of maintaining prisoners of war.

In a conference last week of "neutrals" with representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay, the Bolivian delegate opposed the Paraguayan demand that Bolivia defray the cost of maintaining the large number of Bolivian soldiers previously captured by the Paraguayans in their victorious advance in the Gran Chaco. He declared that a government which could not feed its prisoners of war should not take prisoners.

N. Y. VETS OPEN RECRUIT CENTERS

Speed Bonus Barch Preparations

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

elect at Sunday's conference has already begun to function, with most of the work being carried on through an Executive Committee of seven and four subcommittees: finance, commissary, organization and publicity. In keeping with the emphasis laid at the conference on the need of rallying Negro and white veterans for united struggle, a number of Negro vets were elected to leading positions on the Executive and on the subcommittees. The full committee of 50 will meet Friday, Nov. 18, at 7 p. m. at 134 W. 20th St.

The committee has also organized a mass meeting in the Bronx for this Wednesday at 8 p. m., to which Negro and white veterans are invited. The meeting will be held at 264 E. 157th St. The Bronx veterans have established a recruiting station for bonus marchers, and additional stations will be opened in downtown Manhattan, Brooklyn and Harlem. These stations are only for those vets who have bonus certificates. The Veterans' National Bank and File Commission calls on all cities to organize such recruiting stations.

Women Meet Sunday.

The wives of the vets have also swung into action, and the Women's Auxiliary will meet Sunday, Nov. 20, at 8 p. m. at the Czechoslovak Workers' Home, 347 E. 72nd St.

In preparation for the local march to City Hall, as well as for the National March to Washington, the Committee of 50 is planning to have rank and file veterans visit the posts of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the U. S. Veterans Bureau and the Hoover-villes to rally the broadest possible sections of the New York ex-servicemen.

Chicago Conference Friday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—More than 200 Chicago veterans, at a mass meeting here, heard Emanuel Levin, national chairman of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League issue a stirring call for a big Chicago delegation in the national bonus march. The meeting was held at the Greek Workers Educational Club, 808 W. Van Buren St., also endorsed the call for the Chicago Rank and File Conference, to be held this Friday, Nov. 13, at 7:30 p. m. at the Large Hall, northeast corner of Taylor and Miller Sts.

After Levin's speech, 45 veterans signed up for the bonus march. The Chicago contingent leaves Nov. 21 and will be led by the Negro veteran, Joe Gardner, who was a delegate to the recent Amsterdam Anti-War Congress. Two recruiting offices for the bonus march have been established, one at the headquarters of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, 1902 W. Division St., and the other at 338 S. Halsted St.

Pittsburgh Vets Meet Nov. 16.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—A big mass meeting to rally the veterans of this city for the national bonus march to Washington will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 8 p. m. at Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St. Walter Trumbull, national secretary of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, will be the chief speaker. All veterans are called on to participate in this meeting together with their families.

The Pittsburgh headquarters of the Veterans Rank and File Committee have been established at 127 Webster Ave.

On Thursday night Trumbull will speak in Uniontown, Pa., the headquarters of the Bonus Expeditionary Force.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

Write of Growing Resistance to Capitalist Terror

Orloff, Victimized Miner, Writes of His Own Case

Betrayed by U. M. W. A. Officials for Strike Activity

EVERETTSTVILLE, W. Va.—On or about July 5 there was a strike called at the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. by the U. M. W. A. leaders. I knew we could not win the strike because the leaders were only thinking of their own interests and not of the working man. But I was in sympathy with the working man and struck with them, thinking we might better the conditions some as we were working 18 hours a day and couldn't make a living.

On the second day of the strike a meeting was called at Loveville, W. Va., and Tony Teti, a representative of the U. M. W. A., was in charge. I went to him and asked him how we were going to live as we were all reading working days and night and couldn't make a living and how could we live while on strike? The answer he gave me in the presence of 250 men was for us not to sleep at night, but to go out and rob farmers' orchards and to rob stores. That was the way we were instructed to win the strike.

Then, on July 25, I was in a disorder. My friend, Sam Orloff, and I were attacked by two mine guards that protect the company's business against the working class, "commonly called strike-breakers." They stopped us on the road and tried to fight, and in the trouble one of them lost his life, and as a result my friend and I have been in the Monongahalia County jail since that time. I am sorry we had the trouble, as we were not backed by the right kind of leadership. The union leaders protect the coal operators more than they do the miners.

We have remained in jail three months and none of the officials ever came to us to let us know who was to protect us, the company or the union. We would still like to live in this world. My friends then referred my case to the I. L. D. and they immediately came to see me and spent two days investigating my case and won a postponement of my trial date to Nov. 21, 1932.

The next day the United Mine Workers' lawyer, Eugene Long, came to me in jail and said they would not protect me because the I. L. D. came here to me. How could the U. M. W. A. protect me when they couldn't protect my wife and two children.

The last strike they had they caused lots of poor people to go to jail and some of them are still there as a result of it. They get people in trouble and then forget all about them. There are lots of people in the union, but they belong in name only, as they don't have any faith in it any more. This is how the U. M. W. A. protects the laboring man.

Comradely,
JOE ORLOFF.

Note: Worcorrs should get as many organizations and individual workers to send protests on this case to Judge Baker, Morgantown, W. Va.

KLAN IN NEW ANTI RED DRIVE

Pastes Up Nonsensical Cartoons

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—One

of our comrades lives near the outskirts of this town, and on the night of Oct. 17 the Ku Klux Klan posted up a leaflet near his home. It shows a city street, and every building is named something dear to the heart of capitalism, like "Banks," "Private Property," "Land Ownership," "Marriage," "Great American Home," "Business," "Schools," "Church," "White Supremacy," etc.

Then there is the usual pictures of a "bearded Bolshevik" named "Communism" rushing down to this street, and destroying everything on it with bricks which are named "free love," "revolution," etc.

The whole leaflet is named "Communism's Un-American Program." This was meant to terrorize our comrades.

We would like to see a write-up of the Ku Klux Klan in the Daily Worker. Their letter-head now says: "The Klan Rides Again. Communism Must Be Destroyed.—C. C."

Note:
We ask all of our worcorrs to send us whatever material they can get on the Ku Klux Klan, and we will see that the Daily Worker publish the article this comrade asks for, on the basis of this material.

Where Workers Rule

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Before the revolution I worked as a maid. Servant girls at that time were treated cruelly and abused and there was no place to complain about it.

Now I will tell you how I live. I am 45 years old. At 42 I have learned to read and write.

I live in a nice, light and well furnished room and feel like a free, human being. My husband works in the "Stalin" plant. I have a family of three—my husband, my son of 9 years old and myself.

I am engaged in social work: I am a women's delegate and also sanitarian inspector. For my good social work I was given premiums 9 times by the workers of our settlement. I received albums, portraits of our leaders, two inkwells and other things as premiums. E. A. Ivanova.

PEORIA WORKERS BREAK THROUGH BOSS TERROR

Hold Enthusiastic Anniversary Meet

PEORIA, Ill.—I as an unemployed miner's wife, am today so enthusiastic over the celebration of the 15th Russian Revolution Anniversary, that for the first time in my life, I wish to contribute an article for the Daily Worker in regard to this successful affair.

First I must inform the readers that this is the first time in the history of Peoria that a meeting of this kind could not be broken up by the police. Every known method of intimidation was used by the law, but nevertheless, the hall was full to capacity, with men women and children, Negroes and white.

Long before the meeting time, two police were in the squad car in front of the hall, with the intention of breaking the meeting up just as they have done time after time in the past. But after seeing the great number of workers, and noticing their militancy, these two bosses' servants did not dare to attack, and after listening to some of the speaker's hot words, they hurried away and did return, and the meeting was enthusiastically held.

The National Hunger March move is also very promising, and will get all our support.

Yes, the workers of Peoria are moving.—M. S.

Unemployed Herded Through Streets Like Criminals

NEW YORK CITY.—On Monday morning at 4:30 a. m. a red-faced Tammany policeman grabbed a man who pushed an old baby carriage on which some candies and nuts were fixed up for sale in a wooden box.

A few minutes later on the other side of the avenue, and on the same streets, policemen hunted around and rounded up any unemployed worker they could find, who were trying to find some way of keeping alive, and had managed to get a small stock of stuff to sell.

The tactics the Tammany police used in hunting these destitute unemployed reminded me of the dog catchers in Czarist Russia.

These unemployed workers should join and take an active part in the Unemployed Councils, Block Committees, Neighborhood Committees and prepare for the National Hunger March to Washington.—C. B.

Mass Action Breaks Bans in Tonawanda

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—The local workers have had the satisfaction of holding a Communist campaign meeting in the very City Hall Council chambers where they were attacked and brutally beaten last Dec. 28, while protesting against the passage of an ordinance limiting our right to organize the unemployed, while demanding better relief. This meeting was followed an enthusiastic celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

The terror which has held the local workers in check for the past several months is now effectively broken.

Cops Can't Stop the Fight on Evictions

AUBURN, Me.—They are starting evicting here, but we are going to fight it. We have also started a movement to get a petition to send over the state demanding the change of the state law whereby unemployed become disfranchised for accepting city or town aid.

There is no other aid the jobless can get except from the city or town. We are going to demand that aid be given to the unemployed and that they be allowed to vote.

Democrats Answer Question With Guns

(By An Unemployed Worker.)

NEW YORK.—On the night of Oct. 20, I got off the subway at 59th St. and walked by the Circle. There was a democratic speaker there with four loud speakers and a body of gunmen beside him.

I began to ask the speaker questions he couldn't answer. The workers began to boo him. The speaker whispered to one of his henchmen and two of the gunmen walked over to where I was standing. He pressed a gun against my stomach and said: "You'd better shut up; do you get me?" H. S.

Chats with Our Worcorrs

From the smallest town to the largest cities, the capitalist government is equipping itself with machine guns and gas weapons as small as "fountain pen tear gas guns," to be able to disperse any size gathering of workers.

Halls are being denied to them to hold indoor meetings, so that the workers will be in the open for attack. Is it to protect the people from criminals that they are equipping themselves? Of course not. They know that the workers are not going to remain silent and permit themselves and their families to be starved and frozen to death this winter. It is against the present and coming struggles of the desperate workers for bread and shelter that they are arming themselves.

Worker and Farmer Correspondents can become initiators of organizing ever greater masses to fight for relief and against terror. They can utilize every case of terror to strengthen the International Labor Defense, the working-class organization that provides workers with legal defense. By organizing ever greater masses of workers behind the International Labor Defense, an effective fight against terror will be possible.

Joseph Orloff, who writes of his case in this section, and Sam Orloff, who was arrested with him in the West Virginia coal strike, will be saved only by such protest.

Cops in Relief Station Beat Up Negro; Jail Him

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 p. m. I was waiting for my case worker on the third floor of the relief station and suddenly I heard a commotion on the floor below me. I crowded over to the railing with many others and heard heavy blows. What I saw made my blood boil, three or four of them dragging a helpless Negro worker, blood oozing from all sections of his head and face. Now one of the cops swings his club on the helpless form and blood squirts from his head. The club splinters on a human head! Then he is rushed off to jail.

The Negro worker is Sam Harter and lives with his family at 2206 Prairie Ave. His wife and four year old boy make up the family. He is one of the Negro workers who has yet learned the need of organization, a fine clean cut worker of about 36.

He is unemployed for about two years. The family has lived for about three months on the meagre relief given out by the Michigan Avenue relief station. The last order was overdue. Sam went to the relief station on Oct. 7 and was given an appointment for the 19th.

Sam was there on time but his case worker was several hours late. She denied that the grocery order was late and refused to give him one. When Sam protested, the case worker called the police. You know the rest as I have described it.

RED SAILORS IN U. S. FLEET

Write to Daily; Will Stand Behind Workers

NEW YORK.—The Daily Worker reprints in full a letter which it received from a group of sailors aboard the battleship "Mississippi." The letter speaks for itself.

To the Daily Worker, Dear Comrades:
Last week 35 sailors on board the U. S. S. Mississippi, in dry dock at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth Va., were held on board ship for eight hours and questioned by officers as to the source of Communist literature that we were getting. The officers could not get a word out of any of the men.

No one realizes more than we do that the possibilities of war are greater today than before the last World War. Right here in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the government is modernizing the Mississippi and the Idaho at the cost of millions of dollars, yet they use the sailor to be a fraction of their pay. These capitalists want a war for they must have markets for surplus goods, it will be a means by which they can rid themselves of the millions of unemployed and destroy the only workers government, the Soviet Union.

Although we are paid to protect the interests of the capitalists of this country, we want the workers to know that our interests are the interests of the working class and when the time comes we will fight shoulder to shoulder with our fellow workers to rid the world of capitalism and establish a workers and farmers government.

This Monday we are going down to the City Auditorium in Norfolk to hear the Communist candidate for President speak—Wm. Z. Foster. We don't care if all the M. P.'s in town are standing at the entrance, we're going in anyhow.

A group of sailors on board the U. S. S. Mississippi, Navy Yard Portsmouth, Va.

NEW ORLEANS UNEMPLOYED
NEW ORLEANS.—About 68 per cent of the Negro workers in this city are totally unemployed. Others are working an average of one or two days a week.

U. S. SEEKS GRAB OF TRADE, LAND FOR WAR DEBTS

Hoover Outlines Boss Policy to His Successor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The war character of the imperialist struggle over the war debts was further emphasized yesterday with the broadcasting before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee of a proposal that Great Britain turn over to the United States a huge slice of Canadian territory in payment of her war debts to the Washington government. The proposal was made by Peter G. Ten Eyck, president of the New York State Waterways Association. It includes "all the land east and south of the St. Lawrence River from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic." Similar proposals have been made in the past looking to American possession of the strategic islands of the Caribbean.

Look to Next War.

Ten Eyck made it clear that he considered American imperialism would be hampered "in the event of war" by British control of most of the St. Lawrence waterways. He made the usual imperialist attempt to conceal from the masses the sharpening struggle between American and British imperialism for markets, which is already finding expression in armed conflicts between their puppet governments in South America. He carefully refrained from directly naming Britain as an object of American war preparations, stating instead that in the event of war between Great Britain and any country on friendly terms with the United States or war between the United States and an ally of Great Britain, this country would not be permitted to utilize the St. Lawrence waterway.

No Let Up In Crisis.

The government made public yesterday the British and French notes proposing revision of the inter-governmental war debts. Both notes admit that the world crisis of capitalism is deepening and stress the urgency for some sort of immediate action. The British note declares the Hoover moratorium year to have been a flop, stating that "the hopes which were early raised by the President's initiative have unfortunately not been realized, and the economic troubles which it was designed to alleviate have not come to an end."

Despite this clear admission of the complete failure of Hoover's moratorium to halt the rapidly developing economic collapse of capitalism, Hoover in an open letter to President-elect Roosevelt indulges his now well-known genius for economic fiction, and adds for good measure the shameless lie that "disarmament" is making progress—in the face of irrefutable proof that the imperialists are more fanatically arming than ever. He states:

"The moratorium which I proposed a year ago in June—that is, the year's postponement of inter-governmental debts and the spread of the deferred payment over ten years—was approved by Congress. It served a great purpose in staying destruction in every direction and giving to Europe a year in which to realize and so modify their attitude on solely European questions as to support their credit structure from a great deal of further destruction. They have made very substantial progress during that year in financial readjustments among themselves and toward armament reduction."

Republican-Democrat Move.

In his letter to Roosevelt, Hoover lays down the imperialist policy which his successor is to follow. It is on the basis of this imperialist policy, with its war and hunger offensive against the suffering American masses, that the republican and democratic parties are building a united front looking toward a "national" government. He declares against the attempts of the French government to link up the loss of German reparations, through the iron resistance of the German masses to the robber Versailles peace, with the question of the war debts. He states that he is opposed to "cancellation in any form" of the war debts due the Wall Street Government, but is "receptive to proposals from our debtors of tangible compensation in other forms than direct payment in expansion of markets for the products of our labor and our farms."

For Grabbing New Territories.

American imperialism is thus demanding the lowering of tariff barriers by other countries at the same time that it continues to build higher its tariff barriers against its imperialist rivals. It also demands that its debtors surrender territory desired by the United States as seen in Hoover's statement at the various proposals for the handing over of Canadian territory and the British and French West Indian islands.

This line is again brought forward sharply in the proposals of the Committee for the Consideration of Inter-governmental Debts, a committee composed of 51 bankers and industrialists, including a window dressing of labor misleaders from the A. P. of L. bureaucracy. The committee is headed by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation. The committee proposes a "study" of the war debts, but rejects in advance complete cancellation as not a "practical political possibility." At the same time it admits the improbability of the United States ever being able to collect the present debts.

"The struggle against militarism must not be postponed until the moment when war breaks out. Then it will be too late. The struggle against war must be carried on now, daily, hourly."

LENIN.

HUNGER MARCH BEGINS! NEED MONEY QUICK TO KEEP IT ON THE WAY!

Jobless Delegates Go to Demand \$50 Winter Relief for All Unemployed Workers

Marchers Must Have Food, Gasoline for the Trucks; Use the Coupon Printed Below!

TODAY THE HUNGER MARCH HAS BEEN ON ITS WAY ONE DAY FROM SEATTLE! Today from San Francisco and Los Angeles the long caravan of trucks and automobiles, containing the delegates of the unemployed, will begin the long, hard vigil of the march to Washington, to make the demand of the unemployed on the federal government for \$50 winter relief and Unemployment Insurance!

In a day, the march will reach the mountains. The Western caravan will be three weeks on the road! The cost of a one-way trip to Washington, for only one truck will be more than \$250. For the whole Western delegation, the amount runs into thousands of dollars! Gasoline, the good condition of the trucks, are of strategic importance!

The Hunger March Must Reach the Capitol Dec. 4th! Thousands of dollars must come in to the Joint Committee for the Hunger March, 146 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. every day!

Workers! Friends of the workers! The Hunger March must have your support. Send the following coupon in at once.

JOINT HUNGER MARCH COMMITTEE,
146 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Enclosed is \$..... for the Hunger Marchers.
Name.....
Address.....

PHILADELPHIA GETTING READY

Announce Stations for Tag Days; Dance, Fri.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—The Joint Committee of the Workers' International Relief and Unemployed Councils expect to have 200 workers on the streets for these two days.

So far the following addresses are to be used as stations, where a captain and member of the Finance Committee will be in charge: 725 Carpenter St., Oakney and Cambria Sts., 8219 Tintinum Ave., 6109 Vine St., 703 N. 46th St., 2456 N. 30th St., 2222 Master St., 1331 N. Franklin St., 1504 S. 20th St., 715 N. 6th St., 747 N. Wilton St., 1753 N. 31st St., 1829 S. 5th St., 8th and Ritten Sts., 1208 Tasker St., 919 Locust St., 4701 North St., 2916 N. 2nd St., 1137 N. 41st St., 2225 Cambria St., 2539 Brown St., 305 N. 5th St., 2143 Marvine St., 1223 Ogden St., 50th and Thompson Sts., N. W. Cor. Cross and Girard Ave.

The committee suggests that all unions, fraternal and sympathetic organizations mobilize at least ten of their members to take part in this Tag Day. Please notify Secretary Williams of the W. I. R. at 629 Chestnut St., Room 407, of what arrangements each organization has made for the Tag Day.

The Joint Committee will give a dance at Girard Manor Hall, 911 W. Girard Ave., on Nov. 25 at 8 p. m. This dance will be held for the benefit of the marchers and delegates who are going to Washington. A well-known dance orchestra has been arranged for and an elaborate program will be given along with the dance.

Hold 2 for Posting Red Election Signs

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Two workers were held in the city jail for posting Communist literature in their city. They were arrested and charged with vagrancy. The two, Richard Sinclair and Floyd E. Neil, pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and bail was set at \$100 each.

A committee of workers gained the concession from Police Judge Ralph O. Olson, of allowing property bond instead of cash bond after a lengthy discussion in the Republican headquarters where the committee found the Police Judge.

This evening at a meeting of the Central Council of the People's Councils a motion was passed calling for the support of the workers of Whatcom County to rally to the support of their fellow comrades by filling the court room and demanding their release.

Until Feb. 1, 1933

The March Begins!

THIRTY-TWO Delegates of the Unemployed Councils and associated organizations left Seattle yesterday, beginning the 3,000-mile trek to Washington to present the demands of the starving masses to Congress. They will be joined by others along the way at each important city and town. This is only the start of the first column, eight of which will converge from all over the land upon Washington, reaching there on December 5, when Congress gathers.

Thus begins a historic battle in the struggle against starvation. The solid ranks of the vanguard are swinging into the battle line. One after another, hundreds of detachments are preparing to step into line. The battle is for unemployment insurance at the expense of the Federal government and the employers. It is further, for the immediate payment of \$50 emergency winter relief for each unemployed worker, plus \$10 for each dependent, in addition to the miserable local relief.

AT the same time the impoverished veterans, heroes of the world war, given their reward by the capitalist system, in the form of being thrown onto the streets, clubbed and shot down like dogs—these veterans are gathering their forces to renew the demand that the government shall pay them the duly acknowledged debt of back wages, usually known as the "bonus."

The farmers, crushed under the weight of monopoly capital, being driven from their farms, are sending delegates from all over the Union to Washington, to present demands to Congress for relief from debts and taxes, immediate increase in prices without increasing the cost of living in the cities, freedom from evictions and foreclosures. Already delegates have been elected from more than 30 States, and are beginning to move to Washington.

The foundation and background of these actions are the growing organization and struggles in each neighborhood, each town and city. How strong these local organizations and struggles are growing are exemplified, above all, in the great victory of the Chicago Unemployed organizations, when 50,000 workers marched into the loop and compelled Mayor Cermak to express his agreement with all their demands, and forced the Federal Government to immediately provide the money to restore the relief which had been cut 50 per cent. Also in Birmingham, in the heart of the reactionary South, where 5,000 workers, Negro and white, came into the streets, shoulder to shoulder, defying the threats of the Ku Klux Klan and the police, and forced the authorities at least to promise food for the starving.

In every locality, the amount of relief being given is in direct proportion to the amount of struggle and organization among the workers under the leadership of the Communists. Where the workers are quiet, there no relief is given. Where the workers fight and organize and march, there the relief funds, miserably little as they are, grow continually.

LET the workers everywhere learn this lesson to the full. Send your delegates into the hunger march. Organize all your forces to support the march, with meetings, resolutions, demonstrations, and also by collecting food and clothing for the march, and money for its small expenses.

Let the workers in every union, every club, every mutual aid organization, make it his personal responsibility to see that his organization does its part in this struggle. If your officers lag behind in leading this work, write a letter to the Daily Worker about it, criticising their slowness and forcing them into action.

All forces into the struggle for winter relief and for unemployment insurance!

THE MARCH HAS BEGUN.

Timely Action Halts Wage Tax

MAYOR J. HAMPTON MOORE, the Philadelphia city council, and the rest of the servile mercenaries of the notorious Bill Vare organization of graft and corruption, decided to slam a wage tax on the workers of that city. With revenue falling off, it was a question of raising additional funds or cutting down the city governmental machine. The Vare machine decided not to tax the rich but to again rob the poor.

No sooner had the move been announced than it met with widespread mass resistance. Moves were started for mighty mass demonstrations in historic Rayburn Plaza where the unemployed and part-time workers, under the leadership of the unemployed organizations and the Communist Party, have heroically stood up against the most savage police attacks.

So determined is the resistance that the City Council has decided temporarily to refrain from going through with the wage tax. However, the Vare machine is undoubtedly waiting for its labor henchmen, like the notorious Phillips, president of the State Federation of Labor, to get in their disruptive work before renewing the attempt to further beat down the standards of life of the masses of Philadelphia.

MASS action has won a temporary victory. The utilization of that victory to consolidate organization of the unemployed and part-time workers, the participation of larger numbers of Philadelphia workers in local hunger demonstrations, the joining in the great national hunger march to Washington at the opening of Congress—all these actions will contribute toward building a force that will make impossible the renewal of this shameful attempt to tax wages that are already below the starvation level.

This action in Philadelphia shows that it is possible to defeat the plots of the bosses and their political henchmen, even in the most firmly entrenched places, when we seize upon an issue that impels to action whole sections of the working class population.

A New Hand—But the Old Deal!

—By Burck



The Negro Misleaders on the Scottsboro Decision

Walter White, Speaking for N.A.A.C.P., Seeks to Disrupt Mass Fight

By CYRIL BRIGGS

IN a statement in the New York Times of November 2—the very day following the announcement of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, reversing the lynch death verdicts against 7 of the Scottsboro boys—W. White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, expressed the pious hope that "prejudice from either side may be kept out of the retrial in Alabama and that the innocence of the defendants, of which we are convinced, may be clearly established."

The only logical conclusion to be drawn from Mr. White's phrase of "prejudice from either side" is that he is referring to (1) the prejudice of the ruling class lynchers against the Scottsboro boys and the entire Negro people, and (2) the prejudice of the revolutionary workers in favor of the Negro masses groaning under a brutal national oppression, and in militant defense of the nine innocent Scottsboro victims of capitalist justice.

WALTER WHITE'S PURPOSE

No worker will believe that Mr. White seriously imagines that the rabid hatred of the Alabama ruling class against the Negro masses has been magically wiped out by the decision of the United States Supreme Court—a decision wrested from this high court of American capitalism by the tremendous protest and mass fight of white and Negro workers in this country and of millions of workers and intellectuals throughout the whole world. What, then, is Mr. White's purpose in holding up before the masses the illusion that these Negro victims of capitalist justice can secure a fair trial in the Alabama lynch courts? Plainly, what he is seeking is not the unobtainable "impartial" and "fair trial" in the courts of the boss lynchers, but the disruption of the mass defense which alone can save and free the Scottsboro boys.

It is only this mass defense that has saved the boys so far, that has five times forced back the hands of the lynchers reached out to burn these innocent working-class children in the electric chair. And it is precisely against this mass defense that Mr. White and the other reformist leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Socialist Party have leveled their attacks in the past. It is precisely this mass fight, with its unifying influence on the American working-class, with its relentless struggle against the whole system of Jim Crowism, lynch law and the national oppression of the Negroes, that American imperialism and its reformist lackeys fear.

It is significant in itself that on the very day of the Supreme Court's decision, the New York Times should solicit statements on the decision from the white and Negro reformists who have consistently hampered and betrayed the struggle for the Scottsboro boys. Can anyone imagine that the New York Times does not know who has mobilized and led the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys? The whole world knows that this fight is organized and led by the Communist Party, the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Upon several of those occasions when the mass fight has smashed through the conspiracy of silence of the whole capitalist and "socialist" press, the Times has been forced to record the fact that all of the boys and their relatives had repudiated Walter White and the other reformist leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. and had endorsed and were staunchly supporting the militant defense policy of the International Labor Defense. Yet it was not from the Negro head of the I. L. D., Comrade William Patterson, or other white and Negro leaders of the I. L. D., that the New York Times sought to obtain statements on the present status of the case.

The tremendous growth of the mass fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys make it impossible

for the capitalist press to maintain its conspiracy of silence. It is now feverishly trying to rehabilitate the shattered prestige of the capitalist courts in the eyes of the working-class. It is seeking to disarm the Scottsboro mass defense by peddling illusions among the masses as to the "fairness" and "impartiality" of the courts. It carefully attempts to hide the real reason for the Supreme Court decision—the tremendous mass pressure exerted on the court—and attempts to interpret this decision, wrested by the working class from the capitalist oppressors of the Negro masses, the lynchers of the Scottsboro boys and of Tom Mooney, the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti—as "proof" of the "impartiality" and "integrity" of capitalism, a court of last illusions. And in its attack on the mass fight, the capitalist press is mobilizing the white and Negro reformists for an even fiercer assault than these lackeys have carried on in the past against the Scottsboro defense.

MR. WHITE eagerly responding to his master's voice shows clearly that the N. A. A. C. P. misleaders intend to continue their insidious campaign to disrupt the mass defense campaign. The white and Negro workers and all those elements sincerely interested in freeing the Scottsboro boys must answer the capitalist press and the Negro and white reformists by further building and extending the mass fight on the basis of the concrete program of the I. L. D. for a united front from below.

John Reed Club Artists Exhibition Now on At Aca Gallery, New York

TWENTY artists of the New York John Reed Club are at present exhibiting work on revolutionary themes at the ACA Gallery, 169 First Street, New York. The exhibition, which began on November 7, will continue until the 25th of the month. The work includes thirty-six paintings, drawings and lithographs, and among the artists and subjects are the following:

"For Refusing to Starve," by Bard; "United Front," by Gropper; "Attack on Bonus Army," by Max Spivak; "Worker's Supper," by Regier; "Miners," by Quirt; "Das Kapital," interpreted in lithographs, by Gellert; "Morgan," by Hernandez; "On the Bench," by Ishigaki; "The Park," by Lowzwick; "Injured Worker," by Oley; "Sunday Morning," by Reisman; "Miner's Funeral," by Siegel; "New York's Finest," by Burck; "Three Cops," by Limbach; "New York Night—1932," by Biel; "Farmers' Uprising," by Baum; "No Help Wanted," by Soyev, and others.

The John Reed Club, whose art school at 650 Sixth Ave. is now reopening for a new term, invites all workers to the exhibition at the ACA Gallery.

Noon at the Factory

By DOMINIC MUSARAFITI

Whistles took like whistles of boats That are ready for a picnic up the river. There is the grinding of pistons Stopping abruptly. But it is only dinner time—A dinner of dry food.

The Sandwiches are taken down From the pails on the wall. They are chewed, but without enthusiasm, By bored jaws. With the rhythm akin to that of the pistons Down in the engine room.

PARTY LIFE

Lessons of A Trial in Buffalo

By ETHEL STEVENS (Buffalo)

TOLERANCE of white chauvinism within the labor movement is not only a surrender to the ideas of the ruling class, but it becomes a definite brake in the growth of a powerful working class front of black and white in the struggle against the common enemy—the capitalist class. This was shown to 700 Buffalo Negro and white workers, at the trial, recently, of James W. Moorehouse, former member of the Communist Party. This trial marked an achievement in that it clearly and sharply drew a line of demarcation between the position of the Communists on the one hand, and the counter-revolutionists of various shades, Trotskyites, Lovestonites, expelled Party members, etc. on the other hand.

Incidentally the force and weight of this trial broke through the long standing silence of all the capitalist papers in Buffalo. How did they sum up this event? From the Courier Express: "The Communist Party yesterday divided itself into conservative and radical groups. The Conservative elements of the Party is known to have resented, since the beginning of the depression, the rise of the more radical group. In general, this less radical group sided with Moorehouse."

WHAT BOSS PRESS SAW
The eyes of a bourgeois reporter could see "a radical and conservative group." Why so? Is there a division in the ranks of the Buffalo Communists? Does the Communist Party of District 4 at present have groups? Definitely not! However, the reporters at the trial could not fail to see TWO CAMPS. The bitter struggle lasting four solid hours was a struggle of those fighting for the Leninist position on the Negro question; demanding ruthless extermination from our ranks of all white chauvinists, or be it concealed or open, pointing out that without the unity of black and white the revolutionary movement cannot advance against those who say that "the Workers Center cannot be kept clean because the Negroes hang out there; that the Negro leaders in the Party are cowards and run away from demonstrations; that the District Organizer (a Negro) hasn't enough sense to take up Party matters with—in other words, those who accept the theory that the Negroes are inferior. This group was headed by Mr. Moorehouse."

It was no accident. At this trial all the individuals belonging to various organizations who persistently fight the Party, sabotage the activities, denounce the leadership of our Party, came to the support of Moorehouse. Here they hoped to attack the Party by ignoring the charges of white chauvinism, and instead launched a vicious and slanderous campaign against it. They only succeeded, however, in exposing themselves. When the vote was taken only seven individuals out of the 700 at the trial stood up for Mr. Moorehouse and for white chauvinism.

WHAT THE TRIAL ACCOMPLISHED

The Moorehouse trial makes it easier for the Communist Party to clean out the counter-revolutionists and white chauvinists, not only because they have come to the top like oil in water, but primarily because the Party will now receive the support of the broad masses of both Negro and white in the struggle against these elements.

With the deepening of the crisis comes greater persecution of the Negroes, comes greater terror against the revolutionary movement and most vicious lowering of our standard of living. THIS WE CAN RESIST ONLY BY UNITED STRUGGLES OF BOTH NEGRO AND WHITE, led by the Communist Party.

NEGRO SLAVERY TODAY

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

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

INSTALLMENT IS

THE STORY SO FAR: Legally kidnapped because the powerful white planter, Jim Deering, needs cotton pickers, five Negroes, including David Jackson, son of the poor share-cropper, Dee Jackson, are forced, under threat of being sentenced to the chain gang, to accept Deering's offer to pay \$25 fine for each of them and run away again wages. Ominous tales are told about Deering's plantation, which is actually a slave camp. There

David meets an old acquaintance, Limpy Rivers, and also makes friends with Cooky, husband of the cook, Mary Lou. Cooky, whose name is Walter Freedman, tells David how Deering gave him a \$10 advance when he went to work for him and then proceeded to cheat him. When Cooky protested, Deering knocked him down with a blow in the face. Now continue:

FREEDMAN never protested again. Succeeding months found the debt increasing. The planter charged 20 per cent interest on the balance as recorded in his books. The latest reckoning showed the Negro almost two hundred dollars in debt.

"Ah! I never pay out," he concluded resignedly. "But, dey all de same, only some is wussen others. But Ah ain' got no mo' cough. Wukkin' in de sun sho fixed dat up fine. An' Ah gits mah clo'se an' food, an' Christmas time Ah gits ten dollahs Christmas money an' sometimes Mist' Deering's ova some things fo' li' Harrison to play wid. Ah wanted to run away again but f'm whut I heabs, places ain' much diff'runt so Ah stays on. Hit could be wuss."

JOE WALLIS

There were some who found contentment in the Deering stockade. A man has to work for someone, so Joe Wallis, with his moon face and sunny disposition, was happy. To Joe life was filled with fun and laughter.

Joe sang. His round face would wreath in smiles, his feet would tap time, his head and shoulders would shake and his eyes would roll. Ballads, blues, spirituals. He had a great store of them, and when those were not sufficient for his mood, he would make up his own, about little things in the stockade or thoughts that he had or a girl he had known.

They liked "My Jane" especially and they always sang it with him. **B**UT sometimes Joe sang of thoughts none would dare utter in prosaic talk. Then his companions would stir restlessly and shake their heads.

"Dat's right," they would say to one another.

Nigger got to white man. Ask him fo' wuk. White man say to nigger: "Git out o' yo' shirt."

Nigger throws off his coat. Goes to wuk pickin' cotton. When time come to git pay, White man give 'im nothin'.

Li' bees suck de blossoms. Big bees eat de honey. Nigger raises de cotton an' cawn.

White folks git de money. When the overseer or the planter was in an ugly mood they did not sing. On such days they lay on

git good an' tard o' havin' dis nigger roun', he smiled cheerfully, "an' den maybe I kin go on my way. An' boy, wen dis nigger gits home he ain' travellin' no mo'!"

LIMPY told how Deering paid \$5 for him, the balance of a \$25 fine for vagrancy, to secure his release from the chain gang a month before the sentence was up. Thirty dollars a month he had been promised, and in the six weeks he had been on the planter's land he had not yet worked off the \$5 advance. Deering charged him for food, for rent, for shoes, for everything possible.

"Dat's how dey git you," he finished sourly. "I bin heah five months an' I'se sho' lucky I didn't git mah head busted." Joe Wallis announced gleefully. "I was standin' frum o' de drug sto' in Live Oak wid half a pint o' moonshine in mah belly—I was so drunk I couldn't hit de groun' wid mah hat! I said, 'God damn' 'bout somethin' or other wen a white man an' woman was passin' by an' fo' I knew hit de white man smacked me square in de mouf fo' swearin' befo' a white woman an' de sheriff slapped me in jail—an' heah I is!"

"Yeah, An' here you stay," Limpy assured him dryly.

A LETTER FROM HOME

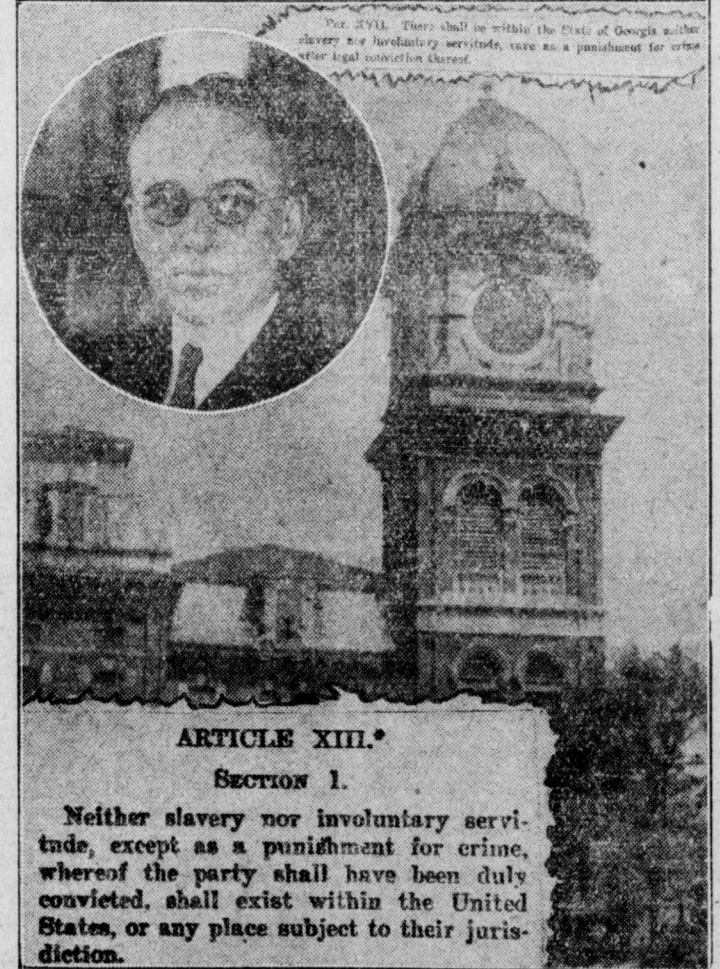
On the day he got Dee's answer to his letter, David was depressed. When Cooky finished reading it the boy shook his head dolefully. "I reck'n dey keep a nigger here till he jes' has tuh run away," he said.

FREEDMAN sucked thoughtfully at his cold pipe. "Tain' smart to run away," he finally said. "Tain' nigh tuh keep you locked up lak you was on de chain gang, either."

"Co'se tain' right but whut's a wum gontar do wen a bud got him in his mouf? Hollah 'Hey, Mist' Bud, you ain' got no right to be eatin' me!" What do dat git 'im? Git 'im a slap in de mouf, dat's whut hit git 'im. Dat wum cain' argy wen de bud's eatin' 'im. All he kin do is try to git away. Hollah'n ain' no good. Hell, no!"

ESCAPE?
"Reck'n a nigger kin git away?" David asked in a low tone.

"Las' yeah Willie Frazer and Sam said so. 'Willie'd bin a good niggah fo' a month after he come



ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

ONE WHITE PLANTER KILLS 11 NEGROES—The Newton County Courthouse, Covington, Ga., where John S. Williams was tried for murdering 11 Negro slaves on his farm. So great was the mass resentment aroused against Williams, whose farm was similar to Jim Deering's slave plantation in "Georgia Nigger," that the courts were not only compelled to bring him to trial, but to convict him. However, no action was taken to do away with similar murder farms which exist today, not only in Georgia, but throughout the Black Belt. This can only be done by the united mass action of Negro and white toilers.

Insert shows William D. Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States, who, carrying out the instructions of the capitalist slave-holders of today, has refused to prosecute cases of peonage (slavery), including the recent revelation of peonage on government work in the lower Mississippi River. This despite the fact that peonage is forbidden by Section 1 of the 13th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, reproduced at the bottom of the picture. To the right of Mitchell is a reproduction of Paragraph 17 of the Georgia State Constitution, also forbidding peonage.

their coats talking, often reliving the events that brought them there. One Negro who had come in February had been on his way home from Atlanta to Tallahassee. In Okechoke county a deputy saw him on the highway swinging his cawfee way. Now he was working for Deering.

heah an' den wen slap out o' his haid. Sudden, Jes' lak dat. Hit was choppin' time an' he'd bin wukkin' all day. Right alongside o' me, too, an' he didn't act crazy a-tall. But all of a sudden up he straightens an' widout a wud stahs runnin' fo' de swamp. Mist' Taylah was dey an' he hollahs fo' him to stop but Willie jes' kep' right on

lak de devil hisse' was after'm. Mist' Taylah hollahd again an' den Buck raises his gun an' lets 'im have a barrel full.

WE builed 'im in de swamp right dey wid a weight roun' his laigs to keep'm f'm comin' up an' an' hantin' Buck.

"Dey kilt 'im?" David exclaimed.

TORTURE
"Yeah, Buck did. But dat ain' all. Hit was after dat dat Sam Lowrie stahs fusin' 'bout Buck killin' Willie an' de fus' thing he knows Mist' Deering knocked a couple o' his teeth out an' Mist' Taylah hit 'im on de haid wid a pick handle an' den Sam wen clean out o' his haid, too. Mus' a-bin de sun dat yeah, I reck'n. Mus' a-bin, co'se Sam wen one evnin' an' run away. Ain' nobody know whut's happened till Mist' Deering brung 'im back al' hog tied an' wen he gits 'im in de stockade Charlie g'im de leather till his ahms h't.

"Law, dat was a whippin'. He was laid up two weeks, he was h't so bad.

SAMUEL MIST' a-bin clean crazy. I wud de heat er stubbin' as a gov'men' mule co'se you know whut he done? Wen he run away, instead o' keepin' right on goin' dat fool niggah wen straight to de sheff's office an' says Buck Robe's done kilt Willie an' he seed 'im to hit. Fo' Sam knew whut hit happened he was slapped in jail an' Mist' Deering notified dey had a runaway niggah blongin' to 'im. An' wen Mist' Deering got 'im heah, he sho made a mess o' 'im."

"NOBODY KNOWS"
"Whet's Sam now?" David asked, frightened. "Nobody knows dat. Two days after he could stah on his two feet nobody seed him after dat. If dat niggah's gone again he didn't go to de sheff's no mo, dat's sho."

He puffed at his pipe meditatively. "Or maybe," he added slowly, "he's builed in de swamp, too."

LIKE a sudden equinoctial storm came the trouble over Limpy Rivers. His sudden bitterness had earned him the reputation of being ugly. Charlie had tried to humble him shortly after he was brought from the convict camp, and failed. The huge Negro had warned him...

"Dey ain' no use yo' being uppity roun' heah. If yo' behave y'self you'll git along lots better."

There was something about Limpy that discouraged even the guard from pressing him too far. Limpy did his work. Despite the hip injury that caused the limp, he was one of the best pickers in the stockade. He picked so rapidly that he had leisure to stroll to the clearing frequently for a dipperful of the warm water. Sometimes he spat it out contemptuously.

"Tuh nigger's gontar git in trouble," the overseer remarked once.

ONE morning Limpy refused to get up, saying he was sick. Taylor and Deering came, and though he did not look sick, said nothing. Then, on a day when the sun seemed bent on shriveling everything in the fields, and clothes stuck to sweating bodies, Limpy lay down beside a rivulet that ran thinly through a field and drank a bellyful of the cool water. A few days later, when the crews were awakened in the morning his head swam and he lay back.

"I not de mis'ries," he said, when Charlie came to see why he was not up.

"Yeah? You played sick befo'. Say, you bin tryin' awful hard to fus in trouble roun' heah f'm de fus' day you come an' now you stahbin' in to play sick reglah, eh? Better git up fo' Mist' Taylor co'se he got somethin' to git de mis'ries ova."

"I got de mis'ries, nigger!" Limpy said angrily. "Hush yo' big mouf an' git me a doctor."

"You got too damn much mouf fo' a sick niggah! Git up or I'll repot you to Mist' Taylah."

(Continued Tomorrow)

ORDERED TO GO TO WORK DESPITE HIS SERIOUS ILLNESS, WILL LIMPY DARE TO DISOBEY THE COMMANDS OF THE WHITE PLANTER WHOSE SLAVE HE IS? DON'T MISS TOMORROW'S INSTALLMENT!

Praise for "Daily" From Montana Reader

Plentywood, Mont.
Editor, Daily Worker,
Dear Comrade:
I am enclosing \$2 for the Daily Worker. Please renew my subscription for two months out of the little bit I am able to send at this time. I surely wish I had a ten dollar bill to send you as I think your paper is doing wonderful work. There are five families besides my own, who read my Daily Worker after we read it. Sube are difficult to get as money is very scarce here.

—A. R.