

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.

Vol. IX, No. 313

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

All Out to Daily Worker Anniversary Celebration Tonight!

In the Day's News

MOTHER OF 4 IN HOLD-UP
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—With her husband unemployed, three children hungry and a fourth one expected soon, the mother, Alice Scribner, 24 years old of 212 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, took her husband's pistol and held up a chain-company shop at 60 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn, taking around \$50. She was captured by the woman manager of the shop. The mother is now facing charges of assault, robbery and illegal possession of a pistol.

4,283,753 ILLITERATE
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Those totally illiterate in this country were put at 4,283,753, by the estimate of the National Advisory Committee, appointed by President Hoover three years ago.

ITALY HARBORS NAZI KILLERS
BERLIN, Dec. 30.—With the finding of the body of a Nazi storm rooper at Dresden, apparently murdered by members of his own party, the democratic newspaper, Tempo, charged that Italy has become an asylum for Nazi refugees who commit murders or other criminal acts in Germany. Evidence uncovered by the Dresden police connection with a murder, points to three Nazi croppers who are said to have fled to Italy.

SO. AFRICA OFF GOLD BASIS
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Dec. 30.—The government of South Africa, one of the richest gold producing regions of the world, has abandoned the gold standard. Following a continued run on the banks, the government detached the currency from the gold standard, thus releasing the reserve bank from the liability of redeeming notes in gold.

ANGHT IN CITY 'JOB RACKET'
NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The deepening corruption permeating the city administration which forced the resignation of Walker, cropped up again in indictments drawn up against a city employee and a detective who are charged by three witnesses with skimming of around \$1,000 from each under fake promise of jobs in the city administration. The indictments point to the tail end of an extensive job-fixing racket.

100 FURNITURE WORKERS STRIKE
Fight Fourth Wage Cut in Single Year

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 30.—Three hundred furniture workers are on strike in Hoboken, at Ferguson Bros. Furniture Co. The strike is 60 per cent solid. All walked out when they got, in addition to a ten cent wage cut, the fourth this year, also a cut to five days a week with proportionate reduction in pay. The strikers held a mass meeting, with nearly all present, and organized by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union. The organizers called for united struggle, and rank and file control of the strike and united front of all in the shop.

The strikers, although Musteite spokesmen had come into their meeting, accepted the proposal of the Furniture Workers Union. They elected a strike committee of 15, on which the Furniture Workers Industrial Union organizer is a fraternal member.

Disabled Vet Denied Job on Fake Excuses

NEW YORK—Plain violation of the Il Service law by Tammany grafting in order to reserve jobs for their own only, is revealed in a letter to Athenaeus Dellapostolo by the Il Service Commission. Dellapostolo had applied for a job as a stone carver on the claim that he was a disabled veteran and was by law entitled to preference for the job. The letter answering him stated that his claim was disapproved because, the letter said, "you were not a U. S. citizen when you enlisted, and you are not a veteran of the Il Service." That this argument was a mere excuse to deny a job is shown by the fact that all those entering the U. S. Army automatically become citizens, and the further fact that other Dellapostolo joined the army in Jersey City, he had been a resident in New York State for 20 years.

DEMONSTRATION HITS U. S. AID TO SO. AMERICA WAR

Workers Led by Communists at United Drydocks

"STOP SHIPPING ARMS" Score Colombia War Recruiting in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK.—Yesterday morning at 7:30 A. M. over one hundred workers responded to the call of the South Brooklyn Section of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and gathered at the United Drydock, 27th St. and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn, to protest the fitting out of ships for the Colombian government to be used in its imperialist war and against the recruiting of men in the United States for this war. The demonstration lasted for over an hour. Placards were carried by the workers, bearing such slogans as "Down with the United Drydock which fits out ships for the Colombian war." "Hoover-Roosevelt government Send Ships and Men to Kill South American Workers." "We Denounce Colombian Consulate—Recruiter in New York for Colombian War." "Workers: Stop Shipment of Men and Munitions to South America." "Defend the Soviet Union—Friend of the Colonial Tolerers."

Protest Recruiting.
Doretta Loew of the Communist Party introduced the subject and the speakers at the demonstration. "This meeting is called by the South Brooklyn Section of the Communist Party to protest the recruiting of starving sailors in New York and shipping them as cannon fodder for such lackeys of U. S. imperialism as the Colombian government, which is now

Vet Organizing Squad To Leave On Midwest Tour Jan. 3; Need Aid

NEW YORK.—The seven members of the Kansas City contingent of the National Bonus March to Washington, who have formed an organizing squad to tour the Great Lakes and rally the veterans for the fight for local relief and immediate bonus payment, expect to leave New York about Jan. 3.

Vets' Enemies Meet
NEW YORK.—Through the organization claims a membership of 2,500 in New York, only 75 showed up at a meeting of the local chapter of the American Veterans' Association, held at the Bar Association. This is one of the outfits fighting immediate payment of the ex-servicemen's check bonuses, known as the bonus demanding cuts in disability allowances.

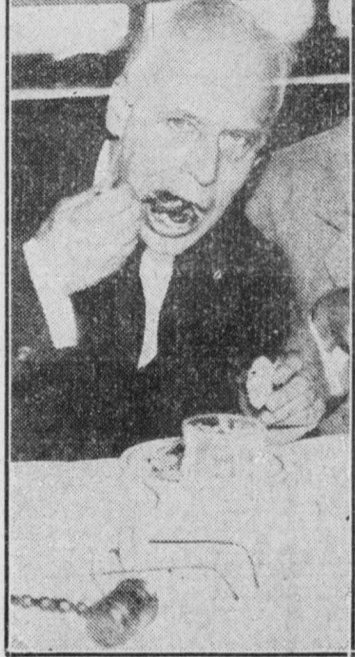
Big Demonstrations Called for Today at 2 Bronx Rent Strikes

BRONX, N. Y.—Two rent strikes are in full swing under the leadership of the Middle Bronx Unemployment Council, of 1400 Boston Road. One rent strike, at 132 Franklin Av. is noted by the fact that a youth committee has been organized to help the strikers. At this house there will be a mass picket line and demonstration at 1 p. m. today.

THOMAS ATTACKS USSR

NEW YORK.—Norman Thomas, who has consistently been put forward by the Socialist Party as a "friend" of the Soviet Union, dropped part of his mask when he told the 50 delegates at the 17th annual intercollegiate conference of the League for Industrial Democracy: "Look more towards America and not so much towards Russia. Russia has not fulfilled the hopes placed in her only eight months ago. Those who eight months ago hoped that Russia would accomplish something as a solution for the breakdown of

Against Soviet Union



Norman Thomas, whose job in the Socialist Party is to mislead the workers with radical phrases while the Hillquits and O'Neals do the more open work of helping the bosses. Thomas, who has posed as a "friend" of the Soviet Union, has just made an attack on the first Workers' Republic, though here too his language is more polite and deceptive than Hillquits'. Photo shows Thomas stowing away a sumptuous meal at a bosses' banquet during the election campaign, in which he ran as S. P. candidate for president.

HOOVER GETS WAR PROTEST

Hit Colombia Arms Shipment from U. S.

NEW YORK.—The American Committee for Struggle Against War, with headquarters at 104 Fifth Ave., this city, yesterday sent the following telegram to Hoover protesting against the arming by U. S. imperialism of its puppet states in South America for the two undeclared wars now raging in that continent and threatening to engulf the populations of the whole continent:

Message From Foster
A special message from William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President in the last elections, will be read by C. A. Hathaway, organizer of the New York District of the Communist Party. Foster is still ill to attend in person.

Fruit Racketeer Gyps Unemployed Man

NEW YORK.—A worker, Sam Selendberg, went to John Rich Produce Co., 196 Reade Street and purchased some fruit to peddle. The fruit was condemned by the health inspectors and he brought the receipt to Rich who refused to redeem it. This is happening to a large number of workers who try to eke out a few cents in this manner and apparently is a racket of the health inspectors and the merchants.

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9th ANNIVERSARY FETE TO BE MASS DEMONSTRATION

Thousands to Attend Affair at Coliseum; Bedacht to Speak

READ FOSTER MESSAGE—Big Concert Program, Followed by Ball

All out to the Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker tonight!

Gathering in the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farms Road, workers of many nationalities, Negro and white, will take part in a mighty mass demonstration for the central organ of the Communist Party, the champion, leader and organizer of the American workingclass—the Daily Worker. It will at the same time be a demonstration of support for all the struggles that the Daily Worker is leading, a challenge to the capitalist rulers and a show of determination on the part of the revolutionary workers of this city to fight on under the leadership of the Communist Party and its central organ against the whole starvation and terror program of the bosses.

WHITNEY KNEW ROADS FIRE MEN

'Pay Cut Saves No Job' But Agrees to Cut

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen knew what he was doing when he accepted, for the railroad workers, a continuation of their wage cut of ten per cent for nine months more. He can not plead ignorance, and he can not claim, as the union preceding the wage deduction and a month in which it was reasonably supposed that railroad employment had already reached the irreducible minimum.

More Are Fired
In June, 1932, five months after the ten per cent wage deduction in the railroad industry, there were 69,996 less employees than in January, 1932, the month preceding the wage deduction and a month in which it was reasonably supposed that railroad employment had already reached the irreducible minimum.

MOTHER SHOWS BOY IS INNOCENT

Proves Negro Lad Is Frame-Up Victim

NEW YORK.—Further facts have been brought to light by the International Labor Defense proving conclusively that Edward Griffin, 17-year old Negro boy who is faced with being railroaded to the electric chair, is absolutely innocent of the charge. Griffin's mother, when interviewed by an I. L. D. representative at the boy's home, 183 McKibben St., Brooklyn, stated that at the time the murder of Benjamin Selati, of 202 Varet St., Brooklyn, took place, Griffin was attending the wake of his aunt, who had just died. Griffin's mother stated she had four witnesses to prove that the boy was present thru-out the wake, which lasted all night. Mr. Griffin also declared to the I. L. D. representative that her boy Edward was always a good and obedient boy, and had never given her trouble. He was unemployed, she said, but he was always anxious to work if he could get a job, to help support her.

Negro and White Unite; Stop Eviction



Returning the furniture of an evicted unemployed family at Prairie and 37th St., South Side, Chicago.

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

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

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WORKERS' PROBE PROVES MURDER OF JAILED NEGRO CROPPERS BY ALA. BOSSES

Witnesses Testify Authorities Denied Medical Aid to Cliff James and Milo Bentley in I. L. D. Investigation

Birmingham Workers Arranging Mass Funeral for Murdered Cropper Leaders; Jailed Croppers Denied Civil Rights

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 30.—A thorough investigation into the deaths of Cliff James and Milo Bentley, Negro cropper leaders, reveals that both died not from the wounds received in the Reeltown (Natusulga) Battle with armed landlord-police lynch gangs, but from criminal neglect and denial of medical aid by the authorities.

ROOSEVELT SEES MOONEY'S MOTHER

'Must Be Reason to Believe Innocence'

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The mass campaign for release of Tom Mooney, which has forced an admission from President-elect Roosevelt that: "I feel sure because so many people believe Tom Mooney is innocent that there must be some reason for believing in his innocence."

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

Two Charges Against Sam Weinstein Are Dismissed at Hearing

NEW YORK.—Two charges placed against Sam Weinstein during the Muskin Mfg. Co. strike came up yesterday in the Bridge Plaza Court. One charge was malicious mischief and the other was disorderly conduct. This second charge was not only placed against Sam Weinstein but also against six other workers. Both cases were dismissed for "lack of evidence."

CLASSES ON UNION STRATEGY
The winter term of the Workers' School, 35 E. 12th St., will have two classes in Trade Union Strategy and Tactics, one class to be conducted by Sam Nesson every Monday night and the other by Sidney Bloomfield every Friday night.

CITY EVENTS

- DAILY WORKER CONCERT TONIGHT**
Daily Worker Concert and Ball, tonight at Bronx Coliseum. See details in another part of this issue of the Daily Worker.
- EX-SERVICEMEN TO MEET**
Post 2 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League calls for all members to assemble at Post Headquarters today for special work and for an open air meeting at 4 p. m. at 125th St. and Fifth Ave., from which they will go in a body to Bronx Coliseum.
- WORKERS' CENTER BANQUET**
Provisional Committee set up by the Central Committee has arranged a Banquet to help save the Workers Center, which is in serious financial danger. Banquet is at Workers Center, 35 East 12th St., Second Floor, at 7 p. m., Sunday, Jan. 8. Special program. All mass organizations urged to prepare for it.
- PROTEST MURDER OF SHARE CROPPERS**
International Labor Defense calls a mass protest meeting against the murder of Alabama share croppers. The meeting is at Tremont and Prospect Ave., Bronx, at 7:30 p. m. Monday.
- HUNGER MARCH FILM SHOWN MONDAY**
"Hunger", the Workers Film & Foto League moving picture of the National Hunger March, and the conditions that led up to the struggle of the unemployed, will be shown at Fifth Ave. Theatre, Broadway and 28th St., from 10 a. m. to midnight, Monday. At each showing of the film, one of the following will speak: I. Amter, Mike Gold, Herbert Benjamin, Malcolm Cowley, Felix Morrow or Edward Dahlberg.

Britain and France Push Intervention Plans As Tokio Army Advances

European Powers Strengthen Military Position In Near East Countries Bordering USSR

Japanese Force Starts Advance Toward Pogradichnaya As Press Carries on War Drive

A large Japanese force is advancing along the Chinese Eastern Railway toward the Soviet borders at Pogradichnaya, important Soviet border city. The use of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the expedition is being carried out in defiance of the management, composed of Soviet and Chinese officials.

A sensational exposure of the criminal preparations of the imperialist-bands for armed intervention against the Soviet Union is published in the leading newspaper in Trans-Caucasia, the Tiflis Zaria Vostoka, an organ of one of the liberated nationalities formerly oppressed by tsarist imperialism.

Gold and Boyd to Debate January 13

NEW YORK—Michael Gold, noted revolutionary writer, will debate Ernest Boyd, critic and one of the editors of the magazine "Spectator" on Friday, Jan. 13, on the subject, "Resolved that the Marxian Approach to Literature is the Correct and Scientific One."

Labor Sports Program in New York on Jan. 14

NEW YORK—Six years of labor sports in the United States will be celebrated January 14th at the Finnish Progressive Hall, 15 West 126th Street, with a giant athletic program and affair. Featuring the program will be the well-known Kaytee tumblers, wrestling, bar work, dance groups, drills, and music, besides a dance which will make up the evening's entertainment.

WHAT'S ON-

SATURDAY
ALL OUT TO THE DAILY WORKER ninth anniversary grand concert and ball tonight. ALL RED FRONT members meet outside Bronx Coliseum Saturday 8 p.m. Come with uniforms.
ALL members of the Young Communist League assigned to act as ushers at the Daily Worker Anniversary affair meet all together at Coliseum Sat. 3:30 p.m. sharp. All other YCL members that call possibly be there at that time should also report.
PROSPECT WORKERS CENTER is calling all its members to the Daily Worker Anniversary Concert and Ball at the Bronx Coliseum. The Prospect Center will be closed tonight.
FANTY STRIKE Mass meetings 3 p.m., at 1433 Charlotte St., and 1 p.m., at 1392 Franklin Ave., Bronx.
SUNDAY
DANCE and Entertainment at Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave., 8:30 p.m. Negro Jazz Band. Admission 25 cents.
DANCE at Brighton Prog. Club, 129 Brighton Beach. All invited. Free admission.
DANCE-Play given by Unit 23 at Progressive Workers Club, 159 Summer Ave., Brooklyn, 8 p.m. Admission 15 cents.
DANCE-Concert at Red Spark Athletic Club, 333 Sheffield Ave., 8 p.m. East.
AFFAIR given by Unit 21 Section 15 at Gymnasium of Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, 8 p.m.
DANCE-Concert of Steve Kalovis Br. I. L. D. at 15 E. Third St., Room 3, 8 p.m.
CONCERT-Entertainment by East Harlem Unemployed Council, 1538 Madison Ave., near 144th St., 8 p.m. All workers who bought tickets for Dec. 18 at the Italian Worker Center will be admitted on same ticket.
PARTY-Dance given by Followers of Nature, 145 E. 103rd St., 8 p.m.
DINNER given by Unit 18, Sec. 15 C.P. at Navy Mir Club, 2700 Bronx Park East. Proceeds for Workers Center. Adm. 35c. Time: 3 p.m.
NEW YEAR Entertainment given by Italian Proletarian Club at 191 Madison St., Brooklyn 7 p.m. Admission free. All invited. Good time promised.
ARTEF Jewish Workers Theatre announce two plays—"Four Days" and "Aristocrats" for Sunday Evening Jan. 1st at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Broadway and 28th St. Tickets—50c, 75c, and \$1.00 at Artef office, 8 E. 18th St. or Morning Freiheit. Show starts 8 p.m.
FORUM of Harlem Workers Center at 4 p.m. Speaker: L. Patterson on "How the National Question is solved in the U.S.S.R."
OPEN FORUM of Toronto Workers Club, 87 Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Topic: "Why Are the Negroes Oppressed." 7:30 p.m.
OPEN FORUM at 261 Bryant Ave. Topic: "Political significance of Hunger March." 8:30 p.m. Admission free.
FORUM of W. E. S. L. Post 75. Subject: "Youth Against War" 8 p.m. Address: 637 Hopkinton Ave., Brooklyn.
FORUM of Section 2 at St. George Church, 451 W. 39th St. Topic: "Role of Religion in Struggles of Workingclass." 3 p.m.
LECTURE by Vern Smith, member Daily Worker staff, on "Role of the Press" at Flatbush Workers Club Open Forum, 1207 Kings Highway, 8:30 p.m.
LECTURE by M. J. Ogin, Editor of the Morning Freiheit on "Lessons of the Russian Revolution" at Workers School Forum, 33 E. 11th St., 9 p.m. Adm. 25 cents.
LECTURE by Percy Johnson at Bensonhurst Workers Club Open Forum, 3009-70th St., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m.
FILM showing of "A Trip Through the Soviet Union," at Lenox Ave., near 121 St., 6:30 p.m. sharp. Auspices F. S. U. Harlem International Branch. Adm. 10c.
CLASSES in "Principles of Class Struggle" at Prospect Worker Center, 1157 Southern Blvd., Bronx. Time: 4 to 6 p.m. Dancing Sunday evening.
DANCE and PARTY given by the Irish Workers Club at 1947 Broadway near 68th St. Room 435. 8 p.m. Program including Irish and American dancing songs, recitations, tea and cake. Admission 35c. Good time promised.
CLASSES in Ballroom dancing at 1 p.m. Class in Public speaking at 3 p.m., at Congress Workers Club, 1349 Jerome Ave., near 170th Street.
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CONCERT-Dance given by the Jamaica Center, 146-29 Liberty Ave., Jamaica, L. I. 8 p.m. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds to go to the Center.
OPEN FORUM at Harlem Progressive Youth Club at 2 p.m. Shoppers on "Unemployment Insurance and How to Win It."

Landlord Tries to Evict Militant Worker to Evade Repairs

NEW YORK—A direct blow at the rights of workers to organize for relief or for the improvement of housing conditions, was delivered by the Tammany city government when William Urban of 606 E. 13th St. was given a dispossession notice and ordered by the landlord and the court to move out because he had been active on the E. 13th St. Block Committee. Another reason for the landlord's action was that Urban was beginning to be active among the tenants in the house at 606 E. 13th St., pointing out to them that by organized action they could force the landlord to make improvements that were badly needed. The fire escapes had been so neglected that they were dangerous, and the water pipes were rusty. The landlord took out the dispossession notice against Urban in an attempt to break up any movement to have these repairs made. The clerk of the court signed the notice at once, at the landlord's request, in spite of the fact that Urban was ready to pay the rent. Many workers of the block, who have long known Urban as a fighter in their interests, see in this eviction attempt a blow at the rights of every worker, and plans are already being made for a struggle when the landlord tries to throw Urban's furniture out.

Collier Hints Won't Discuss Demands of Marchers; Protest!

NEW YORK—Chairman Collier (Democrat) of the House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means has notified the National Committee of the Unemployed Council here that his Ways and Means Committee will "decide whether new hearings are to be held" on the demands for \$50 winter relief and unemployment insurance. These demands were presented by 3,000 National Hunger Marchers to Congress, on Dec. 6.

Smash Meet to Stop Expose of Unity of Police and Landlord

NEW YORK—Another meeting at noon today will be held by rent strikers at 69 Amboy St. and their neighbors, despite the action of police in breaking up by force a meeting of 300 yesterday at the corner of Amboy St. and Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. The police arrested the speakers and attacked the listeners in a desperate attempt to prevent the complete exposure of how the police and landlord were working together against the rent strikers. A permit granted for yesterday's meeting did not prevent the attack.

French Stretching Feelers

"French imperialism cannot calmly watch how Great Britain, building a Jaffa-Bagdad railway, tries to bind its colonies with bands of iron, drawing into its sphere of railroad influence Persia and Afghanistan." Zaria Vostoka refers to an impending military-political convention between France and Persia, and characterizes the move as a French attempt "to secure for itself a more favorable position as compared with Great Britain in case of an attack on the Soviet Union." French imperialism, it added, is "stretching feelers to the Soviet frontiers" from that direction.

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Smash Meet to Stop Expose of Unity of Police and Landlord

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French Stretching Feelers

"French imperialism cannot calmly watch how Great Britain, building a Jaffa-Bagdad railway, tries to bind its colonies with bands of iron, drawing into its sphere of railroad influence Persia and Afghanistan." Zaria Vostoka refers to an impending military-political convention between France and Persia, and characterizes the move as a French attempt "to secure for itself a more favorable position as compared with Great Britain in case of an attack on the Soviet Union." French imperialism, it added, is "stretching feelers to the Soviet frontiers" from that direction.

What's On - Saturday

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USSR THEATRES ARE FOR THE WORKERS

"Makes You Feel the World Is Young and Art Is Just Beginning"

By L. MARTIN

It is depressing to go to a show in Germany these days. Most of the theatres and movie houses seem to be half empty. Only rich Germans and foreign tourists can afford the admission prices; they are out of the question for most German workers.

What a contrast when you reach the Soviet Union! Here all the amusement places are always crowded with all the workers they will hold. Admission prices are ranging from tourists and high-paid specialists, but not for whole blocks of tickets, and their workers can get the best seats in the house at bargain prices.

A THEATRE GARDEN

Let's go to the theatre in the Leningrad Sad Otdikha, which means "Garden of Rest." Theater crowds don't suggest "rest" in the United States. But this theatre garden really seems to live up to its name. It is a little park in which are two or three theatre houses, for stage plays, vaudeville and moving pictures. The vaudeville theatre is an open-air one. It has a roof to protect the audience from showers, but is open on three sides to the summer air. Between acts at the show houses the audience stroll about under the trees or patronize the lunch rooms and open-air garden.

There is none of the hectic rush of Broadway here. The workers are out for an evening's relaxation and a restful good time. Sure of their jobs, safeguarded by social insurance against sickness, old age, accidents and the other eventualities that may at any time reduce an American worker to beggary, the Soviet workers enjoy a feeling of security that we can never know under capitalism.

Perhaps that is why there is such an air of leisurely enjoyment here, so different from the atmosphere of most American amusement places.

There is an opera theatre showing in the interior theatre this evening. It is well produced and acted, although the production is somewhat along the conventional lines of an English or American opera. But the resemblances make the differences all the more striking. For here is a show absolutely devoid of the capitalist propaganda which American audiences have been trained to swallow almost un-noticed in all their entertainment.

WALL NEWSPAPER OUTSIDE THEATRE

Outside the theatre is a wall newspaper, where workers may write any criticisms or suggestions about the show that occur to them. And writers, producers and everyone else connected with the theatre pay close attention to these reactions of their worker audiences. If answers or explanations are called for, they appear on the board of the complaint. The criticisms we see on the board are of all kinds. One wants to know why shows can't start at 7 instead of 8. Another doesn't like the ending of the play, thinks it artificial. And so on.

Soviet workers don't have to travel down-town to see all the best shows. Many of them are brought to them right in their factory neighborhoods.

The workers of the famous Putilov factory in Leningrad, for instance, have a "House of Culture" of their own. It is a huge modern club-house, with library, gymnasium, rooms for every kind of social activity and an auditorium that seats 2,500. An American theatre occupying as much space would pack in twice as many seats, regardless of how rotten the position of the cheaper seats might be. But this auditorium is laid out by workers for workers, along spacious lines, and every seat is good.

To these workers' club-house, and to others like it, the Moscow Art Theatre and other first-class shows come first of all. The first-nighters of the Soviet Union are not stuff-shirt snobs of "high society" as in the United States, but workers right from the factory bench. It's their approval or disapproval that makes or breaks a show in the Soviet Union.

NEW FACES AT OPERA

See the first-night crowd at the opening of the fall grand opera season in the big Opera House (Bolshoy Theatre) in Moscow. That's all we could see, for we couldn't get tickets ourselves—the workers of Moscow factories having had first shot at seats. The high white pillars of this imposing opera house have looked down on many previous theatre crowds. They have seen czars and princesses, landowners and capitalists arrive in costly carriages and limousines. They have witnessed the "affectations" of countless fine-gowned ladies and their foppish lords. But never a worker passed through them before the revolution, except to flunk to the rich within.

But tonight the crowd who surge

around them are all plain working people. None of the be-jeweled luxury here that is flaunted in the faces of the starving unemployed when the American opera season opens. No stupid rich people coming to sleep through the opera so that their pictures may appear in the rotogravure or their gowns be mentioned in the society columns of the papers. The Moscow grand opera—acclaimed even by capitalist press correspondents as among the most gorgeously produced in the world—is all for the workers. And they respond to good music, and fine acting as no capitalist audience has ever done.

A VISIT to the Meyerhold Theatre in Moscow will make you feel the world is young and art is just beginning. All conventions of the capitalist stage have been scrapped or must pass the severest tests to prove they are worth retaining. You have a feeling that anything may be tried out to see if it will produce interesting results. And the audience, nearly all of whom are workers, are made to share in the common endeavor to build up a new proletarian stage technique that will surpass anything the capitalist class has known.

In the show we saw, the audience is taken into confidence right from the start. The director is on the stage in his ordinary clothes, mingling with the actors. The first two acts are in the nature of a burlesk, and he kids with the audience about what they see on the stage. You get so intimate that you almost feel like shouting back, "That's a good one," or "That's not so hot" from time to time.

SATIRIZE BOURGEOIS TENDENCIES

The burlesk is directed against bourgeois affectations still persisting on the Soviet stage. They are swept away by a rush of sailors of the Red Navy. "Let us show you some real life in the Red Navy today," they shout, as they clear the stage of tawdry capitalist trimmings. They bring on new scenery themselves and start a serious play of navy life, for the audience to judge whether they don't like it much better than the sort of show they have seen burlesked.

Curtains are not dropped in this show while scenes are being changed. You not only share with the actors their emotions, but you come to understand some of their technical problems as well. There are many novel and daring experiments in presentation. For instance, moving pictures are shot right onto the stage at certain points to carry us quickly to a new scene of action.

Anything new that may produce a good effect is worth trying out, and if the workers don't like it, we and they will work out something better next time. That's the spirit at this Soviet theatre. No demerit for anything in capitalist America—that a show will be a box-office failure unless it is along conventional lines and contains all the old sure-fire clichés that have brought in the dough before.

The lid has been taken off the artistic life of a whole people, you feel when you catch a glimpse of developing Soviet culture.

Millions of workers and peasants not only have the opportunity to attend theatres, movies, operas, etc. for the first time in their lives, but they are free to take part in building up a new art and culture that will express and aid their struggles and enrich their whole lives.

Just as the Soviet workers have won the factories through their revolution, so too they won the theatre and all the cultural equipment of the country. It is theirs to do with it what they will and can. And the possibilities are endless.

In the United States grand opera belongs to millionaires like Samuel Insull (or did till recently), Otto Kahn and other capitalists. It is enjoyed in comfort only by the rich. Workers, if they go at all, can afford only the worst seats.

"RELIGION IN U. S. S. R." NEW POPULAR PAMPHLET

A booklet which should serve as a handy tool with which to overcome the influence of religion and the "Christmas spirit" among the workers, has just been issued by International Publishers.

It is called Religion in the U. S. S. R. and is written by E. Yaroslavsky, an old Bolshevik and head of the League of the Godless, a militant atheist organization in the Soviet Union. In this book he exposes the uses to which religion is put by the ruling class under capitalism and shows how the workers in the Soviet Union are rapidly overcoming this opium under the Soviet Government.

It can be obtained at all workers' bookshops for 15 cents. A very attractive red cover, showing the "angle of capitalism" being destroyed by class-conscious workers, should help in distributing this pamphlet widely.

AWARDED GORKI PRIZE



Grace Lumpkin, author of "To Make My Bread," whose novel was among the three American revolutionary novels to receive the Maxim Gorki award at the Maxim Gorki Festival held recently under auspices of the Revolutionary Writers' Federation. "To Make My Bread" will be reviewed by V. J. Jerome in Tuesday's issue of the Daily Worker.

"Caring for the Unemployed"

By ROBERT DUNN.

AFTER his strenuous labors in organizing textile manufacturers to improve their profits, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, sailed recently for a vacation in the mountains of Switzerland. His parting statement contained this piece of willful lying: "Having served during the past year on the Gifford Unemployment Committee, we know from contact with relief agencies . . . that generally speaking the unemployed have been cared for." This would make an appropriate epitaph over the graves of the 2,000 who died from starvation in New York City alone in 1931. Mr. Sloan's industry has contributed as much or more than any other to the current starvation. Even those few workers who were lucky enough to have jobs averaged only \$10 a week. Nominal wages of cotton workers are back to 1918 levels.

Recent reports to a conference of the Southern Summer School states that "most of the (cotton mill) village children are undernourished and rachitic, while a large proportion of the adults are pellagra-stricken." And a report on the inadequacy of relief, printed in the super-class magazine, Fortune, says that North Carolina has 100,000 unemployed textile workers with another 100,000 on the payrolls of closed plants, most of whom are begging on the roads, having long ago exhausted their savings from low wages paid them before the depression.

This is the way Mr. Sloan's industry has "cared" for its jobless.

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

"Fired"—A Literary Apology for German Fascism

"FIRED" By Carl Aloys Schenzinger. (Century Co.) 271 pp. \$2

Reviewed by BENICE MICHAELSON.

A PICTURE of the corroding effects of unemployment upon individual workers—that is the most outstanding contribution in "Fired," by Carl Aloys Schenzinger, a German writer. From the high-paid banker to low-paid salesgirl—we get a sharp, moving description of the lives of various characters caught in the engulfing disaster brought about by mass lay-offs.

There's the hopeful and naive engineer, Bruno Steffens, who is unable to grasp the implications of the economic turmoil which throws him out of his job; his landlady, whose weak-willed, pitiable husband resorts to shady business ventures, and whose daughter, a thin, emaciated girl is thrown on the scrap-heap after a period in a sanatorium where she was sent to recover from the health-breaking grip of the department store; Herr Aus, the proud, confident, but no longer secure banker who, rather than appropriate the rest of his daughter Margot's life-savings to pay a debt, hangs himself; and finally Margot herself, office secretary and Steffens' sweetheart, rendered sterile from an abortion, rather than marry into a loveless life with her father's successor, grabs at a straw, and opens a little shop in the face of cut-throat competition from department stores around her.

FROM the middle-class, down to the proletariat, we see the confusion, terror and despair which envelops these jobless individuals—fired! By no means a new word. People had always been subject to discharge. Employees themselves had made changes. But this was different. People were not only discharged, their positions were wiped out. Wherever one looked old industries lay fallow. Those involved by strikers with a fear, which spread like a plague. And even as in time of great epidemics, so now, each person examined himself for symptoms of infection, watched his neighbor, compared his neighbor's work with his own.

Although the book has obvious merit, the author deals very inadequately with the mass movement of organized workers in their

Song of the Hunger March

By ALBERT GALATSKY.

FROM the cities, from the farmlands, Fat and cattle, rich in grain, Came the armies of the workers, Onward, on to Washington.

Round about them stretched a country Fat in cattle, rich in grain, Who could have conceived of hunger Must have had a madman's brain!

Yet in every town and city As the Hunger Marchers passed, In the halls and on the sidewalks Hungry, freezing workers massed.

Every city, every village, Cheered the Hunger Marchers on, Sent a delegate to join them On the march to Washington.

White and Negro, one united In the face of gas and gun Men and women, all undaunted Onward marched to Washington.

White and Negro, one united, With a single firm demand Of relief from cold and hunger For the workers of the land.

Clubs and hardships could not stop them White and Negro fought as one Till they staged their demonstration On the streets of Washington.

Let these marchers be the vanguard Of a greater march to come When the battleries of workers Drown the sound of rifle and drum.

And the proletarian armies Strong in freedom newly won Raise aloft the scarlet banner On the dome of Washington.

MINERS SLAUGHTERED IN PREVENTABLE DISASTERS

IT has often been stated that American coal is "blood stained." The slaughter of 54 miners in the Shafer Mine at Moweaqua, Ill., on the day before Christmas, just adds new emphasis to the fact, and adds also the important detail, that this killing was in an old abandoned mine used for "make work," emergency work relief work.

The man killed was unemployed miners, driven into what they knew was an extremely dangerous, burning, gas-filled mine by the cries for food of their hungry children.

They were denied other relief by what is probably the richest mining state in the world, and furthermore a state, whose employers and state militia had just smashed a strike against a wage cut which was reported first as 19 per cent, but now appears to be at least 23 per cent.

It is regretted that the Moweaqua massacre, Daniel Harrington, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Mines safety department, stated Dec. 28 that safety provisions were almost lacking, men worked with naked lights, there was no rock dusting, etc. He stated flatly that the accident could have been prevented.

And added that 99 per cent of the explosions in coal mines can be avoided.

MINERS SLAUGHTERED The death of these 54 was not an isolated incident. Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th St., New York, in its December, 1932 monthly news let-

ter: "Mining Notes" giving figures only up to the end of October, which does not include the Moweaqua explosion, says: "The death rate from explosions in bituminous mines is much higher this year than last. Deaths from explosions have actually risen, in spite of the great decrease in numbers of man hours worked and a corresponding fall in the total number of deaths from mine accidents. Up to the end of October, 78 men were killed in explosions in 1932 as against 64 during 19 months of the previous year."

Government figures for mine disasters in which five or more miners lost their lives, since 2,437 killed in the last ten years, including the Moweaqua disaster. But there is a trick in this. The government lists, for long periods, only those major disasters which kill five or more. The biggest killing in mines is not even in the major disasters, but in the day by day destruction of miners in small lots, one or two at a time, from rock falls, small explosions, electrocution, underground traffic accidents, etc. "Little" accidents like these, of which no extended record is kept, have easily doubled the number killed in the last ten years. The way to say that at least 5,000 have been killed in the coal mines of the U. S. in the last ten years, since Dec, 1922.

BEAR in mind that the death rate is jumping this year, and that those who have shot down miners in cold blood to reduce wages to fifteen cents a ton, do not hesitate to refuse the few dollars needed for safety measures. Then contrast that picture with this, also from Labor Research Association's "Mining Notes," of December, 1932: "In the safety program, 40,000-60,000 rubles were spent this year (1932) for safety protection in the mines alone, an increase from 30,000,000 in 1931. (A ruble is about 50 cents). "Especially important work is being done in improving the safety technique in the mines, to protect workers against the effects of gas and dust. The Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R. has charged industry with the task of manufacturing electrical safety equipment for the mines. "No fixture is admitted to the mines without detailed testing in the Scientific Research Institute of the People's Commissariat of Labor and a thorough study by the Mining Inspection. "An explosion-proof motor has been constructed and approved by all competent mining authorities. Electrical fixtures for gas shafts and a safe electrical detonator (in handling explosives) have also been installed. "The coming of hundreds of thousands of new workers into Soviet industries and the introduction of new equipment for the training of masses of workers in safe methods of work. A 2 per cent deduction from all sums applied to labor protection was assigned for this purpose of training in safety, in 1931. Workers doing dangerous work are given special training in safety appliances."

AS a novel of present day Germany, millions of whose workers are now in the class of the "Fired," the book is weak in its treatment of the organized movements against unemployment in the militant trade unions and unemployed organizations; on the other hand, it is an excellent description of the other side—the side of the bewildered and hopeless-ness of those who have not yet learned the lessons of organiza-



Lenin and the October Revolution

LENIN'S writings and speeches during the period of the developing revolution in Russia in 1917 are contained in *Toward the Seizure of Power*, Volume XXI of the Collected Works, which has just been published in two books by International Publishers, New York.

His writings in this volume cover the period between the overthrow of the Czar in March and the overthrow of the Kerensky government and the establishment of the Soviet power in November. Under the leadership of Lenin, the Bolshevik Party during this period won over larger and larger masses of the workers and peasants and the troops and prepared the successful uprising of November 7.

The articles which he wrote for the Party press from day to day, taking up all the problems of the developing revolution, are included. The volume also contains his larger works, such as, *Will the Bolsheviks Retain State Power?* and *The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It*. A new and sorely needed revised translation of Lenin's classic, *State and Revolution*, closes the volume.

Of special interest to all revolutionary workers are the speeches of Lenin before the Bolshevik Central Committee during the two weeks preceding the uprising in which he argued for the armed insurrection. The minutes of these meetings are included in the Appendices, which also contain comprehensive explanatory notes, short biographies of all the people mentioned in the volume, and important documents of the revolution. This material helps greatly to understand the revolution and Lenin's part in it.

This volume is one of *Collected Works*, which when complete will contain all of Lenin's writings and speeches and will number 30 volumes. International Publishers has already issued five volumes (8 books) in this series. The regular edition of *Toward the Seizure of Power* sells at \$2.50 for each book and may be obtained at all workers' book shops or direct from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

"THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER SPEAKS" AND OTHER POEMS.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER SPEAKS. By George Jarboe. With an introduction by Jack Conroy. Published by R. C. Haeflund, Holt, Mich. Reviewed by HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

THIS fourth pamphlet of poems sponsored by *The Rebel Poet* is at once a subject for praise and censure. The worth of certain poems is obvious. "The Unknown Soldier Speaks" has been republished from one of the *Rebel Poet*'s anthologies in an important Russian anthology. It is undoubtedly a powerful poem. Much can be said for certain others. "The Bells of the Loos and Out of It All: 1917," "From a Ditch Before Amiens: 1918," and "To the Young Rakshellers of Flanders." But when one has said this, one wonders why the devil the author of so many splendid poems had to include such lines as "Auntie dear is roosting here, may she give the earthworms cheer." Such stuff, while displaying a juvenile cleverness, has no place in a booklet of revolutionary poems.

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SYMPATHY STRIKE IN ROSSITZ DISTRICT

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—A general strike in sympathy with the striking miners has taken place in the Rossitz district. This strike was organized by the revolutionary unions and carried out in the face of a brutal police terror. Almost all factories were closed down by the strike and the workers marched to four meeting places. At the electricity workers' meeting the doors and windows were guarded by the workers and refused to permit the workers to leave the buildings. Over 5,000 striking workers took part in the meetings and were addressed by the leaders of the revolutionary unions.

"SEND ME BOOKS TO THIS PRISON CELL"

Some Personal Experiences; Vivid Letters from Class War Prisoners

By VERN SMITH

SUPPOSE you go to jail. We have to carry on the fight, and some losses are certain. The casualties are replaced many times over, the fight goes on—but suppose you just happen to be one of the casualties? You know you have some duties. You have to make your case useful to the workers. You have to plan your defense, do what will make the right sort of agitational publicity. You have to send out and sometimes smuggle out statements and exposures. You have to conduct yourself in court with judgment, and a certain audacity, turning everything to your use and the use of your fellow workers. You have to take the offensive. You do what you can to win the case, but most of all, you make the case show up the capitalist system, and lead other workers to struggle.

If you are convicted, the chance to do propaganda is not ended, but it is much harder. There are many vexations, interferences; more subtly and ingenuity is required of the prisoner. And if, as sometimes happens, they watch you so closely, you can do little but endure, that, too, is useful, and has to be carried on with staunchness and courage, and a constant alertness for the chance to change from a passive to an active role.

Well, while you are doing all this, either in jail or "the pen" you're locked up, your movements considerably circumscribed, your food is bad, your news of the struggle outside cut down, and there is some danger. You may be third-degree, lynched or framed. If you are caught in the monotonous machinery of the "Big House" you still have some risks of abuse, etc. Time wears on you. You are under a nervous strain.

CONFINEMENT MAKES YOU JUMPY Just at the time you need your greatest keenness and best judgment, conditions make it hard to exercise good sense. Confinement, either isolation or enforced companionship and overcrowding with other prisoners, makes you jumpy. Some brood and grow morose. Some get into a quarrelsome mood, leading to disgraceful "jail rovs" in which even comrades fight each other over little things that outside would cause only a passing frown. Some feel that they are cut off from activity, forgotten. Usually there is an aggravating sense of time being wasted. However, you reason against it, everybody suffers more or less, in a way that impairs efficiency just when it is most needed.

The best way to keep up morale in jail is to be sure that your time is not being wasted, that you are not cut off, that you are preparing yourself for better activity once you get out. The warden or jailor tries to get you to do anything but to do anything for workers in jail? Are not the capitalist Christians? But he says: "Inform our good friends that if we should ever get out and they should get in, we would do the same for them."

Edith Berkman, while confined in a hospital in Massachusetts, facing deportation for leading textile strikes in Lawrence, wrote: "The Workers Report on Kentucky," and "The Labor Fact Book," and especially requests the committee to send some to Keith in Deer Island. She says: "I think that your organization is very much needed."

Warren K. Billings, sentenced to life after the Preparedness Day frame-up in San Francisco, wants a German grammar and some kind of German "first reader." He is learning the language while in jail. You see, they want, and they need, all kinds of literature. And, in jail, they make the best possible use of it.

but by some of my comrades of struggle also, which are imprisoned with me in this county jail. We have established here in our cell block a lecture group and as the majority of the prisoners are nothing but working class elements, it will be much better if you kindly could send instead of the kind you sent, books relative to the class struggle. We will appreciate especially if in the next bundle you send us books written by Karl Marx and Engels. . . . Please see what you can do what will make the right sort of agitational publicity. You have to send out and sometimes smuggle out statements and exposures. You have to conduct yourself in court with judgment, and a certain audacity, turning everything to your use and the use of your fellow workers. You have to take the offensive. You do what you can to win the case, but most of all, you make the case show up the capitalist system, and lead other workers to struggle.

Mike Burich, in the Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, writes: "I enjoyed these books and I sincerely hope that you continue to send me other books. I am a member of the working class and I prefer history and facts about my class. History of strikes. In your book of 'Living Philosophies,' I liked Theodore Dreiser best. Please send me books by such writers as Dreiser, Scott Nearing, Lenin and Marx."

Mike Michlan from the county jail in Bellefonte, Pa., says: "These books that the committee sent me were very interesting. I would rather have some fiction story books, because they are interesting in a place like this."

WANTS MARXIAN CLASSICS

Oscar Ericson, Imperial Valley prisoner in San Quentin, (now freed) writes to the committee on the class struggle from the Marxian standpoint, and adds, "Including also books which give authentic information on the different phases of the social, economic and political struggles of the workers. . . . and on the U. S. S. R. Then there are novels and stories written in the same spirit." He mentions the censorship, and that books barred by the warden are usually sent back to the sender.

John Lamb, one of the Centralia boys sentenced to 40 years back in 1919, asks for Sinclair's novels, and says: "I think that establishing your committee is a wonderful idea."

Jim McNamara, sentenced to life on a frame-up by William J. Burns and the Los Angeles open-shoppers, thinks that such a committee must be composed of freaks, or else, why should they, in a Christian community want to do anything for workers in jail? Are not the capitalist Christians? But he says: "Inform our good friends that if we should ever get out and they should get in, we would do the same for them."

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EYE-WITNESS REPORT OF MANCHURIA GRAB IN HOLMES PAMPHLET.

"ALL eyes are on the ceaseless movement of the Japanese forces towards the frontiers of the U.S.S.R." are the words with which W. M. Holmes, of the British "Daily Worker" correspondent in Manchuria, closes a description of Japanese army concentration in Harbin in a sensational exposure of the situation in Manchuria, just issued by International Publishers under the title, *An Eye-Witness in Manchuria*. Holmes succeeded in getting at first hand the real situation in the country seized by Japanese imperialism during his travels through Manchuria as a newspaper correspondent. This is the first complete, first hand account that has gotten by the sharp censorship and espionage of Japan and its puppet government which is set up.

He tells of the Japanese military occupation, the setting out of the Japanese military expedition from Harbin down the Sungari River towards the Soviet border, of the movement of troops along the Chinese Eastern Railway, of the continual drive towards the borders of the U. S. S. R. Holmes shows that the "bandits" whom the Japanese are fighting are in reality insurgent Chinese bands fighting against Japanese penetration. He describes mass strikes on the part of the Chinese workers and Russian workers in Manchuria, which have never gotten beyond the censorship before. The pamphlet is now on sale at all workers' bookshops at 15 cents.



A SHARE CROPPER'S LIFE: SWINDLED, BEATEN UNCONSCIOUS, FRAMED ON RAPE CHARGE, SHOT DEAD

ADEL COUNTY, Ga.—Archer Burnett, a Negro share-cropper, lived on a rich land-owner's place here. The first of the year, the landowner told Burnett: Now you start turning your land that you are going to work this year. By the first of April he had all his land turned that he was going to plant.

One morning the landowner went down to the sharecropper's shack and told him: I think you should plant forty acres. You would make more for yourself and your family. The sharecropper said: Who is going to help me work all of this land, there is nobody but me and my wife and we can't work all of that land. I will plant only 25 acres.

The landowner said to the cropper's wife: "Lucy, me and your husband was talking about planting 40 acres this year." She said, no, we

can work 25 acres, we will do good to work that much. What do you think about it, Archer? He said: I think we should work 15 acres in cotton, 10 in corn, that is enough.

Bills—For What?
He said all right, suit yourself. I tell you what I want you to do. You come up to my house and let's figure out how much fertilizer you are going to use this year. I've got the bills down there. The share-cropper asked what the bills are for. The landowner said: They are for fertilizer that I ordered for you to use this year. Why I haven't told you to order and fertilizer for me. The landowner said: You don't have to tell me what not to do. I ordered it and now you are going to pay for it. The share-cropper said: I didn't order it and I will not pay for it. I haven't got the money. The land-

owner said: You have strength—plenty of it. Now the amount of money you've got to pay is \$200, and the best way for you to pay this money is to start working your crop and by the time you get it gathered you can pay me what you owe me. The share-cropper said: I don't owe you anything. The landowner said: You goddamn son of a bitch, don't dispute my word. You owe me \$200 for that fertilizer I am ordering, and you are going to pay for it right here on my place or I will have you put on the chain gang. The share-cropper said: I am willing to go to the chain gang if that will pay the debt that you claim I owe. The landowner said: Yes it will pay the debt that you owe me. Now what would you rather do. The sharecropper said: I would rather go on the road. The landowner called up the sher-

iff and he came down to the plantation. After he heard the landowner's story, they went to the shack. The landowner called Archer. He was a little slow about coming. Finally he came to the door. The landowner said: What was wrong with you, that you couldn't come when I called you. The

cropper said: I was eating my dinner. The landowner said: You're a damn liar, you were trying to run off, weren't you? The cropper said: No, no, sir. I was eating my dinner. The landowner said, so you call me a liar, eh, I'm going to beat hell out of you.

Viciously Beaten.
He got a hoe handle and said: Hold him, sheriff, while I teach him to talk to a white man. I'll show him how to stay in his place. The sheriff grabbed the share-cropper and tied him and held his gun on him while the landowner beat him. He pleaded but the landowner said, shut up your damn mouth.

The croppers' wife came out and pleaded too. The sheriff said, shut up that damn hollering. If you don't we will get you. The landowner beat that cropper for 30 minutes and then he told the sheriff to leave him alone. He was beaten unconscious. He lay on the ground, with the blood coming out of his nose and side.

After he gained strength, the landowner said to him, now Archer, are you willing to go to the road or are

you willing to work a crop. Let me know now while the sheriff is here. If you don't, the sheriff will be too glad to carry you back to town with him. The sheriff said, yes, let me know so I won't have to come back to get you.

Archer said, yes sir, I am willing to work it off.

The landowner told the cropper to come up to his house the next day. He had already been on this landowner's place for one year and 6 months.

conditions the landowner's wife hollered: rape. The landowner went running to the house and got his gun and said, stop there, nigger, what the hell are you doing. Archer said, I am looking for the partitions. The landowner said, you are a damn black liar. You are trying to rape my wife. She said, he winked his eyes at her. The landowner shot the share-cropper three times with a shot gun and killed him.

Fellow workers, in the same way this sharecropper was killed, there are thousands of farmers doing the same thing. The only way this can be stopped is by organizing both Negro and white organized, together, joining the Sharecroppers Union and the Communist Party and the Young Communist League in your neighborhood.

SOVIET WORKER PAID BY GOV'T TO STUDY ENGLISH

Is in "Daily Worker Brigade"

Dear Comrades in America:
I am a member of your own brigade, "Daily Worker Brigade" of the Lepsze Electro-Motor Works. I was sent by the factory committee to study English in the Moscow Institute of Languages, for this I am paid \$50 a month by the government, and I had to resign my work in the factory to give me more time to study. I am well able to get along on the money the government pays me.

I am pleased very much that I have the opportunity to learn the English language. There is no pleasure so great as to get news from American comrades who read your paper.

I always admired how you fight boldly for the interests of the working class in America. I understand your paper is the leader in the fight to abolish Capitalism, and to establish a government "by the Worker and for the Worker," like our government in the U.S.S.R.

I am a student of the second term. I still have three years to graduate from the University.

The capitalist papers print some terrible lies about the conditions here, for instance, "shortage of food," "forced labor," "uprisings." I am not surprised that the capitalist system tells these lies, because after all I know that the Capitalistic system lives through lies, because when the workers in America know the truth there will no longer be Capitalism to oppress them. I wish to be a "Worker Correspondent" for the Daily Worker.

I remain with best wishes to the American proletariat and its militant paper the Daily Worker.

Comradely yours,
—P. A. BUCHAREV.

Kaljev Street
House No 17, Station Perovo
Moscow-Kazan Railway
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

"Army Racket Annoys Helpless Patients"

The Salvation Army, that organization of pious, frauds which receives a juicy slice from the Community Chest, has, as one of its Christian functions, the serenading of sick workers, patients in the County Hospital here. Recently when I visited a comrade at the County Hospital, I heard, through a door at one end of the corridor, the moans of a woman worker, dying of injuries received in an accident. From the other end of the corridor, and blending with the groans, came the mournful, sickening and depressing strains of "Nearer My God to Thee," sung by the Salvation Army chorus.

The patients, many of them seriously ill, fighting against the heavy odds of undernourishment and worry to recover from operations and other difficulties, fretted and protested futilely in their helplessness, against this infliction of the capitalist class.

Patients are not admitted to beds in the County Hospitals unless they suffer from serious illness. And patients so suffering should not be disturbed by the noise created by these religious fakers, adding to the atmosphere of depression and gloom to which workers, under capitalism, are subjected in institutions for the "indigent."

—D.L.

Vet, Back from U.S.S.R., Shows Contrast With U.S.

"I'll Join the Communist Party, the Party of My Class"

As we, the unemployed veterans and workers of the richest country of the world are now in the fourth winter of starvation and misery; as this winter will be the worst ever before, I have as one of the veterans joined the Bonus Army in Chicago to demand the full payment of my bonus along with the other veterans of the world war.

From my experience in the line of march from Chicago to Washington for the bonus I see that the police in the towns did everything in their power to discourage the Bonus Marchers—picking the marchers off freight trains and walking out of town five and six miles, equipped with tear gas bombs and machine guns. I see where Jim-Crowism is being used by the police against the colored and discrimination is being used against the foreign-born; how the police marched the Hunger Marchers through the streets of Washington, D. C., like they were a bunch of convicts along with the Hunger Marchers, the Capitol police have about 30 veterans which is evidence that we veterans are classed as bums, vagabonds, hoboes, panhandlers and criminals in 1931 and 1932—but in 1917 and 1918 we were heroes.

The working-class of the whole United States learned through experience along the lines of march, both the Hunger and the Bonus Marchers, that the only plan of Hoover and the Wall Street government is a plan of starvation and misery for the 15 or 16 million unemployed workers on the U. S. A.

Twenty years ago I worked as filling boss in Mississippi in the logging camps and while there I saw some of the worst conditions I ever saw in my whole life. The colored workers lived in tents herded in like pigs. The chain gangs were terrible. I was in one. I was given 20 days in the chain gang in Tennessee for riding a freight train. I found conditions generally very poor; while the workers in the northern section of the U. S. A. got fair wages, the workers of the South got very low wages.

Now after viewing the conditions in the U. S. A., let's view the conditions in Soviet Russia where I worked for 3 months and stayed five months. In the plant there were evening classes for young workers to learn tool making and the machinist trade. The students get paid (125 rubles)

while learning their trade. I do know that young workers with six months training do better lathe and shaper work than the average machinist with three years training. I have a life-time experience as a machinist and am really surprised how fast the workers learn trades in the Soviet Union.

I worked six days in the Ball-bearing plant I shipped out of Moscow with a Sulphur Trust at Hokand, Central Asia, south of Tashkent. I found that the workers were not starving in any place I travelled. We have always had worse conditions right here in America than they do in Russia, and that is right down in the southern part of the U. S. A.

The workers in the Soviet Union run the shops—not only that but every worker has his say. Every week all the workers in a department hold their meetings and discuss how they can work shorter hours, etc. There are no bosses to say "Hurry Up." When the capitalist press reports on the shortage of meat in the Soviet Union, especially beef, why don't they let the public know the true facts? Why? Because during the collectivization campaign the large land owners poisoned their cattle and pigs, which left the land almost bare of meat supplies. And why is it that the capitalist press does not tell the people the truth and let the people know that the Soviet Union is raising some of the best herds of cattle in the world.

We do know it takes time to re-supply a land with enough cattle so that a nation can be supplied with plenty of beef, and the same with pigs and poultry.

Here in America, the working-class are in the richest country in the world, where there is plenty of everything and yet we are suffering with starvation and misery; we are allowing the capitalist class to run us back to a system which will be worse than Feudalism ever was. We see more police terror daily. We see at the same time the mass struggle and without a solid united front of all the working class to struggle together we will suffer more than ever before.

I see that the Communist Party is the only Party who fights for equal rights for the masses. I am going to, upon my return trip to Chicago and Cicero, Ill., join the "Communist Party," the Party of my class.

—T. H. L.

"THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING."—Home of a Negro share-cropper in southern Georgia. Thousands of human beings live in these leaky clapboard hovels,



little better than slaves of the white plantation owners. (Copyright by John L. Spivak, author of "Georgia Nigger.")

9-Year Old Girl Dies, Hungry and Without Medical Care

HILLSIDE, N. J., Dec. 29.—While the delegation of the 35 needy children from the industrial cities of New Jersey were marching on the State House to present demands for immediate relief to the starving child, the sister of one of the child delegates died indirectly from starvation.

The girl, Lillian Sonneberg, aged 9, was sent home from school a few months ago with an infection in the leg. This infection, due to her weak condition from the lack of proper food, milk and care, soon developed into cancer. The hospital demanded that her leg be cut off, but the family was unwilling to do this and the hospital refused to take care of the child and threw her out.

The father of the child was out of work for two years and now is forced to work for the city of Hillside for a basket of food for the family. After a great deal of pressure give the family coal or even wood to keep the house warm. The windows were stuffed with rags to keep out the wind.

As soon as the Young Pioneers of Hillside and the Unemployed Council found out about this family, a committee was sent to the city to demand medical attention for the child and food, coal, etc. for the family. After a great deal of forcing the city finally sent down a nurse to look at the child. This nurse came without materials, looked at the child, went away and never came back.

The mother of the child was forced to go into the streets to beg for pennies so as to buy some bandages for her daughter. The police continually threatened her with arrest if she would not stop, and due to this, she was forced to stop.

On Dec. 22 the child died.

The Young Pioneers of Hillside are calling a meeting of children from

the Hurton Looker School, which this child attended to protest this murder and demand that the school shall immediately provide free, hot lunches for all needy children in that school.

Mich. Workers Thank Ohio Militants for Hunger March Help

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Unemployed Council and the Communist Party have received letters of thanks from the workers in Michigan for their co-operation with the National Hunger Marchers.

To the Unemployed Council of Youngstown:

Dear Comrades:
We have just heard a report to our unit on the excellent way you took care of the comrades taken sick on the Hunger March to Washington. The Unit extends their thanks to you in Youngstown and hope you will be successful in the revolutionary movement as you are located in a strategic city.

Charles Schofield
For Saginaw Sect. C.P.U.S.A.
To the Communist Party of Youngstown:

Dear Comrades:
"We herewith extend our deepest appreciation and gratitude for the splendid service and care you have rendered to Comrade Alex Zittle, who is a member of this family.

"This is a test, an example of the ability and willingness of our revolutionary workers to carry thru our daily struggles "The Hunger March" and in preparing ourselves for the final struggle in which I hope, comrades, we shall soon be able to join you.

Signed: Dave Zittle
Carl and Elizabeth Zittle (parents)
Detroit, Mich.

Hunger Marcher Tells of Women Riding Freights

Babies With Them Too; Is Jailed Twice, Sees Cops Shoot at Jobless on Trains

Victor Hugo in his graphic description of scenes preceding the French Revolution has nothing whatever on the actual conditions now surrounding the working class in America. On the 15th of November, as a delegate with another starving worker we hung a freight train for Washington in the National Hunger March. We had fairly good going through New Mexico and west Texas, our number being continually added to from Procos City on until at Dallas there were between three and four hundred of us, including women and small children.

Outside of the railroad bulls we had no trouble with the train crews, they even several times switched on new empties to carry the poor starved bunch of humanity. We were continually harassed by the cops in the larger cities trying to turn us back and even shooting at us. One boy of perhaps 18 was in this way thrown under a freight and killed, another shot in the arm.

At Fort Worth we were arrested and sentenced to the rock pile and allowed to sleep in a lousy jail with hundreds of other homeless and jobless. Many of these poor wretches were travelling they knew not where and had with them all that they possessed in this world and others would beg with the police at night for the privilege of getting in out of the cold. The Salvation Army and other relief stations always full to overflowing. I saw little children snatched away from their parents and herded off to reform schools and their fathers driven from town.

St. Louis shot by the railroad bulls and I was again picked up and I slaved it out for ten days under a 30 day sentence until I ran away and hit it back for New Mexico, riding in cattle cars.

Mothers on Freights
The awful conditions can hardly be realized until a trip of this kind is experienced, women with babies in their arms bumming the freight trains and starving with the men, homeless and jobless with nothing to go to.

It is on everybody's mind that the ship of capitalist society has hit the rocks and is fast sinking to the depths. I met one young girl at Picket, Texas, actually too weak to walk from starvation, begging me to help her back to friends in Texas. I finally got her on a freight train and fed her until she could make it alone to her dispossessed home at Leveland. I could write a book and not tell all of the misery I saw on this trip and now my heart is steeled for anything that might happen. It's a cinch things cannot go on like this much longer.

—SHORTY MERRILL.

St. Paul, Minn.

Boss Paper Admits Soviet Kids Best Fed

I am a steady reader of the Daily Worker and I work hard every day spreading the news that this is the only working class paper. It's hard work but I am winning more people to see that the Communist Party is the only party. I am sending you a clipping from a capitalist newspaper about Russia.

Comradely,
F. S.

Ed. Note: The clipping was an admission editorially that the children of the Soviet Union were the best nourished in the world that was made by Dr. J. Sunday of the University of Michigan. The editorial "doesn't want Communism but why not have similar condition for children here?" it asks. It fails to notice that only under a working class government can we have healthy children, as proven by its own article.

I gave him also a malted milk with an egg and some crackers. He drank the malted milk but refused to eat the crackers. When I asked him why, he said he wanted to bring them to his children. I gave him another fifty cents and told him to come back the next day for the address of the Unemployed Council.

Suicide No Solution.
White collar workers and workers generally, suicide is no solution of the problem. We must organize the unemployed, awaken them to the class struggle and fight together, employed and unemployed, for the overthrow of this corrupt, cold-blooded and brutal system. Let us fight for a workers' and farmers' government where useful workers will be appreciated!

—F. W.

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.

—A. B.

Worker Exposes Fake Red Cross Xmas Charity in Birmingham

Jobless Forced to Work for Food Baskets; Workers Get Donation of 30 Graves; Preachers Start "Self-Help" Racket

Birmingham, Ala.
The local Birmingham press is raising a lot of ballyhoo about the "joy" given to the poor families by the Red Cross this Christmas. They rave about the "foodstuffs and toys" that were given out. But here are the actual facts what workers get:
A white family of five children, four boys and one girl, and the parents got the following:
3 pairs of underwear for boys; 1 singham dress for girl; 3 pairs of socks for boys; 1 pair socks for girl; 2 pairs of shoes for the boys; 1 suit

underwear and a pair of trousers for the mother and pair of stockings for the woman.
This is supposed to last until summer. The father of the family has not worked a lick for two years. And no one in the family had any clothes. By giving only two pairs of shoes for four boys—this means that two must either go barefooted or go to school half of the week while the others go the other half.
Raving about the toys—a family got one or two toys, no matter how many children there were, and these

were always little 10c ones.
Food and Forced Labor.
The food given for Christmas did not vary very much from the every day ration. For these baskets of groceries the head of the family has to work 2 and 3 days for an order of \$2.50 which must last a family of 5 or 6 two weeks.
In the same paper on another page the following is to be found: "Thirty graves in one of Birmingham's most beautiful cemeteries have been donated to the Community Chest. They will hold remains of the first 30 pov-

erty stricken inhabitants of the city who otherwise would be buried in Potter's field." It is a fact that the relief is so miserable in Birmingham that the Red Cross hasn't much faith that the workers will be able to endure the misery much longer. But the workers of Birmingham don't want "beautiful graves" after they die they want plenty of food now. That is why 5,000 went out on the streets on November 7th to demand more relief.
At the same time in Fairview, which is a suburb of Birmingham,

the preachers there have organized a self-help organization, which is called "Self-Help Employment League." This organization is applauded by the preachers, and other misleaders. The Birmingham Post has the following to say on it: "It is a reflection on society's ability to adapt itself to new conditions for any group to have to revert to primitive barter, but it is infinitely better to live as Pioneers than Paupers!"
The fakers and misleaders are very aware of the fact that the workers are organizing into Block Commit-

tees under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils. In order to try to stop this they are slandering the working class organizations and are also using every method and means of organizing the self-help and other charity organizations. But the workers are beginning to see through all of these schemes and are coming closer to the Unemployed Councils. The above illustration is by no means an isolated case—there are hundreds like it—and the condition of the Negro workers are much worse.

TONIGHT!

ANNIVERSARY

Program

I.W.O. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
(75 MUSICIANS) M. STILLMAN, COND.

SERGEI RADAMSKY
NOTED SOVIET TENOR

NEW DANCE GROUP
REVOLUTIONARY DANCES

INTERNATIONAL CHORUSES
OF THE WORKERS MUSIC LEAGUE

C. ALEXANDER
Chairman

C. A. HATHAWAY
Will read a message from William Z. Foster

MAX BEDACHT
Speaker

TONIGHT!

ANNIVERSARY

Ball

Daily Worker

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

GRAND CONCERT and BALL

NEW YEAR'S EVE

Saturday, December 31, 1932

BRONX COLISEUM

East 177th Street

TICKETS IN ADVANCE 40 CENTS

NEGRO AND WHITE
DOUBLE BRASS BAND
ORCHESTRA

JERRY MERRICK, CONDUCTOR

Dancing Till Morning

International Notes

TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE IN GHENT BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The workers of three textile mills in Ghent have gone out on strike against the introduction of new measures of rationalization and against resultant wage-cuts. Similar strikes are expected in other mills.

REFORMISTS THROTTLE TRAM-WAY STRIKE

ATHENS, Greece.—The leaders of the "left" transport workers union have broken off the strike of the street carmen in Athens unconditionally on the ground that the strike had developed along political lines and endangered the state. The fighting spirit of the workers had caused the hearts of the reformist leaders to sink into their boots and at last they have succeeded in "getting the trouble over with." The return to work order is a shameful betrayal of the men whose strike was still solid. The company was able to run no more than a skeleton service and that very irregularly with the assistance of marines. The reformists won tremendously in practice during the strike owing to the fact that they fought in the front ranks of the struggle. The strikes of the bakers and gas workers have also been called off. The suppression order against "Rizospastis," the central organ of the Greek Communist Party has now been withdrawn, and it is appearing again daily.

PROTEST STRIKE OF DANZIG DOCKERS

BERLIN.—A wage-cut for the Danzig dockers was to have come into operation on the first of October, but in view of the fact that the revolutionary trade union opposition had organized a strike to take place immediately the employers withdrew the cut temporarily. The employers have now tried to put through the cut by other means and with the assistance of the reformist trade union leaders. However, the dockers have rejected the proposed reorganization with an overwhelming majority. At the appeal of the revolutionary trade union opposition the dockers carried out a 24-hour protest strike against the intention of the court of arbitration to ratify the agreement between the employers and the union leaders.

BIG INCREASE OF CAST IRON PRODUCTION

MOSCOW.—Five hundred seventy-seven thousand tons of cast iron were produced in the Soviet Union in October of the current year as compared with 445,000 tons in October, 1931. During the first ten months of the current year 5,123,000 tons of cast iron were produced as compared with 3,994,000 tons in the first ten months of 1931, representing an increase of 28.2 per cent. The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which increased its production of cast iron in 1932. At the moment the Soviet Union takes the second place in the list of iron-producing countries close behind the United States. Last year the Soviet Union was fourth on the list behind Germany and France.

SCORE UNION HEADS SUPPORT OF SCHLEICHER

BERLIN.—A series of branches and local organizations of the German Trade Union Federation (A. D. G. B.) including the trade unions council in Geyer (Saxony), the joiners union branch in Plauen (Saxony), the A. D. G. B. district committee in Flepaha (Saxony), a membership meeting of the reformist builders in Weimar (Thuringia), the A. D. G. B. district committee in Gera, the Weimar organization of the Painters Union, the Carpenters Union in Mersburg (Thuringia) and others have adopted resolutions against Schleicher's letter to the Reichstag in which Leppardt declares in many words that the Cabinet will be "given a chance" by the reformist leaders.

BIG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DEMONSTRATION

PARIS.—Following the call of the committee of action of the government employees several thousand government employees demonstrated on behalf of their demands on and in the neighborhood of the Place de l'Opera recently. A large force of police dispersed the demonstration on the square and prevented the formation of a procession. No less than 1,300 government employees were arrested according to the police report.

FILIPINO BILL PASSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bill providing that the Islands shall be under complete domination of the United States for an indefinite period. After the bill is approved by the Philippine legislature, then shall begin a ten year period which the Filipino people prove to Wall Street whether they are "fit to govern themselves." Even after this period the United States is to maintain naval and military bases there because the Islands are of primary strategic importance in the struggle for domination of the Pacific.

Hoover May Even Veto Fake Independence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The house of representatives yesterday by a vote of 171 to 16 adopted the same conference report on the Philippine "independence" bill that was last week ratified by the senate without a record vote.

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Hint Hoover Veto is to effect that Hoover may veto the bill, because he thinks that it is unnecessary to even make a gesture toward yielding to the mass demand for independence in the Islands.

Rally your friends and shop-mates to attend the Ninth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, in the Bronx Coliseum.

6 NATIONS MOVE TOWARDS WAR

Troops, Warships Are Rushed to Battle Area

The two undeclared wars raging in South America are threatening to spread into a general conflagration throughout that continent as the governments of six South American countries continue to rush troops and warships to the Gran Chaco and Putumayo districts, scene of the two conflicts.

The government of Colombia is disposing troops and warships along a 375-mile front of land and rivers in the undeclared war between Colombia and Peru. The government of the latter country is likewise rushing troops and warships to the Putumayo region and is negotiating with the Argentine Government for support in the armed conflict. The governments of Brazil and Ecuador are mobilizing their armed forces on the Peruvian borders for support of Colombia. Further to the South, the Bolivian command has started a general offensive against the Paraguayan forces as the result of huge shipments of arms received from the U. S.

U. S. Imperialists Instigate War The role of the U. S. imperialists as the main instigators of the two undeclared wars which now threaten to become continent-wide can be clearly seen in the following dispatch in the New York Times of yesterday: "Another Colombian troop transport escorted by a gunboat has arrived at Para (a Brazilian port on the Amazon River) and three other gunboats are on the way. The flotilla of five gunboats and two transporters is expected to sail up the Amazon soon. This naval fleet, which Colombia recently acquired in France and the United States by private individuals, is coming into Para under command of French and American officers and there will be delivered to the Colombian General Vasquez, Colombia, who will command the Leticia expedition."

The naval units purchased in the United States by the Colombian Government was sold with the knowledge and consent of the State Department of the Wall Street government. Their crews and officers were recruited in this country with the knowledge and consent of the U. S. Government. Recruiting is still being conducted openly in New York City for the Colombian armed forces. U. S. munition makers and airplane manufacturers are selling war material to the Colombian Government—again with the knowledge and consent of the Wall Street government!

The two undeclared wars raging in South America are part of the increasingly bitter struggle by U. S. imperialism against its British rivals for control of the markets and natural resources of these semi-colonial countries. U. S. and British imperialism are fighting each other through their puppet governments in South America, rushing their frantic war preparations for a re-division of the world, for a capitalist "way out" of the crisis gripping the entire capitalist world, a capitalist "way out" at the expense of the toiling masses of the imperialist countries as well as the masses of the semi-colonial and colonial countries.

War Debts, Tariffs Are Part The U. S. imperialist struggle is reflected both in the South American wars and in the fierce struggle of U. S. imperialism with its imperialist rivals over the war debts and in the sharpening tariff war. Their sharpening antagonisms do not, however, prevent the imperialists from attempting to solve their present difficulties on the expense of the Soviet Union. On the contrary, the present inner-imperialist struggles greatly increase the danger of war to the Soviet Union as the possibility of any common ground between the imperialist handouts is increasingly narrowed down to their common hatred of that country where the toiling masses have overthrown the yoke of imperialist oppression and capitalist plunder and exploitation.

The present wars and the frantic arming of the imperialists menace the toiling masses of all countries. The workers, farmers and intellectuals of the U. S. must answer the U. S. imperialist war mongers by their fight against imperialist wars. Every person honestly opposed to imperialist war should rally immediately to the support of the South American anti-war Congress for Feb. 28 at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Democrats for and Against Wage-Cuts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative McCormack, democrat, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution in the House to refund to snow shovelers, holiday workers in the postoffice and other emergency government employees the pennies stolen from their day-wages under the Hoover government's Economy Act.

This move was forced by the growing resentment against this open robbery. It is also a move to make the workers believe that the democrats are opposed to wage-cuts; their records, however, in federal state, county and municipal governments prove the contrary.

More than 1,000 snow shovelers, including many bonus marchers, were gyped out of eight and one-third per cent of their pay under the Economy Act. The real stand of the Democratic Party was revealed by Representative Dickstein of New York, democratic chairman of the Immigration Committee, who reported favorably the proposal to compel all employes in the Immigration Bureau to lose one month's pay. This is an eight and one-third per cent wage cut.

Stalin Nails United States Farmer, Campbell

Real Conversation with the Head of CPSU Given

By N. BUCHWALD (European Correspondent, Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 30.—The December issue of the "Bolshhevik," published an article by Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in which he characterizes as "either fiction or sensational garbling" statements made in the book published by the American agriculturist and rich farmer, Thomas Campbell, who has acted in an advisory capacity here.

Stalin's article entitled "Mr Campbell Inventing," refers specifically to the interview Campbell had with him in 1929. He writes: "The book entitled 'Russia: Market or Monopoly,' by Mr. Campbell, the well-known agricultural man who visited the Soviet Union, was recently published in the United States in English. Among other things Mr. Campbell describes in his book an 'interview' with Stalin which took place January, 1929, in Moscow. This interview is remarkable because every sentence is either fiction or sensational garbling intended to create publicity for the book and the author."

What an imagination! "To expose these fables I find it my duty to say a few words. "Mr. Campbell is obviously giving rein to his imagination when he states that the conversation with Stalin, began 1 p. m. 'continued till late in the night and dawn.' As a matter of fact, the interview lasted no more than two hours. Mr. Campbell's imagination is truly American. "Mr. Campbell is obviously inventing when he states Stalin 'took my hand with both his and said: 'We become friends.' As a matter of fact, nothing like it did or could have happened. Mr. Campbell cannot fail to know that Stalin doesn't need 'friends' like Campbell."

Fables about Trotsky "And again Mr. Campbell is fabricating when ascribing to Stalin the words: 'Under Trotsky they really tried to extend Communism the world over and this was the first reason for the rupture between Trotsky and himself (Stalin) that Trotsky believed in world Communism, while he, Stalin, wanted to limit his activity to his own country.' This senseless fiction, turning the facts upside down, can be believed only by deserters to the camps of Kautsky, Wells and Mr. Trotsky. In fact, the conversation with Campbell had no relation to the question of Trotsky during the conversation."

Another fabrication of Mr. Campbell's is when he states that in sending him records of our conversation he added the note: 'Preserve this memorandum, it may become at some time an important historical document.' As a matter of fact, the record was handed Mr. Campbell by the interpreter, Yaro-sky, without any note whatsoever. Mr. Campbell is obviously deceived by his desire to speculate on Stalin.

Fails to Publish Interview "Mr. Campbell mentions in his book the record of his interview with Stalin, but did not consider it necessary to publish it in his book. Why? Is it not because the publication of this record would frustrate all the plans of Mr. Campbell regarding his sensational fables about the 'interview' with Stalin, intended to create

Lies in Book by Rich States Farmer, Campbell



JOSEPH STALIN

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Report of Interview with Stalin in 1929 Is Pure Fiction

publicity for Mr. Campbell's book among the American 'solid citizens.' "I think the best punishment for the tales telling Mr. Campbell would be to publish the record of the conversation between Mr. Campbell and Stalin. It would be the most reliable means of exposing the fabrication and re-establishing the facts."

"J. STALIN."

Deal with Economic Relations The interview in question dealt with the problem of the economic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Replying to the question by Campbell concerning guarantees for credit or loans to the Soviet government by American business men, Stalin said: "There wasn't a single case when the Soviet government or Soviet economic institutions failed to meet payments accurately. Our agriculture, industry, trade, lumber, oil, gold, platinum, etc.—this is the real source of our payments. Therein is also the guarantee of our payments."

On Propaganda With reference to the question of propaganda by the Soviet government, Stalin stated in the interview: "I must categorically state that no one representative of the Soviet government has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, either directly or indirectly. This respect is firm, and strict, instructions are given the personnel of our institutions in the United States. If any one of our employees should violate the strict instructions about non-interference, he would immediately be recalled and punished."

Replying to the question of Campbell concerning persons sowing discontent and pro-Soviet propaganda in the United States, Stalin stated: "Possibly pro-Soviet propaganda is conducted in the United States by members of the American Communist Party. But this party is legal in the United States, participating legally in the election of the President, and quite naturally we cannot interfere in your internal affairs in this case."

Into New Territory IRON BELT, Wis., Dec. 30.—Three delegates on the National Hunger March reported here to a mass meeting on Dec. 25, the first such meeting ever held in this town of 800 inhabitants. They got a good reception and smashed a lot of the lies being told about the hunger march in the capitalist papers. As a result of the workers and unemployed workers awakening here, this town gave 50 votes out of 340 total cast to the Communist candidates in the November elections. In 1928 there were but three Red votes here.

MARCHERS MAKE MAYOR GIVE AID

Negro Tenants Hear Western Delegates

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 30.—The National Hunger Marchers of Columns 2 and 3, California and Rocky Mountain delegates only now, since the others stopped off and returned to their homes, got forty gallons of gasoline and ten gallons of from the city authorities here for their trip further west.

The committees to see Mayor Beougher report that they got in to him by sending word they wanted to "pay their respects." He greeted them with a "smile a mile long," which turned to a fierce scowl when they put their demand for gasoline. But they got it.

Negro Tenants Hear Marchers KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—The "Home Protective Association," an organization of Negro and white workers started to fight for two tons of coal free for each unemployed family and \$3 more cash relief, no forced labor and no evictions, heard the returned National Hunger Marchers at their meeting Dec. 26. "Unemployment insurance means life to the jobless," said Owen P. Penney. "We presented the demands to Congress and in spite of every provocation by police our lines held firm. I have never seen such great discipline by workers before. And they all realized before the march was over that the U. S. government is not their government."

Penney was Communist candidate for governor of Missouri in the last election, and was for a time commander of the National Hunger March columns from the west and southwest.

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DISPUTES BUTTE JOBLESS COUNT Butte, Mont. I do not agree with a worker who wrote in that there were about 8,000 unemployed here. I have talked with miners and they agree that only about 400 are working regularly, and so do the bourgeoisie admit about the same figure. The writer did not tell how many miners work for slop. There must be 15,000 jobless here.

Many Cities Arrange Daily Worker Ninth Anniversary Affairs Celebrations of the ninth anniversary of the Daily Worker are being arranged all over the country. The following is a list of affairs so far arranged. Other cities are urged to prepare celebrations and to send in information about them to the Daily Worker at once. District 1.—Boston, Jan. 27, Dudley Street Opera House, Nat Kaplan, speaker; Providence, R. I., Dec. 31, New Year's eve. District 2.—Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 6, Girard Manor Hall, Earl Browder, speaker. District 3.—Cleveland, Sunday, Jan. 3, 3 p. m., 920 East 79th St., second floor, near Adel, Claire Ave. District 4.—Detroit, Saturday, Jan. 14 at Finnish Hall; Jan. 15 at Ferr Hall; Jan. 15 at Ymans Hall. District 5.—Chicago, Jan. 7, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. District 9.—Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 7. District 10.—Kansas City Mo., Friday, Jan. 13, Forum Hall, 1218 E. 12th St. District 13.—Los Angeles, Friday, Jan. 13, Workers Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. District 14.—Passaic, N. J., Jan. 7. District 15.—New Haven Conn., Friday, Jan. 6, Ukrainian Hall, 222 Lafayette St. District 18.—Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.

Alabama Lynch Bosses Set Next Tasks for Tuskegee Heads

Praise Them For Betraying Negro Cropper Leaders to His Death and Order Greater Effort to Block Communist Influence Among Negro Masses

By CYRIL BRIGGS In addition to praising the Negro reformist leaders of Tuskegee for their Judas act in turning Cliff James leader of the croppers struggle at Reelton, Ala., over to the landlord-police lynch gangs, the Southern white boss lynchers have set new tasks for their reformist lackeys at Tuskegee for combating the spread of Communism among the brutally oppressed Negro nationality.

Call For Anti-Red Drive This is admitted in an article in the Dec. 31 issue of the Pittsburgh Courier, an unofficial organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which Dr. Moton, Tuskegee Institute head, is a leader. In an eight page screaming headline "Tuskegee Must Take Stand Against 'Reds,'" the Courier itself again responds, as in the Scottsboro Case and the Camp Hill massacre of Negro croppers, to the demands of the Southern white ruling-class for an offensive against the revolutionary workers supporting the struggles of the Negro masses. This, despite the significant admissions in the Courier's article of the economic and national oppression background of the present tremendous struggle of Alabama Negro croppers against the landlord-police terror. These admissions are contained in bracketed interjections by the Courier in a statement quoted from the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal, as in the following:

"The Commercial Appeal editor writes: "The resistance to law (anything against the will of white people in the South is conceived resistance to law) shown by the members (the share croppers who were attempting to hold a peaceable meeting, seems to be a recognized bit of tactics in the Communist strategy that seeks the overthrow of our government. Law and order certainly must be made supreme. Also the normal functioning of government, in the delegation of power through ballots and not bullets (except as used by Southern whites to suppress meetings among Negroes), must be preserved. It is obvious from the violence near Tuskegee

Continue Reformist Policy

This lumping together of "all white people in the South" as enemies of the Negroes is not accidental. It is a continuation of the policy of the editors of the Pittsburgh Courier and other Negro reformist leaders to continue the Jim-crow isolation of the Negro People, to smash the growing unity of white and Negro toilers in joint struggle against starvation, against the same forces which rob and oppress Negro and white toilers. It is the policy of the white ruling class, supported by the Negro reformist leaders.

The editorial of the Memphis Commercial Appeal clearly reveals the role of the Tuskegee and other Negro reformist leaders as assistant hangers of the white lynchers in their murder drives against the Negro masses.

Peddlers of False Information That this is the role accepted by these reformist leaders themselves is shown in their action of turning over Cliff James to the police of the landlords and in furnishing the landlords with lynch-incitement material in the false information that James had confided to Dr. Dibble of the Tuskegee hospital that "he was sorry he didn't kill any of the officers" in the struggle at Reelton, Dec. 19, between the croppers and the landlord-police lynch gangs.

Two Militant Unions Steel and Marine, Put Out Lively Newspapers

Equal Weight to Results of Hunger March and Decisions of Leading Committees

Provide Mouthpieces for Workers in Their Industries, and Rallies for Struggle

Nothing can quite take the place of the union's own paper. The Daily Worker may get there first with the news of the daily struggle, but the field it covers is so wide that the detailed handling of union problems and the wide open forum for workers in the industry to discuss those problems is inadequate, though the intentions of the editors be the best in the world.

A newspaper of general working-class circulation has to print mostly what is interesting to every worker. The things that are vital to a steel worker, for example, can be handled in some detail when they are also vitally important and interesting to needle workers, marine workers, food workers, and others. But the steel workers' union paper can fix on and give extra attention to those things that are peculiar to that industry alone. Furthermore, the union paper can speak the language of the industry; it does not have to do much patient explaining of terminology, and gains efficiency by that fact.

The January issues of the Steel and Metal Workers Union, published at 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, and the Marine Workers Voice, paper of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, published at 140 Broad St. N. (Newspaper size, mounted, printed in clear type and illustrated. Each has two main leading stories, and in each, one of these is on the National Hunger March as it effects the particular industry represented by the paper, and the other is on the latest decisions and organizational plans of the National Committee of the Union. The Marine Workers Voice points out 258 seamen and longshoremen among the 3,000 National Hunger Marchers, and these carried out not only the main objects of the march as a whole, but certain special demonstrations of their own—a delegation to demand

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Teacher Puts Lid on Kids' Questions About Dictator for America

NIOTA, Tenn.—My son in the 7th Grade at the so-called free school here was told by the teacher during the election campaign that if this election wasn't so near a dictator would be put in. So my boy said: "Then there wouldn't be any Democrat and Republican then would there teacher?" She said she didn't know which the dictator would be. My son asked "Who puts in the dictator?" The teacher got mad and said: "That will do—that don't concern you at all." Another boy asked the same question and the teacher said: "If you ask another question I'll send you to the office."

New Jersey Gala Entertainment BANQUET AND DANCE Arranged by I. W. O. BRANCH NO. 512 NEW YEAR'S EVENING DECEMBER 31, at 8:30 at 347 Springfield Avenue NEWARK, N. J. TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR Music by A Famous Band Good Tunes

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ORGANIZED 1884—INCORPORATED 1899 Main Office: 714-715 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. 58,235 Members in 351 Branches Total Assets on December 31, 1931: \$3,485,885.98 Benefits paid since its existence: Death Benefit: \$4,888,210.93 Sick Benefit: \$12,163,051.73 Total: \$17,050,262.66 Workers! Protect Your Families! In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death! Death Benefit according to the age at the time of initiation is one or both classes: CLASS A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$355 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44. CLASS B: 80 cents per month—Death Benefit \$550 to \$950. Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age from \$20 to \$200. Sick Benefit paid from the third day of filing the doctor's certificate, \$9 and \$15, respectively, per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks. Sick Benefit for women—\$9 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks. For further information apply at the Main Office, William Rupp, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

GREET THE DAILY WORKER COMBINED NINTH ANNIVERSARY AND LENIN MEMORIAL EDITION 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, 1933

RUSSIAN ART SHOP PEASANTS' HANDICRAFTS 100 East 14th St., N. Y. C. Imports from U.S.S.R. (Russia) Tea, Candy, Cigarettes, Smocks, Toys, Shawls, Novelties, Woodcarving, Lacquered Ware Phone ALgonquin 4-0994

out for the shipments of men or munitions and to notify at once the American Committees for the Struggle Against War, so that our action may be quick and effective." This demonstration was prepared by the South Brooklyn Section of the Communist Party on short notice, without any public call for a mass demonstration.

Daily Worker

Published by the Comprody Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 20 E. 13th St., New York City, N. Y.

Anti-Soviet Lies Aimed to Mislead Farmers

A VERITABLE avalanche of dire prophecies about the Soviet Union flood the columns of the capitalist press.

Then, when this same story reaches the farm papers in the country it is so twisted as to make it appear that farm production is decreasing in the Soviet Union.

THE kept press is careful not to state that the difficulties encountered in Soviet farming are difficulties of growth—that are being conquered by the tremendous creative energy of the Soviet masses.

The contrast between Soviet farming and that of the capitalist world is plainly brought out when we consider that all the capitalist press of New York carried news that Wall Street is rejoicing because poor weather and abandonment of 20 per cent of the farms will reduce the wheat crop and might bring prices up a few cents.

DECAYING capitalism is gleeful over poor crops; the living, growing virile Soviet society which is building socialism bends all efforts toward increasing production.

The lies about the farmers in the Soviet Union are like the lies about the workers and have the identical motive. They try to restore confidence in capitalism and to deceive the ever-growing numbers of workers and farmers who are coming to realize that the only way out for them is to follow the revolutionary path of the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The Celebration of the Daily Worker Tonight

NEW YEAR'S EVE. (tonight) at the Bronx Coliseum will witness the celebration of another milestone in the life of THE DAILY WORKER.

It will be a political demonstration for the revolutionary press and against the foul and lying kept press of Wall Street, the poisonous "liberal" and social-fascist sheets of the Socialist Party, the counter-revolutionary sheets of the renegade Lovestone and Cannon right opportunist and Trotskyist groups—in a word against the whole united front of the enemy press.

The success of this celebration will strengthen the Party and the press that fights for the hundreds of millions of workers, Negro and white, unemployed and part time, native-born and foreign-born, who are today walking the streets and highways or sitting in their tenements and hovels cold and hungry while the holiday celebrations are going on.

All our tonight! Make this the biggest of all celebrations and help the Daily fulfill its role in the mighty revolutionary upsurge that is the chief factor in the end of capitalist stabilization!

FROM THE BLACK BELT

By MYRA PAGE.

These sketches of the life and struggles of Negro and white workers in the South are taken from GATHERING STORM, a novel describing the background of the great Gastonia textile strike of 1929.

BACK ROW

BACK of the mill, alongside the railroad tracks and separated from the section of Row Hill where Marge lived by a field through which meandered a foot path, stood another group of company dwellings.

This colony, known as "Back Row" and "nigger town," was barely two hundred yards from where the Crenshaws lived, in space as measured by the feet.

ed to transfer cotton fluff into cotton cloth at ten cents a yard.

The field of daisies and wild grass was like an invisible gulf which yawned between them, and which those on both sides took largely for granted, as the gulf had been there when they came into the world.

Only a few shacks were needed at Back Row, as the colored men and women were restricted to doing manual labor around the mill—hauling and cleaning cotton, washing the windows and sweeping the lint along the floor—and



this required a scant two score hands. Back Row shacks were far poorer than those lying across the field. Two thin-boarded rooms stood flat on the ground; a smoke stack of tin poked through each roof. In the rear there were two sets of outhouses, swarming with flies and hornets.

PARTY LIFE

Keeping New Members in the Party--

By S. U. CARBONE.

NOW that the Communist Party is beginning to expand and penetrate in a definite progress in America the problem of keeping new members becomes acute.

OUR GUIDANCE WILL DECIDE

Which side will win will be determined largely by our guidance. To neglect this feature of mental change and accept the theory that the progress of new comrades will be of an evolutionary character in which the comrade alone thrashes out his or her problem is a fallacy.

- 1. Our education in Party work and theory must continue unabated as a prerequisite towards answering intelligently and convincingly all questions.

Vile Conditions in the Jails of Ohio; Girl Prisoner Raped

IRONTON, Ohio.—The capitalist class of Ohio, through their lackeys, the police are putting forth every effort to break down the fighting spirit of the workers.

ORGANIZER SENT INTO FIELD

In the summer of 1932 an organizer was sent into the field, the Union was re-established on a correct organizational form with a committee of 10 or so based on the plantation or locality forming a local.

gled up through the red clay, and little brown bodies in one-piece garments busied themselves, digging in the mud. There was one pump which all fifteen families used. In wet weather, the ground before the houses was turned into a small pond as the water filled the dip, while even in dry weather there were muddy spots, and shallow pools in the rear where dish water seeped into the ground, since there was no other place to throw it.

PA MORGAN and his two youngsters were sitting on their doorstep, watching the fire-flies dart hither and thither across the fields.

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"FEEL MY MUSCLE, BOSS!"

—By BURCH



The Significance of the Present Struggles in Alabama

(By NAT ROSS)

ON Dec. 19 a sharp battle took place in Reeltown (Notasuga), Tallapoosa County, just 15 miles from Camp Hill, scene of the historic struggle of the Negro croppers and farmers in July, 1931.

In the Camp Hill struggle the sheriff's force succeeded in getting large numbers of poor white farmers in the lynch mob with the lies that the Negroes wanted to take the land and women away from ALL the white people.

THE SHERIFF ARRIVES

On Monday morning, Dec. 19, Deputy Elder came to the farm of Clifford James, a Negro farmer, with an order gotten out by Walter Parker, rich merchant of Notasuga, who had a mortgage on the farm, to take away his mule and cow.

UNITY OF NEGRO AND WHITE

First, the white ruling class and its armed marders—despite all their shouts of race—despite all their lies about the threats against the Negro farmers by the white farmers, could not enlist the poor whites to join the man-hunt.

LET US FOR A MINUTE GLANCE AT THE BEASTLY ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL OPPRESSION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE.

LET us for a minute glance at the beastly economic, political and social oppression of the Negro people. Quotations from some letters from this "Black Belt" section will explain the condition in the words of the croppers themselves.

"I work on a farm this year and I and my children are naked and barefooted and my husband can't get any clothes at all. We work hard and don't get anything out of it."

"My wife is ordered to go to the fields to (work) sick or well."

"My boss lady she claim to be sick and got me stay 2 weeks and the pay she give me is an old dress and told me she would look up something else sometime."

"I work for Mrs. Clara Pogue for wages and my wife has a crop and Mrs. Pogue is trying to me off so she can get the crop. She don't pay me at all and her brother tried to jump on me and I can't stay at home at all. She said if I come on the place she

will shoot me. And my wife work at her house and she don't pay her anything and told her she was going to let her have a little meal and she better not slip me none of it. I worked all the week and asked for some groceries for next week and her brother came and cursed me and told me I had not done a damn thing. And Mrs. Clara got the sheriff and he came after me on Monday and I dodge him. He left word that if I don't move he would lock me up and I ain't got nowhere to go."

"I made two bales of cotton. I have to pay rent out of it and me and my family have to live out of what was left this winter. If I buy food I won't have nothing to buy clothes with. The landlord would not let me have a foot of land to plant corn. I have been working for \$5 a month to feed 11 in the family. I am planning and studying to see what way can be done to have me a crop next year and I want some information on what to do. The landlord don't want to rent me no land. He wants me to share crop and I want to work different from that."

"Our children want to go to school and have no clothes to wear and have no shoes and no fit food for lunch and live a long ways and have to walk out on the road and ditches and in the field to let the white school bus pass by. We have no money to buy our children books and the white children get their free. The colored school ain't started yet and the superintendent says it won't start."

This, in brief, is the objective situation in which the battle of Reeltown took place.

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The Return from Washington - Weaknesses in Hunger March

By SAM KRIEGER (Organizer Column 4, National Hunger March)

"WHERE are we going, fellow workers?" sings out the column leader. "ON TO WASHINGTON!" is roared by the high spirited hunger marchers who have pushed through the barriers of deputized thugs that are blocking the entrance to the police-flooded cities on the line of march.

TRIUMPHANT MARCHES

Triumphant marches through the main streets and big meetings at the city halls of some cities were followed by a show of extreme police terror in other cities which the local workers and hunger marchers could not overcome.

The delegates though very tired and many of them suffering from colds and sore throats, were ready to do it all over again. Our aim was achieved; we pushed through to Washington in spite of everything and placed our demands before Congress. We made our national protest against the starvation of men, women and children, the most important question on the agenda of the United States Senate for that day and also caused a number of Congressmen to visit our Hunger Camp to get first hand information from our own delegates as to the plight of the unemployed and the need of immediate winter cash relief and unemployment insurance.

POSSE GOES INTO ACTION

In the meantime the posse went into action. They numbered about 100 to 200 and they came from five counties. The posse included the sheriffs and deputies from four counties, but almost no white poor farmers. The posse hunted the Negroes everywhere, chased them over hills and into woods and swamps. This barbarous and feverish man-hunt continued for 24 hours, the result being a dozen Negroes arrested and charged with intent to murder, and an unknown number killed and wounded.

OUR WESTERN DELEGATES TURNED HOMEWARD BOUND

OUR Western delegates turned homeward bound, light in spirit though tired in body. The return trip was to be an occasion for concentrated organizational activity. Every marcher was enrolled as an organizer for the Unemployed Council and was pledged to bring recruits into our ranks for the struggle ahead.

"DIZZINESS FROM SUCCESS"

We were prodded to leave Washington, Miss. I shall do everything I can to expose the unbelievable conditions existing on the prison farms and chain gangs. Let me start with telling you how capitalists and criminals are treated at our convict farms.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

SAYS "DAILY" SAVED CHAIN GANG FUGITIVE

New York. Editor of Daily Worker: Dear Comrade:

I am moved to write you after reading of the refusal of Governor Moore of New Jersey to grant extradition papers in the case of Robert Elliot Burns, the fugitive from the Georgia chain gang.

Perhaps I'm wrong, but it seems to me that the whole matter bears the indelible impress of the agitation of the Daily Worker.

Of course, Governor Moore would not admit anything of the sort, but the fact nevertheless remains: The Daily Worker was—and is—the only English newspaper in these United States that has exposed the chain gang system with pitiless accuracy.

It has been precisely this agitation—and all the agitation that has gone along with it in meetings, speeches, lesser periodicals, etc., that has influenced this decision of Gov. Moore. This agitation and, of course, the organization work that has gone along with it.

The victory, in a sense, goes to the Daily Worker. An editorial on the Burns case should be written. This should be made the starting point for a nation-wide campaign against the chain gang system and for legal and human rights for the oppressed Negro and white masses, with particular emphasis on equal rights for the Negro masses. This is not a measure of reform; it is

ington, it is true. But we should not have taken for granted that this prodding was only the desire of the Washington politicians and cops to get rid quickly of their hungry fighting antagonists. In our haste to leave Washington we laid ourselves open to ambush and attack, a chance that the Maryland and West Virginia police were re-vengefully waiting for. The combined Western Columns had brushed the police aside like so many files on the way to Washington. We were traveling together. Now on our return the politicians have had an attack of "dizziness from our successes" for our fast cars and trucks were trying to out-do each other in their haste to get to Uniontown, Pa. The slower vehicles were proceeding to Cumberland, Maryland for the night stop-over. But less than thirty miles out of Washington there ceased to be fast and slow group of cars and trucks and instead there formed a long straggling line of vehicles which extended a distance of nearly fifty miles from Winchester, Va. to Romney, W. Va., 28 miles south of Cumberland, Md.

The Maryland and West Virginia State Police were quick to realize the predicament of the isolated delegations which were running out of gas and were having tire and motor trouble, and pounced down upon them tooth and nail. Comrades were beaten and chased out of their trucks which were shoved off the road or taken in tow by the W. Virginia police. Other comrades in cars traveling alone were at the mercy of the vindictive police who insulted and threatened them and gave them bum steers up blind mountain trails. There were more than 25 cars and trucks stranded and strewn over the Shenandoah and Allegheny Mountains that Wednesday night, Dec. 7th, with a cold sleet coming down. Our comrades built fires and tried to fight off the icy cold mountain winds. Some slept in stalled trucks and waited for help. Other delegates abandoned their vehicles and took to the highways where they were later picked up by our rescue crews. Still other groups made their way to railroad tracks and hopped freights for home.

AT Uniontown and Pittsburgh the comrades who reached there first in the fast vehicles stopped to reform their broken columns and to send back mechanics with money and tools for the cars in distress. The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils at Washington also sent immediate help in the form of salvage crews and finances to the stranded delegations, but the lines were past full so each delegation was aided to get home individually as best it could.

As a result of our smashed lines, our delegations were not able to arrive in their respective cities on schedule so that many meetings were called off and in several cases no food or lodgings were prepared for the returning marchers.

It is true that the returning Western Columns were smashed by the police, but the line was past full power to prevent any maintaining our marching discipline of staying together at all times which we followed on the way to Washington.

WARNING FOR FUTURE

While this condition as far as I know was true mainly of Columns 1 and 4 which I was associated, I believe the facts revealed must be brought out in order that we may be guarded against such repetition in the future. I feel certain that the workers who experienced the above, will know how to perfect better organization in the future. No doubt this is a small incident in the big campaign we carried through against great odds and in the face of victories we achieved along the whole front. But we must learn not only to stay together, but also how to overcome even small defeats. We are preparing for bigger struggles. We must strive to be better equipped, better organized and "always ready."

RICH SWINDLER GETS OFF EASY

Ex-Bank Head Given Soft Job in Jail

OXFORD, Miss.—I shall do everything I can to expose the unbelievable conditions existing on the prison farms and chain gangs. Let me start with telling you how capitalists and criminals are treated at our convict farms.

A few months ago Mr. Smallwood of Oxford, Miss., was sentenced to serve three years. Mr. Smallwood was a bank president, and one pretty day he walked out of the bank with \$47,000 in cash. He hid the money and refused to explain where it was.

However, that didn't get him the three years. What got him in bad was the fact that he had swindled some big out-of-town bank. But Smallwood didn't serve on the chain-gang. Oh, no! Smallwood was given a responsible position on the farm and a private cell. He used to come to Oxford every Sunday in order to attend church services with his family and influential friends.

The other day honorable Mr. Smallwood died of heart trouble. But his wife and children are not starving for all his money. He left \$125,000. But many poor farmers had to let the sheriff take his home for tax on that very account.