

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.

In the Day's News

ORDER DISMISSAL OF RADICAL TEACHERS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 26.—The new government of President Arturo Alessandri has ordered the dismissal of all radical teachers from the staffs of the schools and colleges. The Chilean press reports that Communist influence is extremely strong among the various teachers' organizations, which are more and more coming out in support of the struggles of the impoverished workers and ruined farmers against the native bourgeoisie and their imperialist masters.

MUST FEED 12 ON 30 CENTS

ARKANSAS, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Lofton Cook whose husband has been supporting the family, living in the hills of Arkansas, on the income of 50 cents a day, looked forward with dread to the birth of another child. When the dreaded day came, she delivered quadruplets, which brought the total number of the children in the family up to ten.

STORE DESTROYED BY FIRE

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 26.—Seven firemen and spectators were injured, and inhabitants in surrounding houses compelled to leave by an intense fire which wiped out Spain's largest department store and destroyed at the same time a stock of toys said to have been worth \$1,000,000.

STARVATION KILLS CHILDREN

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—That the devastating and deadly effect of starvation and neglect is yet to be registered in future figures for the death rate among working-class children, was indicated in report of Marie guerite Wales, in charge of nurses of the Henry Street Settlement, of the Visiting Nurse Service. The death rate among babies cared for by the Service in 1932 was 11 per 1,000. But among those who received no care and food it was 32 per 1,000 during the same period.

Rent Strikers Will Carry on Until Demands Are Won

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A landlady and two henchmen were chased for blocks, and one of the henchmen beaten, when they snooted around a meeting of rent strikers and sympathizers held at 2 p.m. at 1433 Charlotte St.

For a full week the tenants, supported by the Block Committee of the Unemployed Council, have been picketing the house demanding the re-instatement of an evicted tenant, a reduction of 10 per cent in rents, and making of necessary repairs in plumbing and other equipment which has been long neglected, causing considerable discomfort to the tenants.

Today's meeting unanimously resolved to continue the strike to a victorious conclusion, which would involve granting of all three demands by the landlady and the recognition of the Block Committee.

Today, Dec. 27th, there will be another meeting of the rent-strikers and sympathizers at the house, 1433 Charlotte St. Picketing will be carried on all day.

TURN IN I. L. D. BOXES

An appeal has been issued by the International Labor Defense to all organizations and individuals that have tag day boxes for the Scottsboro boys to turn them in immediately to the District Office of the I. L. D., 799 Broadway, Room 338. All funds are needed now for the next step in the case.

Call Ohio Conference for Jobless Insurance

Meets in Columbus, Jan. 8; Will Fight Fake Insurance Bill Proposed by Governor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26.—A Columbus Conference on a wide united front basis will take place on January 8th and 9th to further the struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and other immediate demands. The Provisional United Front Committee for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill together with the Unemployed Councils are sending out 50,000 printed calls to all sections of the state. These calls ask for delegates from all workers' organizations and all organized workers on the basis of two delegates from each organization and one delegate for 25 workers.

The mass pressure that has been exerted through the struggles of the unemployed has forced the bosses' agents in the Ohio Legislature to take up the issue of Unemployment Insurance. However, they deal with this issue in such a manner as to defeat real relief.

The governor's commission has proposed a bill which carries the name of Unemployment Insurance, but in reality would provide it only to a very select few and the large majority of the unemployed workers would get no benefit from it whatever. It would tax the workers to set up a fund over which workers

39 SLAUGHTERED ILLINOIS MINERS' BODIES RAISED

No Hope for Any of 54 Driven Into Burning Mine by Hunger

STRIKEBREAKING DID IT

Disaster First Fruits of Pay Cut, Sell Out

BULLETIN

MOWEAQUA, Ill., Dec. 26.—Raising of bodies was resumed from the Shafer mine today and by mid-afternoon 39 had been brought up. Fifteen others were still below ground.

MOWEAQUA, Ill., Dec. 26. Searchlights glaring on the tippie and shaft entrance to the Shafer mine here, the yawning grave of 54 miners killed because of starvation and lack of relief drove them to work in a gas-filled, burning mine, were Christmas candles last night for this mining town.

All day long, body after body, blankets wrapped for rescue crews around faces charred and torn by the explosion and drawn from the pain that goes with a death from breathing flames, had come up the shaft, until twelve were laid out in the special morgue provided by the coroner. Late last night a curt notice posted on the window of the morgue informed crowds of widows and orphans outside that at least 14 hours of timbering had to be done before any more bodies came to the top.

Practically all hope (and there never had been much) for the lives of the 54 miners entombed below fled when the first body came up, with evidence on it of gas explosion. If there had been no explosion, but only a fall of rock, some might be alive, back in some chamber which had not collapsed.

But the charred flesh told the story. A fire had been burning in the old Shafer mine for days, at least. These unemployed miners, denied relief, were trying to make a few cents a day for their hungry wives and children by working the old, fire-trap mine, which had been borrowed or leased for that purpose from Shafer.

Gas Flooded Mine
When they went down Saturday morning they were told the burning part of the mine had been bulk-headed off. Evidently the fire burned through, and imperfect combustion filled the tunnels and rooms with carbon monoxide, which, mixed with air, is highly explosive. Safety-lamps,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

2 Tampa Defendants Moved to State Jail as I. L. D. Pushes Appeal

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 26.—Jim Nine and Mario Lopez, Tampa class-war prisoners sentenced to 10 years for leading the Tobacco Workers Industrial Union, which struggled for better conditions for the tobacco workers, and to break down the Jim-Crow system in Florida, have been removed from Hillsboro County jail here, to Raiford State penitentiary.

Appeals on their cases are being forced by the International Labor Defense, whose attorney is now in Tallahassee to obtain a writ of mandamus from the state Supreme Court, to force the local judge here to certify the record of the trial.

The OGPU rendered a great service to the world proletariat in having uncovered the counter-revolutionary work of the Menshevik Central Committee which participated in the preparation of intervention under the direction of the imperialists, in having uncovered the immediate participation of the Second "Socialist" International in this counter-revolutionary, interventionist work.

The editorial points out the present importance of the OGPU guarding the achievements of the revolution against disrupters and pillagers of public property, kulak elements attempting to disrupt the Socialist form of agriculture from within.

"More than ever is needed its vigilance in uncovering and struggling against the decayed, bureaucratic elements rolling down the path of treason—the path of counter-revolution, deceivers and swindlers carrying out kulak counter-revolutionary policy under the guise of 'agreement' with the general Party line, must be punished severely. The enemy with Party books must be punished more gravely than the enemy without Party books."

To finance the campaign, each delegate should accompany his credentials with \$1. All workers' organizations are asked to arrange affairs and make donations in support of the struggle, write to the committee at Room 214-1426 West Third St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Escaped Chain Gang



Robert E. Burns, fugitive from a Georgia chain gang, who won a refusal of extradition from New Jersey because of the mass pressure brought to bear in his case. Meanwhile the hideous chain gang torture system continues to operate in full force against countless numbers of Negro toilers.

O.G.P.U. BIRTHDAY HAILED BY MASSES

15 Years of Defending Russian Revolution

By N. BUCHWALD

(European Correspondent for Daily Worker, Dec. 26. (By Cable).—All Soviet papers hail the fifteenth anniversary of the OGPU, (Unified State Political Administration, formerly known as "Extraordinary Commission" or "Cheka") founded Dec. 20, 1917.

Greetings by Soviet leaders including Stalin, Molotov, and highest agencies of the workers and peasants Government, as well as numerous factories and regional governments are prominently printed.

Editorials and special articles acknowledge the great service of the Cheka-OGPU rendered to the working class in the defense of the revolution from all enemies.

Fought Intervention

The editorial in the Pravda points out several phases of the struggle by the Cheka-OGPU against the enemies of the revolution. The first phase is that of 1917-1920 during which the Soviet Republic fought against "intervention by fourteen powers."

While the Red Army battled with open enemies, the Cheka combated white guards behind the front, uncovering plots, fighting white terror by the organized remnants of the Russian bourgeoisie and nobility.

Ran Down White-Guards

Later followed the period of struggle against political banditry. The Cheka ran down numerous white bands, remnants of white armies defeated in the open warfare.

Pointing out the importance of the first phase of the Cheka, the Pravda states: "The proletarian and toiling masses of the USSR know that the victory of the Red Army on the fronts of the Civil War was made possible because the rear was protected by the self-sacrificing, heroic struggle of the Cheka."

Uncover Damagers

The next important phase of the struggle against counter-revolution was the period of economic damaging. The OGPU "uncovered the Industrial Party, a counter-revolutionary group of Kondratiev-Chayanov, counter-revolutionary interventionist organization of the Menshevik Central Committee, agency of the foreign military general-staffs, agency of the remnants of the Russian bourgeoisie laying the basis of economic destruction of the country, and preparation for military intervention for the purpose of restoring the power of the capitalists and landowners."

Guard Revolution

The editorial points out the present importance of the OGPU guarding the achievements of the revolution against disrupters and pillagers of public property, kulak elements attempting to disrupt the Socialist form of agriculture from within.

"More than ever is needed its vigilance in uncovering and struggling against the decayed, bureaucratic elements rolling down the path of treason—the path of counter-revolution, deceivers and swindlers carrying out kulak counter-revolutionary policy under the guise of 'agreement' with the general Party line, must be punished severely. The enemy with Party books must be punished more gravely than the enemy without Party books."

JAPANESE BOMB JEHOI PROVINCE BORDER TOWNS

Push New Grab for Chinese Territory in Manchuria

KILL MANY CIVILIANS

Pressure on Nanking Forces New Maneuver

The Japanese militarists have resumed their war drive to add Jehol Province to their Manchurian grab, at the same time carrying on a savage offensive against the Japanese working-class to crush its growing resistance to the robber war on China and armed intervention plans against the Soviet Union.

Attacks On Civilians.

For the past week Japanese aerial squadrons have been raining death on Jehol border towns. The bombers have been followed by other Japanese planes showering leaflets threatening still more bloody attacks on the civilian populations unless all resistance to the Japanese invasion is discontinued. Chinese resistance is confined to volunteers and Red partisan troops who have defied the official non-resistance policy of the Nanking Kuomintang government. Heavy fighting is reported between these troops and the Japanese invaders, along the Jehol frontier at points opposite Chaoyang and Peipiao.

The Japanese are engaged in heavy concentration of troops at Chinchow, a highly strategic point from which they can strike out both at Jehol Province and at North China by the Shanhaikwan coastal route. The Japanese are aided by the forces of their Manchukuo puppet state and by several of the North China war lords as well as by the non-resistance policy of Nanking.

Nanking Maneuvers.

So great is the mass anger evoked throughout China by the new Japanese drive that the Nanking Government officials have been forced to maneuver in a sham resistance to the Japanese. Some of these officials are now gathering at Peiping in a gesture of "organizing defense" for Jehol Province.

An appeal for working-class solidarity in the struggle against war has been received in this country from the anti-imperialist fighters in Japan. The appeal calls attention to the heroic resistance of Japanese revolutionary workers, peasants and intellectuals to the imperialist war and the growing reaction in Japan, with wholesale raids and arrests on militant workers and their organizations. It points out that the Japanese bosses are trying to escape from the crisis by means of war abroad and terror at home.

The appeal urges vigorous protest demonstrations by American workers starting a movement in Japan, the Consulates in this country against the white terror in Japan and the robber war on China.

USE POPE "TRUCE" TO GRAB 4 FORTS

Bolivian Offensive in Imperialist War

The undeclared war between Bolivia and Paraguay has entered a new phase with the Bolivian army definitely taking the offensive as a result of aid received from several dead-end imperialists in the form of huge shipments of arms and munitions and the weakening of the Paraguayan forces by their reckless assaults on the Bolivian position at Fort Saavedra.

The Pope's "Truce"

The Bolivians already have recaptured four forts seized by them at the beginning of the conflict but subsequently lost to the Paraguayans. These are Platanillo, Los Jayucubas and Bolivar. The Bolivians are now starting a movement to recapture Forts Boqueron, Corrales and Toledo. The fake Xmas truce engineered by Pope Pius was used to develop this movement. The truce was set for 24 hours. It was preceded by the bombing of a Paraguayan town by Bolivian planes with a toll of several dead and many wounded among the civilian population.

The new development in the war which reflects Anglo-U. S. imperialist rivalries, threatens to involve several other South American countries. The Argentine government is known to be ready to go to the aid of Paraguay if the latter is faced with defeat. As part of its war plans, the Argentine government is now carrying on wholesale arrests and raids on Argentine workers and their organizations in an attempt to crush the rising resistance to starvation and war. It has declared a state of siege throughout the country.

From Scene of Japan's Robber War



Japanese soldiers in Manchurian trenches in undeclared war Japanese imperialism is waging against the Chinese people. Other undeclared wars are raging in South America, between Bolivia and Paraguay, and between Colombia and Peru, with the ruling classes of other states threatening to make the wars continent-wide.

2 GOVERNORS FLEE FROM DELEGATES OF STARVING CHILDREN

100 from All Over California March to Rolph for Relief; He Runs in Carload of Police

New Jersey Governor's Cops Barricade State House; Children Read Demands from Steps

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 25.—A delegation of 100 children of the unemployed from all over the state, marched on Governor Rolph with demands for relief.

Rolph fled from his home in a car loaded with police and with two federal government deputy marshalls hanging on the running board, and secreted himself from the children.

The committees of the children pursued the governor of California from place to place, and finally hearing that Rolph had promised to see them any time after Christmas, the whole body of children's representatives elected a smaller committee to place their demands before the governor at Sacramento, Dec. 27.

Represent Starving Kids

Children delegates had been elected as representatives from tens of thousands of starving kids in many towns of the state. They were elected at hunger hearings and at mass meetings, and by organizations, including the Unemployed Councils. Many of them traveled hundreds of miles in cars and trucks.

Arriving in San Francisco, they formed a parade in the streets and marched on Christmas Day right up to the doors of Rolph's home, at 288 San Jose St.

The house was surrounded with police, but the children rang the bell. No one answered.

Governor Rushes Away

Workers who were on the scene earlier reported that when the marching column of children came within half a block of Rolph's residence, the governor rushed out, leaped into the midst of an auto-load of police, and fled rapidly from the scene.

The children held a meeting on the spot, in front of Rolph's mansion, and denounced the jailer of Tom Mooney for refusing to take up the grievance of the children of the unemployed.

They reminded all who listened that Rolph won his election for governor on the argument that he was "a friend of labor." They branded this as hypocrisy.

The children then paraded the streets around, drawing applause from the very neighbors of Rolph.

After the parade, the 100 delegates returned to the hall where they had mobilized their march on Rolph. They heard a report and elected their committee to see the governor in Sacramento.

Children at State House

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 25.—Thirty-five children delegates, elected in the industrial towns of New Jersey, and representing thousands of the children of the unemployed suffering from mal-nutrition, hunger and cold, marched into Trenton Friday to present demands to Governor Moore.

They came in trucks and cars to Trenton, held a meeting in a hall, and marched in a body to the State House. They found all doors barred against them by police, who informed them that Governor Moore was "out of town."

The children, their misery flouted by this Democratic Party governor, held a meeting right there on the state house steps, and to the assembled crowd of Trenton residents, read their demands. They called for:

1. An immediate appropriation by the state of \$1,000,000 from the \$20,000,000 relief appropriation to set up feeding stations in every school in the state; to provide free milk food.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Greet your fighting paper, the Daily Worker, in the special Ninth Anniversary-Lenin Memorial edition, Jan. 14. All greetings must be in by Jan. 8.

NEGRO CROPPERS DEFY TERROR; HOLD PROTEST MEETING AT CAMP HILL

Elect Committee of 15 to Investigate Landlord-Police Attack on Croppers; Organize Defense

Many White Farmers Rally to Defense of Negroes Against Threats of Mass Lynchings

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 26.—Within a few hours of the launching on December 19 of the murderous landlord-police terror against the Negro croppers and their union at Notasulga, Negro croppers around Camp Hill gathered in a huge meeting to protest the landlord-police attacks. The meeting, occurring in Camp Hill, scene of the boss drive on croppers in July, 1931, was held under the protection of self-defense groups of the croppers.

Landlords Get Shock.

The militancy of the croppers came as a severe shock to the organized lynch gangs of the landlords and their police. This shock was further increased by the action of the more advanced white farmers in rallying to the support of the Negro croppers. In addition, the lynch gangs found themselves up against a deep sympathy among the white masses for their fellow Negro victims of mass starvation and landlord robbery and exploitation.

The croppers showed tremendous initiative both in organizing the meeting in Camp Hill and in the election at this meeting of a committee of fifteen to investigate the events leading up to and following the pitched battle which occurred at Notasulga when 150 Negro croppers heroically defended themselves against the armed posses organized by the landlords and their sheriffs.

White Farmers Support Committee. White farmers and Mulberry Negroes have rallied to the defense of the committee against threats of lynching by members of the posses. Negro officials at the Tuskegee Institute are becoming even more active and vicious in their attacks on the struggles of the croppers and the working class organizations supporting these struggles.

Score Tuskegee Officials. Birmingham Negro workers are seething with indignation over the action of Tuskegee officials in turning over to the posses Clifford James and another wounded Negro cropper who sought medical attention at the Institute's hospital. The Tuskegee officials also gave active support to the lynch incitement campaign in the boss press with a statement that Cliff James had declared he "wished he had killed the deputies." James denies making any such statement.

Negro and white workers of this city are rallying for a huge meeting at the Old Pythian Temple on Jan. 2 to protest against the terror in Tallapoosa and adjoining counties in the heart of the tremendous struggle between the croppers and the landlord-police lynch posses.

They will protest the aid given the lynch-gangs by Birmingham authorities when the Red-baiting cop Moser led four carloads of Birmingham police to join the armed posses, at the same time that police raids were carried out here on the International Labor Defense offices and the homes of Negro and white workers.

To Represent U. S. Imperialism. Following Davis' conference with Roosevelt, Davis will return to New York City to confer with Edmund E. Day, another of Hoover's "experts" on the war debts and the deepening economic crisis of world capitalism.

It is reported that Davis will then leave for Europe as a representative of U. S. imperialism to assist in the preparation of an agenda for the forthcoming international economic conference.

The French press prominently features a story that Norman H. Davis "would act as a liaison official between president Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt to assure continuity in handling foreign affairs."

Struggle Sharpens

Meanwhile, the struggle over the war debts continues to sharpen, with influential sections of the French press demanding that France maintain its position of defaulting on the installment which was due the U. S. on Dec. 15. It is reported that the new French premier Joseph Paul-Boncour, fearing a general movement for default among the bankrupt states in debt to France, is seeking to over-ride the default of the French Chamber by a system of "decrees law," whereby he could pay the Dec. 15 installment while pretending to meet "the letter of the ideas on debts in the Chamber of Deputies."

The Veterans Carry On; Organizing Squad Starts

Nine Volunteers from Delegation of 23 That Made An Epic March Across Continent

NEW YORK.—Nine war veterans, part of a delegation of 23 bonus marchers whose trip from the Pacific Coast and the Middle West to Washington, D. C., was a regular epic of penniless working class journeying by freight and truck, are now resting up here preparatory to an organizing tour of the cities of the Great Lakes.

They worked shoveling snow in the capital city, and bought a seven-passenger Buick, then with gas donated by sympathizers along the way, with odds and ends of donated apparatus to repair the car whenever it broke down, they wheeled into New York, parked the car with a parking place man who turned out also to be a sympathizer of the Vets, and they now intend to use it on the organizing trip.

They will go first to Mohican colony and Camp Nigedaget, then on to Buffalo, then through Cleveland, Detroit and towns and cities along the shore of the Great Lakes.

Visit All Veterans' Groups. They will hold mass meetings, and visit all possible workers' and veterans' organizations. They will sell the Fighting Vet, newspaper of the Rank and File Veterans, and will establish committees of the Rank and File wherever they go. They will found new posts of the Workers' Service Men's League, and will sell and distribute the literature of the League along the way.

Anti-War Work. They have with them a quantity of the pamphlets of the World Congress Against War. These men who actually saw the war—and felt it—are dead set against imperialist war. In all possible organizations, in shops and among unemployed, they will strive to found Anti-War Committees, and to aid those newly founded, or already founded, to federate into City Anti-War Committees, affiliated with the American Committee for Struggle Against War, at 104 Fifth Ave., Room 1811, New York City.

Anti-war work is not new to the W.E.S.L. Samuel J. Stember, the New York organizer of the W.E.S.L. was a delegate to the Amsterdam World Congress Against War, and took a prominent part in its proceedings.

Unify With Farmers. Two members of this squad of nine are farmers, and wherever they go, they will pay particular attention to building unity of farmers, employed and unemployed workers in general, and of ex-servicemen in particular.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

CALL MEETING OF WAITERS LOCAL 1 TO OUST RACKETEERS

Electric Companies Make Huge Profits; Victimize Jobless

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Three electric light companies have paid dividends amounting to a total of \$45,000,000 this year. Dividend rates were 16 per cent for the Queens Company, 12 per cent for N. Y. Edison and 8 per cent for Brooklyn Edison. According to computations made by the city Affairs Committee consumers have overpaid \$9,000,000 to these companies.

Forced by the growing pressure of the fight led by the Unemployed Councils against cutting off of electric power in the homes of unemployed, and the opposition against high rates by the consumers generally, the Affairs Committee Saturday made a timid request for the re-examination of the rate schedules.

Words and Deeds

December 13, 1932

My dear Mrs. Fultz:

I am sorry to hear of the difficulties you are now facing, and wish that it were possible for me to help you.

However, I have referred your letter to the Salvation Army and believe they will help you.

With many regrets that I cannot be of further help, I am

Sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

(Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt)

100 West 11th Street
New York, New York

Harlem Meet Protests Attacks in Alabama

NEW YORK.—Protesting against the murder of share-croppers in Alabama, a mass meeting of Negro and white veterans and other workers at 15 W. 126th St., under the auspices of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, wired a unanimous resolution to the Alabama governor demanding immediate cessation of the terror.

The resolution demanded at the same time the unconditional release of the nine Scottsboro lads, as well as immediate freedom for all black war prisoners held in Alabama jails.

HEWSON ARGUES FOR WAGE CUTS Threatens "Reds" Who Oppose New Scale

NEW YORK.—President Hewson of Local 6 of the International Typographical Union here ("Big 6") is preparing for the referendum on the book and job scale by an attack against those who have most opposed it; he is raising the cry that they are "Reds" and threatening strong measures against them.

The referendum comes as the latest step in a long struggle of the rank and file to defeat wage cuts, and bad conditions proposed by the employers and concurred with by the union officials. It is a trick referendum; there are only two questions on it, each to be voted yes or no. The questions are: will you accept the bosses' scale, or will you call in the International office and leave the settlement to it? The referendum was railroaded through the last membership meeting.

Is It Disruption?
Hewson announced the referendum officially Sunday, advised acceptance of the scale and at the same time launched a long statement of invective against "Communists who want to disrupt our union as they did the furriers."

The fur workers in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union have won many recent strikes, and

Block Eviction in Bryant Avenue Fight in the Bronx

NEW YORK.—On Dec. 18 an unemployed worker on Bryant Ave. in the Bronx received a dispossession notice from the real estate company. After a struggle, the unemployed council forced the Home Relief Bureau to give this worker a \$25 voucher. When the worker presented this voucher to the real estate company it was refused.

The unemployed council at once began to organize the workers in that house. As a result the company said it was ready to accept the check, and asked the block committee in that house to cease its activities.

Naturally the block committee will not cease to function. All workers in the neighborhood of 1801 Bryant Ave., where the headquarters of the block committee are located, should come there if they have any grievances against their landlord.

—M. K.

the printers none; the fur workers have established union conditions, and the printers, with the help especially of Hewson are losing theirs; the fur workers have done what no other union in America has ever accomplished, they have made the employers pay unemployment insurance, administered by the workers and unemployed. That is what Hewson calls "ruining the fur workers."

PROPOSE OFFICES BE TAKEN OVER BY COMMITTEE End \$300 Per Job Racket Once and for All

NEW YORK.—A group of members of Waiters' Union, Local No. 1, has issued a leaflet calling a mass meeting for 6 o'clock tonight at union headquarters, 290 Seventh Ave., for the purpose of electing a provisional committee of 25 to "take over the local and give it a real rank and file leadership without graft, corruption and discrimination."

The rank and file are tremendously aroused against the racketeers in control of the union. Feeling was brought to a high point by the shooting and wounding of two union business agents, Jack Lasher and Morris Turkel, last week by Benny Glasi, an unemployed member.

Glasi's act culminated a growing resentment among the membership because of discrimination against unemployed members. The racketeering leadership of the union has been charging unemployed members from \$100 to \$300 each in graft for jobs, and has been expelling jobless members who could not afford to pay dues. Glasi is out on \$3,500 bail.

The whole situation is to be discussed at the meeting tonight, according to the group calling the meeting.

The capitalist press states that a purpose of the mass meeting is to demand a Grand Jury investigation of the extortion racket against jobless waiters. The call for the meeting, however, does not propose this.

"Racketeers Must Go!"

"Racketeering and the racketeers must go!" the leaflet states. "The only way that corruption, bribery, milking the workers of their last few dollars for jobs, racketeering and other evils forced on us by our officials can be stopped once and for all is for the rank and file to take action," the call asserts.

Attorney Adolph Dzik, who is defending Glasi, is quoted in the capitalist press as demanding a grand jury investigation. He has handed over to the Assistant Attorney General about 20 affidavits by waiters, from whom \$100 to \$300 each was extorted by the officials, according to the capitalist press.

Militant members of the union have begun to point out that an in-

Expect 1,000 Delegates at Banquet for Center

The Provisional Committee of the Workers Center is expecting a thousand delegates from all mass organizations, Trade Unions, Trade Union Groups, and Communist Party Units.

This banquet which is taking place on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1933, at 7 p.m. sharp in the Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St., second floor, is the only yearly affair which gives the management of the building an opportunity to meet the immediate obligations necessary to maintain the Workers Center. All organizations which have not yet elected delegates should do so immediately. "We will not be able to save the Workers Center unless we get the assistance of all working class organizations," the committee said.

Earl Browder, James W. Ford, and Joe Brodsky will be among the speakers at the banquet.

Film to Be Shown Jan. 2 Tells Story of Hunger March

By ISRAEL AMTER
National Secretary, Unemployed Councils.

During the last month, nothing has stirred up the workers more than the National Hunger March. Hundreds of thousands of workers all over the country participated in the election of the marchers, and in greeting them as they passed through the various cities and towns on the way to Washington and back.

The story of the Hunger March has been preserved for all time in picture form by the Workers Film and Photo League. A long film has been produced showing the background of the Hunger March—the misery and starvation, jobless crowds, idle factories, breadlines, underfed children, evictions, Hoovervilles, etc., as contrasted with the extravagance and wealth of the capitalists.

The struggle of the unemployed

Today at Noon Mass Funeral for "Baritone"

NEW YORK.—A public funeral, with mass delegations from workers' organizations, will be held at West Side Unemployed Council headquarters at noon today for the unemployed Negro worker called, because of his fine singing voice, Skippy "Baritone." The West Side Council is at 478 7th Ave. From there the funeral procession will march to another mass meeting at Union Square.

"Baritone" was one of those denied housing by the Welfare Department. He died of starvation in an abandoned slaughter house on West 39th St., and his face was eaten away by rats before his body was found.

Come to his funeral in mass protest against a city government and capitalist class that is guilty of such horrors!

ANTI-INJUNCTION PARLEY CALLED Meet Dec. 30 to Plan State Campaign

NEW YORK.—An important step forward in the fight against injunctions in a Workers' Anti-Injunction Bill, which will be discussed at the next meeting of the Anti-Injunction Committee to be held Dec. 30 at 6 p.m. at 799 Broadway, Room 239.

The demands of the workers to abolish injunctions, in the form of an Anti-Injunction Bill, will be presented in behalf of all workers at the legislature in Albany by the Anti-Injunction Committee.

In England the workers, through mass pressure, have succeeded in forcing through the passage of a similar Anti-Injunction Bill. At the present time a special committee of lawyers connected with the Anti-Injunction Committee is investigating the boss owned courts and their hiring lawyers for the purpose of exposing the rotten conditions in connection with the granting of strike injunctions. In Brooklyn and Queens, for example, for the last three years not a single request for an injunction by a boss has been denied. The Anti-Injunction Committee has organized a group of experienced lawyers to fight injunctions in the courts.

"The Anti-Injunction Committee," said Pauline Rogers, secretary of the committee, "does not limit itself to a legal fight against injunctions. The Anti-Injunction Committee must also fight injunctions by means of the strongest weapon in the hands of the workers, mass pressure, mass protest and mass violation of injunctions.

"Every worker must see to it that his union and mass organization actively participate in the anti-injunction struggle by seeing to it that their delegates are represented on the Anti-Injunction Committee."

MINER IN "COMRADSHIP" A COMMUNIST.

Ernst Bush, famous German actor, who has achieved his great success as a leading character in the film, "Kameradschaft," or "Comradship," is a Communist according to the management of the Acme Theatre, on Union Square, where the picture is now playing. Bush takes the part of a German miner.

In the cities; the demonstrations which led to the March, and the presentation of the demands for winter relief and unemployment insurance; the conference held on the Highway under the lamposts, surrounded by police with rifles, revolvers and tear gas—all are shown in the film.

This film, titled "Hunger," is being prepared for production and will have a country wide distribution. There will be a first showing at the Fifth Avenue Theater, 28th St. and Broadway on Monday, Jan. 2nd, from 10 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.

Don't forget the time and place. Speak to your shop mates, members and sympathizers in your unions and organizations. Tell them not to miss the showing of this film.

AMUSEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL DANCE FESTIVAL. WIGMAN & GROUP. Tonight at 8:45. Sat. Mat., Dec. 31.

SHAN-KAR HINDU DANCERS. Wed. Eve., Dec. 28. Fri. Mat., Dec. 30.

ESCUADERO & ENSEMBLE. Wed. Mat., Dec. 28. Sat. Eve., Dec. 31.

Seats Now On Sale at Box Office. NEW YORKER THEATRE, 14th, W. of B'way. Mt. Hurst Musical Bureau, 115 W. 57th.

S. HUROK presents TEATRO DEI PICCOLI. "Master Marionette Show of the Era." Eves. Incl. Sun., 8:10 to 8:30. MATS. DAILY, including SUNDAY, 7:30 to 8:20. LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42d St. Wks. 7-2477.

CIVIC REPERTORY. 14 St. 6th Av. DANCE FESTIVAL. 50c, \$1, \$1.50. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director. Mat. Today "Alice in Wonderland." Tonight "CAMILLE."

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents BIOGRAPHY. A comedy by S. N. BEHRMAN. GUID THEATRE, 23d St. West of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Jan. 2, at 2:30.

FRANCIS LEDEGER & DOROTHY GISH in AUTUMN CROCUS. The New York and London Success. ROSCOE THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

THE GROUP THEATRE Presents SUCCESS STORY. 3RD MONTH. By John Howard Lawson. Maxine Elliotts Theat., 39th, E. of B'way. Evenings, 8:40; Mats. Mon and Sat., 2:40.

First Time at Popular Prices! The Powerful Epic of the Workers! Critics All Over the World Rave About 'Kameradschaft' OR 'Comradship' (All English Titles) THE DAILY WORKER says: "Kameradschaft is an excellent film." THE N. Y. TIMES says: "One of the finest examples of realism." THE WORKERS Acme Theatre 14th Street and Union Square. Cont. from 9 a.m.—Last show 10:30 p.m.

There's always a better show at RKO. DAYFAIR. 8th Ave. 47th St. DAILY. 2:15 to 4:15 p.m. LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE. POOL MURDER. SPECIAL PRICE FOR CHILDREN. BUY RKO THRIFT BOOKS AND SAVE 10%.

R.K.O. CAMEO 42nd St. NOW! GEORGE VANDERBILT'S Thrilling Adventures in Southern Waters DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND

RKO JEFFERSON 14th St. & N. Y. GEORGE RAFT & CONSTANCE TOWNS in "NIGHT OF NIGHTS" Added Feature "LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE" with MITZI GREEN.



THE New RKO ROXY THEATRE
49th Street and 6th Avenue
OPENS THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 29
Fine Photoplays and a New Type of Smart, Intimate Stage Entertainment

World Premiere:
ANN HARDING and LESLIE HOWARD
in "THE ANIMAL KINGDOM"
An RKO Radio Picture with William Gargan and Myrna Loy
From the Celebrated Play by Philip Barry
Continuous Daily from 10:30 A. M. to 1 A. M. — Popular Prices

RKO announces
"THE GREATEST SHOW IN THE WORLD" IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST THEATRE
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th STREET and 6th AVENUE

Curtain Rises at 8 • Doors Open at 7:30

The vision splendid realized! . . . Radio City Music Hall, largest theatre ever erected, will welcome its first eager thousands tonight . . . "The Greatest Show in the World" is waiting to go on . . . The gorgeous ballets . . . Thrilling choruses . . . Dazzling Roxyettes . . . Eminent stars of music, drama, comedy, vaudeville, dance . . . All rehearsed under "Roxy's" direction to the last ringing note . . . All keyed to this supreme event in New York's theatrical history . . . See the golden curtain rise on the first great modern show of shows!

THIS GLORIOUS ARRAY OF TALENT

Titta Ruffo, Coe Glade, Vera Schwarz, Caroline Andrews, Harold Van Duzee, Otto Fassell, John Pierce, Jeannie Lang . . . Orchestra of 90, Chorus of 100, famous Tuskegee Choir of 110 . . . Dr. Rockwell, Ray Bolger, Weber and Fields, Taylor Holmes, DeWolf Hopper, Sisters of the Skillet . . . Harald Kreutzberg and his baller, Martha Graham and her group, Patricia Bowman, premiere danseuse; Ballet Corps of 80; Russell Markert's dancers, the 48 Roxyettes; Berry Brothers, Cherry and June Preisser . . . Frederick Lewis, the Wallenda Troupe, Four Bronets, Kikuta Japs, countless novelties.

This Matchless Production Staff
Leon Leonidoff, production director; Erno Rapee, musical director; Robert Edmond Jones, art director; Florence Rogge, ballet mistress. Original music and lyrics especially created by Ferde Grofe, Maurice Baron, Dezzo d'Antalfy, Irving Caesar, James McHugh, Dorothy Fields, Harry Revel, Mack Gordon, Louis Horst, Friedrich Wilkens.

SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE
Radio City Music Hall will play spectacular stage shows only . . . Two performances daily, beginning tomorrow . . . 2:15 and 8:15 . . . Doors open 1:30 and 7:30 . . . All evenings and Saturday, Sunday, holiday matinees 99c, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 . . . Monday to Friday matinees 75c, 99c, \$1.50, \$2.00 . . . Prices include tax . . . All seats reserved . . . Phone COlumbus 3-3030 . . . Mail orders filled on receipt . . . Special complete midnight show New Year's Eve.

Both Theatres Under Personal Direction

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS

HOSPITAL AND OCUList PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED AT 50% OFF

White Gold Filled Frames \$1.50
2 1/2 Shell Frames \$1.00
Lenses Not Included
Maahattan Optical Co.
322 HESTER ST.
Between Bowers & Christie, N.Y.
Open Daily from 10 to 7
Sunday 10 to 4 Orchard 4-0230

ANNOUNCEMENT
Dr. Louis L. Schwartz
SURGEON DENTIST
Announces
The removal of his office to larger quarters at
1 Union Square (8th Floor)
Suite 805 Tel. ALgonquin 4-3805

DR. JULIUS LITINSKY
107 Bristol Street
(Bet. Pitkin & Sutter Aves.) B'klyn
PHONE: DIKENS 2-3012
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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

SPLENDID LARGE Hall and Meeting Rooms TO HIRE Perfect for BALLS, DANCES, LECTURES, MEETINGS, Etc. IN THE New ESTONIAN WORKERS HOME 27-29 W. 115th St., N.Y.C. Phone University 4-0165

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

WORKERS ATTENTION! Only Cafeteria in Garment District Above 34th Street employing members of the **FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION** Managed by the well-known Mr. Gruber **BRUNSWICK CAFETERIA** 237 W. 37th STREET QUALITY FOOD AT WORKERS PRICES

CAMP NITGEDAIGET BEACON, N. Y. The Only Workers Camp OPEN ALL YEAR—HEALTHFUL FOOD, REST, RECREATION SPORT AND CULTURE All Winter Comforts—Steam Heat—Hot and cold running water in every room \$12.50 PER WEEK City Phone—Estabrook 8-1400 Camp Phone—Beacon 731 Automobiles leave daily from COOPERATIVE RESTAURANT, 2700 BRONX PARK EAST

Williamsburgh Workers Welcome **Canton Cafeteria** 46 GRAHAM AVE. Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Brownsville Proletarians **SOKAL CAFETERIA** 1689 PITKIN AVENUE

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

Daily Worker
Grand Central Station, New York, U.S.A.

ANNIVERSARY

Concert

I. W. O. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (M. Stillman, Conductor)
SERGEI RADAMSKY Soviet Tenor
INT'L CHORUSES
FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY

NEW DANCE GROUP and others
NEGRO AND WHITE DOUBLE BRASS BAND ORCHESTRA
DANCING TILL MORNING
EARL BROWDER, Speaker

New Year's Eve
Saturday, Dec. 31
BRONX COLISEUM
ADMISSION 40 CENTS PRESS FUND 20 CENTS
BUY TICKETS IN ADVANCE and SAVE 20c

International Notes

By ROBERT HAMILTON

GERMANY'S HILLMAN O.N. SCHLEICHER

Theodor Leipart is a member of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Party and President of the German Federation of Labor. He was interviewed recently by the Berlin correspondent of the Paris chauvinist newspaper "Excelsior" on the trade unions' attitude toward Schleicher, the new Chancellor.

Q: "What will be the attitude of the German Federation of Labor to the new cabinet?"

A: "As far as his political past is concerned, we have nothing to reproach the Chancellor for." (Schleicher is the officer responsible for the killing of hundreds of revolutionaries in the 1918-1919 Spartacus battles in Berlin.) "The social problem is in the forefront of his endeavors and it is his aim to bring about a relaxation of tension in trade union circles to enable the government to carry on its political activity without the workers' resistance."

Replying to an inquiry regarding von Schleicher's military conduct, Leipart said:

"I assure you that General Schleicher is not the man you think he is. I know that he has made speeches that have disturbed French public opinion. But in demanding military equality he has only expressed what every German thinks."

The French journalist added: "The warmth with which Leipart speaks makes me feel that he has very close connection with Schleicher, and even admires him greatly."

Need we add anything to this capitalist owner's picture of the German William Green, Hillman and Dubinsky rolled into one.

3,000 BUILDING WORKERS JOIN RED UNION

Two thousand members of the Building Trades Union in Berlin have been expelled from their union because of their protests against the betrayal and sabotage of the union officials. At a mass meeting they unanimously voted to join the revolutionary Unity Union of Building Trades Workers.

The organized workers of Germany are being forced to rebel against the inactivity and treason of their well-paid union officials, and are joining united to the Red Front.

NAZI-SOCIALIST UNITED FRONT

The first intimations of the huge nationalist coalition in Germany reaching from the Hitlerites to the Socialists for the support of von Schleicher were seen in the first session of the new Reichstag. A confidence vote against the Cabinet Communist motion to place a no-on the order of business was voted down solidly by all the other parties in the Reichstag, from the Socialists Weis and Mueller to the Nazis Goebbels and Frick.

MORE STRIKES IN SPAIN

SEVILLE, Spain.—Spanish capitalism, menaced on all sides by general strikes of hundreds of thousands of railroad, shipping, mining, office and other workers, is giving indications of cracking under the strain.

The first great victory of workers came in this city when 10,000 employees of mercantile establishments who had announced a general strike in protest against reduced wages and intolerable working conditions were able to wrest from the bosses new contracts at higher salaries and with reduced hours of labor.

The strike was called off after eight hours of negotiations between employers and workers delegates in the offices of the governor of the province. While the negotiations were in progress a militant demonstration of 3,000 union members took place in the street before the palace of the governor.

SANTANDER.—A sympathetic walkout in support of the striking dock workers was declared recently by all construction workers. Many clashes have occurred between the militant strikers and the scabs brought in under military protection. The Civil Guard has placed machine guns on strategic points throughout the city.

VALENCIA.—The strike of metal workers in this city has been joined by all electrical, garage and machine shop workers. Commercial printers also have gone on strike in protest against a wage-cut agreement made on them by Largo Caballero, Socialist Minister of Labor. Printers on various newspapers have voted to walk out on a sympathetic strike.

MURCIA.—One man was killed and eight wounded in the town of Mula in a clash between the Civil Guard and starving farmers who tried to appropriate estates of the rich landlords. Although the farmers were dispersed, excitement is running high and another pitched battle with the troops is expected.

MADRID.—Thirty strike leaders have been arrested in Salamanca within the last few days. Deputy Roja, Socialist leader, is endeavoring to induce the workers to desert the growing general strike movement by making promises of "doing something for them."

The traitorous role of the Syndicalists in the Spanish strikes is shown by a dispatch from the city of Oviedo, dated December 12th. The leaders of the Sindicato Unico have ordered all members of the union to desert the general strike now declared throughout the province of Oviedo. The report adds that the leaders "hope" that the Miner's union will follow this example and order its members back to work.

Despite this Syndicalist betrayal, the Oviedo strike is still almost 100 per cent effective. New attacks upon the strikers have been made by the Civil Guard. One clash occurred in the mountains near Turon, where the combined forces of the Civil Guard, Assault Guard and the regular army were required to disperse the workers. Fifty Communists were arrested after a stiff battle in which light was shot.

Nailed 'Times' Lie



Mrs. Mary Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, who answered the lies printed in the New York Times on her return from Moscow. She said to the reporter: "It is dirty work for them to say: 'I did not like Russia.' I didn't like the cold weather, but I like Russia and I love the Russian working people. For I know they saved my innocent son from hanging by their great fight in 1917."

3,000 DEMAND TOM MOONEY FREEDOM

Hear Callicotte at Los Angeles Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 26.—A Tom Mooney mass meeting held here Friday, at which Callicotte again submitted evidence to prove that he was responsible for the bomb explosion which was used to frame Mooney and Billings, saw one of the largest indoor gatherings in this city.

Around 3,000 workers and sympathizers jammed the Labor Temple to witness the cross examination of Callicotte by Attorneys Beardsley and Packard. As on previous occasions, Callicotte's story remains unshaken, although at this mass meeting Callicotte gave his second public testimony, and kept his story unchanged in the face of a number of other grillings by the San Francisco police officials as well as representatives of the I. L. D. and other organizations.

The militancy of the audience prevented customary interference by the Los Angeles "Red Squad." After hearing the speeches of Sam Goodwin, Irving Goodman, Charles O'Brien, Lawrence Ross, Robert Whitaker and Dan Regan, the meeting made a stormy demonstration in support of the resolution demanding an immediate new trial for Tom Mooney.

VETERANS CARRY ON BONUS FIGHT

Organizing Squad in Intensive Drive

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

A member of the squad is Harry Smith, who was in the American Expeditionary Force to Siberia under General Graves. His experiences there convinced him beyond argument that it was Wall Street's war, not his war. Smith was the commander of the delegation of 23 on its way to Washington.

Another member is E. V. Nicholson, one of the first members of the Disabled American Veterans' organization, a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and with his brother, Johnny Nicholson, also a member of the organization crew, a relative of one admiral and two generals in the American Army.

Other members of the crew are: Charles Kirkman, Michael Kashua, Raymond Carroll, A. Anderson, Irving Dobbins and Oliver Armstrong.

Colorful Trip. On their trip to Washington the delegation of 23, and on its trip from Washington to New York the organizing squad of nine, had many adventures. They brushed past hostility of railroad and city police and trucks. They rode freights, and trucks which were once practically commandeered by the veterans. They collected expenses on the way, partly by selling Bonus March stamps and W.E.S.L. literature. They found an army air port in Illinois where the sergeants and corporals and enlisted men were so sympathetic that they let the officer of the day sleep and collected a cash donation. They found train crews that would put on an extra car for them, and railroad police who told them frankly that orders had come down from above to let no bonus marchers ride the freights.

House from Negro Churchman. They found garage men who refused gasoline until they heard there were members of the W.E.S.L. among them, and then either donated gas or reduced the price to a ridiculously low level. They found a Negro church in Washington that had a veteran on its board of trustees, who turned over church property for them to lodge in for days.

They found stool pigeons and disrupters, and dealt with them. They found farmers who donated food, and gave them barns to sleep in, and they also slept in brick kilns and abandoned mines.

Through it all they hung together, kept up their morale, and carried out their task. They go on now to other tasks.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We hope to print soon the story of this delegation's interesting and historic drive from Kansas City to Washington, D. C.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

Red Cross "Relief" Rackets Exposed by Jobless

GOV'T FLOUR IS PEONAGE SCHEME

Penna. Worker Shows How It Is Used

FARRELL, Pa.—Red Cross flour is being given to the workers, only in exchange for two hours work on city job for each sack. On each sack reads "Not to be sold, by Act of Congress." Widows also have to slave for this flour.

There is a gang of stools going around to the workers' houses, whom the bosses call charity investigators. If they find more than 50 pounds for which the worker has already worked, they report the worker to the bosses, and he is arrested and charged with hoarding flour, and has to serve in jail. The charity agents call the workers charity racketeers. The workers could not sell the stuff if they would try.

On the county jobs there are more than a thousand men employed. Some chop wood, some clean up graveyards, some build parks, etc., for relief. On most of these jobs there are a slop kitchen, where the worker carries his own bread, and at noon he is given a tin cup of the lousy slop.

The workers are allowed one ton of coal every 3 months and \$15 worth of groceries a month at the most, even if there are 15 in the family, and for this they put in 15 to 25 days a month. The groceries are given in store orders and only certain articles are allowed to be taken.

A comrade went to Mayor Joseph A. Frank and secured a permit to hold a mass meeting for the report of the hunger march delegates. The Mayor saw that the purpose of the meeting was to expose their dirty system, so he tried to refuse.

The Unemployed Council is continuing the fight and is growing stronger every day.

—Worker.

Chicago Children Win Free Milk by Militant Action

CHICAGO.—I am a member of the milk committee, so I am going to write an article about how we got milk for the Workers' Childrens Art School.

The committee elected at the first class failed to get milk, so at the second class a new committee was elected. When we were about to go to Bowman Dairy, the largest and the nearest to us, someone suggested going to Alderman Jackson, who had been visited by a Free Food Fighters Committee a week before in connection with Thanksgiving.

We went to his luxuriously furnished first floor flat on South Park and asked him to come with us to a dairy. Although the committee was small, he remembered the larger committee that had come, two kids that came to see the alderman a week ago were with us now. He decided that he would go to the dairies himself.

Now we are getting four gallons of milk for every class, which is enough for a cup or two apiece.

A member of the milk committee. James Mishkis.

Stores Get Rake-Off in Baltimore "Relief" Racket on Workers

BALTIMORE, Md.—The City of Baltimore has a new racket to extract money from the workers for the welfare. They have what they call 50-50 emergency certificates which they are selling here from Dec. 20 to 24. This is to relieve the Honorable Mayor Jackson from the duty to the unemployed.

They sell these certificates to the workers for one dollar each. They can buy 50 cents worth of merchandise for that dollar, and the other fifty cents goes to the welfare. They even try to sell them on the waterfront to the seamen, but let these same seamen try to get some relief when they need it. They tell them they can't get anything because we are wards of the government, and the city can't do anything but give a flop and coffee-and' for a few hours work.

But the seamen are uniting in the Unemployed Council and the Marine Workers Industrial Union to fight for better relief.

—J. J. C.

Red Cross Clothes Get to Few Workers

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—This town has a population of 100,000, with a large proportion of Negroes. Practically every other shop in town is closed down.

The majority of workers here are slowly starving. Those who are on the county relief receive a grocery order ranging from \$1 to \$3 per week. Three dollars is the most anyone gets if they have a family of ten it makes no difference. They also get 25 pounds of cheap nut coal that has to last for a month.

The Red Cross is claiming that they are furnishing clothing, but so far few have received any, and far from sufficient. That. Hundreds of children are unable to attend school because they lack food and clothing.

We have families living in old sheds and factory buildings that are not fit for stables, and old buildings where several families are forced to live together, in fact every known misery is being forced upon the workers here.

The workers, both employed and unemployed, must rally together and fight in the Unemployed Council for more relief and better living conditions.

—A Worker.

Woman Starves, Sleeps in Doorways, "Steals" Milk to Live On

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The downtown apartment house where I live keeps the hall door open day and night. This morning when the milkman came to collect for the week I told him that he had forgotten to leave milk the morning before.

"Oh, the old tramp woman who sleeps here in the hall on cold nights must have taken it," the Borden man informed me. He said that he often found her sleeping in the warm hallway—the poor old woman evidently has no other shelter.

Here is the richest city in the world where our mayor has assured us that no one shall suffer this winter from lack of food or shelter, this worn old woman must creep into hallways to keep from freezing to death, and depend on milk stolen from doorways to keep from starving. Hers is no isolated case, she is one of the millions of unemployed and homeless workers for whom the National Hunger March to Washington demanded \$50 cash winter relief and federal unemployment insurance.

I am planning to keep watch for the old woman before she goes back to the streets in the cold early morning, so that I can bring her to the local neighborhood Unemployed Council where they will help her force the city to give her immediate relief.

—F. S.

ALL MAYORS PULL THIS ONE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mayor Murphy "ate" at Hope Mission and "found it satisfactory to the environment also." This was a publicity stunt by our mayor who calls himself a "labor man."

One poor unfortunate who partook of their great Thanksgiving dinner needed just thirty seconds to eat it all. It consisted of one spoon of mashed potatoes, and one-half ounce of meat.

—W. L.

ILLINOIS MINERS BODIES RAISED

Disaster First Result of Pay-Cut, Sell-Out

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

and many other simple means of detecting if gas exists, could have prevented the catastrophe, but this was relief work, emergency work for unemployed miners, and nobody cared much, certainly nobody would spend money preventing accidents.

The first struck struck after the men entered, the gas sent a sheet of fire raging through the mine. The timbering was either old and rotten, or burned through, and thousands of tons of rock fell from the roof, blocking the passage. By the electric carbon monoxide, a new breed of carbon dioxide was produced, a suffocating gas, which overcame some of the rescue crew.

The mine is shaped like a letter T. The Illinois law provides for two exits to the surface from each underground working. The facts are eloquent of law evasion by the company here, too, for the rescue workers came down the main shaft, then tried to tunnel through the debris in the main stem of the letter T. The first bodies were found near where the cross bar of the T intersected the main stem, and all beyond is grave, north and south along the cross bar of the T.

Strike-Breaking Did It. This is what all the wage cuts, all the shooting, all the militia action to smash the miners strike against the 18 per cent wage cut this summer led to. This is the fruit of the treachery of the United Mine workers leaders who first agreed to the wage cut, and the refusal of the Progressive Miners of America leaders to adopt the program of militant mass struggle proposed by the National Miners Union.

Smashing the strike, acceptance by the P.M.A. leaders of wage cuts and worse working conditions, with no provision for unemployed miners, has opened the door to mass slaughter of the miners.

Looking. Ghoul is at work: while the bodies were still being raised from the shaft, the chamber of commerce and coal operators of Illinois cash in; they announce a continuation of the wage cut for two more years. Only, now they call it a 23 per cent wage cut—it is worse than it was.

Preachers circulate through the camp striking while the hearts of the miners' wives are softened by suffering, telling them to turn to the church.

Lewis "Sympathy." President Lewis of the U.M.W.A. who signed the wage cut that started all this, comes down with oily words of sympathy and donates \$1,000 for funeral expenses; his agents urging all to re-join the U.M.W.A.

The bodies recovered so far are those of: Mike Futzik, father of 13 children, one of them buried below but not recovered yet; David Charles McDonald, whose two oldest sons are among the 54, and whose two youngest are now orphans; Roy Corber, David Cooley, John Catherby, Michael Pinski, John Sapena and his son, Andy Sapena, Sam Segolek Jr., Michael Tirpak and his son, Andrew Tirpak, the eldest of fifteen children, and Charles Woodring.

"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."

—L.M.D.

Lead Subway Project



Here are two of the engineers in charge of the building of Moscow's projected subway, descending into a shaft ready to go to work. Moscow has grown tremendously with the moving of the capital there following the revolution and transport is a major problem. The subway is planned to help solve it.—(P. P. Pictures.)

USSR Improves Food Supply as New Plan for Classless Society Gets Under Way

New Gov't Regulation of Great Benefit to Farm Masses

Boss Press Distorts Aims of the Second 5-Year Plan of Socialist Construction

By N. BUSCHWALD. (European Correspondent, Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (By Cable).—The capitalist press is making use of every shortcoming that crops up during the rapid progress of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union, for the purpose of creating a smoke-screen of lies and misrepresentations calculated to conceal the enormous successes of the first Five-Year Plan now being completed in four years, and the inauguration of the second Five-Year Plan which the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union will carry out under the slogan of, "Build a Classless Socialist Society."

Shortcomings of Growth. One of such shortcomings grew out of the problem of co-ordinating distribution of food supplies, with the turbulent and enormous development of the collective-farm movement. Although such shortcomings are immediately put forward and subjected to merciless self-criticism by the Soviet Government and the entire population, they have been seized upon by the capitalist press to create the impression that a serious food-shortage exists in the Soviet Union.

The latest facts here show that shortcomings in food distribution are being rapidly overcome, while at the same time unemployment and starvation continue to grow and inflict tremendous suffering upon the toilers in capitalist countries.

Improve Food Supply. Considerable improvement of food supply for the workers is expected as a result of the latest government decision regulating deliveries by the Soviet state farms, collective-farms and individual peasants.

Replacing the system of contracts between co-operative or state agencies and dairy product units, the new regulation sets definite obligatory quotas for each region and each type of producing unit (special dairy farms, collective farms with or without dairy farms, and individual peasants).

Benefit Farm Population. The new arrangement is of great benefit to the collective and state farms as the quotas are not excessive, making available a surplus for the free market and tending to stimulate dairy production.

The regulation forbids local State agencies to increase established quotas under any circumstances. Great progress has been registered in the production of State dairy farms which now have over five million head of cattle.

A similar system of meat deliveries instituted during the recent months is already resulting in greater supply, increasing the meat diet of the workers and at the same time stimulating cattle breeding.

Spain. "Although people starve and babies cry for milk millions of bags of coffee are burned to keep up the price and New York dairies dump their milk into the Hudson river to maintain prices. Congress has refused to do anything for the 16,000,000 jobless, but appropriated billions of dollars for the Reconstruction Finance Corp. There are millions for bankers and railroads but nothing for the jobless. If General Daves could get \$80,000,000 for his bank why can't the jobless get the same?"

United Front in Denver. DENVER, Colo., Dec. 26.—Preparations for a Colorado Hunger March, to reach Denver on Jan. 12; a rousing welcome for the returning National Hunger Marchers; and the question of extending the work of the United Front into the neighborhoods claimed the consideration of over 200 delegates and friends at the third United Front Conference, held at Carpenters Hall, Denver, Dec. 18.

Great applause was given William Dietrich, Communist Party section organizer, when he invited the rank and file of the Unemployed Citizens League and similar organizations to adopt a militant working class program in united front with the Unemployed Councils and other organizations.

The Denver United Front continues to show a healthy growth in spite of the demagoguery of the press, politicians and A. F. of L. officials. Militant A. F. of L. members and rank and file of the various unemployed organizations are an integral part of the movement. The next conference is scheduled for January 8, when final action will be taken on the State Hunger March.

"Babies Starve; Milk Destroyed" HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 26.—Hundreds of workers filled the city hall, which their pressure on the city authorities had won for that purpose, and heard Ann Burlak tell the dramatic story of the National Hunger March. Four Haverhill delegates on the march were seated on the platform. Burlak is an official of the National Textile Workers Union, and was a leader of delegations from New England.

"Although America is the richest country in the world millions of its people are suffering misery and star-

FURNITURE WORKERS ON RECORD FOR FIGHT FOR FULL NEGRO EQUALITY

NEW YORK.—A resolution adopted by a meeting of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union and signed by T. Goldenberg, president, and S. Borodkin, secretary, of the union expresses the need of the fight for equal rights for Negroes, and criticizes sharply an officer of the union who said that such a struggle was "not important."

Opposed Bronx Pool Struggle. The resolution tells how its vice-president R. Kramer "recently stated on the occasion of a demonstration against Jim Crowism of Negro workers by the owners of the Bronx Swimming Pool in the Bronx that it is not important to fight against discrimination, to fight for equal rights for Negroes in times of depression because there are other factors which are more important to be fought for, namely, the fight for bread."

The resolution states that these ideas of Kramer are "detrimental to the interests of the working class and to the union." It condemns such an attitude, and decides that "resolutions alone" will not be enough and that the union must put forward the demands of the Negro workers and fight for them, and for full social, political and economic equality for Negroes.

Union Decision. A workers' jury declared Kramer guilty of the statement, asked his removal from office and expulsion from the union, and in addition assigned him some special tasks in the struggle for Negro and white equality before his application to re-join the union would be considered. The resolution approves the verdict, except that part which calls for Kramer's expulsion from the union, but calls on him to carry out the tasks assigned him.

DICTATOR FOR SHOE WORKERS

A.F.L. Union's Board Lifts Local Charters

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 21.—The General Executive Board of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union (A.F.L.) on Dec. 15 simply grabbed the charters of its eleven locals in this city and appointed John F. Grant, agent of the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to be dictator over these locals and make the new wage cutting contract with the employers' association.

To "Speed Negotiations." The statement in part of the board by which this extreme violation of what little trade union democracy was left in the Boot and Shoe Workers is as follows:

"With this in mind and recognizing that a crisis is facing our members as well as the manufacturers, the general executive board has decided that in the interests of economy and to simplify methods of handling the affairs affecting the relationship between our union and the Brockton manufacturers, the general executive board will take over the management of the unions in Brockton, combining the present 11 unions into five, with one business representative and two assistants who will be under the direction and supervision of a committee of the general executive board.

"We are all facing difficult problems; drastic methods must be used to meet and overcome them, courage and faith is essential."

The Boot and Shoe Union is scarcely less company-unionized than is the Shoe Workers Protective Union, but however bad their officers, at least until now the various locals, each taking in one trade, have had some power to protect the actions of their various agents, one for each local, as he made the agreement.

Now, not only is Grant the sole contract maker, but the Mixed and Lasters' locals are merged, the sole leathers workers, sole fasteners and edgemakers and heelers locals are merged, cutters and skivers are merged, and the finishers, troers, dressers and packers are merged. The executive board has appointed financial secretaries over each, all their other officers, including their agents and executive board are fired.

The charter of the Joint Shoe Council of Brockton is lifted and the council dissolved, all its powers being given to Grant.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS FOR WAR. MADRID.—The debate on the military budget in the Spanish Parliament throws interesting light on the "pacifism" of the Socialists. The Socialist deputy, Mariano Moreno Mateo declared: "Although my party is for peace, it is necessary to support the new appropriations and provide for a vast army and navy because the next World War is probably very near, and when it breaks out Spain should be prepared."

What difference is there between these remarks and the "preparations" views of General MacArthur, Chief of the U. S. Army staff?

"Firm Up" Prices. The character of the proposals is kept secret, but their nature can be seen by a statement in Workman's Wear Daily, trade paper, which says: "It is the contention of the sponsors of this movement that such a program would do much to firm up the price of silks." Some clue can also be obtained by a statement in the same paper: "In each case the representative of the respective state labor departments agreed to sponsor concurrent legislation, if that was really the wish of the silk manufacturers and workers in their states."

The scheme is evidently mainly a price raising plan, with some kind of stagger system, probably involving wage-cuts, attached, and it comes from a united front of state employer and A. F. of L. union leaders.

Our Greetings to the Daily Worker on its 9th Anniversary and on the occasion of Lenin's Memorial

Name Address City State

We request space in the 9th Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker for \$.....

YOUR GREETINGS MUST REACH THE DAILY WORKER, 50 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. BEFORE JANUARY FIRST, 1934

GREET THE DAILY WORKER

COMBINED NINTH ANNIVERSARY AND LENIN MEMORIAL EDITION

To All Workers & Organizations! Dear Comrades: ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, A COMBINED LENIN MEMORIAL AND NINTH ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF THE DAILY WORKER WILL APPEAR. Included in its pages will be special features and articles dealing with the life and writings of Lenin and with the highlights of the history of the Daily Worker.

As the central organ of the Communist Party, the Daily Worker has rallied the workers for the support and defense of the Soviet Union.

It has constantly carried on the fight to mobilize the workers in the struggle for better living conditions, against wage cuts, for unemployment insurance!

It fights against the oppression of the foreign-born workers, against deportations, for equal rights of the Negro masses and for the freedom of all class-war prisoners—Tom Mooney, the Nine Scottsboro boys, and many others.

This combined Lenin Memorial and Ninth Anniversary edition is a great event for all workers. We ask you to express your solidarity and support the Daily Worker by sending greetings to the only revolutionary Daily in the English language!

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

Published by the Comradely Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 24 E. 12th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7506. Cable "DAIWORK". Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 59 E. 12th St., New York, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By mail everywhere: One year, \$6; six months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.1 month, 75c
excepting Borough of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City, Foreign and
Canada: One year, \$9; 6 months, \$5; 3 months, \$3

Economic Facts Blast the "Recovery" Deceptions

As the year closes there is let loose from all capitalist sources a flood of optimistic prophecies about the beginning of economic recovery. Yesterday's New York Times financial page goes to the absurd lengths of proclaiming not only that the lowest level of the crisis has been reached, but asserting that recovery has already set in and has been proceeding throughout most of 1932. Mr. Alexander P. Noyes, who writes the daily contribution on "Financial Markets" makes this statement:

"There can be no reasonable doubt that, in the retrospect of future financial history and despite the numerous exacting problems still ahead of us, 1932 will be described as the first year of recovery from the great depression."

Every newspaper in the whole galaxy of the kept press of the country publishes similar comment. There is being mobilized every agency of capitalist propaganda to put over this deception. The Christmas "messages" from the pulpits were monotonous echoes of the financial columns of the capitalist press. Joining in the chorus was the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor which issued a statement from their headquarters at Washington that the bottom of the "depression" has been reached and that "with proper governmental action," recovery will certainly set in.

This whole agitation, without any base in fact, is a continuation and intensification of the campaign to try to arrest and cripple the mass movement against hunger and for immediate unemployment relief, for unemployment insurance, for relief for the impoverished farmers and for payment of the soldiers' bonus. It is an attempt to administer large doses of hope to the starving toiling masses, who are suffering a furious onslaught on all standards of life. Green and the officials of the American Federation of Labor, who were forced by the mass pressure of their own membership to maneuver at the Cincinnati convention to pay lip service to unemployment insurance and at the same time to try to defeat the movement for forcing federal action for unemployment relief by putting forth proposals for state unemployment insurance, are worried by the rank and file movement inside their own union. But they will not succeed in satisfying the hungry masses by predictions based upon nothing other than the lies of the prostituted financial writers of the capitalist press.

What are the facts that completely refute this campaign? They are to be found in the continued downward plunge of production, in the increasing ranks of unemployed, in the fall in payrolls even faster than the fall in unemployment—which shows that those workers still employed are suffering ever more vicious wage slashes.

HERE are some damaging facts. During the month of November, as compared to October, the general trend of employment in the country was downward, with pay roll totals sliding down at an even faster rate, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. A decrease of 1 per cent in employment and 3.1 per cent in pay rolls is shown by the combined figures of seventeen major industrial groups with 67,884 establishments employing 4,487,587 workers. Steel continued to lead the downward trend, with production at only 14 per cent of capacity.

The week ending December 17 (the last week of which there is available a record) car loadings declined 0.8 per cent in one week, according to the report of the American Railway Association announced on December 23. Total car loadings were only 516,796. This was 4,220 fewer than for the previous week; 64,374 cars, or 11 per cent fewer than for the corresponding week of last year, and 197,068 cars, or 27.6 per cent fewer than for the corresponding week two years ago.

Thus the facts blast the fiction so brazenly and lyingly stated by Mr. Noyes of the Times and re-echoed throughout the country that the year just passed can be regarded as the year of the beginning of recovery from the economic crisis. Before the facts of life these prophecies are blasted. Illusions help the capitalist class in their attempt to place the burden of their crisis upon the masses. They supplement the savage attacks of the police, the courts, the lynch gangs, directed against the mass movements of the workers and farmers showing an increased determination to fight against their capitalist and landlord exploiters. The masses cannot stop the fight that they reach higher levels in the local struggles against hunger, the fights for bread, the fights against evictions, against wage-cuts, the tempestuous upsurge of the masses in the industrial centers, among the farmers of the North and the Negro and white share croppers and tenant farmers of the South. These struggles already under way and those that are bound to burst forth this winter furnish favorable possibilities for the Communist Party, the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, to concentrate all forces on the mass work, to stimulate and lead to higher forms the struggle of the toiling masses, to carry farther the task of winning the majority of the working class for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

Article by Dunne on "Daily's" Role in Labor Struggles in Special Issue

One of the most important articles in the Special Daily Worker Anniversary and Lenin Memorial Edition, to be published Jan. 14, will be "Eight Years of the Daily Worker in American Labor Struggles," by Bill Dunne.

Dunne, who became co-editor of the Daily together with the late J. Louis Engdahl when it was founded, will trace the role of the Daily Worker as the leader and organizer of the American working class throughout this crucial period.

Other leading articles in the Special Edition will include "Leninism and War," by Earl Browder; "Lenin and the Daily Worker," by Robert Minor; "Leninism and Our Fight for the Majority of the Working Class," by Jack Stachel; "The Socialist Press in the Service of Capitalism," by H. M. Wicks; "The Study of Leninism in America," by Sam Don; and "Leninism and the Growth of Socialism in the Soviet Union," by Moissaye J. Olgin.

Working-class organizations and individual workers are urged to send greetings at once for the special issue. All greetings must be in not later than Jan. 8.

Montana Farmers Stop Sheriff From Confiscating A Combine

DAGMAR, Mont., Dec. 26. — Dagmar farmers stopped a deputy sheriff of Sheridan county from confiscating a combine harvester which had been seized for debt from a farmer near here. The Great Falls Tribune prints the following account of the affair:

Group Stops Sheriff. "Plentywood, Mont., Dec. 13.—Taking the law into their own hands, eight farmers from the vicinity of Dagmar, two miles west of the North Dakota line, forced a deputy sheriff of Sheridan county to abandon a truck when he was transporting a combine taken under foreclosure proceedings to Medicine Lake.

"The machine, the property of the Allis-Chalmers company under the foreclosure proceedings, was taken at the home of C. B. Anderson of Dagmar by Sheriff Hans P. Madsen, who turned it over to a deputy after serving the legal papers to acquire possession. Some distance from the Anderson farm the deputy was stopped by a group of farmers, who forced him to abandon the truck and the combine. He caught a ride to Medicine Lake and notified the sheriff.

Remind Him of Battle. "Members of the posse, said they were following the example of the farmer at Ekhorn, Wis., who last week engaged in a pitched battle with a sheriff and deputies who had come to dispossess him of a foreclosed farm.

"The sheriff's record, under which the foreclosure was made, said to show that Anderson bought the

combine in 1928 and harvested four crops with it but had made only one payment.

Demand Relief. "The demonstrations said to have been led by communists. The members of this organization staged a demonstration at Plentywood a few days ago in which they demanded that cash be paid to needy persons instead of orders for supplies."

Wheels Missing. "The Producers News, official newspaper of the United Farmers League, reprints the article from the Great Falls Tribune.

"We have not been able to get all the details of this transaction. From what we have learned, the combine belonged to Clifford Andersen at Dagmar. It had not moved but a couple of miles west of Dagmar when the farmers overtook it and brought it back.

"Next day was Sunday—and who says our sheriff don't work on Sunday? Sheriff Madsen was back on the job again with his deputies, but moving the combine this time was a hopeless case. It had lost all of its wheels and stood flat on the ground. Nobody seems to know what became of the wheels.

"We'll All Be There." "The sheriff had to go back home without the combine. Now they say he is sick in bed. The man who reported this said: 'If anything like this happens again, all they got to do is to give a general call over the phone and we'll all be there.'

"This combine deal has been broadcasted over the air."

PARTY LIFE

How a Party Fraction Works in the NTWU

By MARTHA STONE
(District Organizer National Textile Workers Union, Paterson).

THE Party has the task of building a union that functions as an independent organization, which rank and file democracy add an inner life of its own. This is a tremendous task. It cannot be accomplished unless the Party understands just how it is to be done. The task of the Party is not to replace the union but give leadership to it and help to develop the initiative of the non-party workers.

A few weeks ago, the union held a membership meeting. The weaknesses of the Party were so glaring at this meeting that the non-party workers called it to the attention of the union leadership. The membership meeting showed how the Party must not function in the Trade Unions.

First of all, the meeting was called for 6:30. It was opened by the Chairman at 6:40. For the first time a meeting started on time. Fifty workers were present, and only one Party member. Party comrades kept coming in as late as 7:40, walking into the hall with looks of surprise on their faces as they found the meeting well on its way.

THERE were three points on the order of business. It was prepared beforehand by the Executive Board, to be a short and snappy meeting. When each question came up, the same Party members arose and spoke. The Chairman at the meeting, also a Party member, did not rule democratically. A proposal was made by the organizer. It was carried without a vote by the membership.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

The second point on the order of business was Shop Reports. Workers rose and gave reports of conditions and activity of the Union in these shops. A Party comrade takes the floor and criticizes the Union leadership for failing to carry out its responsibilities. The comrade makes no proposals and does not offer to help to correct the situation where he works. He shows no leadership and his criticism is not constructive.

Although criticism is necessary and workers must be encouraged to speak frankly, it is necessary for the Party comrades to see that their role is to make proposals to correct the situation and to take personal responsibility for correcting these weaknesses. Then the criticism is constructive.

THROUGHOUT the meeting there is noise, walking around, which in most cases is done by the Party members. The final point on the Order of Business is the Hunger March. A representative of the T. U. L. reports on the March. This was the first time the march was discussed at the membership meeting.

Immediately after the report a Party member arose and proposed that we proceed to the election of delegates as no discussion was necessary. Can there be a more bureaucratic proposal! An attitude of "We know it all!" This motion was carried by the membership! The bulk of the union members heard about the March, and learning the sectarian methods from our Party comrades forgot entirely about the new members present.

HOW HUNGER MARCHERS WERE ELECTED

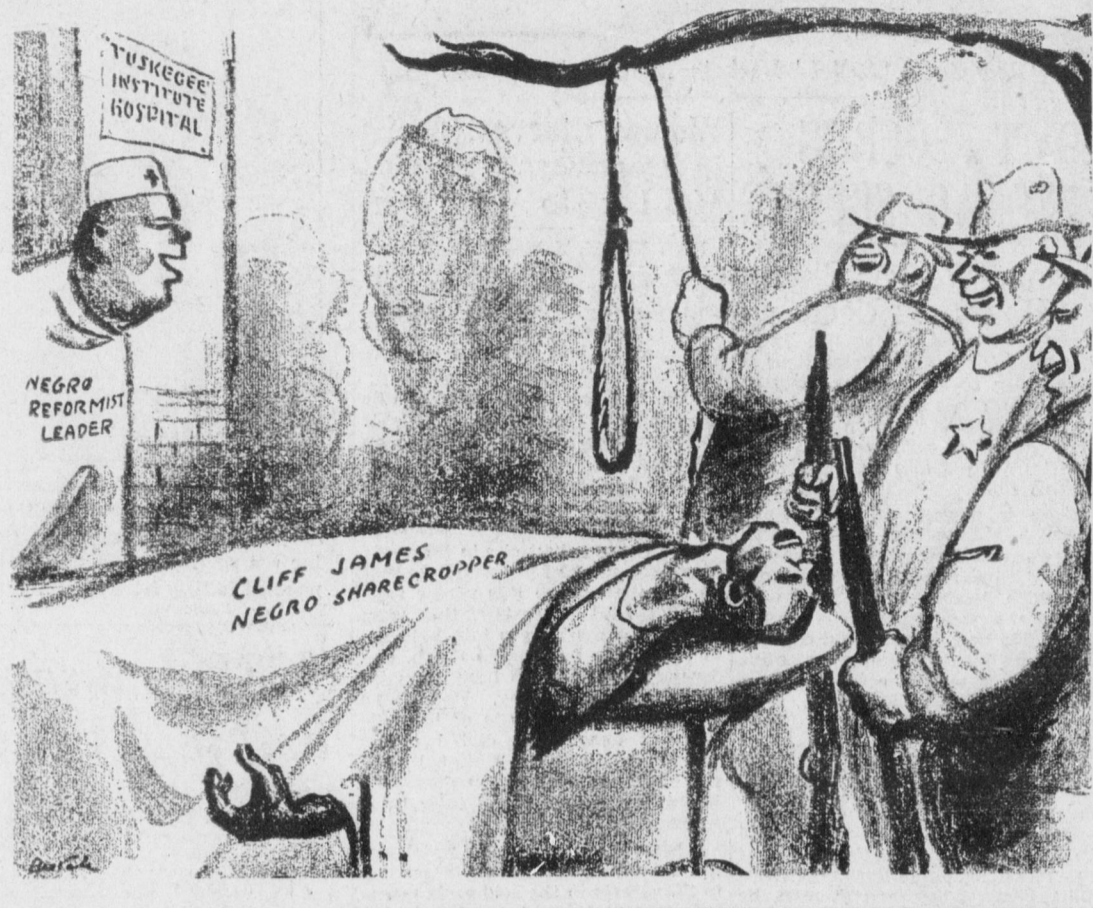
During the election of the hunger marchers, a Party member arose and listed off four nominees as delegates to the March. He stated why each one should be elected and then sat down. How obvious this was to the non-party workers. One worker stated that the fraction must have decided that therefore he presented the "slate." The fraction did not meet and even if it had met before the meeting, in any case it would be wrong to come in "all prepared" and present it in this manner. To the union members it seemed as though everything is settled outside and their task is to accept, and that they have no say in the organization.

WHY do these mistakes occur? These errors in every case are made by comrades who have long standing in the revolutionary movement. Party members who feel that the Union is in their pockets, so to speak. These workers do not form any "opposition" to the Party, but rather they are "our workers." However, the results of such methods of work, and bureaucracy, is that our union is a sectarian group of Party members and sympathizers that there is a lack of discipline in the organization, and that the Union is not living an Independent Life.

The way to correct these weaknesses is first of all that every Party comrade must become sensitive to the feelings, reactions and those in the Union. React quickly to their problems. Decide questions with the workers and not for them. The Party must feel responsible to the non-party masses and set a good example of discipline, activity etc. The task of the Party members is to supply leadership and to develop non-party workers for leadership in the Union.

Some of the Party comrades, even after discussing the above problems with them, do not feel that they are making a serious error. Unless this is corrected quickly the Union will not become a real broad organization, and workers will constantly reply to our appeals to them to become members that "they have no say in the organization." Finally, the Party fraction must function regularly, and regularly and help solve the problems of the union. This is our Bolshevik task in the National Textile Workers Union.

"HERE'S YOUR MAN, BOSS!"



Workers International Relief in the Class Struggle

By EARL BROWDER

THE Friends of Soviet Russia, ten years ago, collected \$1,000,000 in money and another million dollars worth of medicine, tools, clothing, etc., for the 1920-21 famine in the Soviet Union. This organization still stands out as one of the large united front movements organized by the American revolutionary working-class movement.

The Passaic textile strike of 1926, one of the most dramatic of the smaller strikes in the last decade, involved in strike relief support hundreds of A. F. of L. local unions, Socialist Party branches and workers in other reformist and reactionary led organizations. At the end of the year's struggle it was credited with collecting \$500,000 in money and an equal amount in food, clothing and fuel in strike relief.

The Pennsylvania-Ohio miners' strike of 1927, 1928, officially led by the United Mine Workers' misleaders, proved beyond any doubt that our strike relief policies can win for us large sections of workers in reactionary unions. It proved as well that workers in other industries, organized and unorganized, will support strike relief campaigns led by us when misleaders of the A. F. of L. unions are concretely and factually exposed. More than \$500,000 in funds, food and clothing were contributed, through our activities, to the striking miners.

SPREAD UNDERSTANDING OF CLASS STRUGGLE

The Gastonia textile strike of 1929, the Pittsburgh miners' strike of 1931, the Kentucky miners' strike of 1932 add to the list of large struggles in which strike relief played a very important role in winning farmers, storekeepers, professionals and intellectuals, workers of varying political beliefs and religion for the support of battles against wage-cuts and starvation. These relief activities also helped in raising their political level, their understanding of the class struggle and the policies and maneuvers of all who belong to the enemy camp.

What many good and a number of leading comrades fail to perceive and keep constantly in mind is, that in all these major struggles, it was the Workers' International Relief that was in action. To the credit of this organization must be placed the material aid coupled with the broad dissemination of the correct tactics and strategy in struggles among broad masses of workers throughout the country.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE ENTIRE LEADERSHIP OF THE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL RELIEF HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT WE DID NOT UNDERSTAND HOW TO TRANSFORM THE SUPPORT GIVEN BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS AND SYMPATHIZERS INTO COMPACT ORGANIZATION, INTO MEMBERSHIP BRANCHES AND ACTION COMMITTEES. THIS IS A GENERAL WEAKNESS OF OURS.

EVERY CONTRIBUTOR A POTENTIAL MEMBER

The W. I. R., with its program of strike relief, aid to the hunger marches of the unemployed and the active workers of the unemployed councils, in its fights against the starvation and misery of working children, its fight for unemployment, old age, accident, maternity and other forms of social insurance, should become one of the broadest mass organizations. Every worker and sympathizer, no matter of what political party, no matter of what religion, who voices support of W. I. R. program and activities, anyone who gives a contribution of clothes, food or money, no matter how small, constitutes a potential member of the W. I. R.

THOUSANDS of W. I. R. comrades, and workers of other organizations, have been approached in meetings of organizations and personally. The approach resulted in aid for strike struggles and the fight for unemployment insurance. The approach ended when the contribution was made. This is

wrong. Those whom we convinced to contribute could have been convinced to join the W. I. R. A good number of organizations not yet connected with our revolutionary work could have been collectively affiliated.

WORKERS COME AND GO

Take as a most simple example a day in the New York district office of the W. I. R. (or any other W. I. R. headquarters in any city). Dozens of workers and sympathizers, because of the influence of the W. I. R., gained among masses of workers, voluntarily come to the New York headquarters of the W. I. R., bringing bundles of clothing, contributions of funds and suggestions for activity. Is even one of these sympathizers ever asked to join, or to act as an organizer in his neighborhood or shop or in the organization he may belong to? Probably one in a hundred, and even then the approach is sectarian and bureaucratic. These workers come to us, yet we do not connect them with the W. I. R.

THE medical aid units of the W. I. R., composed of physicians and nurses, have to their credit an outstanding accomplishment in medical aid given to gassed and clubbed hunger marchers in the attack of Wilmington; in Washington, D. C., along the lines of march.

The Workers' Laboratory Theatre of the W. I. R. must be commended for its agitational contributions at street corner meetings in the election campaign; the branches and committees of the W. I. R. (Cleveland and New York outstanding) strained every effort to assist in gathering the food, funds and sleeping quarters for the Hunger Marchers. Yet where are the organizational achievements? What is the concrete answer to the question? How many new members, new branches, new committees and groups in neighborhood and shop resulted from these activities?

DEFINITE ROLE FOR W. I. R.

Though it is essential to offer these criticisms, and though we know that the W. I. R. is indulging in self-criticism and applying itself to a correction of its shortcomings, we must at this time emphatically emphasize that those comrades who voiced the opinion that the Workers' International Relief was an unnecessary organization, thereby contributing to its disorganization, were mistaken. The W. I. R. has made errors during the last ten years, which has alienated workers, but despite this, the W. I. R. is supported, is held in esteem and has developed loyalty among broad masses. It has a definite role in the class struggle and must be built. Liquidation can never be the solution for errors and difficulties encountered in building mass organizations.

BROAD ORGANIZATION FROM BELOW NEEDED

The W. I. R. program of activities is clear. What needs concentration upon is the elimination of sectarian habits and the development of a broad organization from below instead of numerous functions.

WE call for support of the Workers' International Relief. The economic crisis continues. Struggles will sharpen and broaden. These struggles will be more effectively carried on by us with the aid of a large membership of workers and sympathizers organized into the Workers' International Relief.

YOUTH AND THE UNITED FRONT IN CHICAGO

By JACK KLING
(District Organizer, Young Communist League, Chicago)

IN Chicago the number of children who face immediate starvation runs far above 50,000. They cannot get food for breakfast and lunches. Their parents are unemployed or work part time and get relief on a starvation basis. Many children cannot go to school because they have no clothing. I went into a workers' home at 4345 S. Langley. There are two children, one of 10 and one 12. Both don't go to school, for they have no shoes. This is true of thousands of workers' children.

The question of children going hungry is a problem confronting all workers' children, regardless what political opinions their parents may have. Therefore our problem, the problem of the Young Pioneers, and the Unemployed Councils, is to develop a broad united front of all parents and their children, on the basis of struggle for the issues of bread, clothing and shelter.

A CONCRETE EXPERIENCE

On Nov. 27th, the Young Pioneers called an open hearing of the parents and children who are attending the Lawson School. At the hearing about 75 parents and children were present. They elected a delegation of parents to go to the principal of the school and demand:

1. Free food and clothing for the children.
2. The right to call a

meeting of the parents in the school auditorium to discuss further steps to be taken.

The parents visited the principal and he agreed to both demands. A meeting was called in the school for Nov. 30 at 1:30 p. m. I came late to this meeting and found over 350 parents in the hall. Most of the members of the Unemployed Council sat together, while over 300 workers were scattered throughout the hall. The principal was already speaking. He made the following proposals:

1. That the parents present should take as many children as possible who need food and feed them in their homes.
2. That they enlist as many parents as possible to go out and get donations from workers' organizations in order to feed the children.

WHILE the principal was speaking, a member of the Unemployed Council jumped up and asked that a chairman be elected. An argument developed as to whether a chairman should be elected or not. Then the worker sat down and the principal continued. Later another worker jumped up and once again asked for a chairman to be elected as the parents called the meeting. An argument developed again.

During these arguments many workers remarked: "What do we care who is chairman, or who called the meeting. We came here to find out how we are going to get

free food and clothing for our children."

The principal was able to quiet our comrades by saying everyone will be given a chance to speak.

A teacher got the floor and told how she bought a pair of shoes for one child and agreed with proposals of the principal. She was booed down by the members of the Unemployed Council.

One member of the Unemployed Council got up and spoke, yelling: "We don't want charity. Your proposals are charity. We want to present our plan." The principal said: "Let us hear your plan." However, he presented no plan, but called the one of the principal charity.

GIVES DEFINITE PROPOSALS

After seeing and hearing these arguments and also various expressions of discontent of the workers present with the way we acted, I felt that was necessary for me to speak. I took the floor and the main points I brought out were the following:

I pointed out the starvation among the children and its causes. I pointed out how the proposals of the principal meant pushing additional burdens on the shoulders of the workers and not those responsible for the starvation, those who threw us out of jobs. I then made the following proposals:

1. A cafeteria in the school be established and all children be fed one meal a day without any discrimination.
2. Every child to be given free food and clothing in the school and school supplies.

In order to do this it is necessary to create a fund. But I pointed out how wrong it was to take collections from workers who had no money themselves. I therefore proposed that the city council place a tax on the Sears, Roebuck Co., which is only one block from the school, and all other companies in the territory.

In order not to antagonize the teachers and the principal, but to attempt to win them over to support us, and if that could be impossible at least to neutralize them, I pointed out that the solution is not for the teachers to make individual donations because they don't get pay and face starvation themselves. The teachers should support the parents and the children in the fight for free food, and let return the parents would support the teachers in their fight for pay. This resulted in tremendous applause from all teachers and the parents who were present.

The principal was stunned and could not speak for about 15 minutes. Members of the Unemployed Council spoke, but not on the issues, but again on generalities. The principal again took the floor. In his speech he did not attack my proposals, but spoke for his own.

(To Be Continued)

Those Who Were Equipped With Revolutionary Theory

From speech at Tenth Anniversary — Workers School, Dec. 9, 1932.
By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

WHILE the Hunger March is still in progress it is necessary to say a few words about its connection with the Workers School.

At first sight, the hunger marchers represented a heterogeneous crowd. They had come from every industry, from every section of the country. They had different backgrounds, previous experiences and education. But as I became acquainted with them, as I listened to their conversations, I realized that the Workers School was not alien to them. In fact, many mentioned with great pride their studying at one of the other party schools. Some of them had been to a district training school, some hoped to become eligible for a district training school. One of the Negro comrades, a sergeant of the late war, with seven decorations, among them a Cross de Guerre, was not at all proud of his military accomplishments, but he told me with great enthusiasm how he had spent three weeks in a New England district training school. He was assigned, he said, to collect signatures for placing the Party on the ballot. He went with another comrade, more experienced in Party work. The citizens, when approached for a signature, asked questions or offered criticism. The experienced comrade replied, explaining the policy and tactics of the Communist Party. "This practical work," said the comrade, "plus theoretical work in the district school gave me a foundation. I can speak now to workers. I can make myself useful for the movement." There was a gleam of pride in the eyes of this warrior, a veteran of the imperialist war but a novice in class war.

PROUD OF SCHOOL

Many more comrades mentioned the Workers School with love, admiration and longing. Some cherished the fond idea of being sent to the National Training School. Some emphasized the amount of hard work necessary to accomplish better work. They qualified for the National Training School.

The hunger-march was a very practical thing, a complete set of actions, yet somehow it was not separated from the Workers School. The Workers School was connected with the Hunger March, yet in another more organic way. And it is this phase that deserves particular attention.

THE Hunger March, as I said, consisted of a heterogeneous crowd. Many of the marchers were inexperienced in the class-struggle. Most of them had been recruited on the broad lines in the flop houses at block meetings. Many of them had never held membership in a working class organization. Many were what we call in our Party language a "raw element." They were proletarians; all of them were out of work; most of them resented their situation. They had brought with them a few fundamental reactions. They had a wholesome hatred of the bosses, collectively and individually. They had a salutary contempt and hatred for the cops, also individually and collectively. They knew that they had been selected to represent their fellow workers in great cause. But they were raw. They had known no real proletarian discipline. They had not understood clearly the meaning of the workers' demands. They had no adequate conception of the class division of society and of the class struggle.

NOT YET LEADERS

Into this mass of proletarians was injected a number of those who had gone to a Party school, who had received Party training. They could hardly be called leaders. They were rank and file. But then this is the situation of the whole Communist section of the working class. Everyone is a leader in relation to those less experienced and less class-conscious, and a rank and file in relation to those who have had a better Marxist-Leninist training.

Who were those truck captains, squad commanders, even division commanders? They were men and women who, at one time or another, had a relation to Marxism-Leninism, who had gone to a Dis-

trict Training School or to the Workers School. They were equipped with the class struggle theory. They understood the role of organization in the class struggle. They discussed the meaning of immediate demands and of the final goal. They could explain the meaning of "capitalism," "imperialism" and "socialism." They had a clear notion as to the significance of the Hunger March.

They discussed those notions with the rank-and-file marchers. They discussed them at specially organized meetings in the trucks, during the travel. They discussed them at the night lodgings. They explained to individual marchers what remained unclear to them. They emphasized the importance of the decisions made by the Hunger March leadership. They established connections between the past experiences of the workers, their present experiences and their future struggles.

AND an almost miraculous transformation took place before our very eyes, within the ranks of the hunger marchers. The fine of the class conception of society, the light of the Marxist-Leninist theory, added to the fundamentally sound reactions of the workers, transformed this mass of proletarians, strange to each other, and yesterday strange to the movement, into one solid body of revolutionary fighters. If the hunger marchers went into battle with a courage and a fighting power that startled the bourgeois world, if in Washington they were ready to march defying all obstacles, if in the midst of overwhelming armed forces they showed no flinching, if they showed courage, determination and class aggressiveness in the capitol of the country to an extent that did not fail to impress even the enemy, this was due to the fact that they were trained, if for a short time, in the Marxist-Leninist theory. It is the Workers School in the broader sense of the word that made this proletarian army possible.

They will go back now to their respective cities, rich with experience, strengthened by their struggles, made more powerful and more militant by the knowledge acquired, both practical and theoretical. They will no doubt, fight in the forefront of their class. Thus the Hunger March has already accomplished one great aim: It has turned three thousand proletarians into revolutionary fighters.

TIMES REQUIRE MORE

But the time in which we live require vastly more. Few of us actually realize the nature of the times we live in. Not only is capitalism exposing itself at every turn its bankruptcy, economic, political, social and cultural; not only is it destroying the very cultural values it was boasting of as its greatest achievements, but the tide of the revolutionary labor movement is rising higher and higher. Masses are beginning to stir. The time is not far when we will enter a revolutionary era. We can see clearly the approaching historical revolutionary situation where the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party will actually march towards the seizure of power.

The role of the Workers School, the role of Marxist-Leninist theory under such conditions grows vastly. In the very same way as the tasks of the Communist Party and its importance have grown enormously compared with the situation, say, ten years ago, so the importance of the Marxist-Leninist theory as advanced in the Workers School has grown. We have to permeate millions of workers with the class-struggle theory. We have to teach millions of workers the class-struggle practice. We have to connect the theory and practice of to-day with the ultimate goal of to-morrow. We need leaders, mass leaders, rank and file leaders and great leaders. We need a Workers School that gives education not to a thousand or to a dozen hundred workers, but to tens of thousands throughout the whole country. What was done by the Hunger March to three thousand workers must be done in the very near future to a majority of the working class of this country. The centers, from which the theoretical work emanate, must be the Workers School.