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

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Vol. X, No. 3

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1933

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CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

In the Day's News

PEASANTS MARCH IN AUSTRIA VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The Austrian government was today compelled to release four peasant leaders who had been jailed for an attack on the sheriff who was auctioning off their belongings in northeastern Styria.

"MALYGIN" HITS ICEBERG COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—The famous Soviet ice breaker, Malygin was reported seriously damaged as a result of collision with an iceberg. The ice breaker, Lenin, was sent to the rescue. Radio signals from the Malygin suddenly stopped this morning.

CIGARET PRICE WAR NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Fifteen cent cigarette brands are being sold at 12 cents a package, by a number of stores, it was reported today, as a result of a new price war which has broken out among leading tobacco companies.

1,000 LOSE JOBS IN BALTIMORE BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—One thousand laborers are to be added to the enormous army of jobless through the action of the City Engineering Department. At the same time plans are being formulated for additional lay-offs of clerical workers.

GRAND DUKE "ATTACKS" USSR PARIS, Jan. 3.—A voice from the past sounded the malicious insinuations of the capitalist world, when Grand Duke Cyril, claimant to the Czar's throne, issued an appeal for the overthrow of the workers and peasants government of the USSR.

DEMONSTRATE AT MILLINERY UNION Hundreds of Jobless Put Their Demands

NEW YORK.—Unemployed workers demonstrated yesterday in front of the Millinery Workers Union on 30 W. 37th St.

The demonstration started at noon when speakers from the Millinery Workers Unemployed Committee addressed an audience of about 400, composed for the most part of unemployed workers on their lunch hours.

With the arrival of the demonstrators the 400 turned into spectators lining the curbsides, then followed behind the marchers down 37th St. There were over 100 demonstrators carrying numerous placards and shouting to emphasize their demands.

The demonstration led past the Millinery Workers Union, crossed the street, went on to Sixth Avenue and down both sides of 38th and 39th Sts. Marching past a group of blockeers a demonstrator shouted: "Blockeers, join us! No more millionaires. Join us!"

The streets were packed with workers coming out for their lunch, talking of the demonstration. "We'll be joining them soon," some said.

At about one o'clock the demonstrators marched down 37th St. again. They were rhythmically repeating: "We demand unemployment insurance," and "Support the Unemployed Council." They stopped opposite the Millinery Workers Union office.

Above the heavy hangings at the windows appeared tops of heads in listening attitudes. A speaker, among the demonstrators began to talk above the auto horns. The speaker stopped by a policeman but some of the demonstrators objected. A woman turned squarely to the policeman in passing. "We're not going to starve. We won't starve. We'll fight!"

BATTLE EVICTIONS AS PREPARE DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE

Masses in Streets Turn Marshall Away; New Organization Built in Struggle

In This Atmosphere Democratic Chieftains Propose to Confer and Disregard Relief

NEW YORK.—Thousands of the part-time, employed and unemployed workers of this city will mobilize at Columbus Circle tomorrow at 7 p.m. to demand that congress pass the demands of the National Hunger Marchers for \$50 winter relief and unemployment insurance.

While this demonstration is going on, Speaker Garner and Chairman Collier, of the Ways and Means Committee, with all other prominent democratic chieftains in congress will be in conference with Roosevelt at the latter's town house, 49 East 65th St. But they will know that masses of New York workers are roaring their support for the demands of the unemployed!

Unemployed Councils Call A call to all Unemployed Councils, Block Committees and to Column 8 of the National Hunger March to take part in the demonstration at Columbus Circle, was issued yesterday by the Unemployed Council of Greater New York.

All meetings of these groups scheduled for Thursday should be postponed, the Council states. The Unemployed Council issued a special call to the members of Column 8 of the National Hunger March to participate and urges all of them to meet on the second floor of the Workers Center, 50 East 13th St., at 6:30 on Thursday.

The demonstration on Thursday is a part of the general struggle of the workers in New York for relief, states the Unemployed Council. Other workers' mass organizations echo this call to demonstrate.

New York workers are already fighting. Roused by the starving to death of two little babies of an Italian family in Brooklyn, they are rallying to a mass funeral and protest demonstration today in Brooklyn.

Unemployed workers not able to pay their rent are faced with eviction in many parts of New York, and while the democratic "key-men" are making up an order of business that does not include relief, for Roosevelt's conference, Democratic Party judges in New York are ordering evictions. The unemployed and employed workers are fighting them.

1,500 Block Eviction Yesterday 1,500 massed in front of 1433 Charlotte St. from 8:30 to late in the afternoon, preventing the eviction of eight tenants there for non-payment of rent. The marchers came down to throw the unemployed families out, but took a look at the mil-

Wall St. Likes Roosevelt Program for Congress

Sale Tax, Federal Employee Pay Cuts, Aid to R. R. Bosses Is Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Calling upon President-elect Roosevelt to have no fear of being "too radical", Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington, one of the "progressive" group, told a radio audience that only a "bold policy" could forestall the attempt to make "far reaching changes" by real radicals.

Warning the wealthy of popular sentiment, Dill said that: "If he fails, the people at the next election will elect some real radicals who will try far reaching changes that may even extend to the form of government itself, and will certainly force a distribution of great wealth such as has never been known in this country's history."

Wall Street Is Satisfied. With the coming of the New Year and only two months intervening between the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, two distinct notes are heard in the capital: One, from Wall Street sources, is definitely a tone of approval of the Roosevelt program and statements. The other, from the "progressives" of both Democrat and Republican Parties, who supported Roosevelt as a "liberal", is a note of alarm and even of disappointment.

Controls the House



John Garner, vice-president elect and speaker of the House of Representatives; Roosevelt leader in a Democratic congress. He could bring up the demands of the National Hunger Marchers. He confers with Roosevelt here tomorrow. Demonstrate and demand congress grant winter relief and unemployment insurance!

ANOTHER JOB SHARK DEFEATED

Force Return of \$4; \$40 Case Up Today

NEW YORK.—The Job Agency Grievance Committee, 58 West 38th St. won another victory when it forced the Expert Employment Agency, 1173 Sixth Ave., to return \$4 of the \$5 fee that John Sekeres, of 202 East 97th St., had paid for a job.

Sekeres, who is a married man with two children, had been sent to a carpenter's job that lasted only two and a half days. He made \$10 in wages. According to the law the shark was entitled to only \$1. The shark, however, wanted to keep \$2 until the "Fighting Sixth" got hold of the case.

This morning at 10 a. m. the case of Charles Doly who was robbed of \$40 by the Carl Muller Employment Agency, 1173 Sixth Ave., comes up in the court at 314 W. 54th St.

The Efficiency Agency got a summons against these four workers because they demanded the return of a \$2 fee to Joe Cassidy. Cassidy had paid the fee for a job at Woolworth. After two days on the job, the long hours and rotten food made him sick. While he was sick the job shark sent another man in his place, and refused to return the \$2 fee to Cassidy.

Manhattan Bed Co. Workers on Strike for Their Back Pay

NEW YORK.—The entire crew of the Manhattan Bed Co., at 262 Starr St., Brooklyn, struck yesterday afternoon upon the refusal of the boss to give them their several weeks' back pay. The amount of pay held back from some of the workers runs into hundreds of dollars, in one case as much as \$400.

For many weeks the boss has been stalling the workers off with the excuse that he has been unable to collect from his customers. He also gave them the spiel that he's absolutely broke, and accompanied this with the gesture of turning his trousers' pockets inside-out to show that he had two cents.

This week the workers stopped asking questions and proceeded to action. At the advice of a member of the Metal Workers Industrial Union working in that shop, the workers came down in a body to the Metal Workers Industrial Union, whose office is at 80 E. 11th St., Room 222. Here the strike was decided upon by the workers unanimously and arrangements were made to begin picketing at once.

BRIDGMAN CASE CHARGES UPHELD

Foster, 18 Others in Syndicalism Case

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 3.—The State Supreme Court today refused to dismiss charges of criminal syndicalism against 19 leaders of the Communist Party at Bridgman, Mich. Among those involved in the case are William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president in the last election, Charles E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Party till his death in 1927, and served a jail sentence.

The upholding of the criminal syndicalism charges means that the state of Michigan is given a weapon which it can at any time use against the working class by bringing the 19 leaders to trial. The International Labor Defense, which has been handling the case, will continue, with the support of workers throughout the country, its fight to smash the charges.

WEINSTEIN CASE OPENS TOMORROW

Need Funds to Defend Militant Worker

NEW YORK.—The trial of Sam Weinstein, militant furniture worker, on a framed-up manslaughter charge, will start tomorrow at the Bronx County Court in Bergen Building, Tremont and Arthur avenues, the Bronx, at 10 a. m. This charge was brought against Weinstein by the Muskin Manufacturing Co. bosses for the leading part he played in the strike against the intolerable conditions in the Muskin plant in Brooklyn.

Workers can show their solidarity with Weinstein not only by attending the trial but also by financial contributions to the Weinstein defense fund. The I.L.D. is badly in need of funds, both to pay back the debts which the Weinstein defense has so far brought, and to carry on the fight further.

HAITIAN WORKERS EXPOSE A SECRET WALL ST. PACT

U. S. Bosses Direct Attack on Masses in Colonies

TERROR SHARP IN HAITI Arrest Workers Leaders; Ban Organization

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 3.—A secret agreement between the United States government and the governments of its colonial countries in the Caribbean, Central and South America, "to combat by concerted methods the Communist propaganda in our hemisphere," has been disclosed by the publication here, in support of the reign of terror against the Negro workers of Haiti, of diplomatic correspondence between the Haitian minister to Paris, and President Stenio Vincent, head of the Wall Street puppet government of the Haitian Republic.

Reveal War Preparations. This correspondence, published in the Haiti Journal, clearly reveals the roles of Vincent and the Wall St. government in Washington, in the preparations for imperialist war. Haiti, the scene of the latest outbreak of suppression activities against the working class, is an important war-base of the United States government. It has been delivered for exploitation of its workers to the Haiti-Sugar Company (HAS CO) an organization financed by American capital.

The correspondence is published in connection with three-column headlines denouncing William Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense for sending a cablegram demanding the immediate release of arrested workers, to President Stenio, revealing the perturbation of the authorities at the international protest raised by the I.L.D. against the persecution of workers' leaders in Haiti.

This is an indication of the power of mass protest and international solidarity in defense of the rights of the workers. The following is a translation of the extract from the diplomatic correspondence.

PROTESTS GROW ON ALA. TERROR

Two Negroes on the Herndon Jury

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3.—Two Negroes were drawn on a petty jury here this morning as a result of the smashing attack conducted by the International Labor Defense in the Herndon Case against the deliberate barring of negroes from juries.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 3.—The barriers of race prejudice erected by the bosses to split and weaken the working class are increasingly crumbling as white and Negro workers of Birmingham respond in growing numbers to the preparations for the mass funeral of Cliff James and Mlo Bentley, two of the murdered leaders of the struggles of Tallapoosa County Negro croppers against starvation, landlord robbery of their crops and national oppression.

Mass Funeral Friday. The mass funeral will be held on Friday from the Welsh Brothers Funeral Home, where the bodies now lay in state visited daily by hundreds of white and Negro workers who pledge militant support to the defense of the nine or more cropper leaders still held in jail.

Increasing protests made public here are directed jointly against the Alabama landlords and their police who initiated the terror and against the Negro reformist heads of Tuskegee Institute who betrayed Cliff James into the hands of the police and furnished the landlords with lying information for lynch incitement.

The hearing on the application by International Labor Defense attorneys for a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of the jailed croppers is set for Jan. 5.

DEMONSTRATE AT JUDGE COLLINS' HOME

Mass demonstration for release of Govt. Schouten, unemployed seaman sentenced by Collins, at 6 p.m. tomorrow, at 201 East 35 St.

FUNERAL AND DEMONSTRATION FOR STARVED BABIES Mass funeral today at 10 a.m. of twin babies of Frank Flametta. Funeral is at 1864 14th Ave., Brooklyn, followed immediately by protest demonstration at Benson and 25 St., before Home Relief Bureau which starved these children to death.

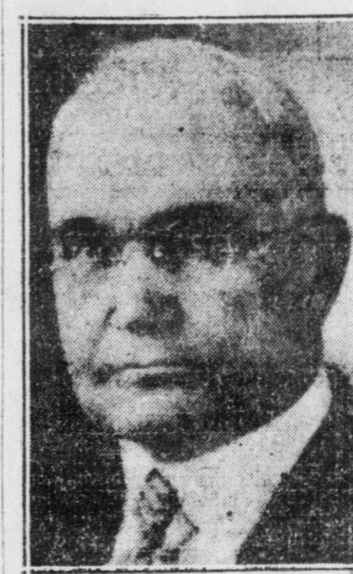
WORKERS' CENTER BANQUET Provisional Committee set up by the Central Committee has arranged a Banquet to help save the Workers Center, which is in serious financial danger. Banquet is at Workers Center, 35 East 12th Street, Second Floor, at 7 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 8. Special program. All mass organizations urged to prepare for it.

WEINSTEIN, at 10 a.m. tomorrow, at Bronx County Court, Tremont and Arthur Aves.

DEMONSTRATE AT COLUMBUS CIRCLE! Mass demonstration tomorrow at Columbus Circle protesting the delay in congress over the National Hunger March demands, and demanding the Roosevelt Conference order them to be held.

DEMAND RELEASE OF SAM WEINSTEIN! Attend in masses the trial of Sam Weinstein.

Receives Protests



Gov. B. M. Miller of Ala. who is being swamped by a flood of protests against the terror drive on Negro share croppers, which demands the immediate release of the leaders still jailed.

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DEMONSTRATE TODAY! Demand Release of Framed Seaman!

Schouten Tells How "Holy Rocket" Had Him Beat Up and Then Arrested on Street

NEW YORK.—Demonstrating today in front of the home of Judge Cornelius at 201 East 35th Street at 6 p.m., the workers of New York will demand the unconditional release of Govt. Schouten, unemployed marine worker framed and convicted on a 2nd degree assault charge. The demonstration will also be for the right of the marine workers to demonstrate for their demands and against the attempt of the officials of the Seamen's Church Institute to smash the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

Schouten is to be sentenced tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. by Judge Collins in Special Sessions Court, Par I at Franklin and Center Streets. Workers will pack the court room.

Schouten's Story NEW YORK.—Govt. Schouten, framed marine worker, related to the Daily Worker yesterday how the Seamen's Church Institute, a boss controlled strike breaking agency, framed him up on the suspicion that he was a "red."

Over a year ago Schouten was ordered on the steamship Sacramento, as officer. At that time regular seamen were getting around \$50 a month. This wage has now been reduced to \$25 a month. As older Schouten got \$65 a month. When the company

wanted to cut his wages by \$15, Schouten refused to accept the cut and was discharged. He has been unemployed and blacklisted since. This is the background of the frame-up.

Attacked by Stool Pigeons "I went to the Seamen's Institute at 25 South Street," relates Schouten, "the day after there was a demonstration by the seamen against the rotten treatment they got there. The armed stool-pigeons, called special police, came along while I was

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JAPAN RUSHES WARSHIPS AND TROOPS IN NEW GRAB AT CHINESE TERRITORY

Japanese Imperialists Cracking Under Strain of Crisis Launch New Desperate Drive on Chinese People

Wall Street's Loot in China Threatened; Warn Japan and Try to Divert Drive to USSR

Japanese warships, troops and bombing planes are being rushed to North China as both the Chinese defenders and the Japanese invaders claim an initial victory in the severe fighting at Shanhaiwan, strategic North China city attacked on Monday by the Japanese. The Japanese command has issued an ultimatum to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and other Kuomintang commanders in North China to withdraw their troops before the Japanese advance.

These betrayers of the Chinese people acceded to a similar Japanese ultimatum in the Japanese invasion and seizure of Manchuria. Japanese troops which have long been concentrating in Chinchow, South Manchuria, are rapidly advancing in a pincer movement with Jehol Province and the Peiping-Tientsin and Peking have been mobilized with the same aim in view and in addition, to attack the strong mass anti-imperialist movement in these cities. These garrisons, as well as U. S., British and French garrisons, are held in the Chinese cities under the terms imposed on China by the imperialist handi-cuffs following the crushing of the Boxer Rebellion.

MASS FUNERAL TODAY; PROTEST BABIES' DEATH

Starved by "Relief"; Hesterberg's Office Flouts the Hungry

NEW YORK.—Police, the undertaker and the Catholic Church are plotting to spirit away the bodies of the two Flametta twins, in order to defeat plans for a mass funeral today. However, the funeral and protest demonstration will proceed according to schedule.

NEW YORK.—Today employed and unemployed workers of Bath Beach and Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, shocked at the starving to death of two nine months old twins of Frank Flametta, will gather at the funeral of the babies, 21st and Bath Aves. The funeral is at the above address, and from it the workers will march in procession through the streets to the Home Relief Bureau at Benson and Bay 25th St.

This is the bureau that starved these children of an unemployed worker until both died of hunger and improper food, the Home Relief refusing to let the mother buy the needed food for them.

The demonstrators will demand the Bureau give relief to this family, and does not cut off any because it has killed two members already.

Masses in Motion Events happened rapidly since the death of the second child. A mass meeting Monday in Colonial Mansions sent Borough President Hesterberg a telegram demanding that he see their committee of the committee to present demands for Hesterberg as president of the New York City board of estimates, to take steps for appropriation of money to indemnify the Flametta family for the deaths, and to increase relief for all unemployed workers.

They also demanded that the family's relief be not cut because of the death of two dependents; they demanded that relief for all jobless be raised to \$10 cash weekly; and that the borough president pay for the funeral.

Interested Only in Tammany Graft The delegation went in to Borough Hall yesterday at 11 a. m. and was told that Hesterberg was in Albany at the Lehman inauguration, his first assistant was at O'Brien's installation. The third assistant, Stanley, said Hesterberg would be back at 3 p. m. and they could see him then.

They put in the time holding a mass meeting of some 600 workers outside Borough Hall, explaining the situation and calling on them to organize for struggle.

When they went back, the borough president was still gone but Stanley passed the buck to Mayor O'Brien and Commissioner of Welfare Taylor. He told the old story about the borough not having any item on the budget for such things.

The committee pointed out that Taylor likes to send them back to the borough authorities, and the assistant to Hesterberg told them "Don't be too fresh."

The committee left convinced that only mass pressure could get action, and it will be applied today.

O'Brien Talks of 'Economy'; Babies Starves to Death

NEW YORK.—O'Brien was installed in office, formally yesterday at the board of aldermen's meeting room. On the seats of the mighty on the dias, were all the principal Tammany heads, holding city office. Al Smith made a laudatory address, and O'Brien delivered a lecture, fore-shadowing his policy. It was lip service to the necessity for relief but also a statement that "all unnecessary jobs on the city payroll will be abolished," and "strict economy."

This means a continuation of the McKee wage cuts and ruthless star-

Make Roosevelt and His Cohorts Grant Demands of Hunger Marchers

Mass Protest So Far Has Forced Retreat By Democratic Chiefs

Collier First Denied Getting Demands; Was Smoked Out by Leaders of Jobless Councils

Thousands Demonstrate Tomorrow at Columbus Circle During Roosevelt Conference Here

Congressional juggling with the demands of the 3,000 National Hunger Marchers is a whole story in itself. It shows the intention of the Democratic Party (Roosevelt's party) leadership in the House of Representatives to lose these demands and under no circumstances to allow further attention to be called to them by any open hearings in which representatives of the jobless could prove the mass misery of 16,000,000 unemployed.

The record also shows how watchful care by the leaders of the unemployed, the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, has forced the Roosevelt henchmen in congress to retreat—though only further mass pressure will force them to actually take up the demands.

Marchers Present Demands
These demands were thrust into the hands of Speaker Garner, Vice-president elect, and Vice-president Curtis, by a delegation of the 3,000 National Marchers who had walked through every manner of opposition to get to Washington. Curtis, presiding officer of the Senate and Garner, speaker of the House, were the proper authorities to which to present the demands.

Voice of 16,000,000
The demands themselves were adopted at the National Conference on unemployment, held Dec. 5, by the 3,000 marchers, all elected delegates to the conference. The conference was held while the delegates were interned by half the police force of Washington, in a camp in the outskirts of the city.

The two first and most important demands read:

1. Immediate federal emergency relief appropriation of \$50 for each unemployed worker, man or

woman, plus \$10 for each dependent, in addition to existing local relief.

2. Immediate enactment of a system of federal unemployment insurance by the government through taxes upon wealth and income and direct levies upon employers, providing for each unemployed worker the average wage of his industry and locality for the full period of unemployment.

Since these proposals call for appropriation of money by congress, the U. S. constitution provides that first action shall come from the House of Representatives. The jobless marched home, carrying their message of struggle, and the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, A. Amter, secretary, waited a few days, and hearing nothing from congress sent in a note, requesting that it be notified when the demands would be heard.

Garner answered on Dec. 13, saying: "Just received yours of the 12th, and I note what you have to say in reference to the petitions recently presented on behalf of the 'hunger marchers'."

"These petitions were referred to Ways and Means Committee and any hearing thereon could be called by the Committee chairman."

Amter at once wrote to Collier, Democratic congressman who is chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and proof of Collier's intention to totally ignore the demands of 3,000 delegates of tens of thousands of unemployed, is seen in his reply, Dec. 20, which, written by his clerk, Eugene Fly, "advises" Amter: "The demand of the Hunger Marchers, presented to Mr. Garner, nor has this Committee scheduled any hearings, relative to these demands."

Somebody was lying, and the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils pointed this out, in much sharper tone to Garner and Collier, at the same time calling on all organized unemployed workers on mass meetings of the jobless, on workers' mass organizations and groups to wire their protests against the cynical juggling of the demands of the unemployed and this sentence to death by starvation which congress seemed intent on passing.

It was too much for Garner, and he broke first. His secretary, Harry L. Sexton, wrote to Amter: "For your information I am enclosing a tear sheet from the Congressional Record of December 6th, and you will note this petition was referred to the Ways and Means Committee on that date."

And, to be sure, Page 60 of the Congressional Record for Dec. 6 contains, in Paragraph 8893, the following statement: "Also, petition of the unemployed councils of the United States of America; to the Committee on Ways and Means."

This admission, forced from Garner, not only by the persistent demands of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, but by the flood of resolutions from workers' organizations and the rising wrath of the unemployed who were being cheated by this parliamentary maneuvering of Roosevelt's henchmen in congress, smoked out Collier.

Collier himself this time, Dec. 28, signed a letter to Amter, in which he says: "I beg to advise that the proposals of the Unemployed Councils of America are now in possession of the Committee on Ways and Means."

"There will be a meeting of the Committee on January 4, 1932, to map out a program for the remainder of the short session of Congress and decide if any hearings will be held. Your letter and the petition will be brought to the Committee's attention at that time."

They tacitly admit their lying in congress, but they have the nerve to tell 16,000,000 hungry unemployed that the Committee on Ways and Means will decide whether to even give an open hearing on the matter!

The leaders of these masses of unemployed workers, the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, answered this Collier letter with a letter of its own, demanding: "No further delay in considering this, the most important business before the United States Congress."

But at the same time, the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils issued a statement to the employed and unemployed workers, calling for mass demonstration, resolutions of protest, against congressional muffling of the demands which are matters of life and death to millions of workers.

Now, tomorrow, while Collier and Garner and all other important Democratic chiefs are in session with Roosevelt in New York, proposing to consider legislation on everything under the sun but the food and clothing and very lives of the jobless, thousands of these unemployed will demonstrate at Columbus Circle at 7 p.m. to demand that this conference of government chiefs does take up the questions of winter relief and unemployment insurance, and put through laws to that effect.

Rotten Working Conditions
"Most of the seamen are out of work. But those employed, even when they do not work under the 'work a way' plan, are not much better off. The pay is around \$35 a month for hard work, 12 hours a day, and rotten food. The Marine hospital is full of patients who come back from the trips with all sorts of stomach troubles."

Prizes - M.W.I.L.
"The Marine Workers Industrial Union is the only union which fights for better conditions on ship and water front," said Schutzen, "I am happy to say that I am proud of urge all seamen to join this fighting being a member of the M.W.I.U. and organization and the Unemployed Council as the only way to improve our conditions."

Seamen's Demands

1. All seamen unemployed for one month or longer to receive \$1 a day during period of unemployment. This sum to be raised from funds now appropriated through the Jones-White Act, for direct subsidies and loans to the shipowners. All funds appropriated to be distributed under the supervision of committees elected by the seamen. Relief to be granted all seamen sailing on American ships regardless of nationality.

2. Unemployed seamen to be allowed the right of admittance to all Marine Hospitals regardless of length of time ashore. All dental and optical work to be free.

3. Full enforcement of manning scale; three watches on all ships; no workdays or forced labor on any ship.

4. Immediate abolition of the blacklist and deferred lists and logging systems.

5. Establishment of Central Shipping Bureaus in all ports under the supervision of elected committees of seamen.

6. Laid-up ships to be requisitioned and fitted up as lodging for unemployed seamen.

7. PASSAGE OF THE WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

8. RECOGNITION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

Stage and Screen

"MEN AND JOBS" DRAMATIC DEPICTION OF SHOCK BRIGADE

Soviet films are so closely knit with the struggles of the workers all over the world that they can never become "out of date" until the final overthrow of capitalism.

Presented at the Cameo Theatre Monday, while the herculean accomplishments and the workers it depicts are being hailed throughout the world, "Men and Jobs," a Soyuzkino film from the U.S.S.R., which fascinatingly portrays the central figures of the Five Year Plan—the Shock Brigades, is doubly timely. It is directed by A. Macheret.

With gigantic Dnieprostroi as the stage, the picture throbs with the excellent acting Zakharov spends restless nights in the backwoods of his brigade. He decides to organize a study group. Difficulties arise. To Zakharov's dismay the men are listless. They claim that the three-hour ride to work allows no time for study.

Riding with them is an American woman whom they ask what the foreign papers say about them. She reads from the "Times": "Forced labor in Russia!"

"Our correspondent reports unspeakable tortures by the G.P.U.—Men are forced to work at the point of revolvers."

Innocent at the capitalist lies they all sign up for the study group and hit upon the idea of conducting the class on the train.

Zakharov's brigade competes with that of Cline. A graph runs across the screen showing the steady even pace of the American and the uneven zig zag course of Zakharov, who finally soars far ahead.

The picturing of these struggles by a graph instead of by an actual portrayal comes as a disappointment to the audience.

A mild love scene, between the at-

U. S. Bank Victims Protest At "Jewish Day," Saturday

Denounce Its Attitude Against Swindled Depositors; Committee Hits Steuer

NEW YORK.—Depositors swindled of their savings in the failure of the Bank of the United States will meet at 4 p.m. this Saturday in front of the newspaper, "The Jewish Day," 183 East Broadway, to protest this paper's attitude against the impoverished depositors, the committee of 25 of the "United Depositors" of the bank announced yesterday.

They will hear a report by their committee which will call on the editors of "The Jewish Day" at this time. Depositors are urged to come in mass.

The depositors' committee will protest to the editors against their refusal to publish press releases of the depositors; against the paper's stand in favor of the stockholders against the depositors; and against their advocacy of Max Steuer, "as a depositor's saviour, at a time when he has been a detriment right from the start and whose own hands are not clean and whose assistant is under indictment for embezzling hundreds of thousands of dollars," the committee of 25 said.

Tammany In It
"The depositors believe," the committee stated, "that Tammany Hall with their gang has been playing a dirty hand in the bank failure, helped by the Tammany press, which covered up and tried to mislead the depositors."

Steuer's latest maneuver to have a law passed to give the depositors the right to sue the State for their loss is only a move for the bankers, the committee explained. The committee set forth its own plan for the depositors.

"The Committee of 25 wants two laws," it was explained. "One that will enable the State to borrow from the R.F.C. to give them immediate cash, and a law with teeth in it, that will make the State liable for all depositors' bank of U. S. losses and to avoid future losses."

The committee urged all depositors to unite behind these demands, and to turn out in thousands in front of "The Jewish Day's" office, 183 East Broadway, this Saturday afternoon.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS
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HOBOKEN PICKETS TIGHTEN LINES

"Red" Scare Exposed As Boss Trick

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—In spite of the police attack on the furniture strikers, picketing continued all day today. The police confiscated copies of the Arbeiter and burned them on the street. The fun of the police was directed against this paper because of its militant leadership effective and militant guidance to the German speaking strikers.

At a mass meeting of the strikers held this morning, picket captains and a defense committee were elected with the object of tightening the picket lines, and at the same time protecting the pickets against gangster and police attacks. At the same time a relief committee was elected to work jointly with the Workers International Relief in raising funds and relief for the strikers.

Militant Picket Lines
In speaking before the meeting, both the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, and the Trade Union Unity League organizers stressed the necessity of maintaining militant picket lines which would actually prevent scabs from getting in to work.

They exposed the tactics of the police and the bosses who are creating a "red" scare, while at the same time bringing in scabs and taking other measures to break the strike.

The speakers pointed out that any reliance on the promises of the police or local politicians, would be disastrous for the strike, and that only effective mass picketing, and mobilization of all sympathizers for picket duty would win the strike.

Two Workers Arested for Picketing Win Their Court Battle
NEW YORK.—Two workers, B. Morosko, and Santo Belio, were arrested for picketing a custom tailoring store, Basil Duranti, 60 E. 52nd St. These workers were locked out of the shop and demanded the right to picket the premises, declaring that they were on strike. The attorney for the defense evidently proved to the judge that in a lockout the workers have a right to strike and picket, and on these grounds the case against the workers was dismissed.

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Chinese Boss Paper Forced to Retract Lies

NEW YORK.—On Dec. 19 the "Chinese Journal," a bourgeois paper, in an attempt to discredit the Communist Party with the Chinese workers, printed a slanderous lie that a Communist female had attempted to extort money from a Chinese laundry worker. District 2 of the Communist Party immediately assigned a reliable comrade to investigate.

The investigation proved that the entire story had no basis in fact. Lee, the laundry worker referred to in the "Chinese Journal" story, declared that the woman concerned never mentioned Communism, nor was she ever connected with the Communist Party and that he had never said to anyone that the woman was a Communist. The entire story printed in the "Chinese Journal," Lee said, was a fabrication.

The District Committee of the C. P. then demanded that the "Chinese Journal" print a retraction and tell the true facts. The "Chinese Journal," confronted by the results of the investigation, finally sent a telegram promising to print the entire statement of the District Committee without change.

A retraction of a similar slander printed Nov. 11 in which a worker, Wu, was concerned was also promised by the "Chinese Journal."

One worker was promised relief from the Salvation Army if he worked three days, but after working his time, he got neither pay nor relief. The Salvation Army has used the distribution of stoup to the Hooverville workers to discriminate among the various nationalities living there. The Salvation Army man is a Norwegian, and so the Russian, Porto Ricans, etc., get the worst of the so-called relief.

The Hooverville workers are beginning to understand that neither the church nor the charity racketeers will bring them food, shelter and warmth. They have organized a committee of their own to demand food and shelter for them. The committee's influence among the workers is growing steadily.

FORCED LABOR IN HOOVERVILLE

Workers Build Church for Cup of Coffee

NEW YORK.—The workers living in the miserable shacks that constitute the Hooverville in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn are being victimized by a forced labor racket. They are being made to help in the building of a church, in return for which the workers have the privilege of singing and praying in the church and getting a cup of coffee from the priest.

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AMUSEMENTS



The Human Story of How the 5-Year Plan Was Completed!

MEN AND JOBS

Amkino's Latest Talking Film (with added English dialogue and titles) SAGA OF AN AMERICAN ENGINEER IN RUSSIA

CAMEO 25c to 1 P.M. SPECIAL SOVIET NEWSREEL GORKI - LENIN'S WIDOW, ETC.

WORKERS' PRICES! 2ND SMASHING
Ask ANY of the Thousands Who Saw

'Kameradschaft' OR 'Comradeship'
(All English Titles) See What A Mine Disaster Means!

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14th Street and Union Square
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RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave. Spectacular stage shows at 2:15-9:15
Cost of 1000 75c to \$2.50
RKO Personal Direction of "Roxy"

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Eve. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30
Tonight Today-Sat. Mat. "WALICE IN WONDERLAND" "CAMILLE"

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents BIOGRAPHY
A comedy by S. N. BEHRMAN
GUILD THEATRE, 2

International Notes

By ROBERT HAMILTON

INTERNATIONAL POTTERY WORKERS MEETING

BERLIN—An international meeting of delegates of the revolutionary pottery workers in Germany and Czechoslovakia took place in a frontier town a few days ago. Forty-one delegates were present, including eight women workers. Representatives of the Czechoslovakian revolutionary unions, the revolutionary union in Selb, the famous Bavarian pottery and ceramic centre, and the revolutionary trade union opposition were also present. The conference was organized by the International Factory Workers Committee. The conference discussed the situation of the workers in the two countries and the coming attack on wages. After a general report by the secretary of the International Committee the delegates reported the situation in the factories. A general wage reduction of about 30 per cent had been forced through in stages during the past year or so. The capitalist rationalization had taken on oppressive forms. The moving belt was prevalent and older workers had been flung out and replaced by women and children. In many cases the employers refused to pay the tariff rates. However, the fighting spirit of the workers was rising and in Germany about 5,000 pottery and ceramic workers had conducted strikes during the past few months. Heartening success was recorded in various districts in Czechoslovakia, but deficiencies in the work were sharply criticized, for instance, in many cases the work inside the reformist unions had been neglected with a resultant lack of influence on these categories of workers. The conference drew up a program of demands and adopted measures to secure close co-operation between the pottery workers in Germany and Czechoslovakia. It was also decided to establish connections with the workers in related trades in France, Great Britain and other countries. A special German-Czechoslovakian committee was elected consisting of seven workers.

"POISON GAS IS HUMANE"

That is what prominent bourgeois professors, such as Prof. Zanetti of Columbia University, department of chemistry, never tire of telling us. The following extracts from an article by Prof. Assman on "Effects of military and bomb gasses upon the human body" in the "Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift" tells us just how "humane" poison gas is: "Phosgene causes the lungs to become moist and heavy. The redness of the breathing surface causes an oxygen hunger which compels the patient to strain the breathing musculature more and more. This increased and more rapid respiratory movement leads to an acute paralysis of the lungs, which occurs alongside oedema (infiltration of liquid into the lungs). Most important however, the oedema of the lungs causes the latter to swell up until they weigh five or six times their normal weight. Such a patient looks like a person struggling for air, with blue lips and cheeks. The liquid flowing from the bronchial tubes from the lungs and beaten into foam by the inhaled and exhaled air produces an audible rattle in the throat. In their choking pains the patients are extremely nervous and filled with the fear of death."

RED GAINS IN CZECH SHOP ELECTIONS

PRAGUE, Dec. 6. (By Mail).—Shop council elections have been held during the past week in various factories in Czechoslovakia. The elections in the Low and Beer textile plants in Zvittau resulted in a brilliant victory for the red trade unions and a severe defeat for the Social Democrats. The revolutionary union polled 328 votes, a gain of 84 over 1931, while the socialists dropped 123 1068 to a total of 171. Thus the red unions have a majority in the shop council for the first time. The shop council elections in the big chemical works in Kazneje near Pilsen also produced further gains for the revolutionary trade unions. They polled 179 votes, a gain of 40 over 1930, while the combined shop council poll won only 77 votes, a loss of 34 votes since 1930.

COMMUNIST MAJORITY IN TOWN ELECTIONS

Municipal elections in the town of Janova Lehota, in Slovakia, resulted in a smashing victory for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The Communists won 20 out of a total of 30 seats in the town council, thus securing a two-thirds majority. In the elections in Rim. Sobota the Communists polled 723 votes, gaining 7 seats, or a clear majority of 1 over all the other parties together.

IDIOTES OF THE PRESS

The following is quoted verbatim from the highly respectable "Gazette de l'Oise" of Compiègne, France: "Here is a story that appeared in the great Moscow journal 'Izvestia': The cooperative of a little Siberian city ordered toothbrushes and toothpaste about a year ago. It has just received the entire stock back to the central warehouse, less one toothbrush and one tube of dentifrice. A young nurse, Lisa Koubaroff, had been the only one to make use of them. And she swore that she would never do it again. She explained, 'It is too pink for my complexion and it is scarcely absorbed by my skin. As for the brush, there is nothing to eat after the brushes have been removed. I like arichokes better.' No doubt a manual worker would have eaten the brush-handle as well."

WHITE TERROR IN MADAGASCAR

PARIS, Dec. 9. (By Mail).—A cable from Tananarive the capital of Madagascar, to "Humanite" organ of the French Communist Party, states that the colonial government's policy of terror is continuing unabated. The French imperialist League is raising a fund of 50,000 francs to send an attorney to Madagascar to defend the native political prisoners, and to send a workers' delegation there to publish to the world the true state of terror on that unfortunate island.

January 'Communist' Shows Application of 12th Plenum Decision

The January "Communist," 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. C., just off the press, contains a number of articles of great importance. These deal particularly with the decisions of the 12th Plenum of the Communist International and their application to the tasks of the American Communist Party. The editorial, "Forward in the Line of the 12th Plenum of the E. C. T.," the article, "The Struggle for the Elementary Needs—the Main Link in Winning the Masses," by Jack Stachel, and the report of T. Gusev at the 12th Plenum on the tasks of the American and British Parties, help to clarify the basic immediate tasks. An important contribution in "The Communist" is the detailed analysis by Y. J. Jerome of Prof. Sidney Hook's distortions of Marxism. This is called, "Unmasking an American Revisionist of Marxism," and is published in connection with the 50th anniversary of Karl Marx's death. Other articles are "Spinosa and Marxism," by J. Milton, an excerpt from Manuilsky's speech at the 12th Plenum, "Stalin Develops the Teachings of Marx and Lenin," and book reviews by Milton Howard and W. Phelps.

JAPAN RUSHES SHIPS, TROOPS

New Grab At China Territories (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ment treacherously withheld reinforcements and munitions from the heroic Shanghai workers and rank and file soldiers of the Nineteenth Rout Army who successfully defended the city for weeks against the combined attacks of the Japanese navy, army and air forces. The Japanese attack on North China is born of the world crisis of capitalism which has already shattered Japanese economy and, together with the vast expenditures for the Manchurian adventure, and the rising resistance of the Japanese toilers against starvation, is threatening Japanese capitalism with utter collapse.

U. S. Japan Rivalry Grows

The drive into North China is tremendously sharpening the antagonisms between Japanese and U. S. imperialism in the Pacific and control over China. A Washington dispatch to the New York Times reports grave concern among Washington officials "that serious events might again be impending in the Far East." That the U. S. imperialism now repeats their attempts during Japan's adventure in Shanghai to turn back Japanese imperialism toward the frontiers of the Soviet Union is clearly apparent in the opinions of Washington officials quoted in the dispatch. These unofficially expressed opinions are intended as a warning to Japanese imperialism not to tread on Wall Street's toes in China. They contain an open hint to Japanese imperialism that the Washington government would welcome an attack on the Soviet Union.

U. S. Imperialist Threat

"Should the Japanese in their advance remain north of the Great Wall, (in Manchuria and Jehol Province—Daily Worker), it would not be expected that the movement would precipitate any difficult situation for the Western powers. But should they go south of the Great Wall and sweep into the interior along the line of Tientsin and Peiping, there might be outside complications due to the rights other powers have by treaty in Tientsin and Peiping."

This notice to Japan of Wall St.'s intention to challenge its penetration into North China, is accompanied by the following hint for anti-Soviet action:

"Should the Japanese movement be limited to one north of the North Great Wall, in informed opinion here, Soviet Russia would be the only power that might be affected through Japanese forces advancing to the borders of Soviet territory."

For Anti-Soviet Provocations.

This, likewise, is accompanied by the veiled wish for complications between the Japanese rivals of U. S. imperialism and the Soviet Union, the chief enemy of the imperialist bandits: "Should the Japanese go to the Mongolian border and continue their occupation of North Manchuria beyond Tientsin to the Siberian border, experts pointed out there would be danger of incidents arising with Soviet forces."

These "experts" recognize the firm desire of the Soviet Union for peace. They express themselves as satisfied that Soviet Russia does not want trouble with Japan or any other power at present, but they hope that Japan will increase its war provocations against the Soviet Union, for "they are not certain, however, whether the Soviet Union would remain indefinitely passive under much greater pressure from Japan, notwithstanding her desire for peace."

leader, has been sentenced to prison for protesting against the regime. Four hundred natives are in jail waiting trial for the crime of belonging to the International Red Workers' Association. Red Cross and other misleaders. He sabotaged the election campaign, and after the campaign the workers got wise to him and threw him out.

This little item is further proof to workers that Knowland was their press enemy. He is going to distribute oranges in such a way that he gets some confidence in the workers back again or perhaps to the one who previously was helping him to mislead the workers.

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

SHOW UP GRAFT, STOOL PIGEONS IN RELIEF

Dying Workers Denied Even Barest Necessities in Cal.; Council Organizing, Gaining

Advice Asked of Daily Worker on Follow Up Work to Force Relief

Workers Determined to Force County Welfare to Care for Jobless and Destitute

OCEAN PARK, Cal.—We were to the County Welfare for some relief for 3 families. One family, Mr. and Mrs. Keller, 8712 Ellis Ave., Palms, Cal., both over 60, Mrs. Keller on death bed. The doctor said 48 hours was as long as she could live. They had no food, water, gas or light. The country refused aid to these old residents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, 717 Broadway, Venice, husband a world war veteran, 4 sick children, one with blood poisoning in knee. One had had eyes from diphtheria and scarlet fever and doctors stated that sight of the child. The other three treatment was necessary to save the needed food, being undernourished. No food, gas, water or lights in the house. Both were voters.

The third case was Mrs. Johnson and husband, 216 Sherman, Venice, Cal., needed food. Both were voters. Committee of 20.

There was a committee of 20 people that waited on cases at the Welfare. Three of the committee were over 60 years old, and taxpayers for 25 years.

The head of the Welfare called in the police and refused to see any of the Committee on any case. The result is that we have some good sympathizers now and they are very determined. The cases were looked after later.

Please give us a foot-note on what you think about our follow-up. Should we try to force the authorities to accept our committees? The Welfare Station is in Santa Monica. We work with the Los Angeles Unemployed Council, but would enjoy criticism from the Daily Worker.

Editor's Note:—By all means push the organizational work. You are gaining sympathizers who are determined to gain relief for these needy cases. Get a bigger committee and try again, and back it up by a good demonstration outside which demands recognition of the Unemployed Council constantly bring new cases. Every victory you win, use it to build the organization, and use all sympathizers who come to you when the Welfare denies relief, to strengthen the organization also. Keep on bringing new cases, no matter what publicity at this end, and if you wish to organize a special distribution of the Daily Worker when your stories appear, let us know how many copies you want, and we will get them sent you. In this way you help your own organizational work, and at the same time spread the Daily Worker.

Judge Penalizes Jobless Worker for Having Children

POINT PLEASANT, N. J.—Harston Frazee, an unemployed worker here, was brought before County Judge J. C. Clorand on a charge of failing to pay \$4 per week alimony to his wife for the support of a minor child of his. Frazee told the judge that he was willing to pay, but being out of work, he didn't have any money. The "smart" jurist gave Frazee two weeks to pay up or go to jail. In addition to injury by telling this worker that the court had nothing to do with bringing children into this world and that he, as the father, must see to it that they are provided for. Of course the judge didn't tell Frazee how he could get a job.

Stool Pigeon Tries Fool Workers With Publicity Stunt

EVANSVILLE, Indiana.—Thomas Knowland had a small item in the press here that he had received two boxes of oranges from County Attorney James F. Enloe, who is spending his vacation in Florida, to be distributed amongst the needy. He did not state the size of the boxes, but to give all the needy of Evansville a few oranges, the boxes would have to be the size of box cars. The significant part of this is that Knowland for the past year had been a leader in the Unemployed Council here, until it was found out that he was a stool-pigeon and misleader of the workers, and was kicked out of the movement. The Evansville Press and Courier carried big front page items about the once "big chief of the Communist Party" quitting the radical movement, that he was tired of fighting for the benefit of a bunch of bums.

One Family Has Stranglehold on the Township Relief

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Emergency Relief of South Brunswick Township in Middlesex County had a big political at the head of it by the name of Henderson. He is a relative of Mrs. Rowland, the Secretary of the Relief. All the employees of the bureau are related to Mrs. Rowland. Her sister owns the grocery store where the relief orders are purchased, and whose husband is also Secretary of the Governing Board of So. Brunswick Township. So these grafters have full control—a nice little family affair—the Henderson-Rowland family.

Workers, how long are you going to allow grafters to rule you and rob you, and treat you as if you were dumb animals. This is the richest country in the world and your labor made it rich. Organize and fight for workers government.

Get Children Ready for Gas War



Children are not exempt from gas attacks in present day imperialist wars. Photo shows London kiddies getting lessons in the use of gas masks from an army brigade. (F. P. Pictures.)

CONN. WORKERS GREET MARCHERS

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 3.—More than 1,000 workers gave a rousing send off to the local hunger marchers and the others who are on their way now to Hartford to present demands to the state legislature tomorrow. The local unemployed council succeeded in forcing the relief to give fresh milk instead of canned milk to one family with children. A fight is being made to obtain fresh milk for all families.

THOMAS DODGES ON U.S.S.R. STAND

NEW YORK.—In an attempt to cover up his hatred of the Soviet Union, shared in common with the imperialists, Norman Thomas, socialist leader, in a letter in the New York Times of Jan. 2, declares that his statement that he found less hope "now than six months ago" in the Soviet way out of the crisis is not his final judgment. The statement was made in Thomas' address to the 50 delegates at the League for Industrial Democracy conference at Barnard College. In that address, he deplored the revolutionary way out of capitalist misery taken by the Soviet masses in the October Revolution and called on the delegates to "look more towards America and not so much towards Russia."

In both his address and his present letter Thomas pretends that eight months ago he was more or less sympathetic with the Soviet Union. He pretends that the capitalist press reports of food shortage in the Soviet Union have caused him to change his views and to see "less hope in the Russian answer now than six or eight months ago." This, despite the notorious fact that Thomas, like other leaders of the Second (socialist) International, have all along slandered the Soviet Union, minimizing the tremendous achievements of the Soviet masses in socialist construction, while magnifying the difficulties experienced in building up a new world in a formerly backward country surrounded by a ring of hostile capitalist powers.

Thomas' haste to "explain" his statement as not his "final judgment" is proof of the growing sympathies of socialist rank and file workers for the Soviet Union, a fact which all the socialist leaders are desperately combating.

Public Hearing Exposes Welfare

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 3.—In preparing the local forces for the state hunger march the question of city relief was brought sharply forward in a hearing conducted here on Dec. 30th. Sharp attacks were made upon the Welfare Department which has stopped giving fresh milk to children and hands out with the orders the worst kind of canned milk, which poisons the babies. It was brought out in the testimony of workers that the rations handed out to a family of eight consists of the following: 7 loaves of bread, 2 pounds of frankfurters or rotten meat, 2 pounds of coffee, 2 small heads of cabbage, 3 cans of evaporated milk, 1 pound of oatmeal, 1 turnip, 1 can tomatoes, 2 or 3 pounds of potatoes mostly frozen and a handful of stale onions. This is supposed to maintain a family of eight for a whole week.

Mayor Quigley's Appeal. Cora M. Beale, of the Welfare Department, were invited to appear at the hearing, but were not there. On the same day letters were sent to them, the local paper appeared with a statement by Quigley that he would not appear at the hearing of a "Communist meeting."

"But the workers know that he does not dare face them when they demand relief. At the hearing there was exhibited the food that is handed out for an entire week and it is being used to feed the children and not the workers elected from New Britain and will be shown to the 'liberal' governor, Loos tomorrow, when demands are to be made for immediate state relief.

League of Nations' Part in War Exposed By Chinese Student

CHICAGO, Ill.—The part played by the recent Lytton report and the League of Nations in covering up the war carried on by the Japanese imperialists in the Far East was exposed at the Students Anti-War Congress by C. C. Wang, of Columbia University, who had been elected to the Congress by a group of Chinese students in New York. Wang also pointed out that the national revolutionary war carried on by the Chinese masses under the leadership of the Chinese Soviets is an important factor in blocking the activities of the Manchurian Red Army under the red general Wang Teh-Ling, and the Red Guard near the Fushan mines and the partisan troops, who are in the way of the Japanese imperialist plot to attack the Soviet Union through the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern railroad.

Two representatives of Chinese students of Chicago, Yen and Wang, were also present at the meeting. Maximo De Gazman, a Philippine student, attacked the fake Philippine "Independence" bill recently passed by Congress, and called for a resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional independence of the Philippine Islands.

Several times during the hearings and during the speeches the delegation applauded loudly their spokesmen. President Herron of the City Council on two occasions during the hearing threatened to put out the leaders of the delegation.

Call for United Front Against Ely's Anti-Labor Drive in Massachusetts

Appeal to All Unions, Labor Bodies to Send Delegates January 29th

Defeat Governor's Attempt to Bring Conditions to Level of South

BOSTON.—The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union of Boston has sent out a call to all local unions, fraternal organizations, etc., for a mass conference to mobilize the workers for a united struggle against Governor Ely's so-called "Challenge to the South".

POWER MANEUVER BY ROOSEVELT

Talks 'Public Control'; Aids War Preparation

NEW YORK.—The announcement that President-elect Roosevelt will visit Muscle Shoals on Jan. 21, accompanied by Frank P. Walsh of the New York State Power Authority, Judge John McIninch of the Federal Power Commission, and that an invitation to take part in the inspection tour has been sent Senator George W. Norris, advocate of federal operation of this huge hydro-electric development now idle for ten years, is a continuation of the Roosevelt election "strategy" relative to "public control" of water power and electric projects.

One Result of Insult Monopoly The collapse of the Insull monopoly as a result of the crisis and the revelations made in connection with it, which disclose the vast extent of the mighty power it exercised, has created a tremendous popular sentiment against the power trust which Roosevelt is trying to capitalize by advocacy of "experimental public control" of hydro-electric developments.

"Popular Resentment" During his campaign President-elect Roosevelt endorsed a modified Norris plan for Boulder Dam, the Columbia River project, the St. Lawrence River development and Muscle Shoals. It is believed by President-elect Roosevelt and his advisors that a measure of governmental control and perhaps some form of government operation for these immense projects would tend to allay popular resentment and discontent, that it would at the same time strengthen the Roosevelt administration with the "liberal and progressive element" which places public ownership and control of water power in the center of its program.

The Question of Nitrogen Plants There is no question so far to be seen in the Roosevelt program to place under government control the huge nitrogen fixation plants which are one of the principal features of these power projects and which are becoming more and more the center of the chemical and explosive industry.

It is announced, for instance, that the nitrogen fixation plant at Muscle Shoals will probably be leased. This will satisfy the chemical and explosive interests dominated by the DuPonts.

HAITIAN WORKERS EXPOSE PACT

Wall St. Directs Drive on Masses (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

responsibility of the Haitian minister in Paris to President Vincent which has been published in the Haitian press: "And now, my dear President," the minister writes, "I must refer again to a very important question. You must remember that I have already written to you concerning the Communist propaganda which is spreading in a number of Latin-American countries. There is a report current among the group of young Haitians in the Latin Quarter that these new doctrines have gained entrance and are developing in Haiti. Of course, my information is only third-hand, and very vague. It is advisable, however, that your police investigate and discover what is going on in this matter among the young people who are being attracted to these advanced ideas.

The War Drive The main feature of this whole maneuver for a clever connection of the federal government with cheap and abundant sources of nitrogen, phosphates, etc., is that all of them are basic for war preparations and the conduct of war which is now on the order of the day.

EXPOSE LEVINE'S SLANDER OF USSR

"Soviet Russia Today" Quotes World Experts

NEW YORK.—Proof that Isaac Don Levine is a vicious anti-Soviet propagandist and a literary racketeer, unscrupulously twisting facts to prove his argument is given in the January issue of Soviet Russia Today, just off the press.

The magazine contains an article quoting extensively from both Soviet scientists and American scientists to disprove Levine's assertion that "Soviet Russia, as far as natural resources are concerned, ranks among the lowest countries in the world."

Levine states that "Agriculturally the resources are just as inadequate for the growing population as the mineral resources are for industrial progress." C. F. Marbut, chief soil scientist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has shown that the Soviet Union has 854 million acres of wheat lands as compared to 234 million acres in the United States.

A. A. Johnson, another American agricultural authority says that "The Soviet Union has a greater abundance and variety of natural resources than any country in the world."

After quoting other American experts to the same effect, Soviet Russia Today quotes extensively from Prof. I. M. Gobkin, member of the Soviet Academy of Science and a geologist of international reputation, who gives a detailed account of the enormous natural resources of the Soviet Union.

Raise Living Standards Soviet Russia Today also shows that Isaac Don Levine is just as unreliable in his statements about the standard of living of Soviet workers and peasants as it is about Soviet resources. It is shown that the standard of living of the Soviet worker and peasant is steadily rising as contrasting with the capitalist world in which living standards have been driven down to the bare subsistence level through the capitalist crisis.

HAMMOND LIKED LIGHTFOOT

Marchers, on their way to Washington, stopped in Hammond to speak to the unemployed, it was comrade Lightfoot who carried away the honors. Many said: "He is the best informed speaker I have ever heard of." The Communist cause in Hammond.

The home of Jacques Roumaine, the best known of Haitian writers, who has been very close to the workers' movement, was raided, with the intention of putting him also in jail, but he was not at home.

Several times during the hearings and during the speeches the delegation applauded loudly their spokesmen. President Herron of the City Council on two occasions during the hearing threatened to put out the leaders of the delegation.

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Science In the Service of Labor--

Article I, published yesterday described the meeting of the Soviet academicians in the House of Culture, at the same time sketching the history of the Academy of Science during its 200 years' existence. It concluded with a contrast of the role of the scientists under czarism with their activities in behalf of socialist construction under the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union.

By D. SASLAVSKY But we do not want to go deep into history. We shall sum up immediately the results—they are evident here, in this workers' house of Culture, a palatial edifice in the Vyborg district of Leningrad, famous for its revolutionary role.

But we do not want to go deep into history. We shall sum up immediately the results—they are evident here, in this workers' house of Culture, a palatial edifice in the Vyborg district of Leningrad, famous for its revolutionary role. A few days from here stands the memorial to Lenin at the Finnish Railway Station. Here Lenin stepped for the first time on Russian soil in 1917. Here was the rallying place of the main forces of the October uprising. Here every stone is history. And here, 15 years later, they have met—the academicians and the workers. Most of the people on the platform are old, and most of the people in the hall are young. The president of the academy, the well known Savant, Karpinsky, is considerably over 80 years. His white hair reaches his shoulders. He is a live chip of the Russia of old. And he shouts now with youthful enthusiasm: "We greet you, Vyborg workers; we are glad to meet for our XV. Anniversary among you!"

Old workers, delegates from the factories, ascend the platform. They speak of the enormous significance of theoretical science for Communism. They are proud of the fact that the greatest scientists of the Soviet Union are with them. After them, academicians address the audience, and speak of the enormous significance of the proletarian revolution and socialist construction for science. These are not only speeches on a special occasion. They are a summary of the work which has been accomplished by the new Soviet Academy of Science.

FIVE or six times a year the academicians meet. They have an exchange of their scientific achievements, they speak about new discoveries. Two of these sessions are generally held in public, at public meetings, with visits to factories, and excursions to the distant borders of the Union. The Academy of Science informs the whole country about its work, and the first years of dislocation from and distrust of the proletarian revolution on the part of academicians are a thing of the past. The working class has been able to win over the academicians to its side. Some of them have joined the Communist Party, and the majority march willingly and conscientiously with the working class, while remaining non-Party.

How did the working class win over the academicians? By its relation to science, first of all. Second, through socialist construction. The savants have been able to see for themselves that socialist industrialization opens up unlimited possibilities for science, just at the time when science declines everywhere in the capitalist west. Under Tsarism the Academy of Science was a vegetating landlord estate. Russian science looked up with envy and respect to the rich scientific institutions of the capitalist countries. The Academy itself was in a wretched state. Only about ten badly equipped institutes were attached to the Tsarist academy. Scientific collaborators could be counted only by the dozen.

The Soviet Academy of Science is surrounded by 90 institutes, museums and laboratories of its own, set up under the Soviet regime. It has up to 1,000 scientific collaborators. The magnitude of the equipment is the envy of the institutes of the wealthiest capitalist countries. New scientific cadres have sprung up and half of them consist of workers and peasants. Ex-blacksmiths, shepherds, and tailors successfully master theoretical knowledge. There is, for instance, Bendizky. He is 30 years old, not only a long ago he is in a tailoring workshop and cut out waistcoats. At present he is one of the most intimate assistants of the famous professor of chemistry, Kurnakov. Azratian, an Armenian, the son of a worker, a refugee from Armenia during the world imperialist war, his family was wandering life, was a street Arab and a bootblack in the streets. He is now an aspirant of the Academy of Science for physiology, and his works, translated into German, can be found on the bookshelves of even well known foreign professors.

Reports follow exports. Today the academicians are the guests of the Vyborg workers, tomorrow they will be followed by the workers of the "Red Putilovetz." The audience becomes familiar with many fields of knowledge. These are not popular lectures. The Academy of Science is not an evening university. The latest achievements of Science, the most important scientific problems become common property. Here are, for example, the reports made at one of the sessions: Academician Baikov—"How to obtain Iron direct from Ore." The young savant Frankel—"The Theory of Metals." Academician Komarov—"The New in the Teaching about the Form of Plants." Of course, not everything is understood by the hearers. But through intercourse with working class audiences, the academicians learn to explain the most difficult questions in language accessible to all. Academicians part company with the special "learned" complicated language which is not at all required for genuine science, and serves in capitalist countries only the purpose of erecting insurmountable barriers between the learned and the workers.

THE TECHNOCRATS OFFER A SOLUTION



The 'Mutual Self-Help' Racket

By ROBERT J. KENTON (Labor Research Association)

THE frantic efforts of American capitalism to avoid unemployment insurance has revived an old anarchist idea—the formation of "labor exchange" associations by the jobless. Joshua Warren, an American anarchist leader, established the first "exchange" in Cincinnati in the early thirties of the last century. The formation of the Unemployed Citizens' League by a "labor college" must group, along the same line, has recently taken place. Since then it has spread to a great many other cities in the West and Middle West, such as Salt Lake City and Tacoma, as well as cities in California, Idaho and Ohio. A similar scheme is now being introduced in New York City and its sponsors, the Emergency Exchange Association, intend to make this the nucleus for a nationwide barter system, according to the World-Telegram of December 8, 1932.

THE SPONSORS The originators of the New York plan contain such elements as Ernest Angell, an attorney and a leading opponent of the bonus; Jacob Baker, ex-anarchist turned business promoter; the Socialist professor, Leroy Bowman of Columbia; the near-Socialist, Stuart Chase; Russell Winslow, former vice-president of the Winslow Skate Manufacturing Co.; two efficiency experts—H. S. Person, Director of the Taylor Society, and John M. Carmody, President of the Society of Industrial Engineers—and, very appropriately, Professor Frank D. Graham, one of the American economic advisors to Fascist Poland in 1926. This is as it should be—a united front of Socialists, fascist advisors, capitalists' speed-up and "personel" experts, with an ex-anarchist thrown in for good measure—all imbued with one main idea—the placing of the burden of unemployment on the backs of the unemployed. Make the jobless work for their relief funds. This is their purpose.

"The purpose of the plan," we are told, "is to enable the unemployed to go to work for each other and to make use of available surplus stocks and idle manufacturing and agricultural facilities in order that they may have the advantage of each other's labor, added to the value of the goods purchased with the relief dollar." (1) This the "friends of labor" are doing, they assure us, so as to give the jobless worker "some degree of security until such time as they re-enter the ranks of normal employment."

"The cooperation of the Tammany administration to cut relief has been secured. Five thousand selected families are to be the nucleus for the execution of the plan; the money at present given these families in relief is to be turned over to the Emergency Exchange Association. With those funds the Association expects in time to be able to exploit the unemployed so successfully that it will be able to continue without any further funds from the city. At this stage the city is to be relieved of the burden of unemployment relief, taxes are to be reduced, and everyone but the jobless worker.

Bosses Back New Scheme to Slash Funds for "Relief"

Herbert Hoover and other big business spokesmen have been saying this for the past three years. And, today, they are being echoed by the "liberal" sponsors of this Association in an effort to explain away the miserable relief that thus far has been doled out by the city and state.

HOW THE SCHEME WORKS

The operation of the plan is as follows: The city is to be divided into districts where local exchanges are to be set up. Workers residing in these districts are to be enrolled in these exchanges. A Central Exchange will act as a clearing house for local exchanges. Some of the significant functions of the local exchanges will be "to facilitate, in every possible way, exchange through the Central Exchange of the labor members of the local for the labor or products of other locals or of farmers and other individuals outside the Mutual Exchange organization." Another is "to offer the labor of members at current wage scales in exchange for bonds of going concerns, thus enabling the unemployed to risk labor against industry's promise to pay."

WHERE is the control to be lodged in such an organization? On this point the report of the committee is plain enough. Control is to rest in the hands of the original sponsors of the scheme: "The governing powers of the Association will be vested in a Council, two-thirds of which will be self-perpetuating and the remaining third elected by majority vote of the members of the Association in good standing. The Council will be composed in the first instance, of the incorporators who will have the power to determine the size of the Council."

WHAT effect will this scheme have on the employed workers? Will their conditions be improved or worsened? According to the Association, "Competition in the open market is to be strictly avoided so long as relief funds are necessary to finance the Mutual Exchanges. The unemployed will exchange services and the products of their labor on a barter basis (and will themselves consume all they produce)." (1) It is anticipated, however, that once production and consumption have been set in motion under this plan, ways will be found to finance these enterprises so that, as far as possible, the unemployed will be restored to a self-supporting basis." (2)

TO CUT WAGES OF EMPLOYED WORKERS

In other words, after the initial effort, the System will go into competition with employed labor. But the Association vigorously denies this possibility. It says, "Since the destitute now have no money whatever and therefore no purchasing power, and since their products and labor will all be used by themselves or by persons exchanging goods or services for the goods or services supplied by the System, this plan will in no way come into competition with commercial business." This is indeed a clumsy excuse. In the first place the relief that the city is now forced to give the unemployed enables the latter to command a certain amount of purchasing power; this is admitted by the Association itself to be equal to 4 per cent of the total retail sales in New York City. Secondly, as the last half of the quotation shows, it will come into competition with commercial business, resulting in general lowering of wages in the industries affected, commensurate with the success of the scheme. For the

plan provides for the exchange of goods and services in exchange for goods or services by outsiders. This means that the outsiders will purchase from the System, in preference to purchasing from regular commercial concerns, but only if the System's prices are lower, since otherwise there will be no incentive for outsiders to trade with the System. However, commercial business will endeavor to meet this new competition by also reducing prices. To reduce prices they will reduce costs, which means reducing wages. On the other hand, if the Association decided not to have dealings of any nature with outsiders, this method also would increase the number of unemployed. For the sponsors admit that the relief fund makes up approximately 4 per cent of the retail sales. This will mean that many workers who are now employed, providing even the few necessities purchased by the unemployed, will be likewise forced into the ranks of the jobless. The process does not end there, since it represents the destruction of a market. The process is like a rolling snowball which constantly grows in size!

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PURCHASE OF SCHEME

The main purpose of this scheme is, as we have seen, to place the entire burden of relief on the backs of the unemployed workers themselves, and to prevent their militant struggles for real relief and for unemployment insurance. Wherever such schemes have been tried the workers have suffered. In Seattle, the workers recently have had their relief from the sky cut in half as the result of their too great reliance on a "self-help" labor exchange project. On the other hand, militant struggles for relief have improved relief conditions of the unemployed, as in Chicago, where a demonstration of approximately 50,000 marchers forced the city administration to

A Contribution to the American Proletarian Novel

A Review by V. J. JEROME.

TO MAKE MY BREAD by Grace Lumpkin, The Macaulay Co. \$2.50

AMONG the various currents flowing into the broad stream of revolutionary literature, there is one that is central, that is always distinguishable for its strong, straight unsharpened, that never loses itself in the merging with the literature of the fellow-travellers. It is the literature of the proletarian. It may be but a doggerel wobbly song of Joe Hill, a rhetorical mass recitation, a crude sketch by a worker correspondent—yet it is the weapon with which the working class is dealing decisive blows at the literary arsenal of the enemy; it is the literature that will arise on the literary ruins of the enemy.

To this current in literature belongs Grace Lumpkin's recently published novel "To Make My Bread."

The subject matter of To Make My Bread is drawn from the life and struggle of the newly formed mill-proletarians of the Southern mountains. In the textile region of the South where the elements of an early industrialism have manifested themselves, there is being repeated, in some of its essential characteristics, that grim and brutal chapter in modern history known as the "primitive accumulation of capital." As in England, where the foundation of the capitalist mode of production had its classic form, we have here the sudden and forcible transformation of the rural population into the factory workers; we have here, by direct and indirect methods, by expulsions, by coercions, by cajoling, the expropriation of the agricultural hill-people from their land-strips and their homes, the divorce of the town artisans from their simple tools and workshops, and their imprisonment into the industrial proletariat, into the reserve army of unemployed. The intense exploitation, the capitalist rationalization of industry, have resulted in mass unemployment and misery, in body and mind-wrecking child labor, in destitution, brutalization, apathy, bewilderment, painful hankerings for the past in the mountains. And along with these—the first unclear murmurings of the wage-slaves, the self-recognition of the class, the emboldenment to struggle, the coming to grips in the life-and-death conflict of the mill workers against the mill owners.

GRACE LUMPKIN comes to the village life on the Smoky Mountains with the memories of a native. Her scenes of the drab rural existence with its privations and painful insecurity are intimate and authentic. The dialect of the mountain-people is simple, idyllic, reminding you, in its quality, of the warm folk-rhythms of the Irish countryside in the one-act plays of Synge. We get a feeling of intimate outlook when the dapper young man, a stranger to the hills, appears before the simpler farmers with talk of the town-life down below, with glowing promises of houses, mansions, of fine clothing, of high earnings for the women folk as well as for the men, of a grand education for the little ones. We feel the intensity of the dramatic irony when Emma exclaims: "His the Israelites, going to the Promised Land." We wince at the unconscious foreshadowing in the words Grannap adds: "Only, I hope the Lord don't leave us in the wilderness for forty years." At the very moment when these tender-foot proletarians set out on their historic trek down to the mills, we realize the vast blindness of their irrevocable choice, when Grannap, voicing the feelings of so many of the others, assures himself: "I'm aiming to stay from the hills no longer than need be."

Yet, one has the feeling that the full momentousness of this class drama is not given adequate presentation in To Make My Bread. The description of the broad outlines of an epoch in transformation is far too meagre. The mighty reverberations of proletarian birth, in awakening in first battles, reach us far too faintly. In matter, the novel is epic; in treatment it rises into an idyll. The very presentation of the mountain-life, the long, drawn-out, particularistic descriptions, the lingering attachment to the mountain-scene, the great slowness with which the drama develops, give evidence of a certain fetishism of local color, a fetishism having its root, perhaps, in autobiographical unfoldment, but which may be politically interpreted as a nostalgia, a home-sickness for the rural mountain scene. This undoubtedly explains why bourgeois critics like Boskin of the New York Evening Post find so much to praise in the first half of the book, although they find so much to decry in the second half, in which there occur the transition to urban proletarian life and the open class conflict.

BECAUSE it is among our initial American working-class novels, in a sense a guide for those still to come, To Make My Bread should be subjected to an analysis from which we should draw lessons in developing our class literature.

promise that it would not reduce unemployment relief by 50 per cent as had been announced. A similar demonstration in St. Louis forced the return to the city's payroll of 13,000 workers whom the St. Louis officials had dropped on the plea of "economy." The "way out" proposed by the Emergency Exchange Association is obviously the road to increasing misery. The whole scheme is a sham diversion from the fight for

To Make My Bread has strongly present in it elements of the proletarian novel; but it cannot be said to have realized itself completely into the proletarian novel.

AS against the richly detailed mountain-life, the scenes of the industrial class conflict, of the great Gastonia strike, are much too slightly rendered, sometimes resulting in deficiencies that bring about a weakening of the political force of the work. An instance in point is the very ineffectual half-page-long description of the smashing of the strikers' relief store—one of the outstanding moments in the history of the great strike. The very nature of the book convinces one that this perfunctory handling of that historic scene is not due to an avoidance of the clash of the class war, but rather, perhaps, to a sense of inadequacy in the author to do the scene justice. Yet one cannot help reading into this omission an unconscious fear of stylistic offense against a work that is, for the greater part, written in a pervasively muted tone.

And is it not this loyalty to the pervasive style which has led the author to employ soft indirections and muffled tones for ideas and purposes that call for bold, outspoken terms? When organizations build an "mainline" of the working class come to the aid of the strikers with legal defense and financial relief, what revolutionary purpose is served in a novel that is naturally faithful to the minute detail of the mountain-life it describes, if it refers vaguely to "one of the women relief workers," or mentions merely that "the union lawyer was getting their names in order to bail them out with money sent by workers and those sympathetic to workers." The workers could not carry on revolutionary mutual aid merely through sporadic means of "workers and those sympathetic to workers." Without organization the workers can extend no other so effective relief to the strikers, in strikes or in class struggle victimizations. The names of the organizations that came forward with heroic solidarity to aid the Gastonia strikers and their families were the International Labor Defense and the Workers International Relief. Have not their names a place in a realistic novel of a historic dramatic conflict in which they played principal parts?

WHEN we pass from these critical observations to the consideration of the positive contributions of To Make My Bread, we come upon qualities embodying principles that affect the very destiny of the proletarian novel in America. Let us take the subject of the book. All too many have been the writers that have drawn for their material on the rich and inspiring revolutionary tradition of the American working class. Still unrendered into stimulating revolutionary literary forms are the great heroic struggles, the deeds, the martyrdoms, the victories, the losses and the advances of the American proletariat. Now most especially, against the increasing advocates of American exceptionalism—of a non-revolutionary way out of the capitalist crisis for the American working class, of a basic "American" revisionism of Marxism, the American revolutionary novelists must feel themselves called upon to come forward with stirring presentations of the traditional military and revolutionary fervor of the American workers. We have, in the foreign-born, the white and Negro tolling masses, Grace Lumpkin shows the way by dramatizing the great Gastonia strike.

TO Make My Bread represents a heightened political level in the development of the American revolutionary novel in that it is free from the condescension of upper-class utopian who come to lead the poor people. We have here, although only toward the very end of the book, a proletariat which recognizes that with its own organized strength it must wage its struggles, that its own must give forth its leaders. John, the mountain-born, the new proletarian, comes forward as leader. John, of the local working class, whom as a boy, we have heard called "white trash" by the rich boys, the living, palpable, unheroic John, leader yet part of the mill hands on strike.

To Make My Bread envisages the struggles of the workers not only against the capitalist structure, but against its huge, complex superstructure—the State, the church, the leafless charity societies, the various open and subtle agencies of physical and mental oppression. It sees the struggle of the American workers as the struggle of the Negro masses side by side with the white, as a war against the virus of white chauvinism. It sees the victorious outcome of the workers' struggle only in the overthrow of the capitalist class. It sees the realization of that outcome only on the basis of a revolutionary program, only through revolutionary leadership.

In these basic qualities, To Make My Bread deserves to stand out as one of the trail-blazers of proletarian literature in America. Because of the publication today of Comrade Jerome's review, the fourth sketch from Gastonia Storm by Myra Page, had to be omitted. It will appear in a subsequent issue.

Who Benefits from "Share-the-Work?"

THE "share-the-work" plan launched by Walter C. Teagle, head of the Standard Oil Company has the active backing, organizational support and the FREE USE OF THE MAILS GRANTED ITS PUBLICITY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

This vicious scheme is one of the major weapons of the capitalists in driving the working class to new low levels of destitution. At the same time it furnishes an excuse to the wealthy for "economizing" on donations to the charity drives.

It is being used as an argument against immediate cash relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers.

It is being used to set a standard of starvation "emergency" wages which Teagle and his fellow capitalists intend to make the normal scale.

In a letter dated Dec. 15 over the signatures of Roy D. Chapin, secretary of commerce, and W. N. Doak, secretary of labor, and sent out wholesale to employers, the proof is given that these two government departments are completely at the service of Teagle, the Standard Oil and other big concerns in foisting the share-the-work hunger scheme on American workers. The letter says:

To the Head of the Establishment addressed. Dear Sir: You doubtless know of "Share-the-Work." It is a national emergency movement to maintain and increase employment by dividing in a fair and reasonable way among as many workers as possible whatever work there may be.

"A letter from Mr. Walter C. Teagle, national chairman of the movement, is enclosed. It will give you further details. "For our information and that of the Share-the-Work Committee, will please fill out and mail the enclosed form, telling us what you have done already and what more you feel you can do to aid this movement?"

Teagle himself, in an article in the Sunday magazine section of the New York Herald Tribune for Jan. 1, inadvertently exposes this vile method (vile because disguised as aid) of putting still more of the burden of the crisis on the working class. He says, in the course of a glowing eulogy of the joy that workers experience in being forced to accept a still lower level of living:

"True, the method does not provide more money for spending, but it distributes what money is available among more people, more spenders. Therefore, while it does not increase purchasing power, it does increase the use of purchasing power."

In other words, instead of only the unemployed being hungry the intention is to make the workers still employed share the hunger. Further:

"Thus, money that would be hoarded—and recent figures by the Federal Reserve estimate the total hoardings held in stockings or mattresses or otherwise kept out of circulation in the United States at around \$1,500,000,000—is put to use, into circulation, into exchange for goods and services."

It would be pretty hard to cite a more callous utterance than this. It is a clear admission that the share-the-work has nothing whatever to do with helping workers. It is designed to force those workers who by some miracle still have savings left to use them up by reason of the fact that they can no longer live on their wages under the share-the-work plan.

It is a clear admission that the share-the-work scheme is intended to help, not workers, but businessmen and bankers—especially the latter who believe there are still a few dollars in the hands of workers that they have not yet been able to pilfer.

This new Standard Oil-Morgan method of robbery of the masses requires the most extensive exposure.

Communists in the Unemployed Councils, shop groups and committees and unions must strip the mask of benevolence from the face of the bloodsuckers behind this scheme, expose the joint action of the government, the bosses and the bankers to put over this plan and rally the working class for militant struggle against it.

Strikes against the share-the-work scheme are by no means out of the picture but the main method is the united front mass fight for decent unemployment relief, unemployment insurance for all workers at the expense of the government and the employers—and against the whole capitalist offensive."

Extend the Influence of the Daily Worker

THE series of Daily Worker conferences held in various parts of the country and the setting up of broad permanent committees to extend the influence and circulation of the paper is a definite advance compared to the past. These conferences show that there is an increasing number of members in the workers' mass organizations who realize the necessity of supporting the Daily Worker.

The committees already elected, consisting of an average of fifteen members, are busy campaigning in the ranks of the mass organizations and urging the setting up of Daily Worker sub-committees inside these organizations. It is necessary in the shortest possible time to mobilize all available forces to come to the aid of the Daily Worker because of the serious dangers that are faced, dangers that, unless overcome soon, threaten the very existence of the paper. It is not only essential to increase the activity of those who now support the Daily and who have had and will continue to make sacrifices of every kind to ensure the existence of the central organ of our Party. It is necessary to reach the steadily growing number of workers and farmers and ex-soldiers that have not yet become active supporters of the Daily Worker, but who are participating in the daily struggles led by our Party on all fronts.

It is essential that the maximum concentration of available forces be directed toward reaching workers still in industry, as well as the unemployed; penetrating the ranks of the workers in organizations led by the reactionaries so that the Daily can be utilized as an effective weapon in the struggle for winning the masses for the militant fight against the Wall Street hunger and war program.

THE necessity for the most energetic work in behalf of the Daily can be realized in view of the fact that the weekly deficit of the Daily is at this moment more than \$1,200 a week. This condition cannot continue. Obtaining of credit becomes more difficult as the paper plays more and more a leading role in the sharpening class struggles, the new revolutionary rise that characterizes the end of capitalist stabilization. Unless there is an immediate decisive increase in the support for the Daily we will again be faced with the danger of suspension. This situation imposes a great responsibility upon the permanent committees that have been set up to support the Daily. The subscription drive should be waged with utmost determination and with the understanding that it is a political act of the first importance to increase the circulation and influence of the Daily.

Letters from Our Readers

HOW MUCH SALARY DOES COMRADE STALIN GET? East Holden, Maine Editor, the Daily Worker, Dear Comrade: In a discussion with a worker that doesn't think that the Daily Worker is a paper of the working class, he asked me how much salary does Stalin get? The tone in which he made the question gave me the impression that he thought that Stalin got so large a salary that the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. does not dare publish it. Please give the names of a book or one that you would recommend on

the wage and salary system of the U. S. S. R. so as to be able to answer these questions and to smash these wrong impressions that he has. Comradely, A. A.

Leading Communist Party officials in the Soviet Union receive no more than the average wage of skilled workers in the factories. We recommend Joseph Freeman's "The Soviet Worker" (International Publishers, \$1.50) for a detailed answer to these as well as other questions about the U. S. S. R.

(1) All quotations are from the as yet unpublished report of the plan as drafted by the incorporators of the Emergency Exchange Corporation.

(2) In the original report, this phrase in parenthesis was, significantly, crossed out, indicating clearly that the unemployed are to be excluded by these "friends of labor."

BLACK BELT SKETCHES CONTINUE TOMORROW

Because of the publication today of Comrade Jerome's review, the fourth sketch from Gastonia Storm by Myra Page, had to be omitted. It will appear in a subsequent issue.