

# STRENGTHEN MASS SUPPORT FOR HUNGER MARCH; PROTEST POLICE INTERFERENCE! RUSH FUNDS

THE tasks NOW in support of the National Hunger March are:  
FIRST, A GREAT INCREASE IN MASS PROTEST to make the formal permission won for the Hunger March to enter Washington in a body an actual fact—TO STOP THE CAMPAIGN OF POLICE INTIMIDATION.  
SECOND, quick and generous donations OF MONEY for the housing and feeding of the 2500-3000 Hunger March delegates.  
THIRD, mass protest to force the withdrawal of the ruling by Vice-President Curtis and Speaker (Vice President-elect) Garner against the hunger marchers parading to and

demonstrating on the Capitol grounds in support of their demands.  
WIRE YOUR PROTESTS, DEMANDS, CONTRIBUTIONS TODAY!  
THE verbal agreement of the District Commissioners to allow the Hunger March to enter Washington is another example of the duplicity and viciousness with which the government treats the needs and demands of the hungry millions of workers. IT IS AS YET MERELY A FORMAL CONCESSION TO MASS PROTEST.  
The permission is contingent upon the ability of the

Hunger marchers to feed and house themselves. THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS SEEKING HOUSING AND MEETING HALLS IS FOLLOWED EVERYWHERE BY THE WASHINGTON POLICE. Property owners are "persuaded" not to rent accommodations. They are threatened by the police with "outbreaks or violence", "rioting", etc.  
THE DAILY WORKER is the only paper which exposes the contemptible character of the government campaign against the representatives of the unemployed workers of America—a campaign directly led by the spokesmen of both the Democrat and Republican Parties.

Demand the abolition of all police interference and persecution! Wire your protests TODAY! Send money to the Hunger March arrangements committee, 1311 G. Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Demand the right of the elected delegates of the Unemployed Council to march to and demonstrate on the Capitol grounds!  
ORGANIZE MASS MEETINGS AND PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ON DECEMBER 6 IN SUPPORT OF THE HUNGER MARCH AND ITS RELIEF AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM! Wire your protests and demands to congressmen and senators, to Curtis and Garner, TODAY!

## NATIONAL HUNGER MARCHERS DEMAND!

- 1.—\$50 Winter Relief from the federal government in addition to local relief.
  - 2.—Federal Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the employers and the government, and not of the workers.
- Read the Daily Worker for news and directions!

# Daily Worker

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

Vol. IX, No. 289

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

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

# NINE HUNGER MARCH COLUMNS TO ENTER WASHINGTON

## EUROPEAN-U.S. WAR DEBT STRUGGLE ENTERS STAGE OF TRADE REPRISALS

### British Note Admits Increasing Industrial and Financial Bankruptcy of Big and Small Powers

### Roosevelt Threatens 'More Aggressive Foreign Policy'—Imperialists Ignore Big Arms Outlay

The struggle of the big powers over the war debts has entered a new and sharper stage, tremendously increasing the threat of imperialist war to the toiling masses of the United States and the whole world. This development is clearly shown in:

1. The threatening character of the debt notes delivered yesterday to the Washington government by the British and French governments, within a few hours of each other, demanding the postponement of war debts instalments due to the United States on December 15 and for cancellation of the debts.

## RED GAINS IN GERMAN POLLS

### Huge Increase Since Reichstag Vote

By PETER HENRY

Three weeks have passed since the German Reichstag elections in which the Communist Party received 6,000,000 votes, 100 deputies and already further increases in mass support of the Communist Party of Germany, rising even higher than the November 6th figures, are reported.

Municipal elections were held on Sunday, November 13th, in Saxony, the Saar region and in Luebeck, only a week after the Reichstag elections. Communists everywhere recorded gains over the surprisingly high totals on November 6th.

In Saarbrücken, capital of the Saar, the Communists are now the second largest party, only the Catholic Center exceeding their vote. Compared to the last municipal elections in November, 1929, the Communist Party gained over 40 per cent, getting a total of 10,957, while the Socialists dropped 25 per cent to a total of 6,571. The Nazis are far

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

## Schleicher Heads German Cabinet

### New Move Toward Fascist Military Regime

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—President Von Hindenburg today appointed Lieut. Gen. Kurt Von Schleicher chancellor to form a new presidential cabinet—that is to say a cabinet responsible only to Hindenburg and not to the Reichstag. Schleicher retains his old post as minister of defense that he held in the Von Papen government and is also commissioner of Prussia. Thus Schleicher is in direct control of the Reichswehr (regular army) and the Prussian Police, besides being head of the government of Germany as chancellor.

This represents a further step of the capitalist class toward an open fascist military dictatorship. The appointment of Schleicher indicates no relief from the vicious policy pursued by Von Papen, but means an attempt to obtain the aims that were pursued by the Von Papen government with other and more effective means. Schleicher is attempting to secure the direct support of all bourgeois parties with mass following and is trying to cloak the Von Papen policy with social "parliamentary" gestures, simultaneously withdrawing a number of minor provisions of the emergency decrees. Thus he combines diplomatic maneuvering with the policy of the iron military fist against the masses.

He also seeks to secure the aid of the Christian and reformist unions to carry through further wage cuts and inroads on social services, without the friction engendered by Von Papen. Schleicher is prepared to make full

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

## Demand Right of Marchers to Go to Congress



William Reynolds, chairman of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, with Herbert Benjamin, secretary, went to Garner and Curtis and demanded the right of the marchers to parade to the Capitol building. Garner and Curtis refused, and workers everywhere must break down this barrier by wiring resolutions to these officials. Photo shows an earlier delegation, left to right: L. H. Ferguson, Amelia Shelton, William Reynolds and Harold Spencer.

## First Fruits of Victory for the Hunger March!

THE Hunger March is advancing. The columns from the Pacific and Atlantic coast, from the east and west, from the north and south will soon meet. As one solid determined body representing the starving millions, they will converge on Washington to present to Congress their demands for unemployment insurance and \$50 winter relief.

Wall Street, through its leading representatives, Hoover, Roosevelt and Garner, were determined to break the Hunger March in the localities. Who does not remember the famous Washington, D. C. telegram to all the local police authorities urging them to "discourage" the Hunger March? Special conferences were held between the Washington police head, the Department of Justice Agents and the police authorities of the leading cities—all for the purpose of preventing the very organization of the Hunger March.

But these gentlemen reckoned without their host. The starving unemployed were determined to have their elected representatives go to Washington. Struggles of the unemployed for bread has surrounded the Hunger March with a wall of mass defense! Wherever the local authorities attempted to break the march, the workers, unemployed and employed, have put up such a stiff battle, that the police thought it wiser to retreat. In many places local authorities, from a policy of "discouragement" were compelled to become "tolerant" and "benevolent" and grant food and lodging to the Hunger March delegates. It is only mass organization, mass struggles which make the masters become "tolerant" and "benevolent!"

THE unemployed decided to march to Washington right after the election. They decided to march on Washington to demand from the congressmen, from the Senate and House of Representatives, controlled by the Democrats, to demand from the present speaker of the House, Vice-President-elect Garner, to make good the promises made during the election campaign for relief to the unemployed. Many of the elected representatives to Congress, with Roosevelt as their standard bearer, have promised unemployment insurance. The platform of the Democratic Party also made vague references in favor of Unemployment Insurance. The Hunger Marchers will demand that these election promises be made good. The complete unanimity between Hoover, Garner and Curtis, to break the march is precisely because of the fear of the growing determination of the unemployed to get relief. The Chattanooga News of November 29th let the cat out of the bag when it said, "The marching of these hungry people in Washington will embarrass the incoming administration." Roosevelt will be "embarrassed" because he, with Hoover, is determined to resist real relief and unemployment insurance. To save the incoming Roosevelt administration from "embarrassment" the Washington authorities, under the personal direction of Garner, adopted the policy of the mailed fist.

Up to a few days ago the Washington authorities declared that under no circumstances would they allow the Hunger Marchers to enter Washington. With the murderous driving out of the veterans, the ruling class hoped to have established the precedent that the representatives of the toilers shall never be allowed to enter Washington to present and fight for their demands. But the echo of local struggles, which gave birth to the Hunger March, the struggles of the unemployed which were everywhere stimulated by the National Hunger March, the nation-wide support to the demands of the marchers, have caused a "change of heart" on the part of the government.

Thus we read a Washington dispatch, published in the New York Times of December 2: "reversing their previous stand against the Hunger March." (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

## GARNER, CURTIS SHOW HATRED FOR JOBLESS

### March Leader Scores Republican, Democratic Officials for Barring Capitol

By HERBERT BENJAMIN  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The results of our interviews with Vice President Curtis and Speaker Garner are a matter of grave concern to all those who face a fourth winter of destitution and want.

These spokesmen of the outgoing and incoming administration were confronted by a delegation representing the articulate organized victims of mass unemployment. Their attitude toward this delegation is not unrelated to their attitude toward the unemployed.

Curtis and Garner were asked to place the issue of bread before the question of beer or any other issue. They were asked to use their influence and authority to provide food and shelter at public expense for

## MORE BONUS FIGHTERS TO LEAVE N. Y.

### 150 Ready to Start; Board of Estimate Ignores Demands

### PHILA. VETS OFF SUNDAY

### Herd Jobless Vets in Fascist Units

BULLETIN, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A mass on to Washington rally and send-off for the Philadelphia contingent of the National Bonus March to Washington will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 11 a. m. at Rebyurn Plaza at City Hall. The Philadelphia contingent will leave for Baltimore Sunday morning, the bonus marchers assembling at Rank and File headquarters, 1025 Locust St., at 9 a. m. In Baltimore the Philadelphia marchers will join forces with contingents from other parts of the country for the march to Washington where they expect to arrive Sunday evening.

NEW YORK.—Two new groups of New York bonus marchers are expected to leave for Washington this evening or early tomorrow morning. Lack of funds to rent trucks has been responsible for holding up about 150 ex-servicemen who are ready to leave. The bonus marchers are today concentrating all efforts on collecting the necessary funds and they have been divided into two groups, which have entered into friendly socialist competition in the fund-collecting drive.

Go to Estimate Board  
Yesterday a committee of three rank and file veterans appeared before the Board of Estimate to demand free trucks for disabled vets who are bonus certificate holders and are going to Washington. Though a letter had been sent to the Board of Estimate with the ex-servicemen's demands, the committee found that the Board had not taken the trouble to read the letter and the vets were not even on the calendar. When a letter by Lawson Purdy, chairman of the Emergency Work and Relief Administration, in which he said that \$1,000,000 that the city had received from the state would be exhausted by Dec. 10, came up the veterans' committee insisted on being heard, and Sol Harper, leading Negro vet, spoke.

Harper pointed out that while a special session of the legislature was being called Dec. 9 to cut the wages of city workers, the demand of the veterans that the fat salaries of the city officials be reduced to \$2,500 had been ignored. He demanded that in addition to the \$1,000,000 that the city had gotten from the state \$100,000,000 be appropriated for cash winter relief for the unemployed, including the veterans. The Board of Congress Dec. 5 immediate payment of the bonus and no cuts in dis-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

## Torture Drives Second Tampa Worker Insane

TAMPA COUNTY JAIL, Fla., Dec. 2.—The second of the Tampa class war prisoners has gone out of his mind as a result of the fiendish torture system of this jail. He is Carlos Lezama, sentenced to ten years for participation in the strike of the Tobacco Workers Industrial Union last year.

Cesar Alvarez, sentenced to three years on the same charge, went insane last summer. He is now in the State Hospital for the Insane as a result of weeks of torture in the sweat-box only after insistent protest of the workers was he removed from the sweat-box and sent to the insane asylum, where the treatment for working-class prisoners is scarcely better than in the jail.

The Tampa authorities, agents of the tobacco manufacturers are determined to murder every one of the Tampa prisoners. Those left in this jail, besides Lezama, are Jim Nino, Carlos Lopez, Henry Bonilla and J. E. McDonald, all except Lopez serving terms of 10 years. They are tortured and sweated and depend entirely on workers from the outside to give them decent food.

Ismael Cruz and Angel Cabrero, sentenced to the chain gang at Indiantown Road camp, have been transferred to Raiford State Prison since they participated in a one-day strike of the workers of the road camp, protesting against the torture of prisoners in the sweat box. These two have now been put into the "flat-top," a fiendish torture instrument which is worse than a sweat box. This is a small room inside the jail, just big enough for one man to be pushed into, with a powerful, hot light burning over his head. All the prisoners who took part in the strike were put into the sweat box for five days, out in the sun, at Indiantown Road camp.

The International Labor Defense urges all workers to protest against the fiendish terror of the prisoners in Tampa County Jail, and in Raiford State Prison. Wires and resolutions of protest should be sent immediately to the wardens of these prisoners and to Governor Doyle E. Carleton, at Tallahassee, Fla.

These horrible conditions are exposed in John L. Spivak's "Georgia Nigger," which the Daily Worker is publishing serially. Read today's installment on page 4 and spread this smashing exposure.

## N.Y. Bonus Marchers Report at 10 Today

Veterans, bonus marchers and workers are asked to come at 10 a. m. today to the headquarters of the Veterans' Rank and File Committee, 154 W. 20th St., to prepare to send off the second group of New York bonus marchers to Washington. Following a short parade to the Hudson River, the "bonus marchers" truck will leave in time to reach Philadelphia before 9 a. m. tomorrow, at which time the Philadelphia truck leaves for Baltimore.

## ARRIVE IN CAPITAL SUNDAY FROM NORTH, SOUTH, WEST; MASSES RALLY IN SUPPORT

### Police Forced to Promise Right to Enter in Huge Parade, But Still Plan Attack

### Marchers Call for Country-Wide Mass Support for Right to Go to Congress with Demands

## CONCENTRATING IN THREE CITIES COPS SAY HALLS MUST BE HIRED

### All Delegates One Day from Washington

### At Same Time Terrorize All Hall Owners

All nine columns of the National Hunger March concentrate tonight at three points, ready to enter Washington tomorrow from the north, south, and west. Nearly 2,000 marchers of Column 7, which started from Buffalo Nov. 26, and of Column 8 which started from Boston Nov. 27, will merge into a single column tonight in Baltimore.

These marchers are from the great cities of the northwest and represent unemployed textile workers of New England, needle trades workers, metal workers and all the varied trades of New York City, electrical workers and boot and shoe workers from upstate, and Anthracite miners from Pennsylvania and silk, wool and doll workers, chemical workers, and the war industries of New Jersey and Delaware. The largest contingents of marine workers are in Column 8. There are 70 from New York City alone.

Among the unemployed seamen's delegates are ten Filipinos, who will go, while in Washington to present special demands on the Philippine Commissioners. They will insist that Filipino seamen in American ports get free transportation home as passengers, and that Filipino seamen on the ships get the same pay as other seamen.

The marine workers' delegation itself includes those who went a month ago to President Hoover with demands for relief to 80,000 unemployed seamen. The president's secretary told them they would get an answer soon. They want it now and they are back in considerable force to get it.

### Massing in Cumberland

In Cumberland, Maryland, tonight there will be another thousand delegates, approximately, representing the millions of jobless all the way to the Pacific Coast. They will consist of men and women, some of whom have surmounded all obstacles of nature and all the ingenuity of hostile mayors and police power in a trip 3,000 miles long.

The delegations gathered in Cumberland tonight include Column 1, which left Seattle Nov. 15, and fought its way through Minneapolis and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

## Anna Block Out on Bail; Hurries to Rejoin Marchers

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Anna Block, leader of the jobless here, and elected captain of the New England delegation, which made her the first leader of Column 3 when it started Nov. 27 from Boston, has been released on bail and is rushing to overtake the National Hunger Marchers before they enter Washington.

Anna Block was jerked out of her position at the head of the column just as it left Boston Common. She was seized by detectives, rushed to the federal detention pen, and held for deportation.

The federal authorities were very evidently acting on orders to "discourage" the National Hunger March and thought that this high handed action of seizing the leader of the column might accomplish their purpose. It didn't. The column went on lengthening rapidly with new recruits from all the industrial centers it passed through.

### WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.

Police Superintendent Brown has stated publicly that inasmuch as the National Hunger Marchers have arranged for food and lodging in Washington, they will be permitted to enter in marching columns. This is a reversal of the previous attitude of the Washington authorities, which showed itself in threats to break up the march into small groups, and still earlier was seen in the District of Columbia Commissioners telegrams to governors and mayors to "discourage" the marchers. Police forces, however, are canvassing the entire city to intimidate sympathizers and to prevent the securing of meeting places and lodging.

The onward sweep of the March, the demonstrations in every city by tens of thousands of workers in support of its demands, has forced this statement from the police, as it has cracked through all police opposition on the way so far.

But at the same time, Vice President Curtis and Speaker Garner still refuse to grant permits for the marchers to proceed to congress to lay before it their demands for \$50 federal winter relief and for federal unemployment insurance.

### Delegates Must See Congress.

Still more mass demonstrations, hundreds of resolutions adopted at mass meetings and meetings of workers organizations, must be wired today to Curtis and Garner and to the congressmen of the district where the meetings are held. These telegrams should point out that the National Hunger Marchers are every one of them the elected delegates of thousands of workers, bearing their particular demands to congress, and each delegate must have the right to go with all the other delegates in one body to congress to present these demands.

### Smash This Swindle!

And that is not all. The 3,000 marchers are at the gateways of the capital city. They are not in yet. At the same time Police Superintendent Brown says they can march in, he makes this entry depend on their actually having food and lodging. Meanwhile he is trying a trick. His police have visited every hall owner in Washington, including the managers of the Auditorium where last year the National Marchers slept and held their meetings, and he has terrorized these hall owners so that they refuse to rent halls for the marchers.

### Police Mobilization.

The police mobilization continues. One hundred Park Police are to be massed at the White House, directly under Hoover's eye, and waiting his word of command.

Additional city police are assigned to the Capitol building, and they will be equipped with everything from machine guns down.

The Army and Navy is held ready. Police follow and harass the members of the National Hunger March Arrangements Committee; police drive off the street the workers collecting funds for the march. Police, without warning, invaded a meeting of Washington jobless held in a private house two days ago, and not only interfered with the election of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

# \$100,000,000 in Chest; Make Them Give Relief!

## DEMONSTRATE AT THE CITY HALL NOON ON TUESDAY

### Support the Demands of Your Delegates in Washington!

NEW YORK.—The Emergency Relief Drive Committee, composed of bankers and manufacturers of the City, are using the threat of the bankers not to loan any money for relief to the City of New York as a club over the head of the workers in the shops to force more donations out of them for the relief of the unemployed. Thursday, at the Board of Estimate, Comptroller Berry had to admit that the City has \$100,000,000 dollars in its treasury. This money, however, the City refuses to use for relief, but has assigned it as payment on the debt service to the bankers. The bankers, in turn, refuse to make loans to the City of New York for relief unless they will cut wages.

That 1,500,000 workers in New York City are hungry, is no consequence either to the bankers or to the City authorities. The bankers demand their blood in the cutting of the wages of the workers, 10% tax, 10% wage cut, firing of large numbers of the lowest paid workers are their demands.

The workers will not accept this condition. All over the country the workers have forced the city authorities to put up a battle. On Tuesday, December 6th at 12 noon the unemployed and employed workers will demonstrate at City Hall and put forward the following demands:

1. Three tons of coal for each unemployed family.
2. Shelter for all homeless men and women.
3. Repeal of the eviction law. No evictions of the unemployed and part time workers.
4. Registration and granting of relief to all unemployed.
5. Enforcement of the demands for \$50 Federal Relief, in addition to local relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the Government, the National Unemployment Commission.

All Unemployed Committees, Unemployed Councils and Unemployed workers generally, Unions, Fraternal organizations, members of the A. F. of L. and S. P. members: Let us unite our ranks in a struggle for the above demands. Make this demonstration known to all workers in the shops and the neighborhood. Get leaflets, at 10 E. 17 St., at the office of the Greater New York Unemployed Councils. Unemployed workers assemble at the headquarters of the Unemployed Council in your territory.

The following are the addresses of the Unemployed Councils: Downtown: 196 E. B'way, and 96 Avenue C; Lower Manhattan—418 W. 53 St., 454 W. 37 St., 419 Second Ave.; Lower Bronx—1400 Boston Rd., 593 Lisgett Ave., 525 E. 139 St.; Upper Bronx—465 E. 171 St., 595 E. 164 St.; Williamsburgh—51 Graham Ave., 73 Myrtle Ave., Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 275 Rodney St.; South Brooklyn—Brighton Beach, 3159 Conoy Island Ave., Coney Island—27 St., and Mermaid Ave.; Bath Beach and Bensonhurst—2006 70 St.; Boro Park and Bay Ridge, 1373 43 St.; Red Hook—31 Atlantic Ave.; Brownsville—646 Stone Ave.; East New York—313 Hinesdale Ave.; Long Island City—87 Borden Ave., Long Island City.

Union members, assemble in the places designated by your union. Come down to City Hall in a body; prepare your placards and banners.

Airy, Largo Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the

Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhineland 5097

JADE MOUNTAIN American & Chinese Restaurant 197 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12 & 13 Welcome to Our Comrades

Gottlieb's Hardware 119 THIRD AVENUE Near 14th St. Tompkins Sq. 6-4447 All kinds of ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES Cutlery Our Specialty

HOSPITAL AND OCULIST PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED AT 50% OFF

White Gold Filled Frames \$1.50 Ezel Shell Frames \$1.00 Lenses Not Included Manhattan Optical Co. 125 HESTER ST. Between Bowery & Christie, N.Y. Open Daily from 9 to 7 Sunday 10 to 4 Orchard 4-0220

Hospital and Oculist Prescriptions Filled at One-Half Price

White Gold Filled Frames \$1.50 Ezel Shell Frames \$1.00 Lenses not included COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St. First Door Off Delancey St. Telephone: Orchard 4-4329

## Meet Sunday to Hit Mussolini's Terror

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting to protest against Mussolini's fake amnesty and demand the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners rotting in the fascist dungeons of Italy, will be held Sunday, Dec. 4, at 2 p.m. in Irving Plaza, Irving Pl. at 15th St. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, including Frank Spector, Assistant Secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The United Front Committee for the Liberation of Italian Political prisoners, which is sponsoring the mass meeting, issued an appeal to all workers, especially Italian workers, to participate in this rally and show their solidarity with the militant anti-fascists whom Mussolini is slowly murdering in jail.

All workers are urged to attend Sunday's mass meeting to show their determination to fight against fascism and its agents, open or hidden.

## What's On—

SAURDAY Y. C. L. appeals to all mass organizations not to arrange any affairs for Sunday 15th, Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg meeting.

All working class organizations are asked to keep open January 8th, for the third annual banquet of the N. Y. Workers Center.

SYMPOSIUM led by R. Ford, Dr. F. S. Tannenbaum and Joseph North at Fern and Hammer, 114 W. 21st St., 4:30 p.m. Subject: "Hunger." All invited.

DANCE given by the Whites Goods Department of Needle Trades Workers Ind. Union at Irving Plaza, 15th St., & Irving place. Admission 15 cents.

DANCE and social given by Irish Workers Club, 1947 Broadway, Room 435, 8 p.m.

DANCE of Hinesdale Workers Youth Club at 212 Hinesdale St., Ardenham 25 cents.

DANCE and concert at Prospect Workers Center, 1187 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

DANCE—Jubilee given by Thornville Youth Center Sport Section at 105 Throldave Ave., Excellent program.

DANCE—Entertainment of West Side Unemployed Council, 418 W. 33rd St. ground floor, rear, 8 p.m. Good music—refreshments. All welcome. Admission 15 cents.

DANCE—concert given by a group of active dressmakers for benefit sick comrades at Roosevelt Casino, 2nd Ave. & 9th St., 8 p.m.

LECTURE by Friedman on "15-years Workers Rule in Soviet Union" at 216 E. 14th St. 8 p.m. Refreshments after lecture and entertainment. Auspices Downtown Branch, S. U.

BALL—entertainment by Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave. Negro Jazzband—admission 30 cents.

CONCERT—veteranists by Sacco-Vanzetti Br. I.D. at 702 E. Tremont Ave. Bronx. Benefit, Weinstein Defense Fund.

COSTUME Ball given by Tremont Workers Club, 2075 Clinton Ave. Good hand.

HARLEM Get together party at Finnish Hall, 15 W. 128th St., 8 p.m. Margaret Larkin will sing. Also moving picture "Travel in the Desert" and other events. Admission 25 cents. Auspices Negro Workers Club of Harlem.

BALL—concert of Beach Councils of Women's Council at 1374-43rd St. 8 p.m. Proceeds, Refresh.

PACKAGE party by Bath Beach Workers Club at 2066 Benson Ave., B'klyn (Kahn) 8 p.m.

REHEARSAL of chorus at Italian Workers Center of Harlem, 830 p.m., 2342 Second Ave. near 115th St.

ENTERTAINMENT—Dance at 261 Schenectady Ave., B'klyn. Auspices Eastern Parkway, Branch F. S. U. Refreshments. All invited.

DANCE—lecture of American Youth Federation, 133 W. 14th St., 8:30 p.m. Admission 25 cents. Paul Koller will speak on "Political Situation in Germany." Good music for dancing afterwards.

DANCE at Brighton Progress Club, 129 Brighton Beach Ave. All invited, 8:30 p.m.

DANCE of American Workers Club at 1200 Intervale Ave. Good music. Admission 15 cents.

MASS demonstration at 1408 Franklin Ave. (170th St.) by Unemployed Council.

SUNDAY LECTURE by S. Kirk on "15-years of Workers Rule in Soviet Union" at the I. W. O. Schule, 3451 Giles Place, Bronx, 8 p.m. Subject: "Life and Teachings of Comolty." Speaker: M. Moriarty.

LECTURE by A. M. Morris on "Soviet Russia in 1932" at 541 W. 61st St. Auspices Harlem International Br. F. S. U.

LECTURE by N. H. Tallentire on "Why Soviet Russia Should Be Recognized by U. S." at 122 Second Ave. Auspices, Stalin Branch F. S. U.

LECTURE by E. Friedman, Nat'l Secy F. S. U. on "15 Years of Workers Rule in Soviet Union" at 129 Brighton Beach Ave. Auspices Brighton Progressive Club.

OPEN FORUM arranged by the Left Wing group of Local 22 I.L.O.W.U., at 212 Hinesdale St., B'klyn, starting 11 a.m. Subject: "What Most Dressmakers Do To Better Their Conditions This Coming Season?"

## PRINTERS FIGHT THE SPLIT SHIFT

### Amalgamation Party Urges Meet Monday

NEW YORK.—Printers are roused particularly against the arbitrators' award of a split shift in the newspaper shops. Even the publishers did not dare demand this during the negotiations. The arbitrators also grant the publishers a ten per cent wage cut.

The Amalgamation Party in the International Typographical Union points out that it fought against arbitration from the beginning, and always for militant union action instead of conciliation and this arbitration award proves the point.

The Amalgamation Party urges the printers to hold chapel meetings in all newspaper shops Monday, and take up the problem of doing away with the split shift. The Amalgamation Party is a strike in all newspaper shops.

Club, 589 Prospect Ave. Bronx, 6:30 p.m. A. Denker, champion of Bronx will play.

DANCE of Hinesdale Workers Club, 313 Hinesdale St., 8:30 p.m. Good hand.

MEET of Office Workers Union to Alphonse. Downtown comrades meet at Health Centre, 50 E. 13th St., at 9:15 a.m. Uptown comrades meet at Dryden St. Station at 10:30 a.m. Bring your friends, lunch and music.

MASS MEETING and Concert at 1585 Madison Ave. corner 164th St., 4th anniversary Banana workers strike.

SECTION 6 Communist Party is arranging a series of lectures in Williamsburgh every Sunday afternoon 2 p.m. at 61 Graham Ave. B'klyn. Topic this afternoon is "Struggle for Unemployment Insurance and Immediate Relief." Prominent speaker. All workers urged to come down and participate in discussion. No admission.

LECTURE on "Soviet Russia Today" at 8 p.m., Workers Center, 501 W. 161st St.

MASS MEETING of Anti-Imperialist League, 1538 Madison Ave. corner 164th St. Also film showing. Speakers: R. Dunn and W. Simons.

MEETING of A. Levy Br. I. L. D., at 333 Sheffield Ave., B'klyn, 3 p.m. All members must attend.

OPEN FORUM at Bensonhurst Workers Center, 3096-70th St., Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. Comrade Evers will speak on "Lessons of Election Campaign."

OPEN FORUM on "Conditions of Shoe Workers, 1932" at 31 Second Ave. All invited. No admission.

FILM showing of I. L. D. Struggles and political conditions in U. S. and U.S.S.R. at 197 Humboldt St., B'klyn, at 7 p.m. Dancing afterwards. Admission 15 cents. Proceeds for Political Prisoners.

RED PRESS drive at Tremont Workers Club, 2075 Clinton Ave., 10 a.m. Class in Principles of Communism at 5:30 p.m. Open Forum at 8:30 p.m.

CLASS in public speaking at Concourse Workers Club, Sunday, 3 p.m., at 1530 Plimpton Ave., Apt. 1A.

MASS MEETING of Anti-Fascist group demanding the liberation of Italian political prisoners, at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th & Irving Place, at 2 p.m. Speakers: Frank Spector of I. L. D., T. De Paolo, of the Communist Party, L. Candella, of I. W. O. M. Salerno, for Anti-fascist United Front. Auspices: United Front for Liberation of Italian Political Prisoners.

HEAR children's Hunger March Delegation Report at 2700 Bronx Park East, 4 p.m. Take White Plains train to Allerton Ave.

OPEN FORUM at St. George Church, 451 W. 99th St., 3 p.m. Subject: Negroes as an Oppressed Nationality." Speaker: Comrade Truesdale. Auspices C.P. Dist. 2.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER DENTAL DEPARTMENT 80 FIFTH AVENUE 15th FLOOR All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet 302 E. 12th St. New York

LITHUANIAN WORKERS SHOULD JOIN THE ASSOCIATION OF LITHUANIAN WORKERS The largest workers national fraternal organization Four grades of death benefit — \$150, \$300, \$600, \$1,000 Three grades of sick benefit — \$6, \$9, \$12 per week Rates are very reasonable and within the reach of every worker. FOR more detailed information write to: Association of Lithuanian Workers BROOKLYN, N.

Workers Cooperative Colony 2800 BRONX PARK EAST (OPPOSITE BRONX PARK) AN IDEAL RESIDENCE FOR WORKERS' FAMILIES SEVERAL APARTMENTS AND SINGLE ROOMS AVAILABLE NOW Cultural and Athletic Activities SPECIAL ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION Library, Kindergarten, School, Clubs

Lexington Avenue train to White Plains Road. Stop at Allerton Avenue Station. Phone Estabrook 8-1406 Office open daily 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

WORKERS ATTENTION! Only Cafeteria in Garment District Above 34th St. employing members of the FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION Managed by the well-known Mr. Gruber

BRUNSWICK CAFETERIA 257 WEST 37TH STREET QUALITY FOOD AT WORKERS PRICES

## "Red and White" Is Help to Hunger March

This week the Soviet Film, "Red and White," released here by Garrison Film Co. showing at Fifth Ave. Theatre for the benefit of the National Hunger March.

The film which stars Leonidoff in the role of a scientist supporting the revolution, is evidence that art can be proletarian! Its dramatic interweaving of plot and unfolding of conflicting emotions present a unique departure from the usual Russian movie.

We are reminded that 1917 revolutionized intellectuals. A scientist is devoted to the upbuilding of socialism. When confronted with the necessity of being faithful to the revolution or of protecting his son, he savours his parental relationship. The story unfolds most interestingly.—M. F.

Today is the last showing.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

WHITE GOODS WORKERS Dance by White Goods Department N. T. W. I. U. Saturday night at Irving Plaza Hall. Admission 35 cents. Funds for organization.

NEEDLE TRADERS WORKERS The Needle Trades Unemployed Council has received three hundred more applications for jobs for unemployed women workers from Gibson Relief Committee. Registrations will be made Saturday and Monday. Dressmakers, children's dressmakers, women shirtmakers, white-goods workers who are in dire need of jobs are called upon to register at 151 West 28th Street, on the 6th floor, on Saturday or Monday.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS The White Goods Dept. of the Industrial Union has arranged a concert and dance tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. & Irving Place. All workers are urged to come and have a good time and at the same time help to build the White Goods Dept. of the Union. Admission 15 cents.

SHOE WORKERS Redler, member of the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, Local 124, and delegates from the rank and file A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati will speak Sunday at 11 a.m. at 149 Butler Ave., Brownsville, at the shoe workers' open forum. Admission free.

Comrade Ziebel, organizer of the Shoe Workers' Industrial Union, will speak Sunday, at 11 a.m. at the Bronx Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, on the topic, "The present situation in the shoe trade and the tasks of our union. Admission free."

4 NEGROES DIE IN ACCIDENT. YORK, Pa., Dec. 2.—Four Negroes were killed and two seriously injured in a grade crossing accident at White Hall, Md., near here.

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

Manhattan Lyceum Hall For Mass Meetings, Entertainments, Balls, Weddings and Banquets 66-68 E. 4th St. New York

Stuyvesant Casino Two Large Halls For Balls, Banquets, Weddings, Parties, Meetings and Conventions ROBINSTEIN & KESSLER 140-142 Second Ave., New York

SPLENDID LARGE Hall and Meeting Rooms TO HIRE Perfect for BALLS, DANCES, LECTURES, MEETINGS, Etc. IN THE New ESTONIAN WORKERS HOME 27-29 W.115th St., N.Y.C. Phone University 4-6165

# AMUSEMENTS

—Revolt of the Serfs Against the Czar!— NEW SOVIET SOUND FILM WITH ENGLISH TITLES NOW!

"FALSE UNIFORMS" The Adventures of the Ukrainian Giant Karmelluk "A folk movie, without pretensions... produced with a deep understanding."—MORNING FREE PRESS. "... Thrilling adventure..."—NEW YORK TIMES

"Most Outstanding Adventure Film."—MOSCOW NEWS THE HUNGER MARCH! Demonstrations all over the country—New scenes daily

FIRST EXCLUSIVE SHOWING The Worker's ACME THEATRE 15c 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. 14th STREET & UNION SQUARE Midnite Show Sat. Continuous from 9 a.m.—Last Show 10:30 p.m.

LAST DAY! L. M. Leonidoff National Artist U. S. S. R. Moscow Art Theatre

"RED AND WHITE" New Soviet Film-Drama of the Civil War at BROADWAY and 28TH ST. THEATRE POPULAR PRICES

"The picture is well directed and photographed. Leonidoff is excellent."—NEW YORK TIMES

—Extra Attraction— NEWSREEL SHOTS OF THE HUNGER MARCH SHOWING ARREST OF ANNA BLOK IN BOSTON

CIVIC REPERTORY 14 St. & 4th St. 50c, \$1, \$1.50 Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 8:30 EVA LE GALLENE, Director Tonight "LILLOM" Today Matinee "PETER PAN"

R.K.O. CAMEO Broadway at 42nd St. "WITH WILLIAMSON BENEATH THE SEA" 2nd Week

THE GROUP THEATRE Presents SUCCESS STORY By John Howard Lawson Maxine Elliott Theat., 29th St. E. of B'way Evenings, 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents THE GOOD EARTH Dramatized by O. Davis and D. Davis from the Pulitzer Prize Novel by Pearl S. Buck GUILD THEATRE, 32nd St. W. of Broadway Evs. 8:30, Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:30

AMERICANA New Revue Hit with PHIL BAKER AND COMPANY 50th St. & 6th Ave. 8:30, 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30, 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30, 11:30, 2:30, 5:30

AUTUMN CROCUS The New York and London Success with Francis Lederer and Patricia Collins MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

MUSIC Philharmonic-Symphony DOBROWEN, Guest Conductor Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Ev., Dec. 8 at 8:15 Friday Afternoon, Dec. 9 at 2:30 JENSEN—STRAVINSKY—STRAUSS Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Christmas Eve. December 24th ? Rockland Palace AUSPICES — COMMUNIST PARTY and YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE KEEP This Date OPEN!

SERGEI and MARIE RADAMSKY Third Program Season 1932-1933 At the RADAMSKY CONCERT STUDIO, 66 FIFTH AVE. TICKET \$1.00

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM 35 EAST 12th ST. —2ND FLOOR— Sunday, Dec. 4th, at 8 P.M. WILL SPEAK ON MAX BEDACHT "The Development of the Revolutionary Situation in Germany" Member of Central Committee, CPUSA

ADMISSION 25 CENTS — QUESTIONS — DISCUSSION For Workers School Students 20c (Plus Students' Card). 10th Anniversary Celebration of Workers School, Dec. 9th, 10th, and 11th, at IRVING PLAZA, Irving Pl. and 15th St. Mass Meeting, Concert, Dance, Banquet and Entertainment

THE DANCE CARNIVAL OF THE YEAR! TENTH ANNUAL Morning Freiheit COSTUME BALL SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1932 at BRONX COLISEUM—177th Street, Bronx

UNITY DOUBLE BRASS BAND ORCHESTRA Sports Red Dancers Singing Literature Coupon 10c. — Admission 39c.

We'll See Them Thru With 50,000 Meals! Hoover is trying to break the Hunger March by starvation. Officials all over the country have been ordered to deny food and shelter to the Hunger Marchers.

OUR ANSWER IS City-wide Food Collections from now until December 3rd! When you shop for your own family remember the Hunger Marchers. Ask your grocer to contribute to the Hunger March commissary—canned beans, milk, fruit, apples, lemons, cheese, meat, anything that will keep. Rush your contributions immediately to one of the following stations: Concoops Store, 2700 Bronx Park East. Food Workers Industrial Union, 4 W. 13th St. Workers International Relief, 146 Fifth Ave. Workers Center, 35 E. 12th St. (In store on street level).

HUNGER MUSTN'T STOP THEM!

MOSCOW DAILY NEWS Daily Edition \$8. per year; \$4 for 6 months. Weekly Edition \$3 per year; \$1.75 for 6 months.

U.S.S.R. IN CONSTRUCTION Startling Pictorial and Statistical Monthly: \$5 per year; \$2.50 for 6 mos. THE STORY OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN By M. ILYIN Soviet English Edition, just received. 30 cents a copy.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE U.S.S.R. By the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce, \$1.25 per copy.

Checks and money orders for 1933 subscriptions and orders for Soviet publications in English and Russian should be sent to the AMKNIGA CORPORATION 238 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

DOWNTOWN BRANCH P.S.U.—will hold 15TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SPEAKER—D. FRIEDMAN At 216 EAST 14th STREET Saturday, Dec. 3rd at 8 p.m. Songs & Recital of Revolutionary Poems ADMISSION 15 CENTS

Every Saturday Night THEATRE FORUM Lee Strassberg Director of Group Theatre On The Social Basis of the Theatre SAT. DEC. 2, 8:15 P.M. Adm. 15c At WORKERS LABORATORY THEATRE 43 East 12th Street

DAILY WORKER CITY COMMITTEE — SPECIAL SESSION — Saturday, Dec. 3, at 2 p.m. 50 East 13th St., Room 309

FAN RAY CAFETERIA 156 W. 29th St. New York

L. O. R. Cooperative Barber Shop 169 WEST 29TH ST. (Near 7th Avenue) 50c Haircut and Shave NO WAITING — 6 BARBERS

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

ARTEF Jewish Workers Theatre OFFICE: 8 E. 18th St. — Ten. Sq. 6-5181 NOW PLAYING "FOUR DAYS" Heroic Tragedy of the Russian Revolution by M. DANIEL; Direction: BENO SCHEIDER; Settings: M. SOLOVARTOFF Fifth Avenue Theatre Broadway and 28th Street Every Sunday, Mat. at 2:30; Evs. 8:30 Good Seats at 50 Cents Telephone Bogardus 4-5068

Christmas Eve. December 24th ? Rockland Palace AUSPICES — COMMUNIST PARTY and YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE KEEP This Date OPEN!

DAYLIGHT BAKERY—RESTAURANT 711 Allerton Avenue (Near West 97th) FRESH BAKING 4 TIMES DAILY Special Attention to Parties and Banquets KATZ & MARKUS, Managers

FREEMAN CAFETERIA Formerly the R. & M. 1291 WILKINS AVENUE NEAR FREEMAN COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE

Brooklyn WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria 1638 PITKIN AVENUE Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y. Williamsburgh Workers Welcome

Canton Cafeteria 46 GRAHAM AVE. Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEARN RUSSIAN Experienced teacher arranges for private or group instruction. MRS. R. STORAY 20 East 90th Street Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Slocum 6-8782

WANTED—Room or share apartment downtown with comrades who are willing to take care of 8-year old child. Box 26, Daily Worker.

ANNOUNCEMENT Dr. Louis L. Schwartz SURGEON DENTIST The removal of his office to larger quarters at 1 Union Square (8th Floor) Suite 802 Tel. ALgonquin 4-9002

ANNOUNCEMENT Dr. Louis L. Schwartz SURGEON DENTIST 833 BROADWAY Suite 1007-1008 Cor. 14th St. New York

ANNOUNCEMENT Dr. WILLIAM BELL OPTOMETRIST 106 E. 14th St., near 4th Av.

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.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED TO BE 100% SATISFACTORY 385 PURE CAMEL'S HAIR COATS AT \$23.50; USUALLY SOLD AS HIGH AS \$65.

Jackfin Company Manufacturers of High Grade Clothes 85 Fifth Ave., corner 16th St. New York City

Entire Fifth Floor Open Daily 8:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED TO BE 100% SATISFACTORY 385 PURE CAMEL'S HAIR COATS AT \$23.50; USUALLY SOLD AS HIGH AS \$65.

Jackfin Company Manufacturers of High Grade Clothes 85 Fifth Ave., corner 16th St. New York City

Entire Fifth Floor Open Daily 8:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED TO BE 100% SATISFACTORY 385 PURE CAMEL'S HAIR COATS AT \$23.50; USUALLY SOLD AS HIGH AS \$65.

Jackfin Company Manufacturers of High Grade Clothes 85 Fifth Ave., corner 16th St. New York City

Entire Fifth Floor Open Daily 8:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.

# THE FIGHT OF THE HUNGER CHILDREN

By HELEN KAY

WHO were these children hunger delegates who dared "stain the serenity of the White House Thanksgiving?"

Who were these children who dared declare themselves representatives of the starving millions of American boys and girls, who dared enter the capitol of the nation amidst a "day of brilliant church services and bountiful dinners?"

On Thanksgiving Day 150 children from all parts of Massachusetts and Lawrence in Massachusetts, through Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Washington itself, came by means of train and truck, to demand of the President protection of their homes, Unemployment Insurance, and immediate relief from starvation.

## 250 Cops Guard Hoover

The President guarded his serenity. The President had over two hundred and fifty police surrounding the White House vicinity to insure a quiet and peaceful turkey dinner, and to make sure that these Negro and white newsies, hoodlums, children of unemployed workers who know what it means to go cold and hungry, do not enter the "sanctity of the Presidential mansion."

Traffic on Pennsylvania Avenue was completely stopped. Pedestrians were prohibited within the White House area, and detectives lined Lafayette Park. Trucks with tear gas; armed guards with guns; police with night sticks were on the alert.

AND why? Because a committee of five children and six adults elected by these 150 at a meeting arrived in two taxicabs to see the President of the United States, and demand that he take steps to feed and house and shelter the workers and their children.

The adults in the committee of eleven were Dr. Emil Conasson, a children's specialist, who testified to the "malnourished state of the children, many of whom right within the delegation suffer from rickets, scurvy, and just plain starvation"; a nurse, a social worker, two mothers from Philadelphia, Park, Trucks and one white, and a representative from the Young Pioneers of America. The five children were: Grace Chiararadi, the eleven-year-old daughter of two Lawrence textile workers who have been unemployed for the past two years. Grace's father and mother used to work in the Pacific and the Pacific mills, both of which are now completely shut down.

## WHAT IT MEANS TO BE HUNGRY!

"Why did you come to Washington, Grace?" a newspaperwoman asked.

"I came here to fight." The newspaperwoman looked as though some one had taken the props out from under her feet. Grace's eyes flashed: "I mean I'm going to tell President Hoover that he's a liar, that he promised us a chicken every day, and we haven't even got a bone." Sparks lit up Grace's hazel eyes and her long black curls bobbed up and down in her excitement to tell all that she knew. "I have seven in my family, and I want to tell you what it means to be hungry. That's what I want to tell Mr. Hoover."

"But you don't look hungry." "Oh, don't I though! Oh, don't I though! Grace hurried her words at the woman. "I haven't eaten for days without eating anything. There's a little baby in our family. He's two months old, and he keeps us worried. He faints all the time. We never have milk to feed him with. We're afraid he'll die on us any day."

"The hardest job I've got is to try to comfort my little brothers and sisters. You see I'm the oldest. Whenever we pass by a store with food in it, they start to cry."

"One day we went up to the mayor to demand free food and clothing, and the mayor asked me if I was playing a game with him. Oh, no, I said, this is no game, and I took off my shoes and I showed them to him. They gave us something. Another time we didn't have anything to eat for four days, and so I couldn't stand it any longer, and I went down to the mayor myself and demanded something to eat. My head was so dizzy I didn't care what I told him then, and believe me I told him anything. We got some relief then, but not enough, six dollars for two weeks. Now that's why I came to Washington."

Red-haired, freckle-faced Bernard Sales, ten-year-old son of an unemployed New York baker. "The cakes and bread that my father used to bake are not for us. We never get cakes and we're glad to get bread."

Bernard's red-brown eyes, like his hair, have an inextinguishable fire. His accent is typical of the New York sidewalk. "My fadder, he hasn't worked for two years, and there are eight in my family." As he spoke his eyes became sober. "I never have any breakfast before I go to school. And for lunch we get something in school. But when I come home, my many times don't have supper. I'm never surprised. Every time when I'm hungry my heart hurts me, and the teacher, she yells at me in school, but I'm hungry."

## THE OTHER DELEGATES

Alice Mack, an eleven-year-old girl from Philadelphia, with large blue eyes and flaxen hair shoulder length; Bernard Brooks, an eleven-year-old Negro boy from Baltimore, who looked as though he were about eight; and Mildred Lee, a fourteen-year-old girl also from Baltimore, were the other three children in the delegation.

Little Alice Mack's mother washes dishes in a Philadelphia soup kitchen and for this work she gets enough food for one meal a day for her six children. Her husband has been out of work for nine months. He was a dye-streiter in a Philadelphia factory which has been closed down. Bernard Brooks lives in the Jim-crow Negro section of Baltimore. He lives in a cellar, and his father is an unemployed laborer, out of work for the past year and a half.

Before leaving the hall for the White House the delegation was fed. The children ate hurriedly, chattering and noise were all around, but above the din murmurs of: "Don't eat so much, take it easy, you'll get sick." You got to get used to the food. And indeed several of the children were ill. Not because too much food was given them, but because they were unused to food, their stomachs were hunger-drawn and they could not consume as much as a normal child.

A newspaperman asked a boy where he got his lumberjacket and pants, which looked rather new, compared to the clothes of the other children. The boy looked the man in the eyes and said: "Why, Mister, you ought to know better than that. I had to fight for these clothes. I got them from the relief."

AT 3:45 in the afternoon the delegation arrived at the White House, followed by four motorcycle cops with sirens blowing all the way from Georgia Ave. to the White House. The other children followed in taxicabs and on foot.

When arrested, the police made sure that the adult workers were taken first and the children left behind. "We came to see the President, too, and if you take our guardians you must take us." The children were put into the police patrol. However, Mr. Kelley of the police department thought better of it, and hurriedly gave orders to take the children out of the Black Maria, and into the hands of waiting women detectives who hurried them to the House of Detention. While waiting for the police wagon, reporters hung around asking the children all sorts of questions. Bernard Sales drew himself up tall and straight and with real dignity told them simply: "No information. Alice Mack, from Philadelphia, yelled: "I don't want any lies told about me." Grace Chiararadi asked: "I want to ask you a little question, Mr. Officer, why is it that when hungry children come to Washington they are arrested and thrown into jail. I want to know why? It's just a little bit."



SOPHIE BODDY

"I'm a little girl, and I want to learn."

A complete silence. No one volunteered to answer her question.

## CHASED BY THE POLICE

At the same time that the delegation was being escorted from the White House and the children and adults were being "detained," the other boys and girls were being chased all over town by the police. John Aguire, a fourteen-year-old Pioneer of New York, tells the story of what happened to his group:

"In groups we were to meet on the streets and go to the White House to meet our delegation. But the cops told our group to wait on the next block. We were tricked and they began to surround us with hundreds of other cops. The sergeant told our leader that we could not stay there. Our leader began to argue with them, but they had their way. They began to chase us block after block, motorcycle cops, detectives and flatfoots until we came to a park. We rested there, and newspaper men took our pictures. Cars stopped and out poured more detectives and more passersby who asked us what it was all about. And we told them. And then we had to go on again."

Pioneer Sophie and me began to sing songs and crack jokes, to keep up the courage of the other kids who began to get afraid. So Sophie and I told others to refuse to walk any further, but let the cops get cars to go back to the center. We have no shoes to wear out for them. So the leaders told the cops our demands. "We have no shoes and we can't wear those we got on out, just because you're chasing us." The sergeant told the cops to make us move, but when they found out that we would not budge they held a conference, the sergeant and the two captains, and they agreed to pay for the taxis to the house.

"HOOPER welcomed the Boy Scouts and Naval Guards with a band, but us he received with clubs. After two hours at the house the delegates who were arrested came in free. Hoover needed more than 250 cops to guard 150 children. What will they need for 3,000 workers who are coming there for the same thing as we came. We have not lost our fight, but just begun. The Hunger March will continue the fight, and we in our home school."

At night radio reports stated that the children were crying and wishing that they had not come, and they wanted to go back home. The children delegates declared: "We are glad that we were honored by our delegation of children to go to present their and our de-



JOHN AGUIRE

# Hunger Fight Number-Labor Unity Is Out

LABOR UNITY. Official monthly magazine of the Trade Union Unity League, December, 1932.

WITH the December issue, the special Hunger March and Unemployment issue Labor Unity takes on a new and more popular appearance. The cover, in red and black, attractively features photos of the life of and struggles the unemployed.

A leading article is Jack Stachel's "Results of the Elections." Stachel tells how Roosevelt will carry out the hunger program begun by Hoover. Why did huge numbers of workers vote for Roosevelt? Was it a triumph of democracy, as the liberals say? What lessons are to be drawn from the Socialist vote; from the Communist vote? These are brought out in Stachel's article.

THE Hunger March and various phases of its preparations are featured. An article, "The Mustelites Kid the Jobs," tells what happened at the Ohio State Conference of the Citizens Unemployed League, steered by the Mustelites out of militant channels. The delegates of the Unemployed Councils played an interesting part at the conference.

How the every-day local struggles in many steel towns, led by the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, have won gains for the unemployed, is described in the article "The Steel Workers Fight for Unemployment Relief."

The Trenton doll workers' strike was important, even though it took place in a smaller industry. Many lessons are to be learned from it. Dave Doran, in "The Youth Set the Pace," points out these lessons, and describes the fine militancy of the 800 young doll strikers.

The Japanese subway workers teach us many points in the revolutionary conduct of a strike struggle. How they tied up the Tokyo subway system, fought off the police and won a victory in the midst of great terror, is told in "A Lesson From Japan."

HOW are we to approach workers who walk out in independent, spontaneous, unorganized strikes? Joseph Leedes points out in his article on "Independent Strikes" that the true application of the Unions' Front is the only way to gain these workers' confidence.

In addition to the above articles there are many popular features, such as cartoons, many photos of the unemployed, a short story of the unemployed, "The Homeless," and a section devoted to the Life of the Revolutionary Unions.

The magazine is published at 2 W. 15th St., Room 414, New York City.

# The Hunger Children!

By HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN.

Empty is the cupboard. No pillow for the head; We are the hunger children Who cry for milk and bread; We are the hunger children Who cry for milk and bread; We are the workers' children who must be fed.

WE WANT— Shelter and clothes, Shoes for our toes, Bread for the body, A roof for the head.

Scolded in the schoolroom because we cannot think Of anything but hunger, Of food to eat and drink; We faint because we're hungry And we cannot think Of anything but hunger— The teachers feed us ink.

WE WANT— Shelter and clothes, Shoes for our toes, Bread for the body, A roof for the head.

The worker's child is fighting, He's too young to be dead; The hunger children go Thru frost and rain and snow, Yes, the hunger children go Thru frost and rain and snow, Thru biting winds that blow The worker's child is fighting— We'll have the whole world know!

mands. We are not afraid. We are workers' children, and we had workers' demands. That is why we were not allowed to see the President. We are going home to carry on our fight. And we want the adult workers who are coming here next week to please carry our demands with them. Free food in the schools, no discrimination against Negro children, Unemployment Insurance for our fathers so that our families can all be together, and the abolition of child labor. And we, too will carry on the fight."

# To a Black Man

By V. J. JEROME

(It is significant that this poem by Comrade Jerome, "To a Black Man" was written during the same period as "An Open Letter to the White Men of the South," by Langston Hughes, Negro poet, which was recently published in the Daily Worker.)

Back of the furnace room I heard you call your sons to your side and mutter: "Hate the white man!"

And I a white man answer: In the depths of your being let hate gather and rumble and rise.

I too am a hater. And my hate is to the foe you hate— him of the white face him of the black.

When they came in the dark rum-blooded stealing on the coast-villages of Africa when they fell upon the tribesmen in their sleep and shot down the strugglers and shackled the valiant the finest-limbed and drove them in clanking herds with lash and gun to the slavers when they rammed their black cargo into the holds and brought footshackled and manacled those that had not choked under the hatches brought to the seaports of Kingston Havana Rio de Janeiro when they sold them in the market squares from auction blocks in the streets of Virginia in the streets of Georgia Maryland South Carolina for barrels of rum— did they not descend also upon the white man in the ports of Europe fierce-taloned preying on the plague-driven the plundered of land the machine-supplanted did they not corral them hunger-hunted white bondsmen?

Children's spirits splintered from the back-streets of cities dump them into the harbor towns of the New World and drive them in chained gangs along the roads of New England along the roads of New Netherlands New Jersey from farm to farm from town to town from square to auction square?

Brother when it black was it white the blood that oozed from the bodies lying bullet-gashed in the steel yards of Homestead? In the coal fields of Colorado when they shot us down when gunmen and soldiers shot us down on the strike fields of Leadville Telluride Coeur d'Alene Cripple Creek

Was it black white was it black? Was it black white was it black? When the torches were put to the tents that scarlet night when the charred skeletons were heaped into dump-carts and taken away?

Was the blood black was it white when it flowed on the stones of Manhattan from the worker-heart of Katowitz the Greek when it gushed from the butchered breast of Gonzales the Latin when it dripped from the death-wounds of the Negro Levy felled in one fusillade of fury shot ringing after shot?

And the slaughtered blood of Ralph Gray, black-skinned share-cropper of Camp Hill crying: Tollers Avenue across the fields of Alabama crying across the fields and factories of forty-eight states—

And the blood of the lad Harry Simms the white-faced lad Harry Simms warm still on the cold mining road of Kentucky it is black is it white the gun-drained blood of Harry Simms?

Call back your sons, brother and tell them the cause is not in the skin It's a war over wheat-fields and coal pits over clothing and houses milk and bread. We against them. Slaves against masters.

Fuse the fire of the black breast I from the white. It's a war for the earth! Workmen fieldmen Every hammer a gun Every scythe a sword War for the earth!

# The Hunger March Army As It Moves Through the U. S.

HAMMOND, Ind.—Hunger marchers. Hundreds of them in cars of all descriptions, medical supplies, food supplies, bedding, everything—the workers are on their way. Trucks loaded with singing, cheering proletarians on their way to the "front." This was the impression created in Hammond today as Column No. 1 wended its way through the towns. Thousands of workers were on the streets to greet and cheer the marchers on their way. Here in Hammond, where the March was brutally attacked last year, the Hunger Marchers were given one of the most enthusiastic welcomes encountered on their trip so far, according to the marchers themselves. The Workers' Hall was turned into a "mess hall" and the hungry marchers were refreshed with coffee and sandwiches. Food had been donated also for supplies to take on the march. From here the marchers proceeded to Indiana Harbor, where another large turnout greeted the column.

Gary, Indiana, was the next stop. Here the enthusiasm ran even higher. Streets were lined on both sides for block before the meeting place was reached. Every section of the working class was represented in the welcoming crowds—black, white, foreign, native, professional workers—all enthusiastically backing the march. The Police Department of Gary must have had the major part of the force at the place of the meeting. However, the crowd was so large and so militant that even Gary's police hesitated to provoke any trouble.

The marchers had speakers here, also, the first time in the history of Gary when an open-air meeting of this size with speaking was ever permitted without violent interference. In a word—the march of Column No. 1 of the Hunger March through the Calumet industrial district was very inspiring and a huge success. L. J.

# 15-Year-Old Lad Tries to Kill Himself; Sick of Meals from Garbage

HOLLY, Mich.—Here are a couple of stories on how children get treated in Henry Ford's state.

George Terban, 15 years old, tried to commit suicide when his parents could not get relief and he felt himself a burden to them. His parents said that they have "been eating garbage because we can't get relief from the welfare. Our neighbors give us food occasionally, but they are none too well off themselves." The family of five have been living in Detroit for about 12 years.

Four Iron River workers were sentenced from 30 to 90 days for slaying deer in order to feed their families. These are just two examples of what suffering the workers in Michigan are undergoing and point the way to organizing strong Unemployed Councils everywhere in the state.

Comradely, W. J.



JOHN REED

# Farmers Are Beginning to Hear and See

By JOHN HERRMANN. (Novelist, author of "Summer Is Ended").

THE old isolation of the farm is broken. In the middle west, the electric light is turned off because the bills can not be paid. The old kerosene lamp is hauled down from the attic. Even the telephone wires are dead. Often the farmer has not enough cash to buy gas. But he is not to be licked by the lack of the modern conveniences. He has cut through his isolation and found the solidarity of his fellow farmer. Out near Sioux City, Iowa, when 3,000 farmers were roused up within 15 minutes to resist sheriff's attempting to highpower truckloads of cattle through, the farmer demonstrated his own strength. Now he realizes that he has only the united strength of the worker and the farmer to trust. He has listened to his medicine men, his bankers, his politicians, his ministers, his granite leaders, his state agricultural college, for years.

Now his land has gone up at forced sale, his pigs and corn are not worth a third what he had put into them. A blight of taxes too high to be met by the sale of crops, fell upon him. The medicine men were paralyzed and when the farmer went from one to another, they could only lift their helpless hands. Burn your wheat, plow up your fields, sell your machinery and pay off your deficiency judgments. Sew soaking in your clothing if it wears out, use newspapers for warmth. Put on the wooden shoes.

## ONLY ONE DIRECTION.

The farmer heard and saw for the first time. Suddenly, as the blind see when the cataract is peeled off by the surgeon, the farmer saw the impotence of his advisers and betrayers. His back to the wall, there was but one direction he could go. Forward. And with his own united strength. Stand still and be sold out to the insurance companies, see his barns leveled off, tractors mowing down his fences, one gigantic chain farm hiring him for a pittance.

THE answer to the farmers was to organize, to unite their strength against the common enemy.

When the Farmers' Holiday movement had its back broken by calling off the picketing, the rank and file farmer did not lose confidence in real united action. The politicians wormed their way to the leaders of this movement and did all they could to soft pedal united action and organizing. For years people have yelled at the farmer and asked why didn't he speed up and get his rights. As soon as he speeded up and began moving every newspaper in the middle west cautioned him to "go slow". As soon as he made his power felt, every big time business man was afraid of him. Every Chamber of Commerce was out to cut his throat. But they, the Chambers of Commerce and the big time business men, could not succeed in doing what they attempted, could not set the city worker against the farmer. Around Sioux City they tried to get the stock yards workers to break up the picketing of the farmers. The farmers retaliated by offering to feed any hungry workers who came to them. The confidence of the worker and the farmer should have in one another was not destroyed.

Big and little business again showed their hands, that was all. In Sioux City at the head of the parade in which thousands of farmers demonstrated their new found solidarity, rode Mother Blow. At the Golden Slipper Dance Hall where 3,000 farmers assembled to determine to picket the roads against the threat even of militia, a representative from the Unemployed Council of Sioux City, spoke.

When the leaders succeeded in calling off the picketing, the rank and file farmers, gathered themselves together for their answer. The answer is the farmers' conference in Washington on December 7th. The answer is another long trek in a modern version of the covered wagon, this time eastward, to demonstrate once more that the farmer is alive, is not a slave to the insurance companies and the bankers and that the gray paw that would strangle him, may yet be netted and caught by a power stronger than itself!

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.

effort to discredit the U. S. S. R. among revolutionary workers and weaken its defense by revolutionary workers of other countries.

Comradely yours, S. S.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This is Duranty's statement, not the statement of the Soviet Government, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union or the Communist International. It is a conscious

# ON ANNIVERSARY OF JOHN REED'S DEATH

(The following speech was made by Earl Browder, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, at the John Reed Memorial meeting held in New York City on Nov. 25.)

By EARL BROWDER

ONE thing said here this evening—the fact that John Reed was the first swallow in the springtime of the leftward moving intellectuals—causes me to recall at the same moment that John Reed was somewhat different, I think, from all our leftward moving intellectuals, in that he did not so much move with the times as he was a man who would be stretching it a little bit when you remember that John Reed was one of the founders of the Communist Party in the United States. So it would be a mistake to classify John Reed as a fellow-traveler. He was a graduated revolutionary.

The figure of John Reed grows bigger as the years pass by. Probably very few of us realize that Reed was here that we had a big man amongst us, and for most of us it took many years afterwards to understand just how big and how significant he was. Mike Gold has described very well the social environment out of which he came, and it has been a great puzzle to many people as to how—coming out of this environment—John Reed could have found his way to Petrograd on Nov. 7, 1917, and stood at the side of Lenin and the Bolshevik Central Committee that led the October Revolution. In my opinion, it was no accident that Reed, pampered son of the aristocracy of the Pacific Coast, found his way to the center of the Russian Revolution. No accident at all.

HELPED FOUND COMMUNIST PARTY I think if we examine the history of John Reed we will realize that a good many years Reed had been searching very feverishly for something. And the reason why he was searching for something was because he was profoundly disgusted with the society in which he had been born and from which he had dropped away long before the state came a revolutionist. This turning away from the respectable bourgeoisie life of John Reed was one of the symptoms that the capitalist system had well entered into a period of its decay even before the outbreak of the World War, and at that moment we saw being born out of the very heart of the ruling class the forces of revolution that are going to destroy this bourgeois ruling class and create a new society. This is one of the most significant phases of John Reed's life.

Another significant side of John Reed is the fact that he showed throughout his life that in the coming American Revolution we are going to have fused together with the power of the working class everything that is best and most sensitive and most understanding and honest from the other classes of society, and as inevitably as steel filings will respond to a magnet, every sound, honest, intellectual mind must move toward the Revolution in this country also. By identifying himself with the revolutionary class and fusing himself with this revolutionary class—the working class—John Reed became not only a fellow-traveler but one of the organizers and founders in America of that Party which will make the revolution in this country and bring a profound social transformation which has already well ripened here.

## JOHN REED CLUBS

These significant organizations of all these multiplying hundreds of the best writers, artists and professional elements chiefly, who are traveling with the same road that John Reed traveled, almost universally when they come together for permanent and serious work and for binding themselves for better or for worse with the revolutionary movement in this country—assume the name of John Reed Clubs. If they take their name seriously, and more and more they are taking the name seriously, these John Reed Clubs are going to provide for the revolutionary movement in the U. S. and for the great revolutionary battles that are maturing right now in this country—they are going to provide us with a strong, fine, new crop of young John Reeds that will make the American Revolution take its place in history right alongside of the history of the Russian Revolution in which John Reed played such a mighty role.

It is true that John Reed was not a theoretician in the sense that he wrote heavy books, but as we became acquainted with John Reed through what has been described here tonight as a great piece of reporting, "Ten Days That Shook the World," that book was a magnificent piece of reporting. It was

# J. Louis Engdahl—His Years As A Revolutionary Editor

By VERN SMITH

J. LOUIS ENGDahl had been so active in the International Labor Defense and had so much placed himself in the minds of militant American workers as a fearless champion and defender of workers on trial, that it is well to recall his previous career as an editor.

Most of his life was spent as an editor of workers' papers. He had charge of Socialist and left wing Socialist journals in his early days, and he was the first editor, jointly with Bill Dunne, of the Daily Worker, and of the Weekly before that.

He was an editor in those first weeks in New York, when the paper moved here bodily from Chicago in the form of two staff members and a box of cuts or photos. Down on First Street, in a shop without furniture, with both linotypes and typewriters carrying Hungarian type instead of English and with part of the printers unable to read English, he made up a desk of boxes and books for his machine and with a window sill for a table proceeded to get out a paper.

He was editor during the Sacco-Vanzetti days, though conditions were much better by that time. Turn to some of your old copies of the "Daily," and see how, with Fred Ellis' best cartoons, Engdahl and Dunne made the Daily Worker a unique weapon in the fight to save these two workers. It turned out to be a losing fight, but with much energy and skill went into it as into any of the later victories—the main troubles was that the struggle developed too late.

I think the thing that stuck all of us on the Daily Worker most in connection with Engdahl's work was his tireless energy, his continuous, hour after hour devotion to details. Sixteen hours was a short working day for J. Louis. And so much was he interested in every practical detail of the work that he used to go down into the print shop and to the horror of

also something more than that. "Through that book many millions of people, not hundreds of thousands—but millions of people—have been given not only an evaluation of the events of the transition of power from one class to another in the greatest revolution history has seen, but they have been given the feeling of these events and an understanding of the events; and, more than that, they have been given an impetus toward duplication of these events in other capitals of the world. That is, his book was a tremendous revolutionary weapon through which the influence and lessons of this mighty upheaval in Russia was transferred to the consciousness and understanding of masses all over the world, and even more than that. His book became one of the principal instruments whereby the Russian people themselves observed the lessons of their own revolution. John Reed was no passive reporter, a register of events. He was an active fighter—taking part in these events.

Shortly after he participated in the founding of the Communist Party in the United States and after the Second Congress of the Communist International, there was a first great gathering of representatives of numerous colonial peoples in what was called a great Congress of the peoples of the East held in the wilds of Turkestan somewhere.

John Reed went down there to represent America in this great gathering at which was laid the foundation for the present Soviet Republic of China—12 years ago. On that trip this great figure was stricken with typhus. When was in the Soviet Union a year later I was inquiring about the circumstances of Reed's death—and one of the Soviet doctors of that time was describing to me the illness from which John Reed died. He said Reed had the kind of typhus that is usually transmitted by the bite of a gray louse. It is one of the ironies of history that a little gray louse took away John Reed, just in the beginning of his really fruitful period of work. We can have some understanding of the tremendous capacities inherent in this man when we remember that John Reed died just at the moment when he had just begun to self and found his real work, and before he had an opportunity to seriously take up this work. In spite of that fact, the few years in which his influence was exerted had had a profound effect on the growth and development of a whole series of organizations that bears his name. This gives us a little indication of what might have been if we had only killed that gray louse before it had a chance to bite John Reed.

These significant organizations of all these multiplying hundreds of the best writers, artists and professional elements chiefly, who are traveling with the same road that John Reed traveled, almost universally when they come together for permanent and serious work and for binding themselves for better or for worse with the revolutionary movement in this country—assume the name of John Reed Clubs. If they take their name seriously, and more and more they are taking the name seriously, these John Reed Clubs are going to provide for the revolutionary movement in the U. S. and for the great revolutionary battles that are maturing right now in this country—they are going to provide us with a strong, fine, new crop of young John Reeds that will make the American Revolution take its place in history right alongside of the history of the Russian Revolution in which John Reed played such a mighty role.

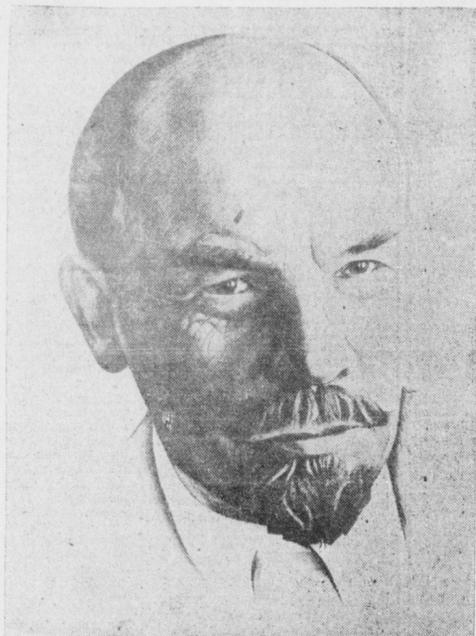
## THE CASE OF JOSEPH SCOVIO, AN ITALIAN PLUMBER, BUFFALO

WORRIED and anxious, fearing for his life, Joseph Scovio waits for news at Ellis Island while the International Labor Defense fights his impending deportation to Italy. Scovio, an Italian plumber, has been in Buffalo 27 of his 43 years and has worked there for an employer for ten years. A militant worker, he was sentenced to a year in prison on Oct. 10, 1931, to be followed by deportation. His arrest followed participation in a demonstration demanding more welfare relief for the wholly and partially unemployed and their families.

He worries, too, about his family. What are they eating? How can they get along without his help?

The I. L. D. is fighting this case which is now pending in the courts. You, too, can help to save Scovio from certain death in fascist Italy. Meanwhile you must ease his mind by helping to keep his family from starvation. The I. L. D. calls on you to support the Prisoners' Winter Relief Campaign. Send all contributions to 80 E. 11th St., Room 430, New York.

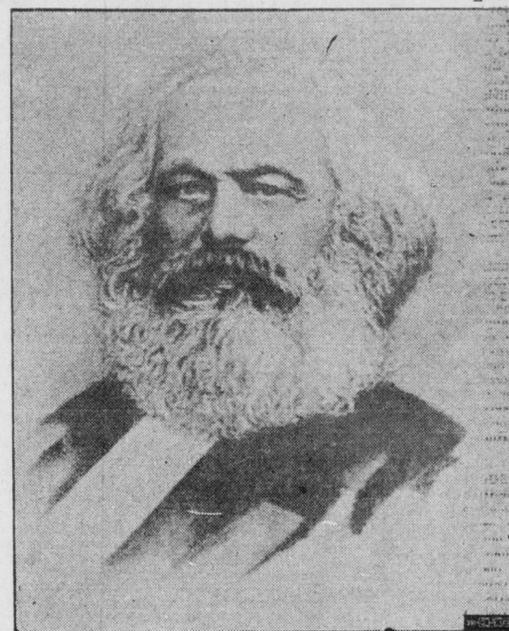
# How to Build a Marx-Lenin Library



V. I. LENIN

# FREE!

A NEWSPAPER IS NOT MERELY A COLLECTIVE PROPAGANDIST AND COLLECTIVE AGITATOR, IT IS ALSO A COLLECTIVE ORGANIZER.—*Lenin.*



KARL MARX

## FOR RED PRESS BUILDERS

Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement.—*LENIN.*

The following books will be given away free to every "DAILY" sub-getter

FOR 5 YEARLY PAID SUBS OR THE EQUIVALENT, OR 25 SUBS FOR THE SATURDAY ISSUE:

- 1) **The Fight for A Program, Party Organization and Tactics**—by V. I. Lenin—  
A selection from Lenin's most important early writings dealing with the various tendencies in the revolutionary movement of 1893-1904. Cloth Bound ..... \$1.25
- AND—
- 2) **The Bolshevik Party in Action**— by V. I. Lenin—  
A selection from Lenin's writings during the Russian Revolution of 1905-1906 and during the years of reaction that followed. Cloth Bound ..... \$1.50
- OR—
- 1) **The Little Lenin Library—13 Volumes**  
Lenin's most important and basic writings which have become classics of the theory and practice of Leninism ..... \$2.60

FOR TEN YEARLY SUBS OR THE EQUIVALENT:

- 1) **Voices of Revolt**—  
A collection of the outstanding speeches and writings of ten renowned revolutionary leaders: Robespierre, Marat, Lassalle, Karl Liebknecht, Danton, Bebel, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Lenin, Debs and Ruthenberg.—Attractive Binding ..... \$5.00

FOR 15 YEARLY SUBS OR THE EQUIVALENT:

- 1) **History of Russia**— by M. N. Pokrovsky—  
This is the classic Marxist interpretation of Russian history. Cloth ..... \$2.50
  - 2) **The Soviet Union and Peace**—  
All the Soviet documents dealing with peace and disarmament are contained in this volume.—Cloth ..... \$2.25
  - 3) **What Is To Be Done?**—by V. I. Lenin—  
Here Lenin deals with all the problems of policy, tactics and organization that arose during the period the Bolshevik Party was being formed.—Cloth ..... \$1.25
  - 4) **Leninism**—by Joseph Stalin—  
The fundamental principles of Leninism and the problems of the construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union ..... \$2.50
- TOTAL VALUE ..... \$8.50**

- OR—
  - 1) **Historical Materialism**—by N. Bukharin—  
The basic philosophy and theoretical approach of scientific socialism. Cloth ..... \$2.50
  - 2) **Fundamental Problems of Marxism**—by G. Plekhanov—  
A polemic against the revisionists of Marxism.—Cloth ..... \$1.50
  - 3) **The Bolsheviks in the Czarist Duma**—by A. Badeyev—  
In the form of reminiscences, one of the Bolshevik deputies in the last of the Czarist Dumas tells of how the workers responded to the call of the Bolsheviks at the outbreak of the war to "turn the imperialist war into a civil war".—Boards ..... \$1.00
  - 4) **Days With Lenin**—by Maxim Gorky—  
For fifteen years Gorky was a close friend of Lenin and in this book of reminiscences he gives an intimate portrait of the great leader of the world proletariat.—Cloth ..... \$0.75
  - 5) **Modern Russian Composers**—by Leonid Sabaneyeff—  
A leading Soviet composer and music critic discusses in a brilliant and informative manner forty outstanding Russian musicians. Cloth ..... \$2.75
- TOTAL VALUE ..... \$8.50**

FOR 25 YEARLY SUBS YOU RECEIVE FREE THE NINE BOOKS IN BOTH OF THE ABOVE LISTS, VALUED AT ..... \$17.00



## The Daily Worker— "Our Paper"

By JOHN J. BALLAM

THE coming-of-age of the American working class is indicated by its will to struggle and by the determination of its advance guard to develop powerful organs for the expression and leadership of these struggles.

That our party early realized the tremendous importance of an English-language revolutionary working class paper in the class struggle is shown by the opening lines of the first editorial in the first issue of *The Weekly Worker*, February 2, 1922:

"This, the first issue of *The Worker* is the advance agent of *The Daily Worker*."

In Bolshevik practice words are the forerunners of deeds. The Central Committee in August, 1923, decided to launch an immediate drive to raise \$100,000 to establish *The Daily Worker*. The writer was placed in charge of this drive in September, but due to the Party headquarters being moved to Chicago, the drive did not start until October 15.

So great was the response of the workers all over the country that within two months a fund of \$75,000 was raised and the party decided to launch the daily in January, 1924. By January the fund had reached over \$90,000.

On Sunday, January 13, 1924, *The Daily Worker* was born, and in its first issue said:

"The first English-language Communist daily in the world has been realized. . . . The daily is born. . . . It comes to fight. . . . It comes to inspire and call the masses to struggle. . . . *The Daily Worker* is the voice of the whole working class."

The Communist International sent its greetings. Outlining the tasks before the daily, the general staff of the world revolution, said: *The Daily Worker*

. . . must become the expression of all the oppressed workers and rebellious farmers in

the country. It must be the leader of all the struggles of the working class against American capitalism. It must unflinchingly

raise the flag of the class struggle on the economic and political field and rally the workers and farmers to the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government."

Our paper is now nine years old. It was built out of the devotion and sacrifices of the workers. It has been maintained through unceasing devotion, militancy and struggle of the tens of thousands of class-conscious workers and farmers throughout the land.

*The Daily Worker* has been in the forefront of every struggle of the working class. It has been the organizer and leader of bitter class fights.

It is not necessary to review what every worker knows is happening today, when the Daily is in the front ranks in the fight against hunger, and challenges the whole program of the capitalist way out. Can anyone doubt that the Daily has powerfully influenced the working class of this country? Can anyone doubt that the Daily is indispensable in this fourth year of the world's greatest economic crisis?

Wherever *The Daily Worker* goes it inspires, leads and organizes the masses for greater and more determined struggles against their class enemies. The *Daily Worker* unifies these struggles, develops them to higher political levels, embraces wider and wider masses, until finally the iron battalions of the proletariat will march at the head of its allies to deliver the death blow to capitalism. READ, DISTRIBUTE, SELL, SUBSCRIBE, BUILD THE DAILY WORKER. There is no greater revolutionary task than to make the *Daily Worker* the mass organ of the American toiling masses.

## OFFERS TO SUBSCRIBERS

After each election campaign that aroused the workers, special groups appointed for the purpose should visit the homes of the workers, carrying on systematic propaganda for the workers' newspaper, and getting subscribers.—Resolution of the Third World Congress of the C. I.

EACH YEARLY SUBSCRIBER, WITH AN ADDITIONAL DOLLAR (TOTAL \$7.00) CAN GET ANY OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:

- 1) **Selections from Lenin**—2 Volumes ..... \$2.75
- 2) **Little Lenin Library**—13 Volumes ..... \$2.60
- 3) **Georgia Nigger**—by John L. Spivak ..... \$2.50
- 4) **Modern Russian Composers**— by L. Sabaneyeff . . \$2.75
- 5) **The Soviet Union and Peace** ..... \$2.50

WITH A SIX-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION AND AN ADDITIONAL 50 CENTS (TOTAL \$4.00) A SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) **The Fight for A Program**—by V. I. Lenin ..... \$1.25
- 2) **The Bolsheviks in the Czarist Duma**— by A. Badeyev ..... \$1.00
- 3) **Fundamental Problems of Marxism**— by George Plekhanoff ..... \$1.00

[ FOR DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE VOLUMES, SEE THE COLUMN ON OTHER SIDE OF THIS PAGE ]

## SUBSCRIBE TODAY!

These Offers Are Good Until February 1, 1933  
Fill Out the Following Blank

**DAILY WORKER**  
50 East 13th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Comrades: I enclose \$..... for a Year's (Six Month) subscription. Please send me the following book.

(PRINT NAME OF BOOK AND AUTHOR ABOVE)

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—One Year, \$6; Six Months, \$3.50; Three Months, \$2. One Month 75c.

THESE OFFERS ARE ONLY FOR SUBSCRIBERS OUTSIDE OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX, N. Y.

NOTE: These books will be given out as long as the publisher's supply lasts, the supply is limited. Get yours before they are all gone!

Save This Page for Future Reference

International Notes

By PETER HENRY.

UNITED FRONT APPEAL OF THE GERMAN C. P.

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (By Mail).—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany has issued a call for united action of the working class against the fascist dictatorship and for the defense of the workers' standard of living.

The Communists are always willing to work together with every section of the working class, with every working class and farmer organization that is actually sincerely ready to fight for the needs of the working class.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS READY FOR PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (By Mail).—The governmental crisis in Germany is still unresolved, but a major social democratic contribution to strengthening Hindenburg's plans for installing another fascist cabinet was made when the Socialists' central Socialist daily, wrote yesterday.

"A Presidential Cabinet, supported solely by the President's confidence and not having the support of the Reichstag, will avoid a conflict with the Constitution only if it is found that a government Reichstag majority cannot be found for the president."

In other words, the Socialists leaders are ready to tolerate a president's cabinet. Their "undying opposition" to any "undemocratic" presidential cabinet shunted from the houseposts during the election campaign boils down now to what it really was—not air to deceive the workers.

CONSTANTINE BENNETT IN "ROCK-ABYE" AT MAYFAIR FRIDAY

"Rockabye," starring Constance Bennett will open at the Mayfair Theatre Friday. Joel McCrea and Paul Lukas play important roles in the production.

"With 'William Tell' under the sea," the adventure film made under the sea, is being held over a second week at the Casino Theatre. This film was made by means of the Williamson tube, which can be lowered to the floor of the ocean and thereby give the cameraman an opportunity to get a close-up of the mysteries and monsters of the deep.

The Trans-Lux Theatre on Broadway is showing this week new scenes from Universal, Pathe and Paramount newsreels, and the following shorts: Edgar Kennedy in "The Golf Champ"; a Mickey Mouse cartoon, and Columbia News Reel.

RED GAINS IN GERMAN POLLS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

below the Communist Party with 6,800 votes.

Growth in Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Luebeck

In Dresden, the Communist percentage of the total vote rose from 15.7 per cent in the Reichstag elections only a week ago to 17.2 per cent while the Socialists dropped from 30.4 per cent to 29.9 per cent and the Nazis fell from 33.2 per cent to 29.9 per cent.

In Leipzig, the Communist vote rose from 21.7 per cent in the Reichstag elections to 22.9 per cent, while the Socialists dropped from 32.2 per cent to 31.7 per cent and the Nazis dropped from 27.7 per cent to 24.1 per cent.

In Chemnitz, the Communist vote rose from 22.1 per cent in the November 6th elections to 22.9 per cent on November 13th, while the Nazis dropped from 37 to 33.5 per cent. The Socialists holding their own at 27.3 per cent of the total vote.

Only Party To Gain

In the Luebeck elections, the Communists were the only party to gain, compared with the Reichstag elections, getting 9,940 votes. The Socialists dropped 2,000 votes to a total of 30,000, while the Nazis lost 4,000 for a total of 27,600 votes.

What is most striking about these figures is that these phenomenal gains were made within the short space of ONE WEEK. Moreover, Saxony has always been a S.P. stronghold and the Communist inroads into the masses of Socialist workers indicate that the "left" phrases of the S. P. is no longer fooling the Saxony workers.

TROTSKY GOES HOME.

COFFENBERG, Denmark, Dec. 2.—Unable to face the hostile demonstrations of workers in the cities which he had planned to visit, Leon Trotsky, leading anti-Soviet propagandist, who delivered a lecture here before a group of socialist college students, has decided to go back to his home in Princeton, Turkey. Trotsky left on a train today by automobile for Esbjerg, where he will embark tomorrow for France.

Read the Daily Worker every day for National Hunger March news and directions.

Police Bar Crowds from the Marchers

COLUMN 7 N. Y., ANTHRACITE

READING, Pa., Dec. 2.—Column 7 of the National Hunger March came into Reading this afternoon with 50 more delegates from the Lehigh Valley, including delegates from many Unemployed Councils, from the Unemployed Citizens League, a Musieette organization whose officials are against National March, with 12 delegates also from the Khatu Shis whose national commander viciously attacks the march.

At the last moment, a permit which local jobless workers had won from the city government for a parade and mass meeting in Reading was revoked, apparently on direct orders from Washington.

The police simply swarmed around the marchers. A motorcycle detachment of police met the Column seven miles out of the city limits.

In Reading streets hundreds of police stretched in a long line along the side streets in which the column was shoved. They drove back hundreds of Reading workers who gathered on the sidewalks and street corners to welcome the marchers. All Reading workers were roughly held to the sidewalks, and not allowed to approach the Column.

The marchers were herded into Polish Hall, the women delegates were shoved upstairs, and the crowd was kept back half a block on both sides of the hall by approximately 50 police, who said "We don't want any jobs."

Though many of the Lehigh Valley delegates are members of the Socialist Party, the Taxpayers' Protective League announced its intention to call off this afternoon's mass meeting, originally scheduled to welcome the marchers.

Reading workers cheered and waved to the marchers from behind the police barriers.

Thousands in Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 2.—Thousands of workers waited on the streets here yesterday from 11 A.M. to 8 at night for the marchers to come in. When the long caravan of trucks approached from the north at 9:30 p.m., hundreds still lined the streets here and allowed the trucks, embracing the marchers, to pass unimpeded. The marchers stayed over here last night, and this morning a mass meeting of 2,000 held at the court house steps adopted with tremendous enthusiasm resolutions demanding the marchers be allowed to parade through Washington to the capital.

The resolutions also demanded that Congress grant winter relief and unemployment insurance. They passed a resolution demanding the Allentown city council provide free milk for children of the unemployed here, also no forced labor and \$5 weekly relief for each family.

Huge Pittsburgh Demonstrations

BULLETIN

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 2.—Just as this is being printed, the Columns 1 and 4 of the National Hunger March, a procession nearly a mile long is entering Uniontown, and the mayor and chief of police are coming down to meet it. The authorities here have been making all kinds of threats against the march.

The Column left Pittsburgh this morning and were greeted in McKeesport by hundreds of workers. The columns stopped in Brownsville, a center of the mine strike last year, and had lunch. There were 500 miners and steel workers waiting to welcome them in Elks Hall. Food was provided by a committee of local workers.

Last night 12 members of the local march committee were arrested in a raid on their headquarters. James Evans, a delegate and secretary-treasurer of the committee, will be held by the police, though they deny it.

This morning at 2 o'clock Delegate Vujich of the National Miners Union in Masontown was arrested when deputies raided his house.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 2.—Columns 1 and 4 of the National Hunger March, plus the delegates of the Pittsburgh region, making a total of 1,200 marchers, were all at the big West Park mass meeting yesterday when the columns marched in from the west and northwest.

The delegates had a good meal prepared by local National Hunger March Committee with food which the local struggles forced the city government to provide. They slept last night in four halls, hired by the city government. They are on their way this morning for Uniontown, Fayette County, in the mine and steel region. The city also was forced to pay for gasoline and oil for the trucks of the marchers.

Besides the big mass meeting in West Park, three other mass meetings in different parts of the city, held in school auditoriums which the city was forced by the local jobless to open, were held.

Demand Right to See Congress

Thousands of workers in all these meetings passed resolutions demanding the marchers be allowed to proceed in a body to Congress and present their proposals for winter relief, unemployment insurance, "The Pittsburgh workers demanded that Congress grant these demands of the whole working class for relief and insurance.

Column 1 stopped in Beaver Falls for lunch yesterday, and found local workers very much in support. In McKeesport police blocked the highway, forcing Column 1 into Pittsburgh by a route that made them the welcoming demonstration of the Pittsburgh workers, but the delegates found their way to the mass meetings, nevertheless.

At Allentown, Pa., 500 cheered while a truck load of steel worker jobless delegates joined the column. In all the steel towns down the valley along which the Column proceeded yesterday, workers jammed the doorways and windows of the mills

Schleicher Heads German Cabinet

New Move Toward Fascist Military Regime

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

use of both Hitler's fascist bands and the Social Democratic leaders against the revolutionary united front movement that is fighting against fascism.

The Social Democratic press advised in preparing for just such a further step toward fascism by advising Hindenburg how to proceed constitutionally with a government responsible only to himself. In its issue of November 19th the Berlin Vorwaerts advised:

"A presidential cabinet, supported solely by the president's confidence, and not having the support of the Reichstag, will avoid a conflict with the constitution, only if it is found that a government Reichstag majority cannot be secured at the present. Such a presidential cabinet can be brought about in two ways: Either the president finds a statesman of note who will get a majority somehow or other, or he resorts to a 'merit' cabinet which will perform the functions absolutely essential for the maintenance of government activity."

Thus the social-fascists hidged themselves in advance to help Hindenburg and the capitalist class carry through further excesses of fascist violence against the toiling masses.

The fascists will attempt to conceal their support of Schleicher by fake opposition phrases while the social democracy will seek to cloak their objective support in more or less the same fashion.

However, in spite of the mobilization of bourgeois parties to try to bring about greater fascistization within the framework of the constitution, this does not and cannot mean the solution of the sharp conflicts within the bourgeois camp which are becoming sharper with the catastrophic deepening of the crisis and the movement of the masses against capitalist terror.

The Communist Party is the only party that is actually fighting Schleicher. It has issued a call for struggle against all fascists and reiterates willingness to fight together with all organizations that are ready for struggle, for mass actions and for strikes. The Communist Party appeals to all workers to take up the struggle, without any other conditions, to smash the fascist offensive of the capitalist class.

MORE NEW YORK VETS TO LEAVE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Estimate took no action on the ex-servicemen demands, but instead voted approval of the Purdy letter.

This morning and afternoon the Veterans' Rank and File Committee will hold a series of open-air meetings to rally support for the bonus march. This evening the bonus marchers are called to report at Rank and File headquarters, 154 West 20th St. A sendoff parade for the marchers is being planned.

Call Vets to Form Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—With more than 3,000 ex-servicemen already in Washington and large groups marching from all parts of the country to demand at the opening of Congress Dec. 5 immediate payment of the bonus and no cuts in disability allowances, the Veterans National Rank and File Committee, in a statement issued today, called on all groups of bonus marchers to elect their own rank and file committees and report to the bonus march headquarters 905 "I" St., N. W., as soon as they arrive in Washington.

Instructions to the bonus marchers also urge the full participation of rank and file vets in all proposals and decisions, the registration of the vets by their own representatives, the inclusion of Negro veterans on all committees and a determined struggle against all attempts to segregate the Negro vets.

The Rank and File Committee also announced that, in addition to presenting a petition for the immediate payment of the bonus without cuts in disability allowances, the marchers will join in a mass tribute to Hushka and Carlson, the two veterans who were murdered when police attacked the first bonus marchers on Bloody Thursday, July 28.

Herd Vets in Fascist Groups

NEW YORK.—With the cooperation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the organization of unemployed ex-servicemen into fascist units under military discipline has been started with the opening of barracks at 340 E. 54th St., Raymond V. Ingersoll, former "impartial" chairman of the bank and industry and group of the "socialist" misleaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, heads the committee which is in charge of the barracks.

Fifty unemployed veterans who were living at the Municipal Lodging House, have already been quartered in these barracks, with 250 more scheduled to arrive.

and houses, cheering the delegates on their way, and shouting, "Good Luck!"

The Column feels that it has the solid backing of the whole working class in this part of the country. Songs and cheers and wild applause was the response of all workers along the way.

The police and authorities tried in vain to quell the demonstrations. At Newcastle, yesterday, police with sub-machine guns barred the way into town, to keep the marchers from being greeted by a crowd of 5,000 waiting to welcome them in the Public Square.

The Column was forced off the route and onto a side road. But the mass meeting in Newcastle adopted resolutions supporting their demands and sent the resolutions along their column.

In many places along the line of march, police forced the gas stations to close, so the trucks could not get supplies, but even this did not stop the march.

National Hunger Marchers Leave New York



The Red Front Band, in uniform, leads the New York, New England delegations of the National Hunger March on Union Square on their way to Washington. The band will go on with them to Washington.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

OLD FORGE MILLS BEGIN TO CLOSE

Pa. Town Bosses Work Charity Racket

OLD FORGE, Pa.—The workers here have just received their relief from the bosses, which consists of \$5 in grocery orders and a bag of flour. The flour is the cheapest grade possible, and it tastes like wood-pulp. The head of each family gets this check and flour. Single workers have much difficulty in getting relief, as they must answer questions put up by the relief fakers and who they think the relief fakers are. They are the agents of Mr. God in person.

You must tell them what faith you believe, and everything from your great-grandfather to your mother, and the cause of your present situation, etc.

On the bosses thanksgiving day, they had their big blow-out while the workers, who are supposed to be thankful to "mercy me god, and what they could. In Taylor they got lousy soup and beans.

Since the elections the local mills are beginning to slacken. Many workers are laid off and many lost their jobs for refusing to give to the racket known as the community chest.

The bosses forced workers in the mills to give from \$1.50 to \$5, and the mine workers had to give \$15 to \$20. The mill workers wages are from \$1.50 to \$5, and now that the chest drive, is over the slick grafters will put their hands in, and it won't be long until there won't be enough left for the unemployed to buy loaves of bread.—S. M.

Marchers, Come to Omaha, Writes Toiler

OMAHA, Neb.—Mayor Metcalfe of this city recently openly advocated further starvation for the unemployed workers, starving veterans and impoverished farmers, as a means to suppress the National Hunger March to Washington. He appealed to the citizens to aid him in his campaign to starve out the Hunger Marchers who pass through Omaha.

This appeal fully displays that the Republican and Democratic parties represent the interests of the capitalist class only. Mayor Metcalfe is a Democrat, yet he admits that he is acting in accord with a request from Hoover's office.

But, unfortunately for Mayor Metcalfe, his appeal falls on deaf ears. Too many workers bitterly remember their third degree methods for compelling workers to hand over 10 per cent of their wages to the Community Chest grafters. Too many farmers remember that it was Mayor Metcalfe's class who claimed that the farmers had been "spoiled by war prosperity." This claim was made because at that time a few farmers had made a little more on farm products which enabled them to put in a bathroom, buy a new Ford or temporarily bring their standard of living just a trifle nearer the standard customarily enjoyed by Mayor Metcalfe and other capitalist parasites.

Impoverished farmers, unemployed workers and starving veterans need not fear Omaha. Sympathy for them has been constantly growing since the Bonus March last summer.

—A Worker Correspondent

Worker Hounded by Relief Organization; Collects for March

PRINCETON, N. J.—I went to work on the roads here in Princeton for the Social Service (Social Slave Bureau), to work for a bag of groceries. They would not give me milk or oranges for my child.

I lived in a house owned by the borough. I owed one month's rent, so the head of the Social Slave Bureau sent police to put me out. This so terrorized my wife that the next morning she had a miscarriage. Miss Black, the secretary of the S. S. B., took my wife to the hospital to see the doctor, then she told me I would have to work out the \$5.00 for the doctor before I would get any food, and that I would have to work out \$7.00 for moving me out of the house. The man who moved my few pieces of furniture told me he charged \$1.50 for the moving. I asked Miss Black for a copy of the bill she held against me, and she refused to give it to me. So I have not been able to get any relief.

My child is now very sick, as I have been without coal and the roof of this house leaks like a sieve. The cellar is full of water, no furnace, and the landlord, Mr. Branch, who spends the winters in Florida, demands \$25 per month for this mortgage. So I expect to be evicted soon.

There is just as much slavery and terrorizing here in the north as there is in the South. A big building contractor is in charge of the relief work here. His name is William Matthews. He told me if I criticized any more against this slavery, he would put me in jail, so now I agitate twice as much against it.

I have collected ten dollars and a lot of clothes for the hunger marchers to help them fight against this vicious slavery and terror. I hope all other white and Negro slaves will do their part to fight against these bosses and landlords. Don't sit down and starve—stand up and fight!

—M.

BRITISH PLAN TRADE REPRISALS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ditions of the masses are constantly being raised.

The British government also raises the question of the sharpening of the Lausanne pact" which postponed German reparations contingent upon the action of the United States further postponing demands for payment of the war debts. This was a reminder that the elements of revolution are growing apace in Germany. Although the Soviet Union is not mentioned in the British or French notes it is plain that they expect Washington to understand that the Lausanne pact also was directed against the Soviet Union.

IGNORES WAR PREPARATIONS

Naturally, the note makes no mention of the increased expenditures for war preparations, which add to the deficits and load additional burdens on the shoulders of the already impoverished masses. The destructive character of capitalism, consistently exposed by the Communists, is also admitted in the British note:

"But reparations and war loans represent expenditures on destruction. Fertile fields were rendered barren and populous cities a shattered ruin. Such expenditure, instead of producing a slow and steady accumulation of wealth, destroys in a few hours stored-up riches of the past."

The contradictions of finance capital are admitted by the note in the following quotation from the Basle report of Aug. 18, 1931:

"In recent years the world has been endeavoring to pursue two contradictory policies by permitting the development of an international financial system which involves the annual payment of large sums by debtor to creditor countries while at the same time putting obstacle in the way of the free movement of goods."

The statements of all governments involved proceed upon the principle that the holders of the government bonds must be guaranteed an uninterrupted flow of interest off their investments. None of them even suggests the complete wiping out of the debts, both public and private, and cancelling the bonds held by the bankers, speculators and the stock exchanges.

Such must be the demand of the working class of all countries and on that line the fight should be carried on against the debt policies of the imperialist governments. Only the victory of the working-class, the smashing of capitalist rule, will finally solve these questions.

CONCENTRATE IN THREE CITIES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Kalamazoo, and merged Thursday night with Column 4 in Pittsburgh. Column 4 left Sioux City Nov. 21 and carried on in the face of every opposition of the authorities, and amidst the tremendous mass support of the miners, in the coal mine strike area of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Over Mountains and Deserts

Also in Cumberland tonight will be the delegates marching in Column 2, which left San Francisco Nov. 19, and Column 3, which left Los Angeles the day before. There was a trip in dilapidated second hand Fords and a few old trucks, over the highest mountains in United States, and the great deserts of the Southwest. They merged in Denver in the midst of a huge outpouring of the workers of this Rocky Mountain city, and marched on to Kansas City, to absorb Column 5, which started from Houston, Tex., Nov. 21.

Thousands Cheer Them

The combined Columns 2, 3 and 5 went off from St. Louis, Mo., with the cheers of 7,000 demonstrating workers, their cheers ringing in their ears, smashing thru the police cordons at Vincennes, and on through Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, and to Cumberland.

Southern Delegations

At Richmond, Va., tonight Columns 6 and 9 will camp over. These are smaller groups, several hundred at the most, but they have made history. The course of Column 6 has electrified the South, which never saw anything like it before. Three thousand workers, Negro and white, battled the police in Birmingham. Hundreds did it again in Chattanooga and though in the two towns there were over a hundred arrests, such a mass movement was stirred up that only three of these remain in jail now.

Continuous Struggle

In Charlotte, near the Gastonia battle grounds of 1929, furious demonstrations of workers fought the police on the day before they column arrived.

The progress of Column 9 has been quieter, but in Norfolk, Va., an almost continuous struggle between thousands of tenants resisting eviction even against threats of the prosecutor and judges to declare open season on tenants and send the KKK to shoot them down, has prepared for the arrival of the National Marchers.

In Richmond, itself, 700 workers mobilized Tuesday night, endorsed the National March, made plans for a big mass welcome to Columns 6 and 9, and demanded the use of the City Auditorium tonight for the mass meeting.

Among the southern delegates are a detachment of marine workers from the Gulf Coast. There are both Negro and white delegates, and no Jim Crowing.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 2.—Mayor George Henderson is making threats against the National Hunger Marchers, and declares they will not get food or lodging or even be allowed to stop overnight here.

In Hagerstown, near by, similar threats come from the officials. The local jobless employed workers are continuing their pressure to smash through this ban on the marchers.

Columns 1 and 4 of the National Marchers are to meet here and spend the night of Dec. 3.

Strike to Back Marchers' Demands

COLUMN 8 NORTHEAST

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Over 800 workers of the Regal DOLL Factory struck here for one hour to show their support of the National Hunger March when Column 8 of the march came into this city Wednesday afternoon.

These workers recently, under leadership of the Trade Union Unity League won a strike for better conditions, and formed a solid union in the factory. The union meeting voted for this one hour political strike in solidarity with the hunger marchers.

Greeted By Workers

Workers of Trenton gave the marchers a big reception, they stopped over in Hungarian Workers Hall and used the kitchen facilities there, and local workers contributed \$85 for march expenses.

At a meeting of marchers alone, at A. W. Mills, of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils had told them of the terrific battle put up by the Southern Marchers in Birmingham and Chattanooga, the marchers themselves, jobless delegates of the jobless, raised in penny contributions from their own ranks, \$18.63 to send to the Southern delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—Ten thousand workers met Column 8 of the National Hunger March in Reynburn Plaza last night, and with thunderous shouts adopted resolutions demanding the federal government permit them to march in a body to the capital building, and that the congress grant their demands for winter relief for the jobless and federal unemployment insurance.

The Column when last heard from was in Chester, Pa., and on the way to stop over tonight in Wilmington, Del.

The marchers paraded on foot beside their trucks down Broad St. to the Plaza, followed by thousands of Philadelphia workers. Permit for this parade was wrenched from the city government by the militancy of the jobless here.

There was speaking from five stands at the Plaza, and after that mass meetings of some 4,000 workers were held indoors in Broadway Armory and Kensington Labor Lyceum. The marchers had good meals in Philadelphia.

FUTHER PROGRESS ON MOSCOW-DONBAS RAILROAD

The first 80 miles of the new Moscow-Donbas railroad line will be finished this week and ready for fall and winter shipping. About 360 miles of the roadbed is ready for the laying of rails. The new line will serve primarily to connect the industrial region around Moscow with the Donbas coal fields, and to transport oil.

Read the Daily Worker every day for National Hunger March news and directions.

First Fruits of Victory for the Hunger March!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ger Marchers expected here Sunday, the police announced here today that the Marchers would be allowed to enter the city in a body." What compelled the police to reverse their decision? Is it because they have consulted some leading constitutional authorities who advised them that the constitution provides for the right to petition Congress? Or is it perhaps that some broadminded social ladies, with their eloquence made Hoover and Garner relent? Certainly not. It is the stirring of the masses which shook Washington!

The elected delegates of the unemployed, represented by the Hunger March, have been sent to Washington by the unemployed to present their demands to Congress. These delegates are coming to Washington to meet in their own conference, to map out plans for organization and struggles for the demands of the unemployed. The unemployed who have elected their delegates, the thousands who participated in the sending off and welcoming of the Hunger Marchers, the thousands who fought and defeated the attempts to break and prevent the march from entering Washington, demand that their elected representatives shall be heard in Congress. They demand of Speaker Garner and Vice-President Curtis, that they grant the permit to parade through the Capitol grounds to present the demands of the Hunger Marchers. They demand that the right to assemble be not denied to the Hunger Marchers. They demand that the police ban on the halls for the conference be lifted. They demand food and lodging for their representatives.

If the honorable gentlemen of Congress have any doubts what the moods of the unemployed are, whether the Hunger March represents the starving millions, let them listen to the voices that will thunder forth on December 6th throughout the country in support of the National Hunger Marchers in Washington.

December 6th can and must become a day of mobilization of the unemployed in support of the fight of their representatives for Unemployment Insurance and \$50 winter relief. To the extent that we will succeed in mobilizing the masses on December 6th, to that extent will the Hunger Marchers succeed in compelling the Congressional and Washington authorities to completely reverse and retreat from their original "die-hard" position.

WORKING class organizations, workers in the neighborhoods, those who have elected the delegates to Washington, wire to Garner and Curtis demanding that a permit to parade to the Capitol grounds to present the demands of the unemployed to Congress be granted! Demand the right to assembly! Demand that the police ban on the halls be lifted! Demand free food and lodging!

The first round in the fight to enter Washington has been won. Support the fight for the rights of the marchers to meet and present their demands to Congress! Demonstrate on December 6th for unemployment insurance and winter relief!

MIMEOGRAPH SUPPLIES

INK STENCILS Paper, 300 Ream Index Cards, 400 M Rebuilt Machines UNION SQUARE, ROOM 406 P. 108 E. 14th St. Room 202 AL. 4-4763 Information Free OPEN FROM 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

COPS SAY HALLS MUST BE HIRED

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

delegates to go to the Capitol with the marchers, but tried to bribe individuals among the crowd to desert and turn against this common struggle.

Protest!

Workers' wires of protest against this double dealing of the Washington authorities should demand that food and lodging be provided these delegates of the jobless at public expense. And they should demand first of all, that the Washington authorities cease this terrorizing of the hall owners, and permit the hiring of halls.

Funds Needed Now.

The National Committee of the Unemployed Councils and the Hunger March Arrangements Committee will try to hire lodis and warehouses for the housing and meetings of the Marchers. But this additional expense raises a question of funds.

Workers organizations, workers themselves, should rush today, their dollars, quarters, dimes and nickels, even their pennies, to Washington. Get your organization to make another donation. Any amount of \$5 or over should be sent by telegram immediately (it is almost a matter of hours) to the Hunger March Arrangements Committee, 1311 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Smaller donations workers should carry at once to the unemployed council or National Hunger March Committee in their town, and they will be wired every few hours to Washington as soon as they amount to a few dollars.

In New York and vicinity, all money in small amounts should be taken directly and immediately to the National Hunger March Committee, 146 Fifth Ave.

Nation-Wide Demonstration.

When the marchers present their demands on congress, next Tuesday, the congressmen should know through hundreds more of telegraphed resolutions, that the huge masses of jobless and employed workers in this country are demonstrating in support of those demands in every single city

# Daily Worker

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

Published by the Comradely Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Sunday, at 56 E. 15th St., New York City, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7956. Cable "DAIWORK". Address and mail checks to the Daily Worker, 59 E. 15th St., New York, N. Y.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By mail everywhere: One year, \$6; six months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2; 1 month, 75c. Excepting Borough of Manhattan and Bronx, New York City. Foreign and Canada: One year, \$9; 6 months, \$5; 3 months, \$3.

## We Need More "Danger Spots" Like Chicago!

THE National Hunger March, in the fourth winter of the crisis, has raised sharply again the question of mass organization and struggle versus mere dependence upon the accepted methods of purely parliamentary procedure.

Do the Communist methods of united front mass organization and struggle, of the exposure of workers' enemies and their program in preparation for and on the field of battle, get results for the working class in terms of more food, better housing, withdrawal of wage cuts, more relief? Do they enable workers to carry on effective struggle in spite of and against political suppression?

The Socialist Party press, the Musette wing of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the official bureaucracy, constantly accuse Communists of hammering the struggles of workers by "their violent methods"—the social-fascist description of organized mass action.

These agents of capitalism likewise complain bitterly about "Communist attacks on leaders"—their description of the exposures of their treacherous acts made by the Communist Party.

WHAT are the facts as they have come to light in the recent mass struggles of the unemployed led by the Communist Party and the Unemployed Councils?

A recent report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shows that with the latest payment of \$5,000,000 to Illinois for emergency relief the total received for this purpose by Illinois is \$25,000,000. The largest amount paid by the R. F. C. to any other state is \$10,000,000.

There are a number of states with as large or larger numbers of unemployed, where the mass distress is just as acute. Why the difference of \$15,000,000 in emergency relief from the federal government?

The answer is that in Illinois, especially in Chicago, there has been organized the strongest movement of unemployed in the United States, led by the Communist Party. There is in Chicago a powerful bond of fraternal unity between Negro and white masses.

Thousands of coal miners have been striking and marching for months. But it is the mass movement in Chicago, the most important railway and industrial center in America, that alarms the rulers and forces additional relief.

In Chicago there has been a systematic and generally clear exposure of the enemy demagogues, from Cermak, Democratic mayor, and the Republican traitor Negro congressman, DePriest, to the bureaucrats of the Chicago Federation of Labor, their Musette wing, and the Socialist Party.

These class enemies have been exposed, not only by a theatrical description of their role, but by pointing out their anti-working class deeds in a whole series of big mass struggles.

The Federated Press Washington correspondent says that: "By its action the R. F. C. has indicated that it looks upon Chicago and Illinois in general as THE MOST DANGEROUS SPOT on the map of unemployment and wholesale misery this winter."

WE REPEAT: There are other places where there are just as many unemployed and where the "wholesale misery" is just as terrible. The need for more "danger spots" is obvious.

There is no other place where such large masses of workers from basic industry accept the program of immediate demands and tactics of struggle of the Communist Party, and where there have been such great mass actions bringing into motion tens of thousands of both Negro and white workers in determined battle against starvation and suppression.

Wall Street's government is not worrying about Illinois as a "danger spot" of hunger and starvation for thousands of workers and their families. Wall Street government fears Illinois as a "danger spot" of the growing mass revolt, led by the Communist Party, against its starvation program.

This is the answer to social fascist slanders of the Communist program and tactics in the struggles of the unemployed.

## Defend Negro Rights!

IT IS especially necessary to organize mass support for the National Hunger March of the Unemployed Councils and the program of demands—for which the struggle has to be extended AFTER they are presented to Congress—because a prominent place is given to the demand for no discrimination against Negro workers in the distribution of relief and the administration of unemployment insurance.

Unity in this struggle can be secured only by white workers taking the lead in the fight for such demands.

The conditions of the unemployed Negro masses are far more terrible than those of the whites.

In Baltimore the Negroes are 17 per cent of the population. But the percentage of Negro workers among the unemployed is more than double the percentage of Negro population—it is 35.1 per cent.

In every city with Negro population the percentage of Negro unemployed is from four to six times the percentage for the city as a whole.

A special survey in the Harlem section of New York City disclosed the fact that 72 per cent of the unemployed Negro families were getting no relief. In the city as a whole one-third of the families of the totally unemployed are getting no relief. The discrimination shown here is obviously organized and on a huge scale.

In many Southern cities Negroes and their families are denied both public and private charity relief. Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans are two big cities where this discrimination is practiced.

White and Negro workers: Organize mass meetings and demonstrations in support of the demands of the National Hunger March on December 6—when they will be placed before Congress by the elected delegates of the Unemployed Councils!

Bring the issue of no discrimination against Negroes into the forefront of the agitation!

## Arbitration Hits Printers

AFTER a long stubborn fight against the publishers wage cut plans and the smashing of hours and conditions the newspaper printers of New York City have lost. They lost because they confined their fight to the rules of trade union legalism, because they challenged their reactionary officials—Charles F. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union; Woodruff Randolph, secretary, and Austin Hewson, president of Big Six—only in words and in votes at union meetings, but not in action in building up rank and file committees of action in the newspaper offices.

After months of maneuvering the union officials helped the publishers again impose the fraud of arbitration upon the printers. The decision of the arbitrator, one John T. Sautler of Indianapolis, decrees a ten per cent wage cut. But worse than that it smashes conditions in the composing rooms for which the printers have fought for years. Workers are at the disposal of the boss any time during a twelve hour period, although the actual working time remains, as before, seven and one half hours. The demand of the membership for a six hour day was insolently turned down. The decision dooms the unemployed printers to starvation, as far as the publishers are concerned. The part-time workers (subs) are existing on starvation wages, many of them getting one day's work or less a week, but they have to show up for work every day and, under the terms of the award they must spend four and a half hours every day near the newspaper composing rooms, whether they work or not.

THIS decision is the final rotten fruit of the treacherous policy of Charles F. Howard and Woodruff Randolph.

Most deplorable of all, is that the publishers could have been defeated at one blow if the rank and file had been able to throw off their worshipful awe of trade union legalism, that amounts almost to a fetish, and strike these newspapers. All the talk of the publishers about not being able to pay is absurd that it requires no detailed reply. They are all Wall Street papers, subsidized by the bankers and the stock exchange.

In spite of the betrayals of their leaders the rank and file can still defeat the publishers if they act. There should at once be set up in every chapel rank and file committees; every department—mailers, pressmen, stereotypers—should set up similar committees. From these committees should be elected shop councils that will at once prepare and carry out strikes to force the publishers to come through, to stop the wage cuts and re-establish conditions in the newspaper offices. Furthermore the printers must recognize that they are part of the working class and must align themselves in the mass struggles of the American working class against the wage cutting and hunger program of the whole capitalist class.

## Letters from Our Readers

Editor, the Daily Worker, Dear Comrade:

It appears to me that the Communist movement is spending too much time (proportionately speaking) in tearing down capitalism. Not that capitalism does not require tearing down, but in tearing down capitalism faster than we build toward socialism, we weaken the chance of using the wealth (machine, etc.), the rightful heritage of the workers, in the interest of the workers.

It has often been stated that Russia is in a transition period, that she is building toward socialism. Then if a nation, such as Russia, with a working population of possibly 100 million (not counting children of school age) has not reached socialism, except in degree, after 15 years, approximately, of control by the workers; then how much can be expected to be accomplished in a nation such as the U. S. by acquisition of control by the workers, other than that it will be in a position to institute pro-working class measures to the extent to which the working class is educated and organized to adopt them.

### "MORE INTRICATE SITUATION"

True we are industrially advanced possibly about 100 years over what Russia was at the time of the revolution, which would simplify the socializing of basic and monopoly industries, but at the same time we are in a much more intricate situation, requiring therefore a special remedy.

1. Millions, composed of lawyers, insurance men, clergymen, commission merchants, promoters, embezzlers, racketeers, munition workers, soldiers, police, salesmen, prohibition agents, landlords, etc., live on incomes many of which have a doubtful social value. Many of these would immediately be thrown on the streets as a result of the socializing of industry.

2. We have more than 50 percent city population while Russia had less than 20 percent in 1917. This means that should there be a temporary stoppage in the means of production and distribution due to the shift in power, millions in the cities would immediately be affected, probably severely, due to the day-to-day mode of city existence.

These two gigantic factors, among others, should require careful study, and constitute what I believe is requisite education in socialism, lest through ignorance the workers become their own destroyers.

### NEED SKILLED AID.

It is well that the masses realize not only that they do not need coupon clippers, but that they do need engineers, technicians, and specialized experts to help carry out their highly developed industries through the period of the shift in power and afterwards.

And a myriad of other problems confront us in the building of socialism, but with the correct understanding of the role and sufficient effort in their accomplishment, they are not insurmountable.

The solution of these problems should be common knowledge among the workers and especially so among those in the Communist Party, but from reading the Daily Worker it is obvious that Communist meetings, if at Communist terms, whether even they have this in sight.

I believe that many persons would take more notice and interest in Communism if they could see more evidence that the Communist movement recognizes the magnitude of its problems and shows more specifically their solutions.

Space in the "Daily" devoted to the problems of the transition period and especially the economics of socialism or Communism would be an injury to none and a benefit to all.

### Editor's Reply.

THE writer seems to labor under the illusion that it is possible to proceed to the building of socialism, while state power still remains in the hands of the capitalist class. Naturally we must concentrate our fight against the capitalist ruling class against its dictatorship in order to smash its rule and establish the dictatorship of the working class. It is only then, after there has been brought about the destruction of capitalist state power and the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government that we can talk of building socialism.

The first paragraph of the letter of "C. R. B." shows that he does not understand this fact. He must realize that there is much to destroy before we can begin to build. No doubt there is much room for improvement in all our agitation, including the question of building socialism. But we have in the Soviet Union ample material to draw from to show the triumphant advance of socialism under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is of great advantage to compare the condition of czarist Russia to the development of industry in the United States. For one thing such a comparison shows that the task of building socialism in this country would be achieved much easier and quicker than in the realms of the former czar.

### INTERVENTIONIST PLOTS.

The questioner, in speaking of the 15 years' existence of the Soviet Union seems to forget the armed interventions, the famine, the intense class struggle against the capitalist elements that tried to destroy Soviet power and bring back capitalist and czarist rule. Also, the very fact of the large city population (more than 50 per cent, as compared to old Russia's 20 per cent) is more favorable to building socialism in this country.

As to people who today "have a doubtful social value," they could be placed in useful positions, provided they showed an inclination

## OUT OF THE WAY!



## Socialist Leaders Attempt to 'Dress Up' A.F.L. Bureaucrats

### Utilize Unemployment Insurance Issue to Divide Labor and Demobilize Mass Movement

By BILL DUNNE.

THERE are people who claim to see important differences between factions in the Socialist Party—between Thomas and Hillquit. The differences may be sharp on tactical questions, but not on basically important matters like saving capitalism.

In the same issue of the "New Leader," in which Thomas takes the A. F. of L. officialdom and its sabotage of compulsory unemployment insurance to his breast, Hillquit also gives it his benediction. He does it even more skillfully than Thomas, since he is more conscious of the necessity of tinging treason to workers with the rosy reflection of the revolutionary dawn.

Hillquit boldly announces that the A. F. of L. is on the way to Socialism. "It is," he says, "a gross exaggeration to claim that the acceptance by the American Federation of Labor of the principle of state unemployment insurance signifies the conversion of that body to the philosophy of Socialism. But we are quite justified in asserting that it marks a decided step in that direction." (Our emphasis.)

### ENLARGING THE S. P. ROLE

What is the political meaning of this declaration in terms of the class struggle and relationship of class forces in this period of the end of capitalist stability? It means that, with due discount made for differences in the development of the class struggle, for the fact that the Socialist Party is not in the government, and has neither the traditions nor the mass base of the German social democracy, it is trying to assume somewhat similar important functions, in an open united front with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, as the splinter of the working class and savior of capitalism.

It is, necessarily on a smaller scale, trying to step into the role assigned the German social democracy by the big capitalists. For this it must have a broader trade union base. It must have an important political issue on which its united front with the trade union bureaucracy appears justified to revolutionary workers. The A. F. of L. unemployment program can be used as such an issue.

### STRENGTHENING THE CONNECTION

The Socialist Party of America, lacking leaders in government positions, has to make its organic connection with capitalist government through the A. F. of L. bureaucracy which is, and has been since the world war, a semi-official department of capitalist government. The recent elections have strengthened the connection and it is entirely probable that a member of the A. F. of L. executive council, or someone close to it, will become the secretary of labor. It can be taken for granted, in the light of the history of important previous developments of A. F. of L. policy, that its unemployment insurance program has been sanctioned in principle by the incoming Roosevelt administration and its advisors.

### LESSONS FROM GERMANY

In the "Letters to German Leaders" and "Deutsche Führerbriefe"—Numbers 72 and 75, containing confidential information, political analysis and advice intended only for some 100 heads of finance capital, which fell into the hands of the Communist Party of Germany, and to be useful.

Engineers, technicians, etc., under capitalism find it increasingly difficult to exist because capitalist technical development has slowed up so that there is no demand for the work of these people. Many of them are coming to realize that their fate is closely linked up with the struggle of the working class to smash capitalist rule—they perceive that only in a society building socialism have they an opportunity to become constructive builders.

some extracts from which were published in the Daily Worker for Nov. 4), it is stated in reference to social legislation and the labor aristocracy (the analogy between the high wages of skilled and privileged workers making up the A. F. of L. unions during the boom period is not exact but is close enough to serve as a striking comparison):

"These achievements functioned as a sort of social mechanism through which, in a falling labor market, the employed and firmly organized part of the working class enjoyed a graduated, but nevertheless considerable advantage compared with the unemployed and fluctuating masses of the lower categories and were relatively protected against the full effects of unemployment and the generally critical situation of their standard of living. The political frontier between social democracy and Communism runs almost exactly along the social economic line of this sliced and diced mechanism."

This is clear and requires no additional comment, except to say that the effect of the social democratic betrayals on the masses and the heroic struggles led by the German Communist Party are now "forcing a breach" in this fortification of capitalist reaction.

### A FURTHER COMPARISON

Another quotation from the same source is equally interesting and important. "There are four important conclusions resulting from this analysis: 1.) The policy of unionism (in this country) cannot be based on the principle of unemployment insurance by states because of the constitutional 'difficulties' allegedly facing federal insurance—B.D.) is not a tactic, it is the political content of social democracy. 2.) The tying of the trade union bureaucracy to the State from above is more constraining than the tying of the trade union bureaucracy to the social democracy, and applies to every bourgeois State which wishes to tie the trade union bureaucracy to itself. 3.) The tying of the trade union bureaucracy to the social democracy stands in sharp contrast to the tying of the social democracy to the State. 4.) The possibility of a liberal social constitution of monopoly capitalism is determined by the existence of an automatic mechanism which disrupts the working class. A bourgeois State based on a liberal bourgeois constitution must not only be parliamentary, it must rely for support on the social democracy and allow the social democracy adequate achievements: (Hence the clamor of Thomas and the Socialist Party for a place in the sun; hence his insistence upon the 'preservation of capitalism' and his warnings of the dangers to it; hence Hillquit's hailing of state unemployment insurance as a step to Socialism—B. D.) a bourgeois regime which destroys these achievements (or prevents them—B.D.) must sacrifice social democracy and parliamentarism, must create a substitute for the social democracy and must go over to a restricted social constitution." (Our emphasis.)

### FURTHER INTO THE CAPITALIST CAMP

The step that has been taken by the Socialist Party is not in the direction of the working class, but toward capitalism. It is now compelled to dress up the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in the tattered garments of "socialist philosophy" in an attempt to conceal its unity with it in the sabotage of the interests of the working class on the issue of unemployment insurance, to conceal the fact that it is siding the campaign to split the ranks of the working class, to divide em-

ployed and unemployed in the face of the capitalist offensive against both.

### WHAT IS THE PERSPECTIVE?

What do the advisors of capitalism think of the unemployment problem? Do they believe, as the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. officials tell workers, that the present mass unemployment is a temporary matter? They do not. Read the following quotation from the Standard Trade and Securities, published Nov. 14:

"Obscured by the temporarily stronger forces of business contraction, technological unemployment (unemployment as a result of rationalization—B.D.) has, nevertheless complicated the situation during the cyclical downswing. Easing of credit will make possible the installation of speedier and more efficient machinery for absorption of displaced workers. This will require a much greater expansion of new and existing industries than anything hitherto known, unless radically shortened working hours can be made permanent. In short, both near and long term aspects of the domestic employment situation are such as to defy any early or conclusive settlement. (Our emphasis.)"

In other words, even a fundamental improvement in business, of which there is no indication, would not and could not wipe out mass unemployment. Right at the present moment, with wages lower than before 1914, the big corporations are installing improved labor-displacing machinery and speeding up these workers still employed, creating conditions where still fewer workers are needed in the productive processes.

### A CRIME AGAINST WORKERS

To treat the question of mass unemployment and the maintenance of the millions of those now unemployed as a problem which will become less and less important because of the coming "recovery" of capitalism, as Thomas and the A. F. of L. do, is to commit a monstrous crime, against the entire working class. This course is necessary, for them if they are to have any kind of a plausible excuse for their attempts to split the ranks of the working class in the struggle for compulsory federal insurance; it is necessary if they are to have a base from which to carry on a demagogic offensive in the interests of capitalism, directed against the 15-16,000,000 unemployed workers and the revolutionary leadership of the Communist Party.

## Wash. Town Relief Officials Refuse Price List on Food

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The prices of groceries in the County Relief Commissary are skyrocketing now, thereby causing the purchasing power of the workers who have to buy from the County to go down still lower to starvation levels.

Some of the comparative prices of the Commissary to the other stores is as follows: Lard 7 1-2c per lb. against 5 cents in other stores; butter 33c against 28c; bacon 14c against 10c; eggs the same 28c; milk 4 1-2c against 3c per can; peanut butter 20c against 19c; other prices compare in the same way.

The workers are complaining about these prices of goods, and when they ask for a complete price list of the commodities in the commissary, they are met with a flat refusal. Most of the time one does not know what the price of the goods are when they attempt to purchase them.

The workers are forced to purchase their groceries here in the commissary because it is the only place where the script which they are paid for County "Relief" work is acceptable. The county does not permit town merchants to accept script for groceries.—V. H.

## NEGRO SLAVERY TODAY

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

NOTE—"Georgia Nigger" is a smashing exposure of the hideous persecutions and national oppression of the Negro masses. The author is relentlessly 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 lawyers terms of respect for Negroes which he does not use.

### INSTALLMENT 29

THE STORY SO FAR: David Jackson, a Negro youth, is on his way to Macon, Ga., to look for a job when he is picked up, charged with vagrancy and sentenced to three months on the chain gang. For trying to escape while being taken to the prison camp known as Buzzard's Roost, the sentence is increased to 12 months and David is forced to wear 20-pound steel spikes riveted around his legs. The chain gang system reveals itself in all its brutality in the treatment of sick prisoners. One such prisoner, a Negro, is forced to work, though seriously ill with tuberculosis, until he finally has to be sent to his bunk, where he waits for the doctor to come. Now read on:

DR. BLAINE did not come. A night a trusty brought a plate of peas and a cup of water to the case. During the night he had another coughing spell. His head drooped over the bunk and he gasped for air with a peculiar, hissing sound, and spat another mouthful of blood.

Smallpox slipped from his bunk and went to him. "Do anything for you, Con?" he asked sympathetically.

"Jes a l'l water," he said weakly, wiping the blood from his mouth. "Cain't git no water now. Have to call the boss-man to open de case. Hll'd wake de hul camp up. 'Never mine, Con," he said.

Funny, David thought, lying on his elbow watching them, that of all the convicts the huge Negro doing twenty years, the toughest in the gang, should be the one to offer help.

IN THE morning the guard told Con to stay in bed. Bill Twine brought him a little sugar and condescended milk for his coffee. When the crew left, the warden took a lantern from the cross and entered the case. His shadow spread and hovered over the bars and roof.

"How you this mawnin', boy?" "Pretty bad, Cap'n. Had a bad spell las' evnin'." "Yeah. Well, jes' stay in the case. When the sun comes up sit in the sunshine fo' a while. That ought to help till the doctor comes. I'll have you transferred to the state farm till yo' better."

"Thank-ee, suh," Con said gratefully.

### NO DOCTOR

DR. BLAINE did not come that day either. He telephoned he was busy. "Jes' keep him in bed an' he'll be alright," he said. When the sun flooded the stockade Con tried to rise, but when he moved, his mouth filled with blood. But it was easier to breathe with the door open and the pots gone, so he did not try to get up again.

THE stockade drowned in its daytime stillness. The trustees were somewhere at work and a silence as of the desert was over everything. Human life was gone; only flies and mosquitoes, red ants and a buzzard flying high across the sun, lived with him.

It is terrible to be alone in a dead world with a dead cross staring bleakly at you, but it is more terrible to be lying alone with chains on your feet and a buzzard flying high waiting for your carcass.

### HOW IT WORKS

In the afternoon when Bill Twine returned, Dr. Blaine had not yet come. The warden swore, but Dr. Blaine's appointment was political, too, and there were many reasons why it was not wise to protest against the county physician's failure to appear. He was who signed the papers for the stockade, the real foods fed convicts instead of the foods recorded on paper. Only he could legally state that a man died of heart trouble or apoplexy or sunstroke after severe punishment.

THE flies rose from the congealing blood on the floor when the warden entered.

"How you feel now?" "Pretty bad, Cap'n. Ain't de doctor ront' come?" "Sho he'll come. Jes' talked to him. Said fo' you not to worry none. You'll be settin' a lively string right soon."

Con's lips spread in a ghastly grin. "No, suh, Cap'n. I reck'n dis jes' about de en' o' his nigger." "The terror in his eyes belied the grin.

### A REQUEST

The warden granted and turned to leave. "Cap'n," Con said quickly, as though fearful that he would be left alone before he could utter his request, "do you reck'n I could git a preacher here to me?"

"What's that? A preacher? What the hell do you want a preacher fo'?"

"Well, suh, I bin studyin' while layin' here in dis bunk dat I never done nothin' much to git to heaven an' I bin figgerin' maybe a preacher could fix things up fo' me. I'd sho' feel better if things was fixed up."

### BILL TWINE

Bill Twine scratched his heavy brows. "I ain't figgerin' on you passin' out, but if you want a preacher, why I'll git ol' man Gilead down in town fo' you. Sho' I'll git him."

"Thank-ee, suh."

"Git'n here in three shakes. Sen' my Ford fo'm right now. 'Thank-ee, suh," Con repeated.

The warden sent a trusty. "Bring'n back with you," he instructed. "You'll find him in Nigger Town. Anybody'll tell you where he is."

Preacher Gilead came, removing his black felt hat and bowing respectfully. The white, frizzled hair on his head shone in the sun. He rubbed his straggly, white goatee nervously. His broad, dusty shoes were cracked and his trousers were frayed at the cuffs.

"Young niga in the cage ast fo' you, preacher," the warden said amiably. "Yes, suh. Yes, suh. I'll go dey d'reckly, suh."

FOR a long time the old man sat crouched on the edge of Con's bunk, just sat and held the boy's thin hand and smiled kindly at him. The insects droned. The sun beat on the iron roof. The sweat ran down his face and the soiled, white collar wrinkled as though trying to mold itself to his throat.

"Never did have no folks since I was no higher'n a barber chair," Con said.

The preacher stroked the boy's hand and smiled gently. "I bin layin' here studyin', studyin' all de time. Day an' night, nobody to claim my body an' dey'll sen' hit to de students fo' cuttin' up."

### A DYING MAN'S FEAR

The old man's lips moved steadily. "You cain' go fo' de lawd wid yo' insides all missin' an' you had saws to pieces."

"I'll ask de Cap'n to let me bury you if you die," the preacher promised gently.

"Will you now, sho?" The boy's face lighted with relief. "I'm scairt, jes' scairt o' bein' cut up. Never be mysef' again—even wen de angel Gabriel."

"I'll go see de Cap'n right dis minute. I'll be back d'reckly."

BILL TWINE was directing repairs in the blacksmith shelter when the old man approached.

"Yes, Preacher? How's the boy now?" "Dat boy's gonter die, suh, I reck'n."

"Oh, I dunno. Dr. Blaine'll be along an' maybe fix'n up good as new."

"Maybe, suh. But dat po' boy's terrible scairt. He ain't got no folks no more."

REPT LIKE A JUNGLE BEAST—A Negro prisoner at the Muscogee County, Ga., prison camp, chained by his neck and feet to the iron cage as a form of punishment. He was permitted out in the sunshine to have this picture taken—the first time in his life. Thousands of Negroes, many of them unemployed workers, are victims of the chain gang torture system.

(Copyright by John L. Spivak, author of "Georgia Nigger.")

an he's layin' dey fraitin' dat wen he dies his body'll go to de students fo' cuttin' up."

"Oh!" "Yes, suh. An' I was figgerin' you continued hesitating, 'maybe you gonter be cut up so's he kin go befo' de lawd all whole, jak he is."

### LYING THERE CHAINED IN THE PRISON CAMP, WITH HIS WASTED BODY RACKED WITH COUGHS, WILL THIS DYING NEGRO'S LAST REQUEST BE GRANTED BY THE HIRING OF THE SYSTEM WHICH IS SLOWLY MURDERING HIM? BE SURE AND READ MONDAY'S INSTALLMENT!

THE Orloff-Opeck case is familiar to all readers of the "Daily Worker." Two striking miners were attacked by three guards early in July. In the scuffle one of these guards was killed. Both men were indicted on a charge of first degree murder. The International Labor Defense took up their defense and due to the mass protests organized by it Orloff's indictment was recently changed to a conviction of "involuntary manslaughter," while Opeck was freed of all charges on Nov. 29. Orloff's conviction will, of course, be fought.

Orloff has a family of a wife and two children, one six months old, the other five years. How has this family lived since July? What will they do if Orloff must serve his sentence? How can his wife leave children of that age to go to work even if she could find it? Listen to what Orloff says: "I ask the workers of clear heart not to abandon me and my little children to the mercy of the bosses' class." Support the Prisoners' Winter Relief Campaign! Buy the Relief coupons which, bearing the slogan "Give What They Live," will be on the street in a few days! Send all contributions to I. L. D., 80 E. 11th St., Room 430, New York City.

FACTS THAT ARE NOT SO WELL KNOWN ABOUT THE ORLOFF-OPECK CASE

THE Orloff-Opeck case is familiar