

Mass Organizations, Attend Daily Worker Celebration Saturday, Bronx Coliseum!

ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT

The Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker is only two days off—New Year's Eve, Dec. 31. A meeting, concert and ball have been arranged. Make this a powerful demonstration for the fighting champion, leader and organizer of the American workers. Make this a demonstration for all the struggles that the Daily is leading.
Bronx Coliseum, Dec. 31.

Daily Worker

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

SEND GREETINGS FOR THE ANNIVERSARY EDITION!

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

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CITY EDITION

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In the Day's News

"FLU" EPIDEMIC SWEEPS U. S.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—An influenza epidemic, which is reminiscent of the post-war epidemic of the winter of 1918-1919, has gripped the entire United States, Puerto Rico, British Columbia and some parts of Mexico, according to the report of Washington health officials. The cause is attributed to widespread destitution of the toiling masses of these countries as a result of the fourth winter of the crisis.

GODOWSKY'S SON ENDS LIFE
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gordon Godowsky, 26-year-old son of the noted composer and pianist, Leopold Godowsky committed suicide by inhaling gas in a rooming house at 46 West 72nd St. Illness and destitution were attributed as the motives for the suicide.

STORM KILLS SAILOR
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—J. H. Johnston, one of the crew on the steamship Majestic, was crushed to death by tons of water which swept him against the main bulkhead. He was buried at sea on Dec. 25. The ship is said to have been hit by one of the worst storms at sea the vessel ever encountered.

STEEL PRODUCTION DOWN
NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Steel production continues to decline, and stands this week at 13 per cent capacity as compared with 14 per cent last week. Sustained mostly by the automotive industry, steel production, outside of the districts working on automobile orders, has dipped as low as 10 per cent.

INSULL GOES SCOTT FREE
ATHENS, Dec. 28.—As previously predicted in this column by the Daily Worker, Samuel Insull will not be brought back to Chicago to face charges of fraud by means of which he milked millions of dollars out of investors in the bankrupt Insull power trust. The Greek government obligingly released the U. S. Government from responsibility by returning Insull's extradition. U. S. government will cease extradition efforts according to the statement of the American Legation today.

TWO KILLED IN SOFIA CLASH
SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 28.—Macedonian revolutionists, demonstrating today before the royal palace here shortly after the resignation of Premier Muschakov, were attacked by the police. A policeman and an employe of the War Ministry were killed and eight others wounded.

HUNGER "GREAT OPPORTUNITY"
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy under Wilson, characterized the crisis as "the great opportunity of the Democratic Party," in a speech at the Wilson Day dinner here today. He said Roosevelt had three main problems: farm and unemployed relief, re-submission of the 18th amendment and balancing of the budget.

NINE WORKERS IN PHILIPPINES HELD
Jobless Councils Hit Arrest of Leaders

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils has just received information that nine leaders of the Sept. 15 unemployed demonstration in Santa Cruz, Laguna, Philippine Islands, are being held in jail. Eight of them, Remets, M. Guiterrez, Remigio Sardo, Salustiano Barnes, Demilader Ambrosio and Modiste Balubayan are charged with "resisting the authorities," while the ninth, Nicasio Magtibay, is charged with "assaulting a public officer." Severe sentences are expected to be handed out to them.

The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils has sent a letter of protest to the Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in Washington with the following demands:
1.—The immediate release of the nine arrested workers.
2.—Immediate inauguration of a broad relief campaign for the starving workers and farmers.
3.—No evictions of the unemployed and part-time workers.
4.—Unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the government.
5.—The cessation of the government terror against workers and farmers.

The letter denounces the fake "independence" maneuvers of the U. S. Congress and calls on all American workers, especially those on the West Coast and in New York City to support these demands.

LODGING FOR OUT OF TOWN COMRADES
All Party members who can accommodate one or more comrades in their homes on Saturday night, Dec. 31, please report IMMEDIATELY at the District Office of the Party, 50 E. 13th St., 4th floor. Room is needed for about 60 persons.

INDIAN TRIBES TO SEND DELEGATES WITH JOBLESS IN MONTANA STATE MARCH

Indians Starve, Imprisoned on Reservations; Negroes Denied Either Work or Relief

Southern California Conferences Organize to Send Strong Delegations to Sacramento

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 28.—Indians herded into starvation on the reservations, Negro workers denied both jobs and relief, and thousands of unemployed workers and ruined farmers are electing their delegates for the Montana State Hunger March.

The march will culminate in a state conference on unemployment in Helena, the state capital, Jan. 3, and presentation of demands for relief.

Montana is ruled by the Anaconda Copper Mines Co. and allied corporations. Practically no relief is given. Most of the mines and smelters are closed down, or working a day or so a week, with all kinds of wage cuts.

The copper dictatorship grinds down on the farmers, whose land is mortgaged, interest and taxes unpaid. The Negro workers here are segregated, discriminated against and are starving.

17,000 Indians Starve
There are 17,000 Indians, crowded on reservations where they can not make a living. They are not allowed to hunt game. They are given insufficient food and no money. They are prisoners of the government, not its wards.

The United Front Hunger March Committee calls on unemployed workers, workers' organizations, and farmers in their neighborhoods to hold meetings, elect and instruct their delegates.

10 State Hunger Marches
A state-wide delegation was to go to Lansing, Michigan, to demand relief Dec. 27, but news of it has not been received.

Other state hunger marches being arranged are as follows: Montana, Jan. 3; Connecticut, Jan. 4; Oregon, Jan. 8; Washington, Jan. 9; California, Jan. 10; Utah, Jan. 10; Colorado, Jan. 20; Illinois, Jan. 29 and Pennsylvania in February or March.

Prepare to March
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 28.—Today a Southern California united front conference on preparations for the California State Hunger March is taking place. The marchers will reach Sacramento, the state capital, to join with delegations from all other parts of the state, on Jan. 10.

A Los Angeles preliminary conference was held Dec. 21, and temporary committees organized. A large committee of speakers is being sent to rank and file members of the unemployed "co-operative relief" organizations, and to the Hoovervilles.

On Dec. 20 a committee of the Hunger March Conference spoke of the need for a united front against capitalist wars must be heralded as the most significant step toward peace since the Russian Revolution.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

Roosevelt Gorges



While the President-elect was in conference with the big banker and industrialist Young, of the "Young Plan," they brought him in his dinner. Nice layout, yes? Meanwhile Roosevelt's henchmen, Garner and Collier, in Congress are "losing" the demand for 3,000 National Hunger Marchers, and the jobless starve.

Hospital Workers Protest Today

Demonstrate Against Firing Foreign Born

NEW YORK.—Today at 3 p.m. a committee of the hospital workers of this city will see Commissioner of Hospital Greef and demands no more firing or discrimination against foreign-born workers in that department and reinstatement of the 1,400 already dismissed. They will also demand the eight-hour day and abolition of the last wage-cut.

The committee of 25, elected at a big protest meeting of hospital workers Dec. 21, will have the backing of the masses when they go into Greef's office. They call on all employed and unemployed hospital workers to assemble at the Municipal Building today at 3 p.m. for that purpose.

Workers of other city departments are invited to come, too. They will present a petition along the line of the demands above, signed by large numbers of workers in this industry.

Sentenced to 20 Days for Trying to Save Wife from Police Thugs

NEW YORK.—Nat Leroy, a young unemployed worker and a father of a 10 months' old baby, was found guilty in a capitalist court and sentenced to 20 days in jail because he protested the brutality of the police in slugging his 20-year-old wife.

Leroy and his wife were present in a crowd listening to a speaker explain why the furniture of a poor family had just been returned by the workers after an eviction, when the police charged the crowd with rioting and began slugging left and right with their clubs.

Magistrate Steers, of the Gates Ave. Brooklyn Court, declared that because Leroy had dared to demand the right of free speech and had tried to save his young wife from the police thugs, he must serve 20 days in jail while his wife and baby are left destitute.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

COMMUNIST MAYOR NAILS PRESS LIES

"U. P." Distorted His Statement on Cut in Officials' Pay

CITY WORKERS NOT CUT Defies Bankers, Helps Worker Depositors

CROSBY, Minn., Dec. 28.—A statement issued by Emil Nygard, Communist Mayor-elect of Crosby, charged that the United Press interview which was widely quoted in the capitalist press throughout the United States distorted some of his statements and failed to print others. "I stated in the interview with the United Press correspondent that I favored cutting salaries of municipal officials, and they wrote it up as meaning all city employees except day-laborers." Comrade Nygard himself is cutting his own salary to \$35 a month.

The capitalist press suppressed that part of Comrade Nygard's statement, which declared that "the workers of America have two alter-

Associated Press Now Admits 103,799 Communist Votes

The Associated Press now admits 102,785 votes for Foster and Ford throughout the country, as "certified by state officials." For some reason it places 994 votes for Ford, in California, where the Party was ruled off the ballot, in a separate column. The total Communist vote according to Associated Press figures, then is 102,779. The vote admitted by capitalist sources for Foster in 1928 was about 48,000, or an increase of more than double in four years.

There is evidence of wholesale stealing and miscounting of Communist votes.

The A. P. gives the Socialist country-wide vote as 831,531. It puts Roosevelt's vote at 22,813,786; Hoover's at 15,759,266. The prohibition Party is given 77,528; Liberty Party, 53,446; and Socialist Labor Party, 34,034. "Father Cox" got 740 votes, 725 of them in Pennsylvania.

The A. P. has hitherto published reports of the nationwide Communist vote as "8,000," "6,300" and similar ridiculous figures.

natives, either the revolutionary path to Socialism such as they have in the Soviet Union, or continued and increasing mass misery under capitalism."

Takes Office Jan. 3
The Communist Party and other workers' organizations of Crosby participated in a victory celebration last Friday night, where the Communist Mayor-elect made a speech reiterating his determination to carry out the working-class program on which he was elected. The inauguration of the new Crosby mayor will take place on Jan. 3rd.

But Comrade Nygard is not waiting until then to take over his duties. He has already served notice that he intends to fight for the protection of workers-depositors in the bankrupt First National Bank and for the funds of the unemployed miners, which are also tied up in the bank.

At a conference between the new City Council and banking officials, where the bankers tried to force through their proposals, the young Mayor-elect practically told the banking officials to "go to hell."

Rent Strikers Fight Evictions; Two Mass Meetings Today

NEW YORK.—Tenants at 1392 Franklin Ave., declared a rent strike yesterday, and are now being supported, together with the 1433 Charlotte Street rent strikers, by the Franklin Ave., Clinton Ave., and 170th St. Block Committees of the Unemployed Council.

Picketing began yesterday morning, in spite of the rain, and continued all day. The strike began when one of the tenants received an eviction notice.

Both strikes are being conducted for the following demands: No evictions, 10 per cent reduction in rents, recognition of house and block committees, and holding of necessary repairs in the

Looks Like a Boss



Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He looks and he lives like a boss, on \$15,000 a year salary and expenses. But he's really just the bosses' agent who recently agreed to nine months' more of ten per cent wage cut for the railroad workers.

BREAK SAFETY LAW AT SHAFER

Government Admits No Precautions At All

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Safety provisions were completely lacking in the Shafer mine at Moweaqua, Ill., where the 54 unemployed miners were killed the day before Christmas.

This admission is made here by Daniel Harrington, chief of the safety division of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. He stated today that reports from his agents in Moweaqua were to the effect that the mine was burning when the men went below, that there was no rock dusting to prevent coal dust explosions, and that the men had to work with open lights, ensuring a gas explosion as soon as there was enough gas.

The fire in the Moweaqua mine generated the gas. The miners knew the dangers, but as they were starving and this was the only form of relief given, they had to go down.

6 More Found Dead
MOWEAQUA, Ill., Dec. 28.—Six more bodies, a total now of 45, have been raised from the Shafer mine here.

Hoboken Workers in Mass Funeral for Bezich Today

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 28.—Thursday (today) the workers of Hoboken will pay their last tribute to Anton Bezich, Communist candidate in the last elections for the state legislature and his wife in a mass funeral from Hoffman's Funeral Parlor, 1st and Jackson Sts., starting at 8:30 a. m.

Bezich died as a direct result of undue exposure in jail to which he was sentenced for 90 days for distributing "National Hunger March leaflets." His wife died 3 days before him, after a breakdown due to his imprisonment.

Labor Organizations Rally for "Daily" Fete Saturday

NEW YORK.—Workers' organizations throughout the city are mobilizing their membership for the great mass celebration of the ninth anniversary of the Daily Worker this Saturday, Dec. 31, at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farms Road. Every organization is coming with its own banners, and will join in the grand march around the Coliseum that will take place when the concert part of the program is over and the ball is ready to start.

Among the organizations that will participate are the International Labor Defense, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the Workers International Relief, the International Workers Order, the National Textile Workers Union, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial League, the Marine Workers Industrial Union and many others.

The celebration will be a demonstration of thousands of workers in support of all the struggles that the Daily Worker is leading. An elaborate program has been prepared, including the following: the International Workers Order Symphony Orchestra of 75 musicians; Sergei Radamsky in songs by Soviet composers; the recitation by the mother of Langston Hughes, noted Negro revolutionary poet, of his lynching poem, "Dixie," after which it will be sung by Radamsky; the New Dance group in two numbers: "Hunger Dance" and "On the Barricades"; the Freiheit Singing Society and the

ALABAMA BOSSES KILL ANOTHER OF JAILED NEGRO CROPPER LEADERS

Milo Bentley Dies Soon After Cliff James Who Was Handed Over to Murderers by Negro Reformists

Plan Mass Funeral; Masses Must Protest Murders; Authorities, Negro Reformist Heads Responsible

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 28.—Murdered by the landlords and their police, Milo Bentley, a Negro cropper leader, died this morning in jail. His death occurred ten and a half hours after that of Cliff James, leader of the croppers in their heroic resistance to the attacks of armed landlord-police lynch gangs at

Notasulga (Reeltown) on Dec. 19, and handed over to the police by treacherous officials of Tuskegee Institute, the famous college for Negro students which has fallen under control of the Rockefeller interests.

Another Negro farmer was murdered outright at the scene of the shooting, so that the bloody total of three murders is made by the deaths of Bentley and James, who were wounded by the lynch gang and then thrown into prison.

Both Croppers Murdered.
There is no question that both of the cropper leaders have been murdered. Cliff James' body is covered with bruises. James was shot twice in the back by the sheriff's posse. His body shows no bullet wounds in front. Bentley's body has at least seven bullet wounds in the head, the back, and the arms. The wounds on both bodies are highly infected. It is obvious that wounds had not been dressed for several days. Some of the wounds were not dressed at all and are completely uncovered and exposed.

That it was the intention of the authorities to murder the two share cropper leaders was evident from the time of their arrest. Both were taken in an ordinary automobile from the Tuskegee jail to the Montgomery County jail, quite evidently to die. Sheriff Scroggins told visitors on Sunday that he expected both to die. Despite this, the two wounded leaders were denied medical aid and completely neglected by the county physicians, Dr. Fred Reynolds and Dr. William Gunter, Jr. When a private physician was secured by a local group to visit the men, he was refused permission to treat them. Dr. Gunter declaring he would "take care of them." As far as known, no physician was in attendance on them before or at the time of their death.

Head in Pitch Darkness.
When visited by local residents last Sunday both men were confined in an upper cell block, with the windows closed tight, no ventilation and the place in pitch darkness. Both were lying on filthy and flimsy blankets on the floor. Cliff James was lying naked on the floor in a separate cage, delirious from the loss of blood and with blood-soaked, dirty dressings over those wounds which had been dressed.

James died in the Montgomery County jail. Following his death, a conference was held at Montgomery between Gov. B. M. Miller, Deputy Sheriff Scroggins and Dr. Reynolds. It was only then that Bentley was removed from the Montgomery County jail in a dying condition to the Kilby Prison hospital. The death of James, which occurred at four o'clock Tuesday morning, was not revealed until eight o'clock. Bentley was removed to the Kilby Prison hospital at 12:30. He died two hours later.

Jail: Jobless March in Westchester Soon

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Employed and unemployed workers of Westchester County, the wealthiest residential neighborhood outside of New York City, will march on the board of supervisors at White Plains Jan. 25 to demand immediate and adequate cash relief, exemption from payment of taxes, no evictions, etc.

Ignacio Capuani and Erwin Wagner appeared in White Plains yesterday to serve the rest of their 30-day sentences on "unlawful assembly" charges for leading the jobless in relief demands in Yonkers on July 18. They also served notice on the board of supervisors that the fight is not over.

Capuani, Wagner, in Jail: Jobless March in Westchester Soon

International Chorus of the Workers Music League.

The concert will be followed by dancing till dawn, with music furnished by a double brass band of Negro and white musicians.

Tickets are 40 cents in advance and can be bought at the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., fifth floor.

Demonstrate Friday Against Attempt to Frame-Up A. Burns

NEW YORK.—All workers of Coney Island, Brighton, Bath Beach and Bensonhurst are urged to demonstrate Friday at 9 a.m. in front of Coney Island Magistrates Court on West Eighth St., Coney Island, against the attempt of the police to frame up Arthur Burns.

Burns will be brought up for hearing at that time and place, on charges of "inciting to riot."

Dreiser Says the Call for Defense of USSR Receives Echoing Shout of Millions

Theodore Dreiser, famous author, has sent the following message to the Students' Congress Against War now being held in Chicago:

The recent gathering of representatives of 30,000,000 people to forge a united front against capitalist wars must be heralded as the most significant step toward peace since the Russian Revolution.

This mobilization of the peoples of the world has not come too soon. The pent-up rivalries in the capitalist world have begun to explode. In the past year, we have witnessed the beginning of a new series of wars. Similar to the ones preceding the world catastrophe of 1914, these herald a new, major world slaughter.

War Plans Hastened.
If, in 1914, the capitalist world was forced by its jammed industrial system to choke itself with the need to find a way out in war, it is even more so being pushed to this temporary solution in 1932. Not only have the instruments of production been greatly improved, and possible markets for distribution greatly lessened, thus precipitating a demand for the revision of the world's markets, but the success, in Russia, of a different sort of society whose every day of existence demonstrates what road the masses can and should follow, serves to hasten the war planners.

At present, there is bloody war being waged on several fronts, in the Far East and Latin America, to mention two. In these wars, all the rivalries tearing the capitalist world asunder are clearly expressed. In Latin America; Bolivia, Paraguay, Colombia, and Peru are entangled in struggles, prepared and coached by the rival forces of British and American imperialism, each of which is intent on controlling these markets.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

International Notes

COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE DISSOLVED IN BAVARIA NUREMBERG, Dec. 5 (By Mail).—The Communist Party Conference for the District of North Bavaria took place yesterday and the day previous. Saturday's session went off without interruption, but on Sunday morning the conference hall was raided by a large police force armed with rifles. The hall was surrounded and the commanding police officer then declared the conference dissolved. He read a document stating that the Communist Party was a section of the Communist International and that the decisions of the XIIIth plenary session of the Executive Committee of the C. I. had instructed the German Communist Party to organize an armed insurrection in Germany.

This appears to be the first step in a campaign to suppress the entire Communist movement in Germany. Although the Communist Party is officially a legal party, recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Germany have held that the officials of the Party comprise an illegal organization, membership in which can be punished at any time with imprisonment, at hard labor.

OTTO WELS AND DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—An interesting trial is taking place in Berlin. Reactionary journalists are charged with calling Otto Wels, the chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, a traitor to the country because he negotiated with Henderson some time ago in England. In evidence Wels, who has really been slandered, claimed that he negotiated with Henderson in order to obtain a loan for Germany, i. e., for German capitalism. According to the report in the social democratic "Vorwaerts," Otto Wels declared:

"In reality no organization has stood more steadfastly by the principles, the Fatherland is above the party, than the Social Democratic Party. For the Social Democratic Party has sacrificed everything for the Fatherland, even the unity of the party itself because on account of its attitude towards the Fatherland it had to suffer a split in its own ranks."

The chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Otto Wels, thus boasts once again before a bourgeois court of the services rendered by his party to German capitalism when it betrayed the working class and led it into the bloody shambles of imperialism.

PROTEST NEW SLAVE LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN.—A law which reduces the native workers and farmers in the Transvaal to a position of virtual slavery has recently been passed by the South African government. The Communist Party here is calling for mass violation of the law.

This law, known as the Native Contract Service Bill, compels the native farmers living on the land of European farmers to sign a contract of six months' duration, during which time he will receive no pay, but will work merely for the right to live on the land. Those who refuse to sign such a contract, the law provides, are to be driven from the land.

In addition, the Act provides that no farmer has the right to employ any native unless that native can produce a document signed by his previous employer, permitting him to leave for a period and look for work. This regulation gives the landlords full control over the natives' movements, and enables the landlords to tie the Africans to the land.

A native "who appears to be not more than 18 years of age," and who breaks his contract or in any way disobeys this law, may be punished by whipping.

The Communist Party of South Africa has sent out an appeal urging the native toilers to mass resistance to this law. The call says in part: "Native toilers in Transvaal and Natal! Refuse to sign the contract! Refuse to be driven away from the land you have been tilling for years. Form committees on each farm to fight against the contract and the evictions."

Hails Anti-War Meet



Theodore Dreiser, noted author, who has sent a message to the Students Anti-War Congress now being held in Chicago urging the youth to join the millions fighting for the defense of the Soviet Union.

INDIANS SEND STATE MARCHERS Support Fight of the Jobless

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) the State Hunger March, Work for Carrots

While the meeting was going on, the "relief was distributed." A family of five, whose head puts in a day's work on the roads, gets in return for the toll, not cash wages but a small quantity of thin, frosted carrots, wilted lettuce, shriveled potatoes and a rotten loaf.

Pat Chamber and Jess Shapiro, field organizers of the Southern California delegation, are making arrangements for the trip up the coast. They report success at Santa Barbara, Santa Maria and San Luis Obispo, at Ventura the chief of police refuses so far to give an answer to their demand that the marchers be housed and fed. Gasoline for the trucks is promised at San Luis Obispo.

New Club Hears Marchers SALEM, Mass., Dec. 28.—The first public meeting of the Salem Workers Club was held Dec. 23 to hear the reports of two returned National Hunger March delegates from here. The meeting was well attended.

Report to Iron Miners IRONWOOD, Mich., Dec. 28.—The National Hunger March delegates from Gogebic County, an iron mining district, will report at the following times and places:

Ironwood, Jan. 2; Newport, Jan. 3; River Branch, Alonens Farm, Jan. 4; Van Biskirk, Jan. 5; Plymouth, Hills Place, Jan. 6; Hurley, Jan. 9 and North Beach, Jan. 10. All are invited to these meetings, and if workers and farmers in any other locality want the delegates to come and report they should get in touch with the Ironwood Hunger March Committee, Box 304, Ironwood, Mich.

The supervisors of Gogebic County have agreed without argument to reduce taxes on the Steel Trust mines by \$215,000. Unemployed workers are forced to work for clothing and groceries, and get no cash. Young workers are especially discriminated against in Youth committees are being organized among the jobless, and there will be demonstrations before the county board of supervisors.

FOOD WORKERS LETTERS. Letters from food workers will make up the entire Worker Correspondent Section on Tuesday, Jan. 3. Districts and union groups order special bundles for distribution. Rate: 1 1/2 cents per copy.

Hold an Open Hearing on Hunger in your neighborhood; invite all jobless and part time workers and keep a record of their evidence

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

STRENGTHENING UNEMPLOYED ORGANIZATIONS

BLACK AND WHITE UNITE AND FIGHT IN BIRMINGHAM

Stop Evictions in Jim-Crow South Fight Against Terror

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The unemployed workers, both Negro and white, by their united action have almost stopped evictions in Birmingham. Just before Sept. 1, which is "moving day" here, wholesale evictions took place. At that time the Unemployed Councils had few members.

One morning a Negro comrade went to a white comrade and told him of an eviction of an unemployed white worker's family. He asked that a few white workers meet the Negro comrades and together put the furniture back in the house. When the white workers were called, they were surprised to learn of Negro workers going to the assistance of a white family, as it was the first time they had ever heard of such a thing. A little later, when a Negro family was evicted and their furniture attached to the white landlord, a white worker got busy and not only forced the wealthy owner to release the furniture, but pay all charges and haul it back at his own expense.

The white and Negro workers are learning to "unite and fight" and this solidarity of the workers fills the K.K.K. and rich boss class with anger and dismay. For so many generations they have taught us to hate each other so we would never unite against their rule of greed and oppression of all workers.

New Block Committees of the Unemployed Councils are being formed rapidly, and we white workers of the South are learning that only through our united action with our black brothers can we build a mass organization that will smash our chains of poverty, misery and starvation.

A White Woman Worker.

One Pound of Bread Daily Is "Relief" in Porto Rican Town

CATANO, Puerto Rico.—No relief for the workers of any description. Fifty per cent of the workers' children cannot go to school on account of having nothing to eat, no clothing, no shoes, half of the working people sick. No aid from the government, 50 per cent homeless, nothing is done to shelter them.

The Red Cross is the only one that gives one pound of bread per day after they sarcastically make you walk from one place to another and receive insults. The police are very brutal to the workers. They have no sanitary conditions of any kind for the workers.

A Puerto Rican Worker.

The Story of Many Workingclass Women

BALTIMORE, Md.—My husband killed himself three months ago. My oldest boy works in the mill, but he only gets about two days a month. My husband worked for 18 years for the lumber veneer factory and then he got blind from the furnace job. At the hospital he recovered the use of one eye and then the company rehired him for three weeks. Then they fired him because he was "too old."

My furniture will be taken away, as will my house, in February because I can't pay on them. I am not going to give up. I'll fight on my block for relief with the rest.

MRS. S.

Borax Miners on War Production Win Small Demands by United Struggle

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—At the Western Borax Company's mine the miners enter the bowels of the earth to the tune of \$3.75 for nine hours shift.

From this \$1.10 is deducted for meals, leaving the balance of \$2.65 for their hard days labor. Incidentally, when a meal is missed, as is often the case through sickness or too fatigued, the men are charged for it. The mine who works below usually takes his lunch consisting of a few sandwiches and cookies. The predominant edible commodity of the sandwich consisted of boloney or fish, the latter being of the canned variety.

Upon holding an underground meeting we discussed the situation, whereas every man piled his lunch into the big bag, and then elected one to be the delegate and accompany the foreman to the cook house. After an hour of arguing the demand was won, "That the men come up ten minutes early and have a hot dinner served in the dining room in a humane fashion."

Sorax mining is tough and very unpleasant work. When one is bent over a huge pile of this crystal like mineral, digging his internals out, the powder blends perfectly with perspiration and causes a biting or stinging sensation which also in due course starts a skin infection; the eyes, nose, throat and lungs become parched.

The next big sensation comes when we are through work and go to take a shower. The water is borax water from the mine; after taking a bath in this it makes you feel like a celluloid doll.

Some of the men have to sleep in an old warehouse which has a beaverboard construction within, and this, comrades, is the so-called dormitory. And don't forget to supply your own bedding!

The workers on the top side get \$1.25 less than the men below, working conditions are just as miserable. I gave them plenty of literature, old copies of the Daily and Western Worker, Moscow Daily News, Noon Hour Talk on the C. P., etc.

This plant, as well as other Borax industries are working full blast. Why? Borax has a hundred or more by-products which can be used for war fare, especially explosives, and like all other combines such as munition factories and dye works are speeding up; while other factories are closing or running part time.

Fellow workers, we can understand this as a preparation for the contemplated blood bath against the Soviet Union, the workers only fatherland.

Comrades, in every meeting expose these activities of the Borax mines so as the masses should know, what the boss class is doing behind the smoke screen of peace conferences and the League of Nations.

—M. O.

Indiana Cops Beat Up Workers' Child for Selling Paper-Bags

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A Jewish worker unemployed for some time said today his little boy who was trying to help him by selling shopping bags was attacked by one of Morris's cossacks because he stood his ground when ordered off the street. The boy's knee was bruised so bad that he had to have a doctor's care. The worker said he was told by Chief Morris that he had orders to keep all workers' kids off the streets by the uptown business men. He told the chief he didn't give a dam what his order were, he would not stand for his child being beaten up this way.

This is another case of violence of gun thugs on the Indianapolis force. I can relate two other cases of brutality which my news stand.

N. M. S.

Bringing Up the First of 54 Killed Miners



The body of Mike Potzick, first to be recovered from the death pit at Mowequa, Ill. It is wrapped in blankets to hide the burns and lacerations of the gas explosion that

killed 54 men. They were forced to Shafer mine because they were unemployed, and this was the only form of "relief" they could get.

MASS PROTEST AT FARRELL TRIAL Case Set for Jan. 3; Cops Display Guns

FARRELL, Pa., Dec. 28.—Two hundred workers gathered at the court house her yesterday where three returned National Hunger Marchers were to be placed on trial because the crowd assembled to hear their report defended itself against a vicious police attack.

When Mayor Franek saw the mass support for these arrested marchers, he had the trial postponed to Jan. 3. All day, from morning to 2 p. m., the hour at which the time of trial was set, motorcycle police with machine guns made a display of force to try and terrorizing the steel workers here.

Organizations of workers continue to flood Mayor Franek with resolutions denouncing the arrest and demanding release of the marchers.

The International Labor Defense has subpoenaed the mayor as a witness. The I. L. D. is continuing its mobilization of the workers to force the release of the three arrested.

ROLLAND'S CALL IS ANSWERED

Dreiser Statement to Anti-War Meet

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

bear to see them starve. We read of children starving to death, of the jails being filled with young workers. Criminals go to the electric chair at the age of 19 and 20. They are the products of the "American," the capitalist's way of running society. Over fifteen million without jobs. Millions of young boys and girls forced to leave school at an early age to look for jobs. They find none. Those who have been graduated from school in the last three years have never been inside a factory. Under capitalism they are useless creatures, their potential ability and talent disregarded and wasted.

USSR Showed Youth "Road to Life." When the Russian Revolution, there were hundreds of homeless children. Apparently the Soviet government has taken care of them, set them on the "Road to Life." We have about 300,000 homeless children, not products of revolution, but of capitalism's collapse. Most of them are on the road to religious bigotry and many to misery.

The revolutionary youth of America and of capitalist nations must lead these millions of young workers and show them where the enemy lies. The World Congress Against War was the beginning; the struggle of the Communist against war is bearing fruit.

The intellectuals are responding to the call. And when Roman Rolland says he is "ready to take up arms in defense of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics," he receives the echoing shout of millions.

BETRAYERS BACK HEARST SCHEME

A. F. L. Behind War Inciting Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The misleaders of the American Federation of Labor have joined in putting over the latest shell game designed to fool the millions of starving unemployed, William Randolph Hearst's "Buy American" campaign. This campaign is based on a very "original" idea; that the way to put industry back on its feet and relieve unemployment is to persuade the working masses to buy American goods—with money that they haven't got. It also aims to whip up a nationalist war spirit against the imperialist rivals of the U. S. by boycotting foreign-made goods.

Yesterday the yellow Hearst press, which is ballyhooing this imperialist scheme, announced that Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor and one of the oldest practitioners of labor betrayal, came out in support of this campaign. He claims it will give "our people more work." He completely ignored the effect that this campaign would have in increasing unemployment when the other nations start reciprocating by boycotting goods made in the U. S.

Secretary of Labor Doak, notorious enemy of the foreign-born, has also endorsed the campaign.

Butcher Workers Organize 15 N. Y. Shops in One Month

Did It Right in the Midst of Depression, and While A.F.L. Leaders Help Bosses

NEW YORK.—A worker had a question printed in the Jewish "Day" asking whether there is a left wing butchers' union, and if their is, why one hears so little of it?

I tried to answer through the "Day" but they wouldn't print my answer.

But the answer is: Not only do we have a militant butchers' union, but it is going ahead, organizing more and more shops.

"Can't Be Done?" The A.F.L. Butchers' organizers, Gett and Gusman say that in time of depression shops can't be organized. They do nothing when workers are fired with or without notice from the shops. The bosses see it is easy and have no fear from the A.F.L. leaders, so they started to lock out one section after another of the butcher workers. Wage cuts and more wage cuts went with this, and longer and longer hours.

In one A.F.L. union local there are 140 unemployed members, and only 17 ever get a day's work. The rest get nothing.

In the butcher workers' section of the Food Workers Industrial Union, what the "Day" means by a "left union" the employed still get skilled workers' wages: \$45 to \$50 a week. Every unemployed member gets two or three days' work a week. And the bosses don't dare try lock-outs. This union organized 15 shops in the last four weeks.

They did this, although the A.F.L. union has often tried to come in and give the bosses all possible concessions to sign up the shop. A.F.L. union officials and bosses unite to attack strike pickets, get out injunctions, have them arrested and sentenced to 30 days or so.

Among these 15 shops just organized is one at 1707 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn, three working. Next to that a shop was organized that is part of a chain of six shops in Brooklyn. Their main office, now organized by that "Left Union" is at 1701 Liberty Ave.

Other shops organized within the last month are at: 238 Brighton Beach and 238 Albany Ave., Brooklyn. In the Bronx, shops were organized in the last four weeks at: 2044 Holland Ave., 2650 Briggs Ave., 236 East 194 St., 5649 Broadway and 222 West 231 St., and 89 East Gunhill Road.

I believe that should answer the question asked, but not answered, in the "Day."

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Imported goods in large assortments are on sale. For the convenience of the customers TORG SIN has opened new stores in Moscow, and other cities in the Union. TORG SIN has over 250 branches in cities and towns throughout the U.S.S.R. The chain of TORG SIN stores is being extended, and goods are sent by parcel post to those points, where there are no TORG SIN stores.

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Last Words of Murdered Cropper Denounced the Tuskegee Leaders

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 28.—The death of Cliff James, murdered Negro cropper leader, in Montgomery County jail followed closely on the heels of the threats of lynching him made by the sheriff deputies.

James' betrayal to the police by the reformist heads of Tuskegee Institute was accompanied by a vicious lynch-incitement statement by Dr. Eugene A. Dibble, Negro physician in charge of Tuskegee hospital where James had gone for treatment of his wounds received in the battle of Natasulga (Reelown) when armed posses attacked the croppers and attempted to expropriate James' mule and cow. In that statement, Dr. Dibble told the police that James had declared to him that "he was sorry he didn't kill any of the officers."

Interview with James A few days before his death, the Montgomery Advertiser published an interview with James in which he denounced the reformist heads of Tuskegee and vigorously repudiated the statement attributed to him by these assistant hangers of the Alabama landlords. The Advertiser's story stated:

"His (James) statement, too, was at variance with one he was recorded to have made to Dr. Eugene A. Dibble, Negro physician in charge of the Tuskegee hospital. It was reported that he told Dr. Dibble he had remained in his home to fight 'and that he would have been fighting yet

if his crowd hadn't run away on him." He is also reported to have told the physician that "he was sorry he didn't kill any of the officers."

The Advertiser further quoted James, as follows: "James said the trouble was about some money he owed W. S. Parker, Natasulga merchant, on a 77-acre farm he had bought in 1924 for \$1,600. He said he owed \$950 on the farm and had not been able to pay anything this year.

"Have To Sell It" "Mr. Parker not long ago came to me and said: 'Cliff, if you can't pay for your place I'll have to sell it,' the Negro said.

"I said, 'Mr. Parker that will be tough on us.' I asked him to just give a little time to raise something and back up so I could have a showing.

"He told me he'd give me this year's interest on the place if I'd make a note for \$80 and that if I would agree to pay him the \$80 could go on and owe him another year. I told him I didn't have \$80 and he told me to make him a note for it. I told him I would study on it.

"Monday Mr. Elder came. He said he had an attachment on my two mules and two cows.

"I told Mr. Elder that it looked like Mr. Parker ain't doing what he said, and that Mr. Parker had said he would allow me a showing.

"Mr. Elder said he didn't have

nothing to do with that, that he had to carry out the law. Mr. Elder said, 'Cliff I'm trying to help you!'

"I said: 'Mr. Elder do you think it will help me to take my cows so my family can't have any milk?'

"I told Mr. Elder, 'you're the law, but I won't agree for you to get them but to go ahead and get them.'

"About that time Ned Cobb, he come up. He said, 'Mr. Elder please don't take 'em.'

"Mr. Elder, he said, 'Boys I'll tell you what I'm going to do I'm going back and get some more men and come back and kill you all in a pile!'

James then described how Elder returned with an armed posse which immediately opened fire on the croppers and rushed the cabin.

Steel Workers Greet Scottsboro Mother

YOUNGSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 28.—Over 500 steel workers attended the Engdahl Memorial meeting at the Ukrainian Hall last night. A large proportion of Negro workers were in the audience which extended a tremendous welcome to Mother Wright when she entered the hall and also when she spoke.

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The Significance of the Farmers' Conference

THE Farmers' National Conference on Dec. 7-10 took place against the background of the farmers' militant strike movement which began in Iowa last September and spread all over middle and northwestern states, creating the spirit of struggle and desire for organization amongst the masses of exploited farmers. Simultaneously with the strike movement, struggles developed against foreclosures and evictions, against the ever growing taxation burdens and for the immediate relief of destitute farmers. These struggles have already taken place primarily in the Northwest under the leadership of the United Farmers League and the Communist Party, and began to spread all over the country.

The Communist Party correctly utilized this situation by helping to initiate a broad united front movement on the basis of immediate needs of the broad masses of the farm population. The basis for a call of the Farmers' National Relief Conference was set forth in Comrade Foster's speech at the Chicago Coliseum, suggesting the calling of such a conference. This call was taken up by a committee of striking farmers in Iowa, the very center of the farmers' militant struggle.

THE preparations for the Conference greatly stimulated local activity and imparted to it on a broad scale the required political orientation. During the preparations for the National Farmers' Relief Conference many new territories were successfully penetrated and new local farmers' organizations created and many local struggles initiated. Under the leadership of United Farmers League the militant elements were also able to penetrate the existing farm organizations like National Holiday Association, Farmers Union, etc. The left wing was built within these organizations and many local state branches of these farm organizations endorsed the Conference. We have been more conscious about the struggle amongst the farmers and the readiness of the rank and file in the farm organizations, led by demagogic farm leaders, to join in the struggles, we could have penetrated these organizations even more. But the serious effects of sectarianism, as well as underestimation of agrarian work and under-estimation of the upsurge of the exploited farmers, placed limitations upon preparations for the Farmers' National Relief Conference, held in Washington.

The Conference was a real successful united front of the exploited farmers. Farmers gathered in small and large meetings of 36 different organizations in twenty-eight states throughout the country send 250 delegates to the conference. Even the bourgeoisie press, admitting its representative character, estimated that the Conference represented one million of the farm population. The struggles these delegates represented characterized the Conference itself and imbued it with a militant spirit.

THE Conference formulated and presented the immediate demands of the majority of the exploited farmers of the country to Congress and Federal Government. Backed by organized mass pressure it forced Congress that the demands be read into the records of both houses of Congress.

In its demands, the Conference correctly placed the poorest category of farm population in the first place, demanding immediate federal cash relief to all needy rural families.

The Conference also raised demands for production credit for all needy farmers, a moratorium on mortgages, and on interest and rents "for all farmers whose volume of production has until recently sustained the farm family at a decent standard of living" (medium farmers); cancellation of mortgages, interest, Feed and Seed loans and debts for those farmers "whose volume of production and economic unit has always been too small to carry the debt and support the family at a minimum health standard" (marginal farmers, share-croppers, etc.); cancellation of back farm taxes and moratorium on future farm taxes during the crisis. Finally follows demand that "Congress must declare all foreclosures, seizure of property and evictions illegal."

These demands are based on the immediate needs of the destitute farmers and expose the various farm bills, like Allotment Bills, Frazier Bill, etc., which are now being sponsored by so-called "progressive" politicians and supported by the high-salaried leaders of farm organizations, like Simpson, president of the Farmers Union, Milo Reno, president of Holiday Association and officials of the National Grange, etc.

THE Allotment Bills, aims to aid bankers, marketing monopolies and a few rich farmers, by placing \$750,000,000 sales tax for the consumers and by cutting down acreages. The Frazier Bill, aims to refinance farm mortgages, on the basis of an "adequate guarantee," which means that only rich farmers could benefit with the cheap credit.

Some of these measures have the support of incoming president Roosevelt, who made all kinds of demagogic promises in his election campaign to the farmers.

The purpose of sponsoring all these measures and the demagogic promises of the incoming administration, is to keep farmers waiting and passive, thus preventing them to organize and join into the struggles for the immediate relief. The Farmers' National Relief Conference laid the basis for the exposure of these measures and the empty promises of capitalist politicians. But we must realize that these deep-seated illusions still exist among the farmers, that only a beginning has been made in liquidating them, and that the important political task for our Party is now to concretely and completely expose these measures and in the course of this exposure, particularly expose reformist and reactionary leaders of the farm organizations as betrayers of the toiling farmers. At the same time we must draw in rank and file members of these farm organizations into the United Front struggle under the leadership of the United Farmers League and Committees of Action on the basis of immediate needs of the majority of the farmers.

The Conference was successful in broadening out the class outlook of the farmers delegation and drawing their attention to the general problems of the class struggle and for the necessity of alliance with the workers by showing the connection of these questions with farmers' own problems. The very fact that farmers' delegation met at the same time as the Unemployed Hunger March, was instrumental in bringing about solidarity with the workers and necessity of joint actions with them.

This was concretely expressed in the resolution which endorsed the Hunger March and the demands of unemployed, including the unemployed and social insurance. The Conference also unanimously adopted the resolution demanding recognition of the Soviet Union. Another resolution against the war and for an immediate withdrawal of U. S. armed forces from foreign land and waters, and that the U. S. government should not protect foreign investments of U. S. bankers and capitalists, was also unanimously passed.

THE participation of Negro delegates from Florida and Alabama and the warm reception given to them, was instrumental in breaking down the race prejudice and laid the basis for strong solidarity between Negro and white farmers, which will be helpful in breaking down the terror which has again broken loose in the South against Negro share-croppers and tenants. The participation of the Negro delegates in the Conference exercised a direct influence on the recent struggles in Alabama.

The U.P.L. delegation, numbering 48, played a very important role in the Conference by giving it a militant tone and political leadership. The participation of 64 youth delegates, demonstrated that farm youth can be drawn into the front ranks of farmers struggles.

In Good Company

EDUARD BERNSTEIN who died recently was one who openly revised Marxism and denied the existence of the class struggle. If we want to have a broader understanding as to why the Socialist Party of Germany betrayed the workers in the last world war, betrayed the revolution in Germany, paved the way for fascism and placed Hindenburg at the head of the government, we should remember that it was Bernstein and his theories which laid the basis for the social-fascist ideology.

BUT the New Leader, S. P. organ in the U. S. has nothing but words of praise for this brazen falsifier. In its December 24th issue it winds up an eulogy of Bernstein with: "He was a great thinker, a great student, a great socialist and a great man. Socialists walk more proudly because such men have walked among them." It is precisely because the German Socialist Party has been led by such men as Bernstein, Kautsky and Scheidemann that the German working class has been betrayed time and again by the Socialist Party. That is why the Socialist Party has long ago ceased to be a working class party and become a social-fascist party, a party serving the capitalist class, not the working class. It was only because the revolutionary section of the German working class has purged its ranks of the Bernsteins, Kautskys and Scheidemanns and set up a revolutionary party, the Communist Party, that the German working class is able to unite the workers in the fight against fascism. The Communist Party is the only working class party.

PARTY LIFE

Some Sharp Criticism of Mass Meetings

By JEAN BOLAN.

THE rank and file comrades in the lower units of the Party, spurred on by the decisions of the 14th Plenum Resolution, are doing their best to break the isolation of the Party from the masses. Those of us whose activities are in block work are spending nearly all of our time among the workers in the neighborhood, talking to them, bringing them our literature, convincing them of the necessity of struggle, drawing them into the block committees. On Sundays, we not only canvass part of the day on the campaigns of the Party, but in the afternoon and evening, the homes of many comrades become open forums where friends and neighbors coming to visit us and knowing that we are Communists, ask us question after question about the movement which we try to answer to the best of our ability.

We spend days without end bringing the message of struggle to our friends and neighbors, drawing them closer to the movement. After we have created strong personal ties with the workers, winning their confidence through our limited efforts, we bring our comrades to mass meetings, to affairs, so that they may get the feeling of being a part of a large mass, so that they may hear the line of the Party presented by leading comrades. We do this in the hope that these meetings and affairs will clinch our individual arguments and finally draw the workers into the special organization that we want them to join.

If viewed in this light, our mass meetings must take on the greatest importance, must be given the most painstaking attention as far as the organization of these meetings and affairs are concerned.

Unfortunately, the nature of our mass meetings up till now has tended to disrupt all the good effects our individual contact work has achieved.

Lately there has been a series of meetings so miserably arranged that there is a bad taste in our mouths we cannot get rid of.

The Maxim Gorky Festival on Friday, December 23, which was under the auspices of the Revolutionary Writers Federation, was so bad that words fail me. I invited some friends from out of town and feel particularly resentful. The first thing I want to emphasize is that on the stage where all the delegates from the different mass organizations sat, there was not a single Negro delegate. Not a single Negro participated in the meeting and I counted exactly one Negro in the audience. Not only that, but every speaker but one scheduled to appear and widely advertised failed to appear. Comrade Olgin, who did come, spoke so long that the greater part of the entertainment had to be cut out! I tried to convince my friends as best I could that this was an unusual case and invited them to the District Training School Graduation ball the following evening. Well, there is plenty to be said about this affair.

In the first place, it was the greatest mistake in my opinion to combine an event of such political importance as the graduation of these students together with a dance. The graduation exercises alone deserved an evening in itself and, if so desired, the graduation dance could have followed it an evening or two later. At this affair, Comrade Hathaway, N.Y. District Org. of the Communist Party, was scheduled to speak. A day before the affair, it was announced that Earl Browder would speak instead. On the night of the affair, Comrade Puro was the main speaker. The comrades attempted to stage long graduation exercises during the course of the dance and were unable to get the attention of the audience. Everybody was in a holiday spirit and were impatient with the many long speeches. My friends insisted on going home soon afterwards, and believe me, it will be hard to get them to go to another affair.

The night of the Send-Off of the Hunger Marchers on November 29 was another bad experience. This meeting was advertised to start at 7 o'clock. My unit mobilized the block committee. We rallied the workers and got them down to the Coliseum by 7:30. The meeting began at 9 o'clock! Of course, the spirit of the meeting was excellent, but the workers could not get home so late and had to leave before the end of the meeting.

The Madison Square Garden Election Rally by the way was one of the best organized meetings. The speeches were carefully timed and there was no repetition in the subjects. These are just a few of the more recent meetings we have had.

In the local clubs and organizations the comrades arrange lectures, open forums, etc. to which speakers are assigned by the District and one case after another has happened where speakers never showed up, leaving the comrades who organized the meeting in a very embarrassing position, and the workers thoroughly disgusted.

The District and the Central Committee must take into consideration that these meetings mean to the thousands of workers that attend them, as well as to the comrades who spend endless time getting workers to come to these meetings, and should give these meetings the most careful attention. They should see to it that the meetings start on time, that the speeches are shorter, especially if there are other features on the program, and above all the speakers that are announced should appear. This is very urgent in order that the personal contact that we make with the masses is not lost, but is strengthened by these huge rallies.

"DAMN—THAT LIGHT!"



"We Can Be Just As Hard," Said the Veterans

By VERN SMITH

"YOU came in hard as hell," said the vets who met Harry Smith, in Washington. He was leader of a group of 23 Bonus Marchers from the Pacific Coast and Middle West to Washington. "We can be just as hard," said Smith.

His story of the trip made by this little detachment of the great Bonus March, is a history of working class ingenuity and persistence, of solidarity and patient, undefeated surmounting of the most varied difficulties.

The group assembled in Kansas City, broke, and 1,170 miles from its destination. A stoic legion told them they could catch a freight at the Rock Island Yards, far out of the city. They went out there, and found no trains were running, and walked seven miles back to town. That was just the beginning. On Nov. 28, they all caught a freight eastward on the Missouri Pacific, the "Mop." They made St. Louis that night, and the next day took part in the triumphal parade through the city and demonstration before the city hall of thousands of St. Louis workers, led by Columns 2, 3 and 5 of the National Hunger March.

RIDE WITH HUNGER MARCHERS

The 23 rode with the Hunger Marchers to East St. Louis, Ill., and separated from them there. While some committees collected food, which was cooked and eaten, another committee, with Smith went to the yard master. They found him surrounded by numbers of railroad police. The yard master called Smith aside and questioned him as to the objects of the march, then asked him what he wanted.

Smith modestly replied that he wanted an extra car put on the train for the 23 to ride in. "You know the Big Boys don't like the idea of this march," said the yard master.

"To hell with the Big Boys, we're not asking them anything about it!" said Smith.

THEY got ready to board the freight. The police demanded that they scatter in twos and threes along the track. The 23 saw through the trick to let some go on and hold the rest back. They stuck together and they went up on some open space outside the yards.

The city police came down and ordered them to move. They did, for a ways, and the police came again, this time making threats. "Stick together!" shouted Smith. "Won't do you any good to stick together!" said a cop.

"You'd be surprised what happens when we stick together," said the vets.

COPS FORCED TO CONTRIBUTE

THEY refused to leave town until they ate. The "bulls" flashed their guns and badges No use. Finally, to get them on their way, the police contributed \$1.05. The boys ate, and were told they could get a train to Caseyville, "four and a half miles out." They walked, and it turned out to be nine miles. And the train went through too fast to board. They soaped the rails, but had only enough soap for two rails, and it didn't slow the trains enough to get on. Moreover, railroad police riding the rear cars spotted one vet with a flash light.

THAT night, while one man watched the fires, the rest went to sleep in an old mine near by. Squads of police swarmed down on the camp fires during the night, but the one man there said he was alone, "didn't know anything about any gang," and finally was left alone. The mine wasn't searched.

They slipped through Caseyville in twos and threes the next morning. Some overheard the constable complaining: "I was told to arrest the leaders, how can I find the leaders when I never see more than three to-

The Epic Story of the Pacific Coast Bonus Marchers

They all hiked on, six miles more, at Fairmont, W. Va., and sentenced to ten days, which he worked out, and then overtook the rest in Washington.

They had discovered that everybody going into the yards at Grafton was arrested and sentenced to three days, so they got off before they reached the yards.

They walked through Grafton, and caught a coal train to Cumberland, riding hour after hour, on top of the coal, in a rain.

IN Cumberland they slept in an abandoned brick kiln. They made coffee, and while they were drinking it, the city police came down, "looking for hunger marchers."

It was here that the tremendous demonstration of military and police force met the Hunger March Columns.

The "bull" didn't arrest them, but watched them board a box car, and supposedly wired ahead. When they neared Washington, word reached them that all bonus marchers were being arrested in the railroad yards. They got off before reaching the yards, and threw away their blankets, and walked into the capital city of this nation.

That was Dec. 8, at 8 p. m.

IN WASHINGTON

In Washington they got in touch with the Bonus March headquarters. A Negro ex-serviceman, a trustee of a Negro church, loaned them some church property on which to rig up a kitchen, and there they stayed a week throughout the Bonus March.

THE 23 decided to get some work buy a car and send a committee organizing Workers Ex-Servicemen's League Posts and Anti-War Committees.

A snowfall gave them their chance. First two and then two more got jobs.

Here discussion developed. One of their number, an ex-Khaki Shirt man, had been making trouble all the way. When he got his turn shoveling snow, he announced that the money he made would not go to buy any car, he was "going out and get a woman with it." His name was Ruhl.

After a meeting and trial they expelled him.

AND finally they got a seven passenger Buick for \$35, reduced from \$75.00 when the agent found they didn't have enough. The reason they had less than they expected to get was because the District of Columbia deducted from their snow shoveling wages 11 per cent for the Community Chest.

They sold enough Fighting Vets (newspaper of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League) to buy a license for \$3.50.

Nine of them joined the organizing squad and they started for New York.

A sympathizer at a filling station gave them 22 gallons of gas, two gallons of oil and two cans of tobacco for 50 cents.

On the way to New York from Washington, sympathizers donated gas and oil. One garage man in Newark would give nothing until he found out there were W. E. S. L. members among them; then he sold them five gallons of gas for 50 cents.

The playwright, Harold Hickerson, who is one of the leaders of the rank and file veterans movement had come down from Washington with them, and he collected \$1.00 for them, somewhere in Newark.

They plan to go with their car now from New York on an organizing tour of the big industrial cities along the shores of the Great Lakes, in conformity with the program adopted by the bonus marchers' conference in Washington.

Soviet Railroad Workers Get More Than Wages

System of Old Age Pensions, Sick Benefits, Contrasts With Boss Dole in U. S.

By L. MARTIN.

WAGES are about the only compensation an American railroad gets for his work. Out of them he must not only support himself and family but provide against sickness, unemployment and old age. Only a few qualify for company pensions, which may be cut or withheld at any time; and those who have Brotherhood pensions or insurance must pay high for them out of their wages.

To a Soviet rail worker, however, wages are only a comparatively small part of the benefits he receives as a useful member of a working class society.

EDUCATION FREE

To begin with, communal nurseries or kindergartens and free medical services greatly reduce the cost of bringing up children; and their education—even to the highest university courses—need cost the worker nothing at all. Not only is all education free, but students are paid wages while studying to cover living expenses and pocket money, and if they have dependents these also are provided for.

I found many young rail workers at the Otkrytskaya terminal in Moscow who put in only four hours a day on the job and three hours studying. These paid nothing at all for lodging, laundry and other facilities at the Komsomol House where they lived.

RENTS LOW

Rents in general are very low for Soviet workers. They are limited to a maximum of 10 per cent of the individual's wages, and many less than that. Special allowances are made for lower earnings, large families, etc. At the same time housing is being steadily improved, the amount spent on building new homes for railroaders having been doubled in the last few years.

IN Kharkov we found one of the best sections reserved for railroad workers. Lying on high ground on the outskirts of the city, it consists of red-brick two-story houses with about eight rooms apiece. The houses stand well apart, each in its own garden. It would be a middle-class suburb in America, but in the U.S.S.R. the best is for the workers.

At Perovo too we found many railroad workers living in single or double houses. But most of the new housing developments are big apartment houses with communal restaurants, laundries, nurseries, co-operative stores, etc. Russian workers who in capitalist days never knew what it was to have running water, electric light or the simplest comforts, and who had never seen a bathroom, now have bright up-to-date apartments with bathrooms, central heating and all other modern conveniences.

Falling sick he has no financial trouble for the Soviet worker. All medical service is free—without any docking of wages to support railroad hospitals, as on some American roads. The social insurance funds of the industry provide not only for his care while sick but for his dependents.

Then there are the annual vacations with full wages for all Soviet railroad workers—two to four weeks, the longest vacations being for workers in dangerous or trying trades, which include locomotive engineers, for instance, and a number of the shop crafts.

More and more railroad workers

are being sent each year for their vacations to health resorts and rest homes which were once the pleasure haunts of the rich. About a quarter of a million Soviet railroaders have been accommodated in rest homes, sanatoria and health resorts in 1932, according to union figures. And the great majority of these had all their expenses paid. They are sent for their vacation "trails" being sent for his vacation to the Florida home of a former millionaire, if you want to get the comparison—and imagine the railroaders paying all his expenses, just because he happens to be a worker!

WHEN the Soviet worker goes to the theater or some other amusement, his union card entitles him to admission at lower rates. And the union provides special club, sport and recreational facilities of all kinds for him. There are some 642 clubs in the country just for rail workers.

In the little railroad center of Perovo, for instance, the clubhouse is the center of the community life. The auditorium, with revolving stage, is finer and more modern than you would find in any town of similar size in the United States. Workers' meetings are held here, and there are regular entertainments—movies part of the time, and some of the best stage shows come from Moscow to play to the railroad workers. Gymnasium and library are other features of this club.

But perhaps the finest clubhouse we saw anywhere in the Soviet Union was the recently completed railroad workers' club in Kharkov. It is a five-story building with semi-circular front and enormous windows which make its rooms as bright as day. Each of the main club-rooms is painted a different color, producing a pleasing rainbow effect, as one walks through the corridor.

There are conference rooms, for photography, art circles, games and all kinds of social activity. There is a gymnasium, library, restaurant, and a huge auditorium with revolving stage and all the latest fixtures. The best artists in the Ukraine were hired to decorate this workers' clubhouse. What a contrast to capitalist America, where the finest clubs are reserved exclusively for rich loafers who either do no work or work only at exploiting the real producers!

RETIRE ON PENSION

Soviet railroad workers are entitled to retire with a pension at the age of 55. Their pensions are no company dangle in America, which the employers may cut or abolish at their will. Nor are they like Brotherhood pensions, something for which the workers must pay themselves. Soviet pensions are guaranteed by law and paid for from the social insurance funds to which each industry is compelled to contribute 12 per cent of its payroll.

The miserable pension scheme being pushed in Congress by Brotherhood officials would get a laugh from Soviet rail workers, nor would they have much more use for Royster's National Pension Plan. For both these plans would require workers to pay from their wages for pensions which should be theirs by right, besides being hedged around with many objectionable restrictions.

(Next article: "An Industry Owned by the Workers.")

THE HUNGER MARCH FILM

By SAMUEL BRODY (WFLP)

I WAS a member of a group of four cameramen sent by the New York section of the Workers' Film and Photo League to cover the activities of Column 8 of the National Hunger March on its way to Washington from New York City.

Soon there will be shown to the workers of New York the evidence gathered by the eyes of our cameras. This evidence is totally unlike anything shown in newsreels taken by capitalist concerns. Our cameramen were class-conscious workers who understood the historical significance of this epic March for bread and the right to live. As a matter of fact, we "shot" the March not as "disinterested" news-gatherers but as actual participants in the March itself.

Therein lies the importance of our finished film. It is the viewpoint of the marchers themselves. Whereas the capitalist camera men who followed the marchers all the way down to Washington were constantly on the lookout for sensational material which would distort the characters of the March in the eyes of the masses, our worker-cameramen, working with small hand-cameras that permit unrestricted mobility, succeeded in recording incidents that show the fiendish brutality of the police towards the marchers.

We have records of workers with pain in their faces, the effects of tear-gas. We have pictorial evidence of police terrorism in New England.

Our film also proves conclusively that in no case were the marchers intimidated by the unparalleled display of weapons and bombs. From the moment our trucks left Union Square until we reached Washington no threats of violence, no provocations by the capitalist press or the police could succeed in dampening the determination of the marchers to reach the national capitol and present their demands to Congress.

Our film also records the fact that the marchers were greeted and welcomed all along the line of march by Negro and white workers who saw in this March the expression of their own power and determination

to fight against starvation and for unemployment insurance. The marchers' demonstration before the capitol in Trenton where a sympathy strike may be declared, and the response of the workers themselves is, in my opinion, one of the most stirring filmed documents of the class-struggle.

The Paramount cameramen did not want to see all those things. They were too busy "shooting" Lord and Lady Astor on a stunning trip through the New York Avenue environment. They were too preoccupied with photographing Commissioner of Police Brown in conference with his fellow-thugs.

Despite certain shortcomings (failure to make a more intimate and detailed record of what transpired among the marchers during their two-day internment in Washington, etc.) we feel that our film is an invaluable contribution in our efforts to unmask the lies and pervocation of the capitalist press and screen before during and after the March and to disseminate among wide masses of workers and poor farmers the lessons of this phase of our struggle against hunger and for unemployment insurance.

Letters from Our Readers

WANTS "TECHNOCRACY" EXPLAINED

Los Angeles, Cal.
 Editor, the Daily Worker,
 Dear Comrade:

Will you please explain to us what this "TECHNOCRACY" will do for the worker at large.

We find your Daily Worker very interesting and educational. Thanking you in advance for the above information, we are,
 Comradely,
 L. S.

Editor's Note.—An article on "Technocracy" will appear in an early issue of the Daily Worker.