

1. New England and New York delegations get big send-off at Mass Meeting in Bronx Coliseum, Nov. 29.
2. Fight for \$50 Federal Winter Relief and Unemployment Insurance.
3. See that every group of unemployed hears of the National Hunger March, starts local struggle, elects delegates.

Daily Worker

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In the Day's News

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 4

GLASGOW, Scotland, Nov. 16.—Four miners were killed and eleven seriously burned in an explosion in the Cardowan Colliery pit at Stepps.

ON TRIAL FOR WAR EXPOSURE
LONDON, Nov. 16.—Compton Mackenzie, a novelist, will be placed on trial under the "official secrets act" by the British Government. Mackenzie was doing secret work for British imperialism during the war, and has published some of the "secrets" in one of his books.

CANADA IMPERIALISTS HIT BACK

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 16.—In answer to the proposals of Peter G. Ten Eyck, made in Washington Monday, that the U. S. imperialism should get part of Canadian territory on account of the debt, the Canadian imperialists are hunting for legal grounds for annexation of a slice of Maine to Canada.

ARMY TO GUARD PRINCE

LONDON, Nov. 16.—It will take an army of more than 12,000 to guard the Prince of Wales on his visit to Belfast, Ireland. A small crowd saw the Prince off at the London Station. But the reception he is expected to get in Belfast will be different. Already on the eve of his arrival large crowds went around tearing down the British flag and protesting against his visit.

JAILED FOR SLEEPING IN TREE

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Nov. 16.—Because Edward Carafella, aged 20, wanted to escape the dampness of the ground, and slept in a tree, he was charged with vagrancy and put in jail.

U. S. INCREASES PRESSURE ON NANKING

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.—American imperialism is preparing for its impending struggle at Geneva with its Japanese rival by increasing its pressure on the Nanking Government. United States Minister Nelson Johnson has been ordered to proceed from Peiping to Nanking for this purpose.

SOVIET UNION REWARDS ARTISTS

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Nov. 16.—More than 10,000 rubles (\$5,000) has been paid by the Museum of Western Arts of Moscow, for works of art by 18 American artists who are members of the John Reed Club. While artists in the capitalist countries are forced to peddle their wares on the street, the country where workers rule gives the fullest possible support to artists.

WORKERS TO LOSE HOMES

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—By order of County Judge Jarecki, 56,000 homes will be sold by the city for taxes. Those who have the money to pay the tax can hold on to their property by making payment to the County Treasurer. Under this ruling, the unemployed workers will be chiefly the ones to lose their homes.

2,000 FORD WORKERS LOSE JOBS

CORK, Ireland, Nov. 16.—The Ford Motor Co. plant closed today, throwing 2,000 workers out of a job. This makes a total of 7,000 who were fired at this plant. When Ford opened the plant it was announced that he would give his grand children the plant in order to give his grand children a factory. He changed his mind, however, when the crisis made the plant unprofitable.

PENN. EMPLOYEES GET NO PAY

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—22,000 employees of the Philadelphia city and county went without pay today. The city and county could not raise the \$1,400,000 needed to meet the payroll. The meat tickler of the employees is now in the hands of the bankers who may or may not grant a loan.

GERMAN S. P. MAKES GESTURE

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The German Socialist Party which supported Hindenburg, now makes a gesture of returning to negotiate with Hindenburg's right hand—Chancellor von Papen. The explanation lies in the loss of 800,000 votes by the S. P. in the last election.

Deportation Dicks Kidnap 433 Mexican Workers in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—Beginning its campaign calculated to terrorize foreign-born workers against participation in the National Hunger March, the Immigration Department rounded up 433 Mexican workers and placed them on train which will take them to Mexico. This deportation move has all the marks of forcible kidnapping. Families have been split up by this brutal deportation action. Ten of the victims escaped, leaving their baggage behind. The train will follow a secret route, 2,000 more are scheduled for exile and starvation, leaving Detroit Nov. 22 and Dec. 8. Attempts have been made by the capitalists press to link the activities of Diego Rivera, who is playing the leading role in the deportations, with the Communist movement. Diego Rivera was branded as a renegade and expelled by the Communist Party some time ago.

The International Labor Defense and the Unemployed Councils are calling mass protest meetings in defense of the Mexican workers.

BURY CHILD TODAY KILLED BY "RELIEF"

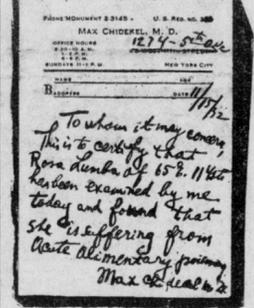
Workers' Children to March in Funeral Procession

SCHOOL FOOD POISONOUS
Second Victim Is Ill; Fight This Murder!

NEW YORK.—Little Ralph Gonzales, 9-year old son of an unemployed worker, who came to school without breakfast only to be killed by poisonous food given him by the City, will be buried today. The funeral of Ralph Gonzales will be no ordinary funeral. At 2 o'clock hundreds of workers' children, adult workers employed and unemployed, will gather at 70 East 114 St. to pick up the little boy and carry it to the grave. The funeral is arranged by the Young Pioneers of America and the Unemployed Councils. The revolutionary working class children will march at the head of the funeral procession, and will, with the help of thousands of workers, make the tragic death of the child victim of capitalist brutality into a symbol of struggle against starvation, against rotten charity relief, and for immediate, adequate relief to the unemployed, their families and children.

Another Victim Exposed Lies. Another child victim of the City's deadly "relief" that was dished out at school No. 57 where Ralph Gonzales was poisoned, exposed the claims of capitalist politicians that Ralph's death was not due to poisoning. Rosa Lomba of 65 East 114 St. who ate the same lunch killed Ralph, was taken seriously ill soon afterwards. The symptoms of her illness were the same as those of the dead boy. Dr. Chidekel

Affidavit of Dr. Chidekel in the case of Rosa Lomba, stating that she is the victim of poisonous food. Rosa ate the same lunch at school No. 57 that killed Ralph Gonzales.



of 1274 Fifth Ave. who attended Rosa claimed that she was suffering from acute alimentary poisoning.

Rotten Food Described. Moved by the death of the Gonzales boy, a relief worker who prepares food at a school near the one where the children were poisoned, brought to the office of the Daily Worker some samples of the rotten food fed to the children, and expressed the conviction that this was the cause of the boy's death. She told of ice cream which had turned green and tasted so bad that children could not eat it and sometimes brought it back. She told of rancid butter, rotten vegetables, fermented fruit and rusty containers in which the children's food was handled. She told of a case where a boy vomited for three days in succession each time he ate his lunch.

Discriminating Against Negro Children. She described how the children in Negro neighborhoods received food which was the pick of the very worst handed out to the children of workers. Relief rations have been cut down. Where children used to receive breakfast and lunch, now they get only lunch. Where they got four pieces of bread, at her school, they now get three.

Demand Real Relief! The death of Ralph Gonzales symbolizes the plight of thousands of workers' children in this city and millions of children throughout the country. The death of Ralph Gonzales will steel the determination of the starving masses to rally behind the National Hunger March, behind the Children's delegation to Washington on Thanksgiving Day, and behind the very local and national struggle of the unemployed as the only means to secure adequate relief, the only means to stay in the hands of capitalist exploitation.

ALABAMA ORDERS RETRIAL FOR 7

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Alabama Supreme Court yesterday remanded seven of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys for re-trial, and ordered vacated its previous decision ordering the death sentences against the seven boys. This action follows the decision wrested by mass pressure and protests from the United States Supreme Court reversing the lynch verdicts and ordering a re-trial.

Forge a Mighty Weapon Against Our Class Enemies

Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A., Calls for Wide-Spread Drive to Build the Daily Worker.

TENS of thousands of workers realize the importance of the revolutionary press as a mighty weapon in the struggles against the hunger and war program of the capitalist class. With the aid of workers in industry, in the neighborhoods, on the bread-lines, in strikes, hunger marches and in the struggles against capitalist terror, the Daily Worker is more and more becoming the fighting organ of the toiling masses. Our revolutionary paper is being built in the course of struggle. At the same time the Daily Worker, from day to day gives guidance to the struggle—it not only unmasks the enemies of the toiling masses, agitates for action against the capitalist offensive, but welds into effective organization the mass movement that is growing against capitalism.

"TOILING MASSES IN FERMENT." The movement of the workers and farmers and ex-soldiers is going forward. Marchers from the ranks of hungry men, women and children are on the road to Washington; their ranks are swelling every day. The impoverished farmers are moving toward Washington. The ex-soldiers are, joining in the new wave of the movement. Every part of the country sees the toiling masses in ferment. There is gathering together an accumulation of mass power that with sledge hammer blows can compel the robber government and its Wall Street bosses to come through with relief, unemployment insurance and the bonus for the starving masses this winter.

In the development of this movement the Daily Worker must not only be a powerful booster for the mass movement, but must give the lead on how to combat the enemy at every turn.

BRING "DAILY" TO ALL WORKERS! While the marchers are converging on Washington there must be an increase in the local struggles for relief in every part of the country. Workers still in industry, under the stagger system, and existing on wages that are no better than hunger rations, must be organized to fight against hunger, combining the part-time and unemployed for struggle against the common enemy.

The most effective way to bring the message of revolutionary struggle to the workers in industry is to spread the Daily Worker in the factories, mines, mills, among transport workers and the unemployed.

At this juncture in the rising mass fight against hunger the Daily Worker is launching a new subscription drive to get masses of new readers for our paper. In this drive it is especially necessary to blast one opportunist illusion that shows itself in the form of a theory that because the Daily Worker is a Communist paper it cannot be brought into the midst of the workers no matter where or how they are organized. There is no kind of organization of the toiling masses, no place workers assemble where the Daily ought not be. To neglect to spread the Daily everywhere is nothing but the worst kind of opportunism, evasion and an underestimation of the willingness of workers to wage a class fight against their oppressors.

MOBILIZE PARTY MEMBERSHIP. In connection with the general subscription drive for the "Daily" there is also the drive to obtain 25,000 subscribers for the Saturday issue of the Daily Worker. New Saturday features are to be added that will especially appeal to workers and farmers who subscribe to this Saturday weekly issue.

To bring this about, to realize the best results, it is imperative that this drive be immediately and seriously taken up by the entire Party. It is the special task of every district secretary to take the initiative in mobilizing the district membership for this drive—not by the old method of bureaucratic circularization, but by personal contact—selecting a capable comrade or group of comrades to visit every section, to see that every unit is enlisted. Not merely must comrades assigned to this work get subs themselves, but they must see to it that the territory is divided for the purpose of careful canvassing by the whole membership.

The New York City Conference, held last Sunday, showed the way to the establishment of permanent Workers' Conferences which will become powerful bases for the circulation of the Daily and for improving the contents of the Daily by establishing firm roots among the masses everywhere.

Wide city committees should be set up, enlisting the broadest possible mass support for the Daily. Committees should be set up in all mass organizations to canvass every member of such organizations and reach the supporters of these organizations.

BUILDING THE "DAILY" A MAJOR TASK. In this drive provision is made for premiums for those who distinguish themselves by effective work. Anyone who gets \$750 in subs will get a free trip to the May Day celebrations in the Soviet Union. Districts or sections or groups of individuals can pool their subs and concentrate on a selected candidate for this premium. Other coveted premiums will be given.

The drive is based upon revolutionary competition. Each district has its quota assigned and can challenge other districts. Sections and units can enter into this competition and those with reputations as expert sub-getters can challenge others.

Every Communist will recognize that this subscription drive for the Central Organ of the Party is a task that is second to none and will do everything possible to put this drive over the top!

In every activity—boost and build the "Daily!"

—CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P. U. S. A.

U. S. USES WAR DEBTS AS CLUB

Seeks to Put Over Wall Street Program

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Belgian Government yesterday formed a united front with France and England in demanding revision of the inter-governmental war debts due the United States. Italy is expected to join the united front. Poland, Greece and others of the smaller countries have already defaulted on their payments, and will support this imperialist united front against United States imperialism.

Hoover and Roosevelt are to confer on Tuesday on the debt question. Both are said to be opposed to revision, delay or cancellation unless the European debtor powers agree to make concessions to United States imperialism. These include trade and territorial concessions, helping the United States against Japan, spending out of the war drive against the Soviet Union and acceptance of the Hoover Arms Plan aimed at strengthening American imperialism at the expense of its rivals. In addition, there is a marked tendency to renew the drive to force the European powers to cut down the already meager social services, in line with American policy of opposing unemployment payments and social insurance.

Bankers' Congress Says Pay On the same basis, a strong opposition to revision is also developing in Congress, many Senators and representatives expressing themselves as opposed to any discussion of debt revision unless the European powers are ready to meet the demands of American imperialism. Protection of the private war debts to American bankers remains the main concern of the government.

MINN. VETS IN SENDOFF ON SUNDAY

Mass Farewells for Frisco, Los Angeles Bonus Marchers

RECRUITING GOES ON
Al Smith, Coolidge Back Bonus Enemies

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 16.—Final arrangements for sending off the Minneapolis contingent of the big National Bonus March to Washington will be made at a mass meeting here Sunday night, Nov. 20, at the United Front Hall, 212 Hennepin Ave. The meeting is being called by the local Veterans' Rank and File Committee.

It is reported that the Bonus Expeditionary Force Post here has decided to join the Bonus March.

Under the direction of Mrs. Mabel Peuschel, a member of the National Committee of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, a big Women's Auxiliary has been organized here and they have already begun raising funds to provide food, clothing and trucks for the marchers.

Big Sendoff for Frisco Vets. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Five hundred took part in a demonstration here and 1,000 in Oakland as a mass send-off for the National Bonus March delegation which left yesterday. Some of the vets are beating their way across on freight trains.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—Three hundred people were present at a send-off meeting in Woodbine Hall for the Los Angeles contingent of the National Bonus March, which left for Yuma, Ariz., yesterday.

Try to Cripple Bonus Fight. NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—While active recruiting is going ahead throughout the country for the big National Bonus March to Washington, various capitalist organizations, supported by the republican and democratic parties, are intensifying their campaign against the bonus.

The two latest moves in the anti-bonus campaign were the publication yesterday of the results of a questionnaire attempting to show that no bonus bill can pass the next session of Congress, and a vicious attack on the veterans of these fights, along with new recruits, were reported assembling to greet the marchers of Column 2.

Red-Baiter Leads Fight. The results of the questionnaire, which prove nothing except what was already known: that capitalist politicians are against the bonus, and that only mass pressure can force them to pay it, are intensified by the Nat'l Committee Against Prepayment of the Bonus.

Roosevelt launched his attack on the vets in the course of a speech at the 37th annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers. Assuring this powerful bosses' organization that the National Economy League had the co-operation of such men as Al Smith, Calvin Coolidge and the fake liberal, Walter Lippman, combining, he said, both Tammany Hall and the Republican Party, Roosevelt, called the miserable compensation being paid to disabled ex-servicemen a "legalized racket."

FOSTER VOTE IN N.H. IS INCREASED

264 Red Votes As Against 173 in 1928

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16.—Official figures on the election in New Hampshire, issued by the secretary of state show the Communist vote still small but increased by 91 what it was four years ago. This is not a particularly high figure, but it is a state where there have been many large scale struggles of the workers or farmers.

Foster's vote in New Hampshire this year was 264, as compared with 173 four years ago.

The vote of the other parties this year in New Hampshire was: Hoover 103,629; Roosevelt 100,680 and Thomas 247,000.

Two More Columns Start March for Winter Relief

Big Demonstrations in San Francisco and Los Angeles Endorse Demands for Jobless Relief, Insurance as Delegations Start

20 from Southern California Camp Over Night in Arizona Desert; Racine Workers Win Demands from City Government

BULLETIN. RACINE, Wis., Nov. 16.—Hundreds of jobless crowded the city council chamber here today and although the council tried to sidetrack the issue, the mayor was forced to agree to furnish 30 gallons of gasoline for the trucks carrying Racine's delegation on the National Hunger March. He also agreed to open up the public school for a send-off mass meeting, and to proclaim a city-wide tag day for collection of funds for march expenses.

The city government promises to grant more relief, and to investigate the condition of the slop kitchen for single unemployed men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Nov. 16.—"From the Pacific to the Atlantic", across the continent to demand \$50 federal winter relief in addition to local relief and to demand unemployment insurance, go the ten San Francisco delegates who started off Column 2 of the National Hunger march, yesterday.

Right on the waterfront, hundreds of Frisco workers and jobless workers gathered to cheer them on their way. Among the delegates were four Marine workers. In addition to the ten from San Francisco and nearby towns, there were two unemployed agricultural laborers from the great central valley of California.

They are part of the swarms of "migrant workers" who follow the fruit and grain harvests north and south, hunting a few days' work in each place, and moving on to the next job. With the farmers ruined also in this depression, most of the agricultural workers don't find any job, wander on in starving groups, many with their wives and children. These two delegates will voice the demands of tens of thousands of such laborers.

1,000 Meet in Oakland. When the San Francisco delegation crossed the bay to Oakland, it met a thousand more workers assembled there, to vote endorsement of their demands, and to add four more delegates to the march.

At seven p. m. last night the delegation was reaching its first overnight stop, in Sacramento, the state capital. Sacramento has seen its militant city hunger marches this year and last year, and many of the veterans of these fights, along with new recruits, were reported assembling to greet the marchers of Column 2.

From Southern California. YUMA, Ariz., Nov. 16.—Twenty Southern California hunger march delegates swung out onto the road yesterday from San Diego, California, starting Column 3 of the National Hunger March.

From the "land of orange grove and hunger", from one of the places of the worst police attacks on workers, these men go, with the endorsement of the masses here, to place demands for relief and insurance before congress, in the marble halls of Washington.

The delegation has assembled the day before in Los Angeles, and was sent off on its way by 300 workers gathered in Woodbine Hall.

The delegates go well equipped with large amounts of food and clothing, and Southern California workers raised \$180 in cash for immediate expenses, gas, oil for the trucks, etc.

Camp in Desert. The spirit of the delegation remained high, although car trouble developed on the way, and the whole delegation had to camp over last night on the desert west of Yuma.

Everything was fixed up during the night and this morning, and the march was resumed at 11 this forenoon.

In the Southern California delegation is one woman. The San Diego contingent, which joined the march there, numbers six. C. A. Rowell is captain of the march of Column 3 so far. Tonight the Column expects to reach Phoenix, Ariz.

Column 1 of the National Hunger March, which started Monday night from Seattle, was last reported leaving Spokane, Wash., and headed for Missoula, Mont.

Column 1 will march through the big cities of the North West and along the shore of the Great Lakes to Chicago, then go through Pittsburgh, picking up Column 4, from Sioux City in Pittsburgh, and joining with Columns 2 and 3 at Cumberland, and thence on to Washington. Column 2 and 3 meet and merge at Kansas City. Two Columns will start soon for Washington from the North, one from Buffalo and one from Boston. Two more columns will start from the South, one from New Orleans and one from Miami.

Evictions Multiply in Roosevelt's State

MASS starvation, child misery, growing evictions and mounting human wreckage prevail in the states and cities under Democratic Party administrations. The glowing promises of Roosevelt for unemployed relief that are now being used to quiet the struggles of the million masses for winter relief is given the lie by the actual situation in the state Roosevelt has governed for four years.

In New York City "democracy's" own stronghold, the unemployed have now increased to nearly a million and a half. Evictions increased 57 percent over 1931 with 299,000 workclass families thrown on the streets the first eight months of 1932. Roosevelt and the local democratic regime did nothing about that, but helped strengthen the landlord's power of eviction.

Roosevelt's own gang, Tammany, fattens on the misery of the homeless. The greater part of the money that is appropriated for the homeless (for the Municipal Lodging houses, etc.) find its devious way into the pockets of Democratic Party officials, big and petty and to their hangers-on.

THE FACTS! A payroll is signed for, but men get no pay at the Municipal Lodging house.

Money appropriated for the unemployed is used to buy good food for officials and hangers-on while the homeless nibble at poor food.

Entire consignments of food disappear entirely (that is, they are sold by the grafting officials or diverted for their own use).

Petty hangers-on play the same game by scrimping on food and starve from the jobless.

This is the Democratic Party's method of giving relief and that is but a small section of the unemployed masses. This will be Roosevelt's method, nationally.

It means to cut appropriation and start "charity" drives to check the rising starvation of the unemployed.

ROOSEVELT'S MASTERS AGAINST INSURANCE. What will be Roosevelt's stand on unemployment insurance? The statements of the bankers and leading capitalists now running the New York charity drive give a clue to Roosevelt's policy. They say: "The question frequently arises as to why the entire burden of relief should not be borne by federal, state or city government. At present least barriers and restrictions make it impossible for all needed forms of relief to be given from public funds."

"Moreover, taxation would increase materially if public funds alone were used for relief. Any government system of relief once established would undoubtedly necessitate appropriations over a long period, involving taxes on individuals greater than the private contributions for relief during the emergency."

Charity is cheaper than government relief to the unemployed because it gives the jobless less. This is the policy of the bankers and leading capitalists of New York who helped elect Roosevelt and look to him to carry through this policy this winter.

The masses, employed and unemployed must be on guard against this subtle method of forcing another winter without relief on the tens of millions of people without means of livelihood.

No passivity, no faith in the promises that action on relief will start March 4! Four years of Roosevelt in New York has shown the extent of misery that the president-elect will try to force on the masses!

Greater vigor and enthusiasm in organizing the National Hunger March that will make demands for winter relief and unemployment insurance upon Congress, and the Hoover-Roosevelt coalition government!

Do your share in this supreme effort of the unemployed in wrenching winter relief and unemployment aid from the money-swollen bankers and their government!

1. See that your organizations, fraternal, labor union, beneficial or any other gives whole-hearted and intensive support to the march.

2. Collect funds, clothing and food under the auspices of the local Joint Committee for Support of the National Hunger March and take an active part in the tag days for the march, November 19 and 20.

STOP PATERSON RELIEF CUT. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Seven hundred workers demonstrated before the city hall Tuesday, and forced Mayor Hinchcliffe to promise not to cut the relief.

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

JOBLESS PROTEST BURN SHACKS OF IN ILL. CAPITOL. 400 ON W. 39th ST.

Paterson Unemployed Workers Seize Cars, Block Relief Cut Elect Marchers

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four-hundred workers yesterday, after Mayor McKee's police burned their shacks at West 39th Street and the waterfront, elected delegates to the National Hunger March to Washington Dec. 5th and formed a delegation to demand shelter from Public Welfare Commissioner Taylor.

The eviction of the workers and the burning of their "Hoover-Rooseveltville" was a miniature duplication of the routing of the veterans from Washington last Fall, according to an eye-witness. The cops used clubs first, and then fire.

After being driven out, the workers took shelter in box cars lying idle along the water-front side-tracks. Their delegation will place demands before Commissioner Taylor in the next day or so. The West 39th Street Unemployed Council, with headquarters at 454 West 37th Street, is hand-in-hand with these workers in the struggle against intensified police terror and miserable conditions.

FARMERS ON WAY TO NAT'L CONFERENCE

Misleaders and Farm Bloc Senators Try to Head Them Off

ADMIT THERE IS 'REVOLT'

Farm Product Prices Falling Again

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—With delegations of farmers from the Pacific coast already on the road to the National Farm Relief Conference here, Dec. 7-10, and with mass conferences electing more delegations in 32 more states, the "farm bloc" senators and congressmen are rushing something to soothe them.

Delegations of farmers started Sunday from Seattle and Monday from San Francisco for Washington.



LYNN J. FRIZLER
Farmer Misleader

The congressmen who have to depend on farm votes do not like the program of the united front conferences endorsing this National Conference. The farmers are instructing their delegates to demand from congress, what one Texas called: "Less of this talk about relief and a little real help." They are going to demand at least a moratorium on mortgage and tax debts. They are likely to work out a plan for joint action by farmers and city workers for higher prices in the country and lower prices in the city.

Refused Aid; Larer Delegation to Visit Relief Buro Nov. 24th

NEW YORK.—A public hearing, to be followed by a call by a still larger delegation, will be the answer of the East Side Unemployed Council to the Home Relief Bureau, after the Bureau tried to get out of aiding five families. The public hearing, which will be held at 103 Tremont Ave., Bronx, on Nov. 24, at 10 a.m., will be followed by a delegation to the Home Relief Bureau, 51st Street and 1st Ave., on Nov. 24, in the morning.

What's On—

THURSDAY
Worker vets who can blow a bugle, whether members of W.E.S.L. or not, are urged to report to headquarters, Post No. 1, 154 W. 20th St., Thursday, at 6:30 p.m. for practice.

Workers' Film and Photo League Film Section CLASS in film editing at meeting 8:30 p.m. at 13 W. 17th St.

Inter-Youth Br. 401 I.W.O. Counter-Olympic California MOVIE and other news held at 103 Tremont Ave., Bronx, near West Farms, at 9 p.m. All welcome.

W. E. S. L. executive and members will rally for tonight's meeting in special preparation of Bonus March and Relief March to City Hall Nov. 25. Meetings at 8 p.m.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra rehearsal at 8 p.m. at 106 E. 14th St.

Communist Party, N. Y. District, requests all workers' organizations to refrain from arranging any affairs on Thanksgiving Eve, as that night has been reserved for Grand Ball for District Training School.

All organizations of the Bronx and all individuals are requested to get their books, pamphlets and other literature at Bronx Workers' Club, 1457 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, near Boston Road.

W. E. S. L. Post membership meeting at 8 p.m. at 4215 Third Ave. (cor. Tremont Ave.).

Volunteers wanted for leaflet distribution day and evening. Call Friends Soviet Union, 799 Broadway, Room 320.

F. S. U. West Bronx Lecture on "Fifteen Years of Workers' Rule in S. U." at Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., 8:30 p.m.

F. S. U. Romain Rolland Br. lecture on "Soviet Union Stands for Peace" at 2700 Bronx Park East at 8:30 p.m.

Alfred G. Morris will speak on "Role of F. S. U." at 21st Street Island, 28 Oxford Place, at 8:30 p.m.

Workers' Laboratory Theatre of W. J. R. first membership meet at 42 E. 12th St. at 8 p.m. All invited.

I. W. O. Br. 500 meeting at 8:30 p.m. at Room 204, 50 E. 12th St. Joseph Brodsky will speak on "Scottsboro—What Next?" All members expected to attend.

T. L. D. Hayward Br. meeting at 8:30 p.m. at Workers' Center, 3159 Coney Island Ave., Brighton Beach.

Bensonhurst Workers' Chorus, 2066 70th St., at 8:30 p.m., regular rehearsal. New members invited. Brooklyn.

FRIDAY
John Reed Club lecture at 450 Sixth Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Friday night. Mollaysa J. O'Brien, editing Freiheit and Asso. Ed. Masses, speaks on "Gorki as Artist and Revolutionary."

NEW YORK.—Joseph Brodsky, one of the International Labor Defense attorneys in the Scottsboro Case, will speak on "Scottsboro—Next Steps" this evening, November 17, at 50 East 12th Street, Room 204. The meeting is under the auspices of Branch 500 of the International Workers Order.

FEWER BABIES BORN

NEW YORK.—Fewer babies were born in New York City in the week ending Nov. 12 than in any previous week this year, Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner of New York City, announced yesterday. Figures released by Dr. Wynne showed 1,615 births last week, as compared to 2,006 in the corresponding week of 1931, and 2,353 in the corresponding week of 1930.

Workers! Refuse to Give the Gibson Committee Your Pay!

Give What You Can to the National Hunger March to Make Bosses Provide Real Relief

(By District Committee of N. Y. District Communist Party.)
NEW YORK.—An executive committee of businessmen, led by Harvey B. Gibson, has organized the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee. It is made up of millionaires such as Conastius M. Bliss, Walter S. Clifford, Thomas W. Lamont, Charles H. Sabin, Charles M. Schwab, Arthur P. Sloane, Alfred E. Smith, Herbert Thayer Swope, Myron G. Taylor, Alfred H. Wiggin, Felix M. Warburg, William H. Woodin, Owen D. Young. It has determined that the relief of the million and a half unemployed of the City of New York, shall come out of the pockets of the workers, who are working part-time at miserable wages.

BOSSSES RUSH AID TO SCAB LAUNDRY

Meet Called Tonight on Jennings Strike

NEW YORK.—Other laundry bosses have rushed to the help of the Jennings Laundry at 811 Jennings St., in a desperate attempt to break his promise to reinstate the workers who are striking against the firing of one worker.

The bosses of the Fox Square, the Pretty and the Sterling are particularly active in strike breaking. They are all day long at the Jennings laundry where the strike is going on, and marshal the scabs and the strong arm squad.

Something new in strikebreaking developed when the scabs demanded an increase in pay for the dirty work. The Jennings laundry wanted to break the strike with young boys in their teens. Instead of hiring the usual \$10 a day gangsters, they try to get along with \$1 a day boys. Many parents came and dragged the boys off, with the laundry and apologized to the strikers.

All workers are asked to come to 1400 Boston Road and help the strikers in their activities on the picket line and street meetings, in order to bring the strike to a quick and successful finish.

The Laundry Workers' Industrial Union regular membership meeting will be held on Thursday, Nov. 17, 8 p.m. at the Union headquarters, at 263 East 138th St. A full report of the Jennings strike will be given. Plans to develop the strike, will be taken up, and all members are asked to attend.

Refused Aid; Larer Delegation to Visit Relief Buro Nov. 24th

NEW YORK.—A public hearing, to be followed by a call by a still larger delegation, will be the answer of the East Side Unemployed Council to the Home Relief Bureau, after the Bureau tried to get out of aiding five families. The public hearing, which will be held at 103 Tremont Ave., Bronx, on Nov. 24, at 10 a.m., will be followed by a delegation to the Home Relief Bureau, 51st Street and 1st Ave., on Nov. 24, in the morning.

What's On—

THURSDAY
Worker vets who can blow a bugle, whether members of W.E.S.L. or not, are urged to report to headquarters, Post No. 1, 154 W. 20th St., Thursday, at 6:30 p.m. for practice.

Workers' Film and Photo League Film Section CLASS in film editing at meeting 8:30 p.m. at 13 W. 17th St.

Inter-Youth Br. 401 I.W.O. Counter-Olympic California MOVIE and other news held at 103 Tremont Ave., Bronx, near West Farms, at 9 p.m. All welcome.

W. E. S. L. executive and members will rally for tonight's meeting in special preparation of Bonus March and Relief March to City Hall Nov. 25. Meetings at 8 p.m.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra rehearsal at 8 p.m. at 106 E. 14th St.

Communist Party, N. Y. District, requests all workers' organizations to refrain from arranging any affairs on Thanksgiving Eve, as that night has been reserved for Grand Ball for District Training School.

All organizations of the Bronx and all individuals are requested to get their books, pamphlets and other literature at Bronx Workers' Club, 1457 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, near Boston Road.

W. E. S. L. Post membership meeting at 8 p.m. at 4215 Third Ave. (cor. Tremont Ave.).

Volunteers wanted for leaflet distribution day and evening. Call Friends Soviet Union, 799 Broadway, Room 320.

F. S. U. West Bronx Lecture on "Fifteen Years of Workers' Rule in S. U." at Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., 8:30 p.m.

F. S. U. Romain Rolland Br. lecture on "Soviet Union Stands for Peace" at 2700 Bronx Park East at 8:30 p.m.

Alfred G. Morris will speak on "Role of F. S. U." at 21st Street Island, 28 Oxford Place, at 8:30 p.m.

Workers' Laboratory Theatre of W. J. R. first membership meet at 42 E. 12th St. at 8 p.m. All invited.

I. W. O. Br. 500 meeting at 8:30 p.m. at Room 204, 50 E. 12th St. Joseph Brodsky will speak on "Scottsboro—What Next?" All members expected to attend.

T. L. D. Hayward Br. meeting at 8:30 p.m. at Workers' Center, 3159 Coney Island Ave., Brighton Beach.

Bensonhurst Workers' Chorus, 2066 70th St., at 8:30 p.m., regular rehearsal. New members invited. Brooklyn.

FRIDAY
John Reed Club lecture at 450 Sixth Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Friday night. Mollaysa J. O'Brien, editing Freiheit and Asso. Ed. Masses, speaks on "Gorki as Artist and Revolutionary."

JOBLESS SEAMEN DEMONSTRATE AT THE INSTITUTE

Discrimination Case Starts Hundreds in Heated Protest

NEW YORK.—Nearly a thousand unemployed marine workers came down on the Seamen's Church Institute yesterday and staged a demonstration against discrimination in relief. They are fighting now for the right of any jobless seaman to get real relief there.

The institute is given funds to pay 65 cents a day relief to each jobless man on its list. It actually gives a 35 cent and two cent meal, for two weeks, to a selected list—all militants barred. The institute has been cutting off relief members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union or members of the Waterfront Unemployed Council.

The demonstration yesterday arose when a seaman who had just been placed on the list Tuesday was called up the next morning and kicked out, and even told to get another address for his mail.

Gets Reinforcements.

He reported the matter to the M. W. I. U. and the unemployed council and they made up a delegation of 25 to go back with him. As the demonstration walked through the streets, hundreds of unemployed marine workers fell in behind it.

When the big crowd got to the door of the "Holy Dog House" the officials within called the riot wagon, which came and managed to drive the delegation out. But large numbers of seamen from the crowd had filtered in, explained the situation to those already within, and a regular demonstration started inside. In the course of it Seamen's Church Institute officials, stool-pigeons pointed out Ted Barron, jobless seaman, and had him arrested as a leader. He was released at the station house, on his own recognizance.

GIBSON OUTFIT WILL USE COPS

Cut Pay on Red Cross Cloth Work

NEW YORK.—Unemployed needle workers, meeting at the call of the Needle Trades Unemployed Council headquarters on the wage cutting policies of the Gibson Committee. The Gibson Committee is having some Red Cross cloth made up into clothing.

They laid plans for further investigation and are working out a program to stop the wage cuts and the discrimination in handing out of jobs on this cloth. They elected ten delegates and three alternates to the National Hunger March, and endorsed it fully. They elected two more members on the committee negotiating with the Gibson Committee.

The negotiations are in this stage. Keady and Baker, representing the Gibson Committee saw a committee of the Needle Trades Unemployed Council yesterday in the Gibson Committee office, 70 Pine St., yesterday. In the course of a two hour argument, Keady told the jobless committee that Gibson will conclude contracts for working the Red Cross cloth with any individual manufacturer who does it cheapest.

The committee asked Keady and Baker what they would do if the wage cut workers on this cloth struck, and the Gibson Committee representatives answered: "Well, we have the government to protect us."

Finally the conference broke off, with a statement by Keady that he would arrange another tomorrow with the department of the Gibson Committee that is in charge of distributing work to the unemployed.

GREET BAILING OF BERKMAN

In an official statement issued yesterday by the Food Workers Industrial Union, the workers of this organization greeted the partial victory of the International Labor Defense and the Trade Union Unity League in forcing the deportation authorities to grant Edith Berkman, militant leader of the textile workers, a temporary and conditional release.

ATTENTION COMRADES!

OPEN SUNDAYS

Health Center Cafeteria

Workers Center — 50 E. 13th St.
Quality Food Reasonable Prices

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

80 FIFTH AVENUE
15th FLOOR
AD Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

Garment District

Navarr Cafeteria

333 7th AVENUE
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Near N.T.W.I.U. Building

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Greets Soviets



Elmer Rice, well known American playwright, who has sent special greetings to the American section of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Celebrate 15th Year of Soviet Russia at New Star Casino, Sat.

Elmer Rice's special greetings to the American section of the Friends of the Soviet Union will be read at the 15th Anniversary Celebration of the Soviet Revolution, to be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, at 8 p.m. at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., N. Y.

Scott Nearing, Joseph Freeman, Donald Henderson, Dr. Oakley Johnson, M. J. Olgin, Earl Browder, William Patterson and others will speak at this gathering.

An interesting feature at this celebration will be a performance by the well-known Soviet artists—A. Lee of the Moscow Theatre of Art and L. Kapelovitch Laganov of the Moscow Theatre of Revolution.

Admission is 50 cents and tickets may be secured at the F. S. U. District Office, 799 Broadway, Room 330, Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St., and at the Workers' Book Shop at 1457 Wilkins Ave., Bronx.

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TAG DAYS HERE NOV. 19-20 FOR HUNGER MARCH

All Out Saturday and Sunday! Go to One of These Stations!

NEW YORK.—City-wide tag days to help raise funds for the National Hunger March will be held Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 19 and 20. It was announced yesterday by the Joint Committee for Support of the National Hunger March, who urged a mass mobilization for these important events in the struggle for unemployment insurance.

The following stations in the five boroughs will be the mobilization and collection centres for the tag days:

Brooklyn: Co-operative 2700 Brooklyn Park East, Middle Village Workers Club, 3822 Third Ave., Lower Bronx Workers Club, 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx Workers Club, 1610 Boston Rd.

Manhattan: Estonia Workers Home, 26 West 115th St., Finnish Workers Home, 26 West 126th St., Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave., Hungarian Workers Home, 350 East 81st St., Harlem Section, C.P.M., 650 Lenox Ave.

Queens: Greek Workers Center, 301 West 29th St., Needle Trades Industrial Union, 131 West 28th St., Armenian Workers Club, 103 Lexington Ave., W.I.R., 146 Fifth Ave., Russian Home, 122 Second Ave., Ukrainian Workers Home, 66 E. 4th St., Downtown Workers Club, 11 Clinton St., East Side Workers Club, 166 E. Broadway.

Brooklyn: Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 285 Rodney St.; Brooklyn Workers Center, 61 Graham Ave.; Lithuanian Workers Home, 46 Ten Eyck St.; Bronxville Unemployed Council, 646 Stone Ave.; Bronxville Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave.; Hinsdale Workers Club, 313 Hinsdale Ave.; Boro Park Workers Club, 1373-43rd St.; East New York Workers Club, 524 Vermont Ave.; Bath Beach Workers Club, Bath Ave. and 23rd Ave.; Brighton Workers Club; Coney Island Workers Club, 2708 Mermaid Ave.; Jamaica Workers Club, 109-26 Union Hill St.

Queens: Middle Village Schule, 1 Fulton St., Queens.

McKee Warns Brokers of Demonstrations Unless There Is Relief

NEW YORK.—Mayor McKee addressed 700 members of the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday, asking them to give something to the Gibson Committee.

"I have had occasion to receive delegations at City Hall," he said. "They were delegations of citizens of discontent and unrest. I have seen demonstrations where there were as many as 20,000 people outside marching and raising their demands, and it was not a pleasant thing to contemplate."

The mayor then said that if some relief can be given new masses will not be drawn into the mass movement of protest, but "Once the break in the dike comes we have a problem of far-reaching consequences."

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100 Wanted for Tag Days Shock Brigade

One hundred volunteers to act as a special shock brigade for the Tag Day collections on Saturday and Sunday, November 19th and 20th, are needed at once.

This shock brigade will not be part of or interfere with the collections that are organized throughout the city, in the neighborhoods. The Unemployed Councils of Greater New York calls on all volunteers for this important shock brigade to be at the headquarters at 10 E. 17th St. on Saturday, at 9 a. m. sharp.

Bank U. S. Depositors Told to Wait a year

NEW YORK.—Bank of U. S. depositors, defrauded of the money they had scrimped to save when the institution crashed in 1930, are invited to wait a couple of years more while the state banking department files suit against 16,000 small stockholders of the bank, for \$23 a share assessment. Many of these little stockholders are broke too, now, but if the expected \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 is collected from them, it won't meet the debts owed the depositors.

Workers' School Helps.

The 1,600 students and instructors in the Workers School, 35 East 12 St., are supporting the hunger march by setting up a special station in the school, and devoting ten minutes of each class to explaining the hunger march and methods of aiding it. Students are taking out boxes, and collecting food and clothes. Many tickets to the Send Off Meeting in the Coliseum Nov. 29 are sold through the school.

On the return march, delegates who went to Washington will speak at the Three Gala Nights of the Workers School. These are: a mass meeting Dec. 9, a concert and dance Dec. 10

To Kill 5-Cent Fare.

Then he also pointed out that the five-cent fare was doomed, unless certain bond issues went through, totaling \$50,000,000. These bond issues were killed at the last board meeting, at the orders of the bankers for a budget cut. Tammanyites now state that if Delaney keeps the bond issues alive by court action, the wages of city workers must be cut by \$50,000,000, to placate the bankers.

The million and a half of jobless in New York and New York workers don't want either a ten-cent fare or wage-cuts for city workers. They want the bankers to stand the burden at once.

Take the \$200,000,000 the city budget now provides shall be paid the bankers as interest, etc., on the city debt, and turn this \$200,000,000 over to unemployment relief!

and a banquet Dec. 11, all in Irving Plaza Hall.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. Louis L. Schwartz
SURGEON DENTIST
The removal of his office to larger quarters at
1 Union Square (8th Floor)
Suite 803 Tel. ALgonquin 4-9805

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY

107 Bristol Street
(Bet. Pitkin & Sutter Aves.) B'klyn
PHONE: DICKENS 2-2013
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS

STARTING TOMORROW

"FALSE UNIFORMS"

with English Titles

MOSCOW NEWS says: "False Uniforms" is certainly a most outstanding Soviet adventure film and will no doubt be enjoyed especially outside the Soviet Union, since adventure speaks for itself and requires no interpreter."

HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN says: "Yet, the memorabilia of 'False Uniforms' about 28 years is assured by the same unrelenting point of view that informs the rest of the Soviet kino: the class struggle."

SPECIAL SOVIET NEWSREEL

ALL SIZES 25c Mon. to Fri.
CAMEO 42ND STREET AND BROADWAY

KAMERADSCHAFT

(Comradship)
"An excellent film."—DAILY WORKER
EUROPA 154 W. 25c noon
Continues from 10:30 a. m. to Midnight

AMERICANA

PHIL BAKER
AND COMPANY OF 80
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30 Matines Wed. & Sat., 2:30

LESSONS OF VICTORY OF CHICAGO UNEMPLOYED

By BILL GEBERT

Practical Experience Proves Tactics of Unemployed Councils Only Way to Win Relief; United Front from Below Gives Solid Basis for National Hunger March

COMRADE FOSTER, in his Chicago Coliseum speech of September 13, brought before the working class the necessity of uniting workers in the shops, of the trade unions, masses of the unemployed, the toiling farmers, in the united front from below, based on struggle for the concrete demands of the masses. He called upon the masses to organize Committees of Action, embracing the broadest possible number of workers to carry on the struggle.

The Chicago workers understood the meaning of the words of the revolutionary leader of the American working class, and they in turn put the words of their leader into practice. How this was done I will try to elaborate in this article.

On October 1, 1932, without any announcement, the Emerson Relief Commission introduced a 50 per cent cut in relief, in the already starvation-faction that had been given to approximately 150,000 families in Cook County.

DEFEAT RELIEF CUT

The masses organized against this cut and were successful in defeating it and forcing the authorities to withdraw the 50 per cent cut. Undoubtedly the unemployed workers of Chicago won an important victory, the lessons of which must be studied and learned not only by the Chicago working class but throughout the country.

Immediately after the 50 per cent cut in relief was announced, the Cook County Committee of the Unemployed Councils issued a call to the members of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment (controlled by Socialists, Mustelites and Farmer-Laborites, and supported by the Ministerial Alliance and some charitable institutions), to the Workers League of America (split off from the Proletarian Party) and to the masses of the unemployed in the City of Chicago and Cook County in general, calling for a united struggle against the cut in relief.

CALL OF UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS

In the call the Unemployed Councils stated: "The Unemployed Councils urge all unemployed workers to unite their forces in each locality and demonstrate immediately to every alderman and relief station that we refuse to starve, while Mayor Cermak takes pleasure junket trips to Europe. Let every meeting and demonstration send delegations to the city hall to demand withdrawal of this cut. Let all of these local struggles lay the groundwork for a huge, city-wide action, as proposed by the Unemployed Councils to the other organizations and to the workers generally. As part of all of these actions every organization should elect delegates to the Cook County Conference Against Starvation, being held October 16."

In speaking directly to the members of the above mentioned organizations of the unemployed, the Unemployed Councils declared: "We are prepared to propose a program of local and city-wide struggles involving not only the members of present organizations, but drawing in thousands of unorganized workers to place the demands of the unemployed for the immediate withdrawal of this cut."

The call of the Unemployed Councils for united struggle was greeted by the members of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment and the masses of the unemployed in general. Its echoes were heard in the local unions of the American Federation of Labor and other mass organizations. It met with the sympathetic support of the workers in the shops, those who are employed part time and who suffer with the unemployed, and those who work full time who have had their wages slashed to the bone.

CONFERENCE SHOWS WILL TO STRUGGLE

On the day of the Conference, 380 organizations sent 730 delegates. They came from organizations of the unemployed, fraternal and other organizations, including the unions of the Trade Union Unity League and ten local unions of the American Federation of Labor. The Conference, by an overwhelming majority, elected Joe Weber, Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, as Chairman, and Karl Lockner, a member of the Cook County Committee of the Unemployed Councils, as Secretary. As one of the rank and file delegates of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment stated: "Vote for Weber for Chairman if you want a Hunger March to City Hall," which was a definite expression of the fact that the rank and file members of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment had no faith in the leadership of the Socialist, Borders. The Conference demonstrated a willingness to struggle and adopt the program submitted by the delegates of the Unemployed Councils.

To this conference also came such leaders as Borders, Schneid of the Socialist Party, McVey of the Farmer-Labor Party and a member of the Chicago Federation of Labor, a few leaders of the Khaki Shirts, and others. These leaders came be-

cause of the pressure of the masses, who desired to establish a fighting united front, and the leaders did not dare fight against it, but they came to the conference in an attempt to take away the militancy and make it simply a begging proposition to the authorities.

After some of the above mentioned leaders spoke in this light, it was very correct on the part of Comrade John Williamson, a delegate of the Communist Party, to draw very sharply the line between these social-fascist leaders and the membership. The masses of the delegates expressed their agreement with the speech of Comrade Williamson.

VERBLIN'S RIGHT WING LINE

This correct policy advocated by Comrade Williamson at the United Front Conference met with some opposition on the part of the right wing elements in the Party. The crassest example is Comrade Verblin, who at the Party committee declared openly:

"Our aim is not so much that we expose the leadership (Muste, Socialist Party, Chicago Federation of Labor) but that the leadership exposes itself."

Comrade Verblin declared further that he wanted "to please everybody," to establish a peace at the Conference with those who from the very beginning attempted to prevent the development of the militant struggles of the unemployed. Mr. Borders, Mr. Dixon of the Workers League, and others, spoke and acted openly against the demonstrations against the 50 per cent cut in relief in front of the local charities and aldermen. They also heritated on the question of a militant demonstration in front of the City Hall. Unity at any price means no unity of the masses, no united struggle, it means negation of the struggle.

The point of view presented by Comrade Verblin that the social-fascist leaders would expose themselves is a very definite capitulatory position and a complete lack of understanding that social-fascists (leaders of the Socialist Party, Mustelites, etc.) are the main social base of the bourgeoisie and are agents of the bourgeoisie in the ranks of the working class, and that they are more dangerous when they use revolutionary phrases, as they did. The revolutionary phrases are used for the purpose of covering up their policy of class collaboration, their policy of no militant struggles of the masses.

ANOTHER WRONG TENDENCY

This theory of not exposing social-fascist leaders among the masses is not only denying the role and task of the Party to expose in a concrete manner the role of the social-fascists before the masses, but it also links up very closely with the conception that capitalism will collapse of itself. In short, it is a capitulatory theory of no struggle to win the masses, to revolutionize the working class, to consolidate the unity of the workers from below.

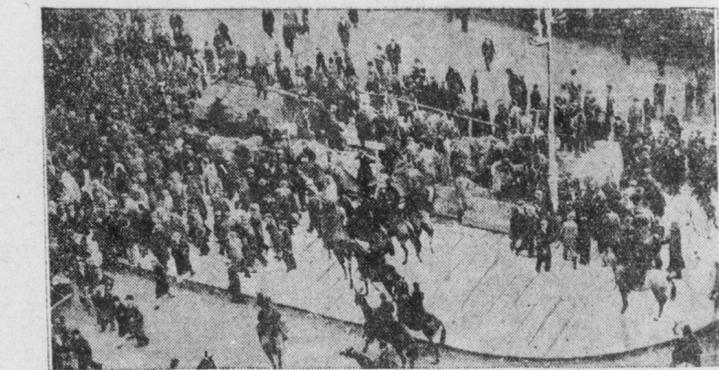
The position of Comrade Verblin in action is the main danger in the practice and policies of the united front from below. But this is not the only tendency against which the Party and the revolutionary workers must fight. There is also another tendency which in reality means no united front. This theory is expressed by Comrade M., who maintained that it is wrong to seat leaders like Borders, etc., at a united front conference, that by doing so we are compromising ourselves. This policy shows very clearly that we are afraid of the masses, that we are not sure of the correctness of our policy for the masses, a united front only with ourselves, and that if the workers would elect as their delegate a social-fascist leader, we should not seat him. If we had adopted such a policy we would have been the ones who would be guilty of splitting the united front movement. Without combating the theory of Comrade M., that is, not opening fire against sectarianism, we cannot successfully destroy right opportunism.

CORRECTNESS OF POLICY SHOWN

The correctness of the policy carried out in the Chicago united front clearly demonstrates the fact that we were successful in undermining the influence of the social-fascist leaders among their own membership and among the masses in general and were able to mobilize the masses and lead them in a successful struggle.

In all our united fronts we must always carry the sharpest differentiation between social-fascist leaders and the workers and members of the organizations that social-fascist leaders have dominated and workers temporarily have fallen for, always having the objective of establishing the closest unity of all the workers on the basis of common struggle as was the case in Chicago.

The correctness of the policy also is shown in the response of the masses to this policy. This was so outstanding that the "Chicago Tribune" on November 1, reporting on the Hunger March and mass



Four thousand delegates of the jobless marched on London. The employed and unemployed workers of all cities mobilized for their support, and defended them against police attacks. Photo shows resistance to police attack. In the much larger United States with much greater unemployment, there should be still bigger mass demonstrations in the National Hunger March now under way.

meeting in Grand Park, had the following to say:

"Roy E. Burd, Socialist candidate for Governor of Illinois, was booed when he began his five-minute speech, but was allowed to finish."

While we sharply point out and expose the right opportunism and sectarianism, it would be wrong not to see some of the shortcomings in the application of the united front policy in Chicago.

SOME SHORTCOMINGS

First of all, it was wrong to agree to set up a committee of 45, electing 15 from the Unemployed Councils, 15 from the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, 15 from the Chicago Workers League of America, which became an executive committee for the Hunger March, a committee that was to lead the struggle against the fifty per cent cut in relief.

First of all, by this method, we eliminated from participation in the leadership representatives from the trade unions and other organizations. Secondly, we did not practice here a principle of working class democracy—we did not permit delegates of the masses to choose their leaders. We artificially set up a committee and told them that they were the leaders. It is true that in practice, members of the Party and Unemployed Councils were not influenced by these organizational arrangements. Their influence and leadership, because of the correct policy, was accepted by the workers who were on these committees, and the leaders found themselves in the minority. This precisely expressed itself in the fact that when Carl Borders, for the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment called the delegates from the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialists, and groups of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment and the Workers League of America, to a caucus to decide whether or not they should continue to participate in the united front, the proposal to withdraw from the united front was defeated by a vote of 18 to 74. Their overwhelming defeat of the proposal to break the united front shows very clearly the attitude of the membership.

Third, it was impermissible to forget the workers in the factories, part time and full time employed. With the exception of issuing mimeographed leaflets to the workers of the Stockyards and Western Electric, no campaign of any kind was carried on among the workers in the shops to support the struggles of the unemployed and develop their own struggle, to unify the struggles of the employed and unemployed.

Fourth, it was impermissible to DID NOT PENETRATE RANKS OF A.F.L. Likewise, we did not utilize the opportunity that offered itself to penetrate into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. We should have had the following policy. We should have issued a call to the members of the American Federation of Labor, employed and unemployed, to join in this united front struggle and to send a delegation elected by the Conference of 350 organizations to the Chicago Federation of Labor demanding an endorsement of the Cook County Hunger March. This was not done and we therefore lost a splendid opportunity in this situation to actually bring about unity in struggle of the employed and unemployed masses, organized and unorganized. It was too much a united front of the unemployed workers and the unity of the employed and unemployed workers in struggle was not brought forward. In the shops the wages have been cut and at the time the fifty per cent cut in relief was announced, "The Chicago Daily News," organ of the bankers, wrote in its financial page as follows:

"Generally speaking, we should say that while no specific wage can or should be assured, the right to work for some wage, even if only a loaf of bread per day, was, in a complex industrial civilization, an essential part of liberty." The Chicago bourgeoisie, bank-

ers, industrialists, etc. were much alarmed by the response of the masses and success of the conference to such an extent that a few days after the United Front Conference which decided on a Hunger March to City Hall on October 31, Wilfred S. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, was sent to Washington, D. C. and upon his arrival, at a meeting of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, declared as follows:

"The unemployed are becoming organized and showing a disposition to 'act up'. We face a serious situation in Chicago unless we restore the old food level."

And the R.F.C. immediately appropriated \$6,303,150.00, of which \$5,554,500.00 was for Cook County and the rest remained for the state of Illinois. This was a victory and it was a victory for the working class and shows very definitely that only under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils, supported by the Communist Party, could such a victory have been won. The bourgeoisie attempted to show that there is no need for Hunger Marches for the Chicago Daily News wrote:

"In the light of that fact (getting the \$6,300,000), the unemployed demonstration planned for next Monday loses the sharp edge of its protest. However, it should serve as a warning to Springfield that there must be no further faltering with the acute unemployment situation."

Mayor Cermak got busy and called a meeting of bankers, manufacturers, members of the State Legislature, and city council, to which representatives of the unemployed were invited, and at this meeting Mayor Cermak declared:

"We are sitting on a keg of dynamite." At this meeting announcements were already made that the fifty per cent cut in relief would be withdrawn, and State Senator Richard J. Barr, of Joliet, a republican majority leader, came forward with the proposal of raising \$75,000,000 by a two per cent general state-wide sales tax. The representatives of the Unemployed Council spoke sharply against this proposal as putting the burden of the crisis upon the toiling masses, workers, farmers and petty bourgeoisie and brought forward a program to tax the rich, to place taxes upon incomes above \$5,000 a year, and property above \$25,000, cutting down the budget for police, high salaries, etc., and pressing their demands, including the demand for unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and government.

While the bourgeoisie were maneuvering in an attempt to upset the plans for a Cook County Hunger March to City Hall by methods enumerated above, Mayor Cermak declared definitely that there would be no permit for a Hunger March. He changed his mind, however, under the pressure of the masses and finally a permit was issued. Then the Chief of Police, Allman, declared that no red flags or revolutionary banners would be carried in the parade. This order of the chief of police was openly defied by the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party.

THE HUNGER MARCH

On October 31 Hunger Marches started from the South, West and North, marching to the loop to City Hall. At every starting point a committee of 25 was elected to go to City Hall and present the demands. They were elected by about 50,000 hunger marchers and presented the demands to the mayor. (The demands have been printed previously in full in the Daily Worker.) Mayor Cermak told the delegation the following:

"I heartily endorse your program. But what is the use? We haven't the money to erect new buildings and provide work. You must go to the legislature or the R.F.C. I have been trying to get money to help you." The delegation very correctly answered this, pointing out how and where money could be obtained. But it is necessary at this time to remind Tony Cermak that when he campaigned for mayor in 1930, he declared on the eve of election: "I will solve the problem of unemployment. These are the exact words of Tony Cermak on the eve of the elections in 1930. Compare these words with the above statement. The next day the delegation re-

ceived an official answer to these demands from Mayor Cermak. The letter from Mayor Cermak shows to what extent the bourgeoisie have been panic stricken in the face of the masses of workers. In this letter from a mayor of the city of Chicago, the second largest city in the United States and one of the most important industrial centers of the country, Mayor Cermak declared:

"I agree with you that we are engulfed in a serious crisis; that means ought to be found for to prevent starvation; that red tape and pure legalism ought not to stand in the way of averting starvation."

We want to emphasize from this statement of Mayor Cermak that he speaks against "red tape and pure legalism" as he would fully understand that through "legalism" we cannot obtain any results, that only through the pressure of the masses, through its revolutionary action, can anything be obtained.

"HUNGER WHICH HAS NOT TOUCHED ME"

He further declared in his letter: "Your spokesman may have felt the pangs of a hunger which has not yet touched me." This admission is an important one and it is not only the spokesman of 50,000 hunger marchers, and actually spokesman for over 700,000 unemployed of Chicago who know hunger, the meaning of which "has not yet touched" Mayor Tony Cermak.

Mayor Cermak also considered the question of unemployment insurance. In his letter he declared: "The question of unemployment and social insurance is now pending before a committee of the common council. Hearings will be had on that, and I shall try to formulate my own views from such information as I may be able to obtain by the time those hearings are concluded."

In speaking directly and answering every demand of the unemployed, Mayor Cermak cannot find one single argument against the demands of the unemployed. To the contrary. He heartily endorsed all these demands, but to everyone only one answer he gives: Nothing can be done. And why? We will quote the answer of Mayor Cermak to the concrete demands of the unemployed:

"1.—I am heartily in accord with your demands that there shall be no cut in relief. In fact, I believe that the relief now granted is inadequate, but where the funds will come from to meet the ever growing demand, I am at a loss to know. To the extent that I can help in that respect, personally or officially, I stand ready to do so.

"2.—The matter of evictions of tenants lies with the courts. I shall urge the judges to be as humane as possible, and not to oust families for the time being at least, especially in view of the fact that by doing so very few landlords are helped. The dwellings remain unoccupied anyway, and the unemployed families might at least be permitted to remain there until other tenants could be found.

"3.—I wish with you that the unemployed should have free gas, water, electricity and coal, if that is obtainable. Any plan, not violative of the law, which can bring that about, will have my support.

"4.—The same answer will apply to No. 4.

"5.—I heartily approve the suggestions that provision should be made for care and hot lunches for the school children of the unemployed and part-time workers. I shall confer with the Emergency Relief Committee on this demand.

"6.—The same answer applies to No. 6.

"7.—I am in favor of no foreclosures, exemption of taxes on the homes of the unemployed and part-time workers, if they are destitute. I shall confer with the legal department and ascertain whether they can possibly be brought about under the law.

"8.—Of course I am in accord with you that there should be no discrimination of any kind against

Negroes and foreign-born workers. I go a step further: I am against discrimination of every kind when it affects law-abiding human beings.

"9.—I shall investigate immediately whether any workers have been arrested and are in custody as a result of their struggle against starvation, and, unless in such struggles they committed some major crimes, I shall advise their release. The matter of deportation of foreign workers is, of course, purely a federal matter with which the city administration has absolutely nothing to do.

"10.—You ask for immediate inauguration of a program of public works, including building of houses for the workers in place of the existing slums of the city, the building of more schools in the working-class neighborhoods, all workers to be employed at union wage rates. I am for this program 100 hundred per cent, if means can be found to accomplish it. I have not given up hopes of obtaining help from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to carry on some public improvements, and if these hopes materialize there will be no delay in prosecuting the work.

"11.—You ask that all unemployment funds be administered by the elected representatives of all organized workers and unemployed workers' organizations. Of course you understand that the Emergency Relief Committee is organized by the state and not by the city. However I shall urge that the workers have greater representation upon that committee. I believe it would be a wholesome thing to do. It would help remove the sting of pauperism from the workers if the funds administered on their behalf were administered by a committee, some of whose members are representatives of those who are compelled to receive aid."

CERMAK BACKS DEPORTATIONS

On the matter of deportation of the foreign born, Mayor Cermak misrepresents the facts. It is not true that the city government has nothing to do with the question of the deportation of the foreign born. The contrary is the fact. He has very much to do with it, and what are the proofs? "The United Mine Workers of America Journal" of Nov. 1, 1932, quotes the following dispatch from Chicago:

"Pending an appeal, Kjar was released in bonds of \$3,000, but was re-arrested by the immigration authorities in May on the request of the Chicago Police Department. The police state that Kjar's activity as a Communist organizer created so many riots, and so much dissension that he should be jailed in the interests of public safety."

How about this, Mayor Cermak? Here you stand exposed as the one who jailed the leader of the Unemployed Councils, one of the most popular revolutionary leaders of the workers in the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois because of his devotion, activity and struggle against starvation. Mayor Cermak, you cannot get away with this! You are responsible for the police department, and here is conclusive proof that it is your Police Department, your special "Red Squad," who are actively co-operating in the deportation of the revolutionary foreign-born workers direct and upon the foreign-born workers generally, and there is no doubt in any one's mind that for the deportation of Nels Kjar and holding him in jail for several months, you and your police department are primarily responsible. But this is not all. In answer to No. 8, Mayor Cermak declared: "There should be no discrimination of any kind against Negro and foreign-born workers." And it is your police who killed three Negro workers on the South Side of Chicago on Aug. 3, 1931, when they protested against the eviction of a 72-year-old Negro woman, although in your answer to No. 2, you speak about "not ousting families for the time being at least."

As far as foreign-born workers are concerned, we would like to know where you stand on the question of the proposals of the immigration authorities to appropriate \$450,000 which is to be placed at the disposal of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission to deport those foreign-born workers who receive relief. And the Cook County Commissioner, P. Kelly, a Democrat, a member of your party, Mayor Cermak, declared:

"I favor this plan and I will propose to present it in detail to the County Board." Commissioner Kelly declared further:

"Between fifteen and twenty per cent of 125,000 families and 40,000 single persons might be eligible for deportation under the federal administrations."

Mayor Cermak, words and not deeds. Your nice words will not fool the masses. The deeds of your administration and the Democratic Party which controls the city of Chicago and Cook County, an ad-

ministration of the bosses, stands exposed as an arch enemy of the Negro and foreign born as well as the native American workers—the working class as a whole.

FORCE SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

Half a million dollars to deport foreign born is an additional appropriation for terror and persecution against the toiling masses. The Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party will rally masses in struggle against this, will unite native Americans, Negro and foreign born workers to defeat the vicious attacks upon the working class.

As a result of the struggles of the unemployed in Chicago which very definitely served a notice on the ruling class that they will not starve, that they will continue the fight for their demands and against starvation, a special session of the Illinois State Legislature was called for November 15th to discuss the issue of relief and the United Front Conference against Starvation which was held on October 16th has issued a call to all trade unions, organizations of the unemployed and other working class organizations and the workers in the shops to send delegates to present demands to the State Legislature mainly around three main points:

- 1.—No evictions, no foreclosures on houses of the workers and farms of the poor farmers.
2.—Adequate winter relief for the unemployed by the state.
3.—Social and unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and government.

What was the position of Mr. Borders on the question of sending a mass delegation to the State legislature and continuing the fighting united front? Mr. Borders, faithful to his role, immediately issued a different call. He has called a conference for November 19 and 20 "of unemployed organizations in the middle west" to take up the questions of "self help" for the unemployed, "bartering of labor for farm products." The aims of the conference outlined are:

- 1.—Helpful exchange of ideas, aims and tactics.
2.—Unanimous agreement on immediate demands.
3.—Federation of jobless leagues in which none give up their autonomy.

MUST EXPOSE BORDERS ROLE

Mr. Borders is serving the best interests of the bosses by attempting to split the unemployed movement so that the workers would be unable to present a united front in the struggle for adequate immediate relief, against evictions, and for unemployment insurance—to consolidate a united front of the workers from below.

The role of Mr. Borders and the Socialist Party leaders must be exposed and explained to the workers who are members of the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, the Workers League of America, the rank and file members of the Socialist Party, American Federation of Labor workers, workers in the shops, workers everywhere.

Well, Comrade Verblin, maybe we should not expose Mr. Borders? Himself? No! We are not adopting a capitulatory position. We will carry on, as up till now, a policy of a united front from below and draw the sharpest differentiation between the social-fascist leaders, Borders, Muste, S. P., A. F. of L. leaders, etc., and the workers. And in this struggle, which will be based on a united front from below, we will win workers who still follow these misleaders, and by this method consolidate the working class and obtain victories. Any other approach means to become a tail-end to Borders, Schneid, McVey, Muste, etc. Well, we don't propose to do this.

MASSES SUPPORT CORRECT PROGRAM

Neither will we follow the line of being afraid to meet leaders in the united front movement if they are elected by the workers and we are not afraid of conferences in which these leaders will be seated as delegates because we know, and we have learned this from experience in the struggles of the Chicago working class that when we correctly advance the program of struggle, these masses will support this struggle and will break away from misleaders.

The struggle of the Chicago working class, which arose from the concrete issues and problems of the masses, was raised to a higher level. The National Hunger March was very prominently brought forward and when a vote was taken as to who were in favor of the Hunger March, together with tens of thousands of workers who raised their fists in support of the Hunger March. He could not do anything else. It was also absolutely correct to make a step toward broadening this struggle on a state wide basis by sending a mass delegation to the State Legislature.

While all this was absolutely necessary, we must not for one min-

ute forget that unity must be accomplished below, in the neighborhoods, in the bread lines, in the flop house, in the shops, in the trade unions, unity on a fighting program of the masses. There was not sufficient unity in struggle which would embrace members of the Unemployed Council, the Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment, the Workers League and unorganized and unemployed masses who, together with the support of the employed workers and trade unions, would make further advances. This is just a beginning of the development of the correct policy and mass action is necessary to broaden these methods of united front struggle, embracing the employed and unemployed workers, to unite the struggles of the workers on the streets with the struggles of the workers in the shops, and the struggles of the workers in the shops with the struggles of the workers in the streets. It means that the struggles of the unemployed must be utilized to reach workers in the factories and in the trade unions, organizing them for the struggles against speed-up, worsening of the working conditions, wage-cuts, discrimination against Negro workers and foreign born, etc.

DEVELOP UNITED FRONT POLICY

In short, we must fully develop the policy of the united front as laid down in the speech of Comrade Foster in the Chicago Coliseum on September 10. While this was a good beginning, this was only the very first step in that direction. In the course of these struggles we must consolidate the working class organizationally, building workers' committees in the shops, uniting workers around the issues facing them and building red trade unions, developing the movement among the members of the A. F. of L., and really participating in the struggles against wage cuts and worsening conditions, developing struggles in support of unemployment insurance, for winter relief and support of the Hunger March, to build the Unemployed Councils into a mass movement in every ward, in every neighborhood, in every flop house and in every bread line and to organize unemployed workers of a given shop, and set up committees of the unemployed workers who would lead and develop a struggle also against the owners of the given factory in the demand for relief.

In all these struggles we must emphasize very strongly one main point: No hesitation, no vacillation but courageously marching forward with the larger section of the working class, not narrowing but embracing all the sections of the American working class as it is and in the struggles and activities revolutionize it so that it will become class conscious and fully recognize itself as the working class, separate from the bosses, their influence and control also above all, in all these struggles, the main fire must be concentrated against the main enemy of the working class, the Mustelites, the social-fascist leaders of the Socialist Party, the American Federation of Labor and all other elements. To carry this through successfully we must mercilessly carry through the struggle inside the Communist Party against the right wing elements and against sectarianism. Every no concrete issues face us, everybody votes for the resolution on the united front; the difficulties arise always in the struggle when all elements who are foreign to an understanding of the correct Bolshevik line of our Central Committee are unable to adapt to a given situation, and understand how to apply this correctly.

CAN LEARN MUCH FROM WORKERS

We must understand also that we can learn much from the masses. Never should we approach a problem with the attitude that we know everything. We must learn. We must very patiently examine every concrete situation and together with the workers develop a policy, program and demands.

Leadership does not mean a substitute for the masses. The masses will not tolerate bureaucratic methods of work. Leadership means daily contact with the masses, to help to organize the masses and mobilize them for struggle.

PARTY PROVES IT CAN LEAD MASSES

The Communist Party in Chicago in the recent struggles of the unemployed has already proven its ability to lead masses and to win a victory for the masses. We must not only increase such activities but we also draw the lesson that these victories cannot be maintained without organizational consolidation of the masses, of building mass organizations and drawing active revolutionary workers, even though they may not completely understand the full program of the Party into the ranks of the Communist Party.

The building of the Party must be considered as one of the tasks of broadening, developing and leading the masses of workers in the present revolutionary upsurge which was so definitely demonstrated in the city of Chicago.

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Liberalism in the Service of Imperialism

THE NATION, in its November 16th issue, joins hands with the big bankers, industrialists and grain speculators in trying to build up the illusion that Roosevelt, as an admirer and disciple of the "liberal" policies of his former chief, Woodrow Wilson, will pit the country on the road to progress.

While criticizing Roosevelt for "his sickening wabbings on the tariff, his absurd program for the farmers, his pathetic belief that he had outlined a big constructive program certain to cure our ills," the editors of The Nation urge the President-elect to go back twenty years and carry out the policies they call Wilsonian "radicalism."

"When all the mess of the economic collapse is cleared away, America must begin to earnest that radical reorganization for which Mr. Wilson called twenty long years ago—twenty precious lost years during which the country has gone down and not up. There lies the real opportunity for Franklin Roosevelt."

Whether The Nation knows it or not, Roosevelt is in every respect a disciple of Wilson. Wilson developed to a fine art the use of lofty liberal phrases about "high idealism" and "manifest destinies" to cover up his vicious carrying out of the imperialist predatory policies of the House of Morgan.

After the World War it was Wilson's secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, who ordered Major General Leonard H. Wood to command the United States army against the steel strikers. It was Wilson's attorney general, the notorious A. Mitchell Palmer, who launched the infamous attack against the "reds" in 1920—the same Palmer who drafted the Democratic platform on which Roosevelt ran as candidate for President.

SUCH is only the briefest outline of the high lights of the services of that "great liberal" to the cause of the most vicious reaction.

American imperialist vandalism received its greatest impetus during the eight years of Wilsonism. The policies of spoliation pursued by Wilson have been continued by every administration since then. The "one increasing purpose" of carrying out war against the masses at home and against the colonial and semi-colonial masses abroad has been consistently carried out by Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt.

A period during which the most vicious reaction has established itself, which can only be smashed by the most relentless fight, is described in true liberal fashion by The Nation as a period in which the country has gone down and not up. When it urges waiting to give Roosevelt a chance to show what he will do, it is simply carrying out its time-worn policy of using liberal deception to dupe the masses.

AGAINST this contemptible sermonizing, against this liberalism in the service of imperialism and against the whole imperialist, hunger and war mongering government, whether under Hoover or Roosevelt, the masses of workers and farmers and ex-servicemen must deliver sledgehammer blows. The Hunger Marchers are again moving toward Washington. Every passing day sees their ranks grow, as from every part of the country they converge on the national capital.

Hospital Admits Children Starve; Free Lunches End

Children's Delegation Nov. 24 and National Hunger March Will Demand Relief for Them

By GRACE HUTCHINS

A letter from a public hospital in New York City, recently written to the executive secretary of the Children's Welfare Federation, admits more of the true situation of starvation among working class children in the world's richest city than is usually revealed by capitalist agencies. It reads in part:

"We have had, for a long time now, people coming in to us asking for food and stating that they have not eaten for several days, and it can be seen by their appearance that they are telling the truth. This week we have had four children admitted with the diagnosis of starvation. One, who was found eating out of a garbage can, has died since admission. Another infant of three months is about to die. The mother was feeding it sugar and water."

Mainstream, the police word for slow starvation, is reported from the main industrial centers of the United States, from mining districts, farming regions and smaller towns. Hunger and exposure, followed by disease and death among the children of the working class.

In Los Angeles, 10,000 hungry boys and girls waited in queues for the first food distribution on the child breadlines recently opened by the Parent-Teacher Association. For most of the children this one meal was all they had to eat in the day.

Finger Nails Fall Off. Workers' children in Pittsburgh are losing their finger nails "because of lack of proper food," according to an appeal for charity made by Vice-President Chesterman of the Bell Telephone Co., a corporation which has maintained its profits for the capitalist class throughout the depression while laying off workers by the thousands.

Prentice Murphy, president of the Child Welfare League of America, admitted on October 30, 1932, that there had been an increase of 187 per cent in New Jersey in the number of children accepted for care by the state between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1932. Similar reports on increased number of children in "charity" institutions come from every state.

In addition to these children, taken to institutions because their homes have been broken up, there are countless thousands wandering homeless and starving over the country. The U. S. Children's Bureau recently revealed the fact that several hundred thousand homeless boys were "on the road," cut loose from their families. And the total is constantly increasing, it was admitted.

No Longer Feed Children. Yet in the face of such conditions even the meager special relief, given to children during the earlier years of the crisis by some of the city schools, has been entirely abandoned in many cities. Chicago's schools discontinued the free lunches for children of the unemployed, New York City schools, on October 19, 1932, abandoned free milk and bread centers maintained during the winter of 1931. This meant the closing of 110 milk stations which had been distributing 11,500 quarts of milk and 7,000 loaves of bread daily.

The great Hunger March already starting on its way to Washington will make special demands for immediate relief for the children of the working class. And on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, two weeks before the Hunger March itself reaches Washington, the children's hunger delegation will be there to demand adequate relief and no evictions—free lunches in all the schools, free milk, free clothing for the children.

Letters from Our Readers

From a Worker Who "Preached Solidarity" For 19 Years

Greenup, Ky.

Editor, Daily Worker,

Dear Comrade: For 19 years I have been a left wing revolutionary worker. During these years I have preached solidarity. I have tried to organize all workers under one banner, Socialists, I.W.W.'s, Socialist Labor, Anarchists, etc. into one big organization. We can't do this by fighting one another. We can do this by showing each other that we stand for the same principles. We all believe in public ownership of public industries, equal rights for all races, the uselessness, cruelty, and senselessness of war, etc., so why should we be divided? We can't hope to win the Socialists by attacking them, but we can win them to our cause if we show them in a friendly spirit that our organization is the best of the two.

I was an organizer of the Party and lay in jail with 15 others at the same time Gene Debs was jailed. I was in favor of the Third International which was the beginning of the division of the Socialist Party. I was with the left wing and I am ready to take out a membership card with the Communist Party today if they will stop their attacks on other radical groups, but I will not become a member of either party that continues to fight any workingman's organization.

Yours for Solidarity,

—L. G. S.

EDITOR'S REPLY

Dear Comrade L.G.S.:

Your desire for solidarity of all workers is sound. Only through solidarity will the workingclass smash capitalist oppression. But this solidarity, this unity, must be a unity for workingclass demands, it must be a unity against capitalism, against capitalist war, against capitalist wage cuts, you will agree to that.

For example, a unity of workers under the leadership of Hoover, or Roosevelt, would in no sense of the word be a workingclass unity. And yet the majority of workers vote at the present in the U. S. for Hoover and Roosevelt and other capitalist politicians. But you would not urge you that, that you stop attacking Hoover and Roosevelt and their policies.

You say that Norman Thomas and the other socialist leaders are workers' leaders. What proof have you of that, outside of their own statements? But these statements are the statements they make to the workers. To the bosses they make other statements. To the bosses they promise to lead the workers away from the revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

What else does Thomas mean when he warns of "catastrophe" unless certain liberal measures are not passed? What else does he mean when he warns that the people will lose their faith in democracy (bourgeois democracy), if the bosses push their terror too far? Is such a warning addressed to the workers or to the bosses?

How shall we unite with the leaders of the Socialist Party? Shall we unite with them to slander the Soviet Union? Shall we unite with them to keep silent about the oppression of the Negro masses? Shall we unite with them to keep down the rising struggle of the unemployed, and stifle it in the harmless channels of forced labor and primitive barter, of quiet and slow starvation? Shall we unite with those who unite with the American Federation of Labor to break strikes? Matthew Wolf hailed the recent railroad wage cut as a "great step" and a "service" taken by American labor. Matthew Wolf was honored at the Rand School, conducted by the Socialist Party, at its opening exercises.

The Socialist Party is against mass demonstrations (they say it means "riots"). Shall we tell the workers no longer to come out on the streets and make their demands known, because working class "unity" demands that we please the Socialist Party leaders?

The Socialist Party opposes the payment of back wages to the veterans now, because the capitalist system may be threatened by the burden. Shall we join the Socialist Party in a working class "unity" to defend the capitalist system and desert the starving veterans, who are also a large part of the working class? Shall we keep silent about the Bonus? Shall we keep silent when the Socialist Party leaders hail the "tactical" handling of the bonus army by Glassford. What was this tactical handling? Glassford himself now boasts about it. It was filling the bonus army with a crew of stool pigeons of which Glassford himself was the chief.

Who divides trade unions on the basis of color? The so-called "labor leaders" of the American Federation of Labor. Are we to unite with them to split further the ranks of the working class? Shall we help them to split the working class by keeping silent about their treachery?

Who segregates Negro workers from whites in Southern industries? The Socialist Party. Shall we keep silent about the aid these traitors against the unity of the workers who defied the Socialist and Hitlerite leaders and continued the strike? Is it not treachery to the unity of these workers to fail to attack these Socialist leaders?

No, comrade, the road to unity of the working class must be built by shattering the obstacles created by false leaders, Socialist, Anarchist, etc. The road to unity of the working class lies in fight against the capitalist attacks (and exposing the socialist leaders in their sabotage of this struggle). The road to unity lies in strengthening and widening the struggles of the workers for relief, for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, against imperialist war, and for the final overthrow of the capitalist system.

A Government Based on Hunger

—By Burck



Social Insurance in the Soviet Union

In Capitalist U.S.A., National Hunger March Demands Jobless Insurance and Relief

By MYRA PAGE

(Our Correspondent in the Soviet Union)

RECENTLY a letter appeared in the Daily Worker from a N. Y. construction worker telling how he had been gyped out of four-fifths of the compensation due him for lost time through an accident on the job.

This, unfortunately, is an old story in the United States, and the other capitalist countries. What state laws there are, which are inadequate enough, are so manipulated by tricky lawyers in the corporations' interests, that the family of an injured or killed worker finds, when the last paper has been signed and the last lawyer departed, they have little left but the memory of smooth talk on which to get along.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION

Let's see, for instance, what would happen if this injured building worker had been in the Soviet Union, instead of America. First of all, he might not have had his accident at all, as safety and better protection on the job are far better carried out. American engineers working on big construction jobs like Magnitogorsk have testified to this, and the lower accident rates that exist there, as compared to the States.

However, some accidents occur. What then? The injured worker, in addition to receiving all medical services, including hospital care if needed, free, would begin drawing his full wages at once. There would be no deductions of any kind, no long waits for his money, no wrangling on "overhead" and "service" charges that he would be called on to pay. His injury and time lost are recorded, the sums due to him calculated, and paid, and that is all. If he has any grievance, he can appeal to his factory committee.

ORGANIZING RANK AND FILE CONTROL

The insurance funds paid out to workers in the "Red Bogatyr" factory are handled by an elected committee, headed by its secretary, Comrade Bouganova. She has been making goloshes in this plant since 1902. Her face is lined, her figure a bit stooped. Through her calloused, worn hands, pass hundreds of roubles each month. Every penny of it is accounted for—Bouganova was elected to the factory (union) committee last year, at the annual factory elections. It was the factory committee that placed her in charge of its insurance work.

In heavy industries, such as metal, coal, chemicals and rubber, every plant employing over a thousand people has its own paying-out station, such as this at the Red Bogatyr. Other factories or work places are covered by the regional committees of the state insurance department, who pay out all benefits due.

THE factory social insurance committees send their delegates to the regional committee, where regular reports and conferences are held. In addition to their delegates, there are representatives here of the government's social insurance department. These regional committees in turn are grouped under district committees which come under the direction of the state's social insurance department. Each republic composing the Soviet Union has its own social insurance department, as a division of the People's Commissariat of Labor. Likewise there is an All-Union social insurance department.

Let us take another case. For instance, in the "Red Bogatyr" plant (rubber factory) in Moscow, a worker does not report for work. What is wrong? A member from the factory's social insurance committee investigates. (This committee is made up of workers elected by the plant's departments, on the ratio of one delegate out of every hundred, who do their social insurance work during their free time). If the worker is found to be sick, the committee man not only sees that he gets all necessary medical attention, but also looks into the reasons why the worker has fallen ill. Are conditions at home or at work responsible? If so, how can they be remedied? Improvement of health and working conditions are an important part of the committee's work.

On the basis of the social insurance committee man's report, the ill worker is listed for drawing his sick ber-fit—at full wages. When he goes back to his job, if the doctor recommends it, he eats in the factory's special diet restaurant. An extra expense involved in this is paid out of the social insurance fund.

DRAWING PAY DURING ILLNESS

Let us take another case. For instance, in the "Red Bogatyr" plant (rubber factory) in Moscow, a worker does not report for work. What is wrong? A member from the factory's social insurance committee investigates. (This committee is made up of workers elected by the plant's departments, on the ratio of one delegate out of every hundred, who do their social insurance work during their free time). If the worker is found to be sick, the committee man not only sees that he gets all necessary medical attention, but also looks into the reasons why the worker has fallen ill. Are conditions at home or at work responsible? If so, how can they be remedied? Improvement of health and working conditions are an important part of the committee's work.

TRADE UNIONS HELP DIRECT INSURANCE SYSTEM

The government social insurance department comes directly under the control of the trade unions. The head of this department, Comrade A. Kotov, a fitter from a Moscow repair shop, is a member of the executive committee of the general federation of Soviet trade unions. The trade unions in their annual congresses elect a social insurance committee, which works in close touch with the government insurance department. The budget of four billions is considered jointly by them. It is the trade union committee that states how much should be spent on the different items in this budget. In addition, personal representatives of workers at the bench also consider the regional and district, as well as national, budgets. They make their proposals as to the amount to be expended, for instance in health protection measures, in construction of additional sanitoriums, on pensions, and so on.

RECENTLY I had an interview with Comrade Kotov in his office in the Commissariat of Labor. He is a very busy person. His secretary at first thought it would be several days before he could give me an appointment. But when Kotov heard why I wanted to see him, that the American workers were carrying on a fight for social insurance, and wanted to know how the Soviet workers managed theirs, he said promptly, "That's important. Come over tomorrow evening at seven."

KOTOV, a plain worker, in dark blue shirt, with iron-gray hair and direct gaze, is absorbed in his work. He handles the table of statistics spread before him, on the table, carefully, like new tools. When quoting figures he is slow, exact. Then, describing how the social insurance system operates, its plans and achievements, he speaks rapidly, eyes sparkling.

"When I started to work, as a lad of twelve," he tells us, "there was no social insurance to speak of, any more than there is today in America. A worker could fall sick or die off, without the boss worrying any. He would just take on a new hand. This year, we are spending two billion dollars on workers' health and insurance. And it is still far from enough! Why, into this office come delegations from the young workers, and workers' children, demanding 'Give us more.' We need more camps, more rest homes for our youth."

In the Soviet Union even the workers' children have their say in running the government, including the dispensing of social insurance funds.

Socialist Leaders in Row Over Jobs, Expel Whole Racine Branch

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 16.—The whole Racine branch of the Socialist Party has been expelled as a result of a fight among the leaders for jobs. The charter of the branch has been revoked, and the Socialist state committee orders the members to make new applications for membership. Discontent and dissatisfaction with the selfish leaders is prevalent among the rank and file Socialists.

The Communist Party is calling a rank and file united front conference on demands of workers, employed and unemployed, and tactics to be used to win them. It is inviting groups of the rank and file of the expelled Socialists to send their delegates.

NEGRO SLAVERY TODAY

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

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

INSTALLMENT 15

THE STORY SO FAR: Legally kidnapped by the county authorities at the behest of the powerful white planter, Jim Deering, who needs cotton pickers, five Negroes, including David Jackson, son of the poor share-cropper, Dee Jackson, are forced, under threat of being sentenced to the chain gang, to accept Deering's offer to pay \$25 fine for each of them as advances against wages. Ominous tales are told about Deering's plantation, which is actually a slave camp ruled by terror. On the farm David meets an old acquaintance, Limpy Rivers, and makes friends with the cook's husband, Walter Freedman, known as Cooky. Limpy falls sick, and when Deering brutally tries to force him to go to work, he talks back and is shot dead by the planter. Following this, the terror grows even worse. Now read on:

HIGH YALLER, who had been in the stockade two months, a quiet Negro who minded his own business, threw his sack down and started for the clearing. "Hey, you! What the hell's the matter with you!" Taylor shouted. The Negro stopped. He turned and picked up his bag. "I reckon you can't even get a drink now no mo'," he said sullenly.

When the trucks returned for the noon meal Taylor sent a mule boy to the commissary for Deering. The planter came, his face drawn and his jaws clenched. Through the mess hall door they saw Taylor whipper for Deering. "Mo' trouble," a Negro said in an undertone. "Heah dey come," another voice said.

ANOTHER VICTIM

Deering, with Taylor and the guards behind him, kicked the door open. The planter was tense, almost quivering with fury. The strain on him since the killing seemed to be breaking point. The Negroes stopped eating and stared dumbly at him. "All of you!" he called harshly. "Pile out!" One rose hastily. The others followed, crowding each other. "High Yaller!" Deering called.

THE Negro's shoulders were hunched like an animal about to spring when he stepped from the group.

"I told you yesterday I want no incident nigger on my farm!" the planter said savagely to the huddled group. They had never seen him so furious, not even when he shot Limpy. "Now you're going to see what happens to those who think they can get impudent!" High Yaller straightened up. The watching Negroes could not see his face, but they saw his fists clench and quickly open again lest it be misunderstood. "Charlie! And you, Pete! Strip this son of a bitch and give him twenty lashes!" "Mistuh," High Yaller said evenly, "am I gonter git whipped fo' wantin' a drink o' water?"

THE WHIPPING

Deering ignored him. A guard slipped handcuffs on him. Another appeared with a long, leather strap of knotted thongs. With a quick movement, the guards threw him face down. One sat on his shoulders and the other on his feet. Charlie slipped the Negro's overalls down until the buttocks were exposed, took the strap and stepped back. It swished through the air and cracked like a pistol shot on the brown flesh. High Yaller screamed and squirmed, rubbing his face in the soil. The guards dug their feet into the earth to keep from being thrown off. Red wheels showed on the skin. The strap swished through the air again.

HIGH YALLER ceased screaming before the twentieth stroke. He moaned and his body jerked spasmodically. His face was scratched and bleeding. He tried to spit the red clay from his mouth.

Recently I had an interview with Comrade Kotov in his office in the Commissariat of Labor. He is a very busy person. His secretary at first thought it would be several days before he could give me an appointment. But when Kotov heard why I wanted to see him, that the American workers were carrying on a fight for social insurance, and wanted to know how the Soviet workers managed theirs, he said promptly, "That's important. Come over tomorrow evening at seven."

THIS HAPPENS ALL OVER THE SOUTH—photostatic copy of sections of the report of former Governor Dorsey, published under the title, "As so the Negro in Georgia." The investigation proved to be so much stage play, however, as no action was taken. Only the united struggle of Negro and white toilers can destroy these horrible conditions and the whole system of national oppression of the Negro people from which these and such outrages as the Scottsboro frame-up spring.

In some counties the Negro is being driven out as though he were a wild beast. In others he is being held as a slave. In others, no Negroes remain.

Case No. 11 (A) A Negro was sentenced to 30 days in the Fulton County Chain Gang for vagrancy. When he had served enough of his time to pay his fine excepting \$5.00, the son of a farmer in this county paid him out.

With ten other Negroes he was carried to the man's farm, where they were locked up for the night. They were guarded by two armed Negroes, by day and locked up every night.

Case No. 12 The man stayed from February 1 until September 1st when he and another Negro ran away. They were caught, brought back, and whipped. The other Negro begged to be killed. The white owner shot him. A weight was put upon him. His body was put in a nearby pond back of the owner's home.

Fifteen Negroes were working on the place. They were frequently beaten.

but it stuck to his lips and chin. The exposed flesh was a mass of welts and criss-crossed lines of blood.

A guard unlocked the handcuffs. The Negro rose unsteadily, the overalls falling about his feet. He took a step forward and fell. They carried him to the barracks and laid him face down on his cot. Flies settled on the raw buttocks.

TERROR ON A RAMPAGE

Madness descended upon the stockade. The slightest infraction of an order was met with a curse or a beating. Once David did not move fast enough and a guard hurled a pick handle at him. Such talk as there was by bolder spirits was in guarded undertones and the undercurrent of fear and hate only added to the tension.

The fields were still heavy with cotton. Two Negroes were gone and one too badly hurt to work. Two days after High Yaller's whipping four Negroes who had been threatened rushed for the swamps in a concerted move. Taylor shouted and cursed, but did not raise his gun. He did not even try to capture them.

Each runaway reduced the daily output. Much of the first picking had not been touched. The fields already worked were almost ready for a second picking, and Negroes were running away.

Deering went to Live Oak and returned with a new batch of six.

DAVID concluded that a convict suit could not be worse than Deering's overalls, but he hesitated to run away. He would never dare set foot in Ocholocknee county again if he did.

One quiet evening on Cooky's

HUGH M. DOBSEY, former governor of Georgia, who was compelled by mass resentment to conduct an investigation into the outrages against Negroes.

porch the boy asked abruptly:

"Figger Mist' Pearson'd pay de res' o' my fine?"

"How you git to 'im?"

"I figgered maybe I'd ask Mist' Deerin' tuh let Mist' Pearson pay hit."

"Yeah? Mist' Deerin' ain' lettin' nobody go wen he's so late wid his pickin'."

"MAYBE..."

The boy sighed.

"Maybe I could run away," he said slowly.

"Yeah, maybe."

"Pete wen' after me wid a pick handle day' yestiddy."

"Yeah, I saw hit."

"Said he'd beat my God damn head in."

Freedman nodded sympathetically.

"Ain' no sense stayin' here tuh git my head beat in."

"No, You right dey. An' dey ain' no sense gittin' wuss if you git caught."

"What's a nigger tuh do?" Davis asked helplessly.

Freedman spat carefully.

"Run away," he said.

"But you done said—"

"Yeah. Dat's what I done. An' I still say dey ain' no sense gittin' wuss if you git caught. Howsomevah, dey ain' no sense stayin' here, neitha. You's young an' blong to Mist' Pearson. Maybe he'll he'p you. An' maybe he won't. Hit's a samblin' chance anyway."

"If I kin git home maybe I kin see Mist' Pearson. I'm willin' tuh wuk, but I doan see no sense in wukkin' fo' a cracked head."

A WAY OUT?

Freedman stared gloomily at Charlie sitting alone at his shack door.

"If I was younger—" he began.

"He did not finish the sentence.

"You'd go wid me?" David asked

eagerly.

"Why doan you? Whut you got tuh stay fo'?"

"Whey'll I go?"

He shook his head.

"No, dey ain' nothin' I kin do. He puffed nervously at his pipe.

"But maybe you kin mek hit."

He glanced at the guard as though fearful of being overheard. "Yeah, Maybe you kin mek hit."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

WITH ARMED GUARDS READY TO SHOOT HIM DOWN, WILL DAVID RISK DEATH OR HORRIBLE TORTURE IF CAUGHT, IN ORDER TO ESCAPE FROM DEERING'S MURDER FARM? DON'T MISS TOMORROW'S INSTALLMENT!

BUILD UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS!

Daily Worker

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

FOR UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE!

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1932

(In Two Sections—Section Two)

THE JOBLESS ON THE MARCH!

The Unemployed Can't Wait

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

(National Secretary Unemployed Councils of United States)

THE announcement that thousands of worker-delegates are preparing to march to Washington has aroused the fears of all the owners and watch-dogs of wealth. Their squeals and their growls are already being heard in every edition of their subsidized press.

Their hope that the elections would serve as the sole and safe outlet for the pent-up discontent and resentment of the masses, has been blasted. Their plan to confuse and pacify the masses with demagogic oratory is suffering a serious set-back. They are beginning to fear that they may be forced to part with some of their hoarded wealth after all.

STRUGGLE BRINGS GAINS

Already, the preparations for the National Hunger March have been costly to the money bags of the ruling class. They have been forced to postpone the relief-cuts which they planned to enforce immediately after election day. The new wave of struggle developed as part of the winter program of the Unemployed Councils, has resulted in numerous notable gains for the masses.

But the ruling class has by no means resigned itself to defeat. It is making the most strenuous efforts to carry through its hunger program. All the power at their command is being used and mobilized to prevent the development of effective resistance of the masses. Every instrument and agency that can demoralize and terrify the masses who are rallying around the National Hunger March is being employed.

NOT COWED BY THREATS

Dire threats that the Hunger Marchers will be routed by police, militia and the regular army in the states through which the marchers will pass and within Washington, are being displayed on the front pages of the newspapers. Announcements that no food or lodgings will be made available to the Hunger Marchers are also being made in order to spread defeatism in the ranks of the workers.

The job of spreading the greatest demoralization is, however, as usual left to those agents of the bosses who operate behind a screen of demagoguery within the ranks of the workingclass. These pretend to be entirely in sympathy with the needs of the unemployed. They even pretend that they have no objection to such mass actions as the National Hunger March. But, they tell us that we are using poor judgment. We should not march now, they say, "Wait till Roosevelt is inaugurated; give Roosevelt a chance to show what he will and can do," they argue.

But the unemployed can't wait. Hungry now stares them in the face. Unless winter relief is immediately provided, many workers and their families will die before the day of inauguration. Many know and realize that there is no difference between Hoover and Roosevelt. Both serve the same masters. Neither will give relief to the unemployed unless forced to do so by the mass pressure and militant struggle of the unemployed and employed.

WE CAN'T WAIT

To postpone appropriations for relief, to halt the struggle of the masses for unemployment insurance, will mean a saving of millions for the bosses and their government. For the workers, such postponement will mean death to large numbers and greater misery all around.

No! We cannot wait! We have waited too long! A Congress controlled by the same party whose chief will become president on March 4, is going to convene on December 5. When this Congress begins its sessions, the representatives of the starving masses must be in Washington to tell these legislative agents of the ruling class that we refuse to starve amidst riches. The mighty voice of the millions of victims of the capitalist crisis must be heard in a thunderous, insistent demand for Winter Relief and Immediate Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the bosses and government.

Rally in the National Hunger March! On to Washington!



AT THE WALL ST. CAPITOL—A seaman delegate with the National Hunger March of 1931 speaking on behalf of the unemployed, for immediate relief and Unemployment Insurance. Three thousand jobless, delegates of Unemployed Councils from every part of the United States, will mass in Washington on December 5 to raise the demand for Unemployment Insurance.

Set Up Headquarters For National March In Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Beginning with today, the headquarters of the National Committee conducting the National Hunger March will be established at 1311 G. Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

All reports on the progress of the march should be sent to this address by wire or letter. From this center the marchers along the line of columns will be given daily directives and news relating to the march.

All Unemployed Council secretaries and all column leaders of the march please take note and address your communications to the National Committee Unemployed Councils, Room 311, 1311 G. Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

GET THE DAILY INTO THE FACTORIES! BRING THE DAILY INTO THE FLOPHOUSES! INTO THE BREADLINES WITH THE DAILY! SPREAD IT AMONG THE FARMERS ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH! SPREAD IT AMONG THE VETERANS WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR THEIR BONUS! THE DAILY WORKER IS THE ONLY PAPER THAT SUPPORTS THE VETERANS FIGHT FOR THEIR BACK PAY—THE BONUS! SPREAD THE DAILY WORKER! IT IS YOUR PAPER!

Must Force Congress to Give Relief and Jobless Insurance

Make Hoover-Roosevelt Government Consider Needs of Starving Masses

By EARL BROWDER.

WHY are the workers marching to Washington at the opening of Congress? Of what use is such an action?

When workers ask such questions as these, we must not be impatient with them. We must not take a high, superior attitude and scorn them for their ignorance. We must carefully and with patience explain the whole question.

First of all, we must be quite clear that only the demonstrations, marches and other struggles have been the means to bring some small measure of relief to the starving masses. Even charity flows toward the unemployed only in the degree to which they begin to organize and fight.

Newspapers and officials blandly denied even the existence of unemployed, until on March 6, 1930, the Communist Party led over a million workers into the streets throughout the land, in the great demonstrations which launched our mass struggles on this issue. After March 6, under the threat of these demonstrations, the capitalists admitted that unemployment existed, and began to organize some little relief measures.

FIGHT BRINGS RESULTS

In every locality, since then, relief funds have risen or declined, with mathematical precision, in the same degree that the struggle and organization of the workers have risen or declined.

Let us recall one year ago, the fall of 1931. During the summer there had been a serious decline in unemployment struggles and in the Councils. The result had been a wholesale shutting off of relief funds everywhere. The leaders of the Unemployed Councils of the largest cities came together to consider this situation, and decided that a great national movement was necessary to sharply raise the issue of relief and insurance again, and to revive the local organizations and local struggles. They planned the first National Hunger March.

We all remember that great action. Over 1,600 delegates from all over the land came into Washington at the opening of Congress, and successfully raised the issue of relief and insurance, so emphatically that these issues have dominated Congress and the country ever since that time. A comparatively great increase in relief funds immediately resulted. In Congress itself, in spite of its blackly reactionary character, the issue became so sharp that the capitalist politicians (even including Hunger Hoover) had to make some gestures of giving at least a little relief from federal funds.

HUNGER MARCH OF 1931

The Hunger March to Washington last year began the revival on a national scale of the organized unemployed movement. It was the most fruitful single action of the workers in forcing increased relief, and organizing support for the demand for social insurance.

This year the need for relief and insurance is a hundredfold greater than last. Wages and employment have declined another 33 per cent. The little reserves of the workers have been exhausted. Where last year millions were fighting against the threat of starvation, this year more millions are actually starving.

Meanwhile the resistance of the capitalist class to giving relief or insurance has increased, with the deepening of the crisis and cutting down of their profits. Now there is more need to fight, and a more bitter enemy to overcome; a stronger and more determined struggle is therefore necessary to win the essentials of life for the winter months.

At the same time, we are entering the fight with greater forces on our own side. Whereas last year we began the Hunger March with very weak local organizations and after a period of quiet, with few struggles, this year there has been an important change. Our Unemployed Councils have grown into mass organizations, and they have been conducting constant fights throughout the year, especially in the last months. In at least 100 cities during September and October, the Unemployed Councils conducted battles and won victories on a local scale. The greatest and most important of these were in Chicago and Birmingham, Alabama. In Chicago, the great united front movement, led by the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party, quickly forced the officials to withdraw their 50 per cent cut in relief, even forcing the federal government to rush an emergency appropriation of \$6,500,000 to Chicago for this purpose.

BETTER PREPARED NOW

Our forces are this year, therefore, much better prepared for carrying through a national action, and better equipped to really win these demands from Congress. Whether we will win, and how much we will win, depends entirely upon how determined we fight, how well we organize and how broad and deep we carry this movement into the masses and rouse them in our support.

Another more favorable factor for us, this year, is that we have the experience of last year's successful March to guide us. Last year, we were all of us totally inexperienced in carrying out such a great movement. We could not know what were the problems, the difficulties to be overcome, and whether it were possible at all. After that March we know we can overcome all difficulties; we know that such an action is entirely possible, we know that it will win us great benefits, and above all we know how to solve all difficulties and problems.

A POISONOUS PLOT

The most dangerous enemy of the workers today is the capitalist agent who whispers in our ears: "Wait until Roosevelt is in office; give him a chance; he will take care of us."

This is the poisonous plot by which the capitalists hope to get by the winter without materially increasing their expenditures for the unemployed. They hope to keep the workers quiet, waiting in the hope that "Roosevelt will do something" next year.

But the fourth winter of the crisis is upon us, and if a tremendous increase in relief is not secured at once, millions will not be alive to receive the relief that may (per-

(Continued on Page 4)

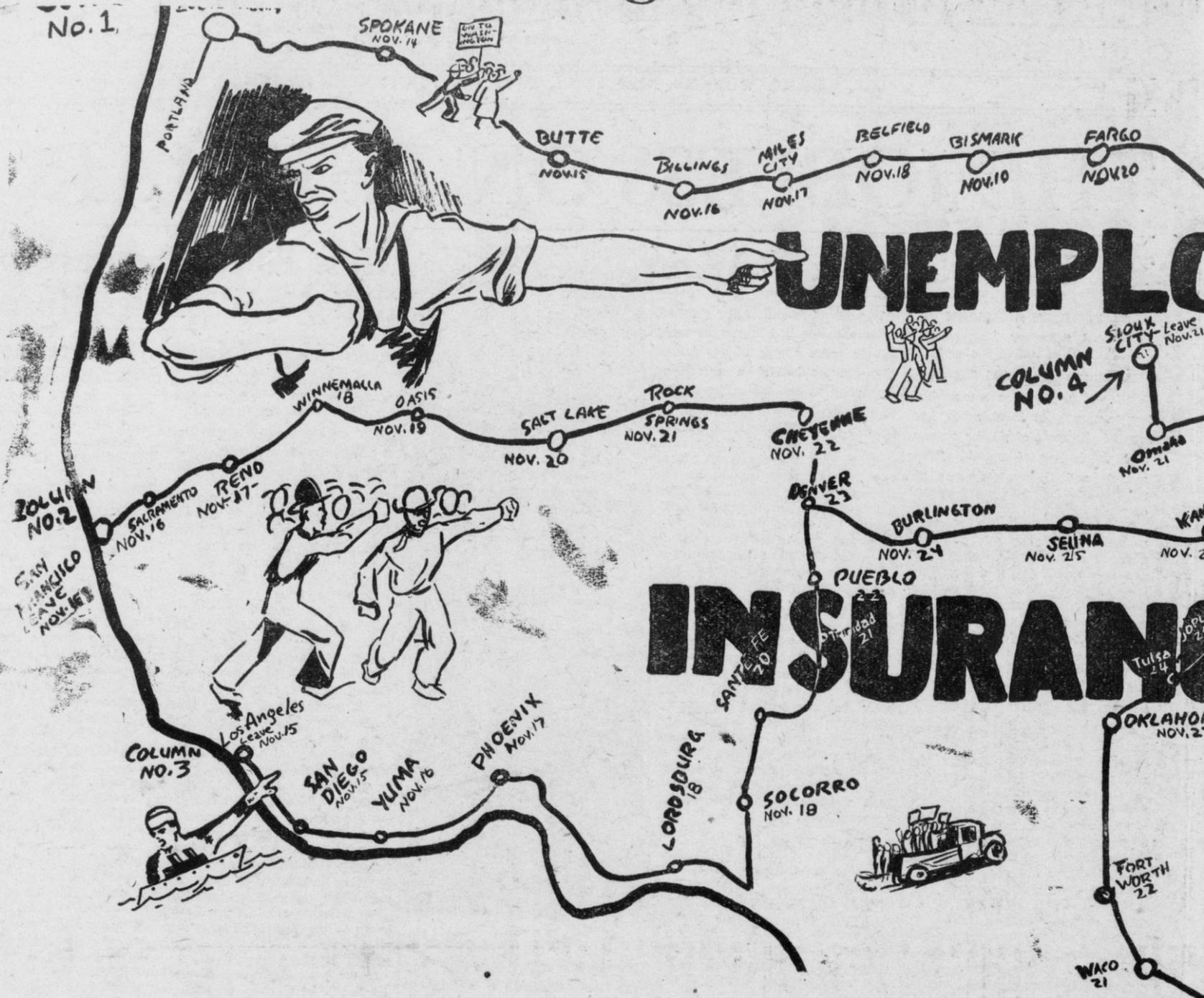
"Down with Jim-Crowism," say Hunger Marchers



Jobless workers in the Hunger March of 1931 passing through Uniontown, Pa., defying the attacks of the police in their march to Washington. Workers have already left a number of cities in the West en route to Washington to place their demands for immediate cash and Unemployment Insurance before Congress.

READ NEWS OF HUNGER MARCH IN THE DAILY WORKER!

On to National Hunger March to Washington



The Route of the Eight Columns of Hunger Delegates

ONLY MILITANT STRUGGLE OF MASSES CAN END HUNGER

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

(National General Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Communist Candidate for President in the Recent Elections.)

WE are now face to face with winter. The mass misery and starvation of the millions of unemployed and their families is reaching unprecedented acuteness. Already workers' children are dying in large numbers through actual starvation. Large numbers must be kept at home in unheated shacks, some even without light, and without food because they lack the clothes, shoes to go to school. Unemployed are tramping the streets in the cold nights with no place to sleep. Others of the "more fortunate" spend the nights behind bridges and dugouts. How much suffering is the lot of the mothers who after giving the last drop of food to their little ones while going hungry themselves must invent one excuse after another in answer to the demand for food; and of the fathers who are hopelessly looking for a job, or trying to secure relief through appeals to the city and private charity organizations. **And this condition in the face of the abundance of the best of everything in the richest country in the world.**

NO PROSPECT FOR WORK.

The crisis grows sharper, unemployment is still mounting. There

is no prospect for work. The factories that could turn out everything the workers need, are idle. Food that would bring relief to the hungry millions is being dumped into the rivers and seas or allowed to rot on the farms, kept in the granaries, and warehouses. Houses that could give shelter to the homeless are empty. This is all part of the capitalist system of private property and profit. And the local, state and federal governments that claim to represent all the people—what are they doing? They are in reality the governments of the rich against the poor—capitalists against toilers. Instead of providing relief to the hungry millions at the expense of the rich, they are busy devising means of cutting down the taxes of the rich and placing the burden upon the masses, through sales taxes, occupational taxes (as was attempted in Philadelphia) and through the various so-called economy schemes carried through at the expense of the masses.

Everywhere as the winter suffering grows, the local and state governments are cutting down the relief. And even this measly hand-out they are trying to snatch from the poorly paid employed and part-time workers through various community drives, forced collections in the factories and workers' homes, through the so-called work-share schemes, etc.

National Hunger March Will Unite Struggles for Immediate Relief

THE Republican and Democratic parties have been and are one in their program of starving the masses, in placing the burden of the crisis upon the shoulders of the starving and exploited masses. The Socialist Party and the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are supporting this policy of the bosses. The socialists have not abandoned the policy which brought Norman Thomas, recent candidate for President on the Socialist ticket on the same platform with J. P. Morgan, to appeal through the radio for the recently conducted block-aid campaign. The socialists in Milwaukee, where they control the city government, are like the McKees under Tammany, the Moores of Philadelphia, and the administration of Governor Roosevelt in New York—all cutting the relief to the unemployed and placing the burden of the crisis and the charity relief on the masses.

TELL HUNGRY TO WAIT

The bosses and their agents are now telling the masses who still believed in the last election that Roosevelt will bring them relief that they must wait until Roosevelt is

in office. Already the agenda for the coming session of Congress has been worked out and includes the taking up of prohibition, the sales tax, the war debts, and economy. This is clearly a new attack on the masses and a refusal to furnish relief in this the fourth winter of the crisis. The workers must not accept this scheme of the bosses to continue to foster illusions as to Roosevelt and carry through their hunger policy for the winter. The next Congress is fully controlled by the Democrats. They have a substantial majority in the lower house, and with the bloc they formed with the La Follettes and the Norrises, the Johnsons, and the rest of the so-called progressives, Roosevelt is also in full control of the U. S. Senate. We must not allow Roosevelt to shirk his responsibility on the plea that he is not yet in power. **He is in power.** Of course, behind Roosevelt stands Wall Street as it is under Hoover. It is clear that Hoover and Roosevelt, the representatives of the capitalists, are determined to starve the masses the coming winter. **There is only one way to stop this starvation program. This is the way of**

struggle of the unemployed and employed masses.

This struggle must be developed and sharpened in every city, town and community, whether under a Republican, Democratic or Socialist administration. We must throw back the plea of bankruptcy and economy that faces the workers in their demand for bread. Through struggle the masses can defeat the bosses' starvation program and force some measure of relief in the localities. Three of these victories taking place in large cities are outstanding. In St. Louis the unemployed struggles compelled the city administration to place 13,000 families back on the relief lists. In Chicago the mass struggle organized on the broadest basis of the united front resulted in the withdrawal of the 50% relief cut. In Philadelphia the mass struggle of the employed and unemployed resulted in the abandonment of the tax on the workers' wages that was voted by the City Council. This can be achieved everywhere through struggle.

THE HUNGER MARCH

But aside from the local struggles and the local relief we can secure the Washington government must assume responsibility to feed the hungry masses the coming winter. Moreover, the federal government must be forced to adopt unemployment insurance. For this purpose we must unite the struggles

THOUSANDS TO DEMAND RELIEF

Congress to Hear Delegates of Jobless Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

haps) be given next spring.

At the same time, the Washington government is today, this minute, actually a coalition government of both Hoover and Roosevelt, and both equally represent the capitalist class. If Hoover can call upon Roosevelt to make joint policies with him about the Allied debts, the war question, etc., then if we march, demonstrate and organize with sufficient energy and in sufficient numbers, we can even force them to talk about a serious proposal of relief and insurance to Congress when it meets on Dec. 5.

All these facts and arguments, and a thousand others, we must patiently, systematically and energetically carry to the broadest masses of workers and rally them to the support of the National Hunger March which is already on its way to Washington.

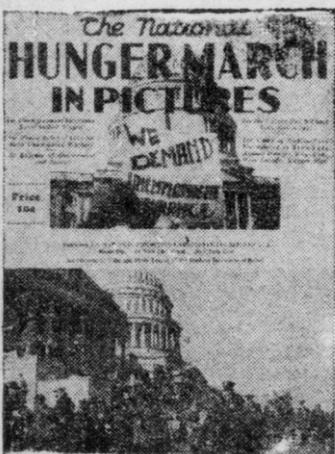
SUPPORT THE FIGHT

Call meetings to report upon and discuss the Hunger March. Carry the question into every trade union, every workers' club, every mutual aid organization. Bring in the veterans, and support the veterans' march in the demand for the bonus. Organize to help the marchers, with food, clothing and money.

All forces to the support of the Hunger Marchers!

Fight for \$50 winter relief for every unemployed worker, plus \$3 for each dependent, in addition to local relief!

Fight for unemployment and social insurance, at the expense of the government and the employers! On to Washington on Dec. 5!



HUNGER MARCH PICTORIAL—Should be sold along the line of march at 10 cents a copy. Bundle orders, now available at 4 cents a copy. Wire your order to the National Committee of Unemployment Councils, 799 Broadway, New York, Room 436.

THE DAILY WORKER IS THE ONLY ENGLISH WORKING-CLASS PAPER THAT RALLIES THE MASSES AND ORGANIZES THE STRUGGLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND INSURANCE AS WELL AS THE FIGHT AGAINST WAGE CUTS FOR THOSE STILL EMPLOYED!



NEGRO DELEGATE—A Pennsylvania coal miner in the 1931 National Hunger March. Increasing thousands of Negro workers are joining ranks with white workers in the fight for immediate relief and Unemployment Insurance.



YOUTH DELEGATE—A typical youth delegate at the last National Hunger March, Dec. 7, 1931. He is Mircele Bailey, a young Kentucky coal miner, who began work at the age of 14. A large percentage of the 3,000 delegates in the coming march will be young workers.

HUNGER MARCH

By DAVE BROWN.

SAY,

there's flophouses in Detroit
slop joints in Pittsburgh
Hoovervilles in Seattle
and in St. Louis we live
under the big bridges
that swing over the Mississippi.

WE'RE HUNGER MARCHERS

delegates from unemployed,
starving America
marching to Washington
with hunger burning in our guts
hunger-song in our throats
from shops, mines, milles closed
from farms barren and desolate
marching from the west coast,
marching from far Seattle, Texas, hunger
burning in our guts . . . over all
the states united, we come . . .

MILLIONS BEHIND US

READY TO MARCH!

ready to fight
for bread and freedom
for the right to live

CLASS AGAINST CLASS!

banners of militant anger
against the hunger rulers
against the counters of dollars

SPILLERS OF WORKERS BLOOD!

our might is rising
prisoners of starvation
greed and exploitation
acid of revolt burning in our
breasts
burning, burning in our guts!
Workers in London—down with
the means test!
Workers in Poland—down with
terror!
Workers in Italy—down with
facism!
Workers in all colonial lands!
Workers in India, China
down with peonage, death to
imperialism!

LET THE HUNGER RULERS TREMBLE!

at the sound of marching feet
united in hunger
united in battle
against the bloodsuckers
against war and all misery
against capitalism and death.

N. Y. Jobless Could Fill Ten Cities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The jobless in New York are numerous enough to fill ten cities, each as large as Albany, N. Y., according to David C. Adie, Commissioner of Social Welfare. He reveals further that 13 cities and six counties in the state are already falling behind even the present meager relief program. It is from these hosts of the unemployed that the National Hunger March will build its delegation.

A.F.L. Rank and File in Big Hunger March

By LOUIS TOTH.

FOR the second time the representatives of the millions of hungry and unemployed will gather in Washington on Dec. 5. The second time the representatives of the working class will place their demands before the U. S. Congress. The demands are the demands of every worker, employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized, white and Negro, foreign-born and native, citizen or non-citizen. Among the fifteen million unemployed and millions of part-time workers there are organized and unorganized workers hundreds of thousands of unemployed, members of American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhoods; there are hundreds of thousands former members of the American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhoods who were expelled and suspended because of non-payment of dues on account of unemployment.

The rank and file of the American Federation of Labor and railroad brotherhoods have realized this, last year, when the first hunger marchers went down to Washington under the leadership of the National Unemployed Councils. The rank and file members of the A. F. of L. gave moral and financial support to the hunger marchers last year. More than that, they participated in the Hunger March together with the unemployed workers and demanded from Congress federal unemployment insurance and immediate winter relief for themselves and for their starving families.

OFFICIALS AGAINST RELIEF

The attitude of the high-salaried officialdom of the A. F. of L. towards the Hunger Marchers was similar to their attitude on unemployment insurance. The officialdom of the A. F. of L., William Green, M. Woll, Hutcheson, Duffy, and every international president, vice-president, general organizer, who do not suffer from unemployment, and are receiving a princely salary of \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year, are very strongly opposed to federal unemployment insurance or to immediate winter relief. These representatives of the employing class are safeguarding the interests of the government and the millionaires. Crisis or prosperity, these officials are getting their salaries regularly. If the income from the local unions decreases, if the per capita tax sent in by the locals do not cover the expenditures of the high officialdom, they call a moratorium on death and disability payments and use the funds for their salaries and expenses. These fat boys of the A. F. of L. are the open tools of the employers. They are helping them cut the wages of the workers; they are supporting all capitalist schemes of wage-cuts. Mr. Teagle's "share-the-work" plan is welcomed by the labor leaders. Hoover's "stagger" plan and all other forms of wage-cuts are supported by them. They are in favor of shorter workday and shorter work-week with a corresponding reduction in pay. They join every reactionary in this country with the bankers and millionaires to fight against unemployment insurance.

RANK AND FILE DEFY OFFICIALS

The rank and file of the A. F. of L. defeated the officials of the Executive Council. In spite of their opposition to unemployment insurance, and their threats of expulsion, one local after another adopted the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and organized fighting committees of delegates from local unions for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. The rank and file has forced the officialdom of the A. F. of L. to come out in favor of unemployment insurance. Although this was a maneuver on their part to stop the growing movement for unemployment insurance, yet it was a partial victory. The rank and file is not satisfied with Green's or any other executive's promises; they want unemployment insurance, immediate relief and they have expressed their willingness to fight for it.

The 52nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, at

Grim Facts of Poverty, Hunger in the U.S.A.

Bosses Cut Down Relief, Compel Employed to Care for Starving Families

By Labor Research Association

STARVATION is a reality in the United States. Now at the beginning of this fourth winter of the crisis, at least 16,000,000 workers are unemployed. At least 48,000,000 persons, or more than one-third the total population of the country, are without regular income. Untold numbers are working only part time, not enough to provide even a minimum of subsistence for themselves and their families.

Conditions are becoming steadily worse, as all the "welfare" spokesmen admit. Relief needs are many times more acute than last year. Slight seasonal gains in employment in October are being wiped out in November. Even after the small seasonal gains of last month, 65 per cent are still out of work in building, 46 per cent in metal trades, 42 per cent in manufacturing, 38 per cent in water transport, 31 per cent in theaters and 50 per cent among musicians and other professionals.

HUGE LOSSES IN WAGES

Workers have lost in income, as a result of unemployment, part time and wage cuts, at least 48 billion dollars in the last three years, according to conservative estimates of business surveys. In the one year 1932 it is estimated that workers are receiving 25 billion dollars less than in 1929.

Capitalists have laid on the shoulders of the working class the main burden of the crisis. While workers were losing these 48 billions in wages and salaries, the principal corporations of the United States were paying to bond and stock holders interest and dividends totalling over eight billion dollars a year. From 1926 to the first half of 1930, dividend and interest payments increased at such a rate that in the first half of 1930 they reached a peak 97 per cent higher than the 1926 level. The total volume of interest and dividend payments in both 1930 and 1931 were higher than in 1929, and in the first half of 1932 they were still 72 per cent above the 1926 level.

IN RELIEF also the main burden is laid on the working class. Capitalists save themselves from taxation by means of charity drives introduced by rich men and women speaking at expensive dinners in the grand ballrooms of ritzy hotels, and their speeches are printed in full in the newspapers next day. And with all this blah-blah in the capitalist press about the private charity campaigns, it is the workers in the final analysis who do the "giving."

BOSSSES FORCE DONATIONS

Employers impose forced collections for these private campaigns

at the end of November. This convention will not be as "peaceful" as the one held last year in Vancouver or the previous one in Boston. Simultaneously with this convention, the A. F. of L. Committees for Unemployment Insurance are calling a mass conference in Cincinnati on Nov. 22 and 23 in the American Federation of Labor Hall, 1318 Walnut St. This conference of the rank and file will express the demands of the members of the A. F. of L. They will work out a program for unemployment insurance, for immediate relief and for exemption of dues stamps for the unemployed and still remain in the organization with full rights. The Cincinnati mass conference must go further than that. They must give full support to the second Hunger March to Washington. They must urge all local unions to participate in this Hunger March to give moral and financial support and join together with the millions of unorganized unemployed workers in their struggle for federal unemployment insurance and immediate winter relief. Local unions in the cities through which the Hunger Marchers will pass must arrange mass meetings together with the Hunger Marchers and participate in the struggles led by the unemployed councils against the city administration for more relief.

on the workers in their plants, thus putting the burden of these "relief" schemes on the employed workers whose wages have been repeatedly slashed. That workers contribute the major part of these funds may be seen from the published lists of receipts of the emergency drives and "I Will Share" movements. The worker dares not refuse to give "voluntarily" for fear of losing his job. And after he has given, the company of course takes all the credit for the giving and the sum panhandled from the employees is listed opposite its name in the lists of contributors.

So in all the "Block Aid" schemes and Community Fund drives it is the workers who still have any jobs at all, however low the wages, who are expected to "share" with other workers. These schemes are planned with a view to squeezing contributions out of the working class and thus saving the rich from taxation.

RELIEF AMOUNTS SHARPLY CUT

In practically every city amounts given in relief during the winter of 1931-32 had been sharply cut down by October, 1932. Milwaukee, Wis., for example, under a "Socialist" administration, cut its total expenditures for relief by 30 per cent between March and July, 1932, although the numbers of unemployed and their immediate needs were steadily increasing.

Amounts now given by the welfare agencies range from nine cents a person per day in Schenectady and Syracuse, and eleven cents a day in New York City, up to fifteen cents a day in Detroit. Yet in Detroit, this amount as scheduled on paper by the city relief administration, is in actual practice often cut down to something like 7 cents a person a day. Tulsa, Oklahoma, by a special commissary plan, feeds its 12,000 hungry citizens on six cents a person a day. Atlanta, Georgia, feeds its unemployed on a fraction of one cent per person per meal.

These amounts paid in relief are not enough even for food to keep a family in good health, to say nothing of shelter, fuel, light, clothing and medical aid, which are no longer even attempted by the welfare agencies. The U. S. Children's Bureau in its special studies of economy budgets declares that at least \$5.15 for food alone is the minimum requirement for a family of three persons. Yet this is more than twice the amount now given by most agencies.

IN THE face of this situation, officials of the American Federation of Labor are terrified for fear the hungry workers will rise in revolt and demand food. Simply "as a protection against revolution," William Green and the A. F. of L. vice-presidents have been vaguely discussing some half-way scheme of unemployment insurance. They have been forced to take this position by the mass pressure of rank-and-file workers within the American Federation of Labor. The real reason why Green and his lieutenants yielded to the pressure is revealed in an official release of the A. F. of L., Nov. 12, 1932, quoting the British fraternal delegate Dukes as saying that "unemployment insurance prevents revolution."

The starving unemployed have had enough of the charity that is given as a sop "to prevent revolution." They have had enough of these miserable charity hand-outs. They are on the march to demand immediate relief and real unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and the government. They refuse to submit any longer to the dictates of local and state relief administered by the corporations through their political tools. The 16,000,000 unemployed insist on unemployment insurance at full wages, to be immediately established by an act of Congress and made immediately effective. Only such mass action as the great Hunger March to Washington can achieve this end.