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OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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JAIL NINE KY. STRIKE ORGANIZERS FOR "CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM" TO CHECK STRIKE GROWTH; ARREST DAILY WORKER REPORTER

"Minimum Rations"

We publish herewith an editorial entitled "Minimum Rations" which appeared in the New York Times on Saturday, January 2.

We believe that this editorial which, by reason of those contradictions within capitalism itself which are multiplied a thousandfold by the present crisis, is one of the frankest expressions yet seen of the considered intentions of the American ruling class to carry through what Comrade Manuilsky described at the 11th Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International as the "Europeanizing" of the living standards of the American working class. The editorial follows, the emphasis is ours.

"MINIMUM RATIONS."

To help mothers who are getting money from relief agencies, and also to guide those whose husbands are earning very little, the United States Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Home Economics have issued a joint folder telling how to divide a dollar among various kinds of food. These booklets will be distributed by welfare workers, who will also take pains to see that the mothers understand the instructions. An unpleasant fact must be faced when one considers that the folders describe what are called "irreducible minimums" for children's diet, and not standards which should be maintained for normal health and growth.

"When the money for food is extremely limited, the mother should spend one-fourth of every dollar for milk, either fresh or evaporated, but she should waste no pennies on sweetened condensed milk. Twenty cents of each dollar should go for vegetables, twenty for cereals, bread and beans, twenty for fats and sugars, and the remaining fifteen cents for all other foods. A supply of cod-liver oil should be bought out of some other fund, and each child under two must have two teaspoonfuls a day. This is the "irreducible minimum." He should have twice that amount for good health. A pint of milk and a vegetable a day are the lowest amounts for every child, though a quart of milk is desirable and three or four vegetables are standard requirements.

"It is necessary to explain the printed rules to many mothers. They may not understand that apples and oranges come under the head of 'vegetables' and that butter, margarine, vegetable oil, lard and bacon are all fats. Some of the relief budgets are distressingly low, but every effort is being made to provide enough for an emergency diet. From \$7.50 to \$10 a week must be allowed a family of five, with additional sums if there is illness, an expectant mother or a child under two in the family. Unsupervised families often buy unwisely when the food allowance is very low. Salt pork, meal, molasses, rice and beans make a poor diet, yet many families, not instructed by welfare workers, concentrate on such a supply. They have to be taught how to buy and often how to prepare unfamiliar foods, and the importance of the "protective foods," such as milk and fresh fruits and vegetables, must be emphasized. It is helpful to put the food folders into the hands of mothers in such circumstances, and still better to follow them up with personal advice."

The first thing to be remarked about the proposals in the above editorial is that the subsistence requirements set forth, both for adults and children, are entirely beyond the purchasing power of the income mentioned, which is far higher than the present charity payments.

It is entirely clear that the New York Times, one of the most authoritative spokesmen of American imperialism, in this editorial has amplified the whole hunger program of Hoover-Wall Street government and has stated it boldly as one which forces the living standard of the working class down to, and even below, the subsistence level.

The struggles led by the Trade Union Unity League and its affiliated unions, by the Unemployed Councils for workers unemployment insurance at full wages and for immediate cash winter relief at the expense of the capitalists and their government, therefore is clearly a fight of the working class against starvation and for the right to live.

More than ever must be now made clear to the entire working class that the National Day of Struggle against unemployment and for workers' unemployment insurance on February 4 is the next great step, following the National Hunger March, in the organization of the American working class against the Hoover hunger program to which the New York Times has given such clear expression.

Organize against the starvation rations for the American working class!

On to February 4th!

Demand the Safe Release of the Scottsboro Boys

THE hearing before the Alabama Supreme Court against the lynch verdicts handed out to 8 of the 9 innocent Scottsboro boys in the framed up "rape" trials of last April, has been definitely set for an. 21.

The working class must be under no illusion as to the character and role of the Alabama Supreme Court. Like the lower court at Scottsboro, the Supreme Court is controlled by the rich landlords and bankers who live on the enslavement and robbery of the Negro masses. These landlords, bankers and their hangers-on are today waging a murderous terror against the struggles of both the white and Negro masses against starvation. In Kentucky that terror is directed against Negro and white miners on strike against starvation wages and the murderous attacks of the mine operators' gunmen and deputy sheriffs.

As a result of mass pressure and the firm attitude of the boys and their parents and other kin, the efforts of the imperialist lackeys in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to betray the mass fight to free the boys have met with a decided set-back within the past few days. The pretense of the N. A. A. C. P. to be "representing" the boys has been exposed before the entire world. The ruling class of Alabama has been forced to recognize as the official attorneys in the case the attorneys engaged by the boys, their parents and the International Labor Defense.

On the basis of the categorical repudiation of the N. A. A. C. P. by all of the boys and their families, the Scottsboro Defense Committee is demanding that the N. A. A. C. P. now turn over to the defense the funds it has been collecting in the names of the boys. The honest rank and file members of the N. A. A. C. P. are faced with the duty of supporting this demand. The Negro masses must support this demand. The names of the boys were used by Walter White and Pickens in brazen defiance of the protests of the boys and their parents. Mothers of the boys who appeared at N. A. A. C. P. mass meetings on Scottsboro were denied the floor by the misleaders who thus retarded their exposure before the masses.

Before the furious protests of the boys and their families against N. A. A. C. P. meddling in the case, Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays were faced with the alternatives of cooperating with the I. L. D. attorneys or of getting out of the case. The two "liberal" attorneys declined to cooperate in a united effort to save and free the boys. They remained loyal to the perspective of the N. A. A. C. P., the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the Inter-racial Commission for 15 to 20 years in prison for these innocent working class children.

The "defense" policy of these white and Negro reformists revolves around their desire to save the capitalist system of robbery, national oppression and class terrorism. They are not fighting to free the boys. Their activities are aimed at convincing the Alabama boss lynchers that it would be better policy to bury the boys alive in prison for 15 to 20 years rather than further arouse the fury of the white and Negro masses by carrying through the hideous lynch verdicts.

At the same time, they attempt to convince the Negro and white workers not to take up a militant fight against this frame-up on the hypocritical grounds that such a fight would revive the terror organizations of the bosses—as if the most brutal terror was not now being

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PRESS USES 'BOMB PLOT' IN WAR MOVE

N. Y. Cops Use Underworld In Attempt to Incite War Fever

Pa. Frame-Up Fails Communist Party Hits Provocation

NEW YORK.—Continuing with increased viciousness its anti-working class and anti-Soviet provocation, the New York capitalist press came forward yesterday with a brazen lie that the Soviet government had instigated through agents a series of bombings and other disturbances throughout the United States for the coming year. The alleged "anti-fascist" plot thus turns out to be a definite attack against the working class and the Soviet Union.

Under the head "Dynamite Bomb Is Found In New York Office Building," U. S. Hunts Soviet Leader," New York's leading gutter sheet, the "Evening Graphic," spews forth the following slime:

"Fear that 1932 might prove a year of terror because of bombings . . . instigated by the Soviet government was expressed today by a member of the bomb squad in the New York Police Department."

But a little further in the story the "Graphic" unwittingly exposes the crude underworld-police origin of the whole provocation.

The "Graphic" says: From underworld sources they

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BEGIN PRODUCING IN HUGE RUSSIAN AUTO FACTORY

Nijni Novgorod Plant Is Second Largest in the World

(By Wireless to Daily Worker)

NIJNI-NOVGOROD, USSR, Jan. 2.—The Nijni Novgorod automobile factory, one of the greatest triumphs of Socialist construction yet achieved in the Soviet Union, celebrated the New Year by beginning production. Thousands of worker delegates from all parts of the Soviet Union attended the opening ceremony in the machine repair shop.

The Nijni Novgorod plant finished on Nov. 1 is the largest in Europe and only one in the United States. Ford's River Rouge plant, surpasses it in the U. S. The Soviet Union spent \$154 million for the plant and the new workers' town built up around it. A large part of the \$18,000,000 dollars spent for foreign machinery and tools was spent in America.

The annual production program of the plant is set at 120,000 machines yearly, 70,000 Ford trucks, model "AA" and 50,000 Ford passenger cars, model "A7." The plant is able to increase its output to 150,000 a year. It took only 18 months to complete this vast industrial undertaking.

In order to house the workers of the plant sixty-four-story apartment houses are being built.

British Imperialists Kill 2 in India; Order More Slaughter

NEW YORK.—Latest dispatches from India tell of the fatal shooting of one man and the maiming to death of another in a mass demonstration at Allahabad against British imperialism. This is the first clash following the publication of the new suppressive measures by the British Viceroy, Lord Willingdon.

NEW YORK.—That Gandhi is not what is worrying British imperialism is shown by the new suppressive laws ordered after Gandhi's "arrest" by Lord Willingdon, British Viceroy of India, against the workers and peasants of India. Gandhi's last act before he was "arrested" was to call

Red Squad in Los Angeles Attacks State Hungermarch

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Jan. 4.—After Chief of Police Steckle had granted a permit for a send-off demonstration for the state hunger marchers, detective Hynes and his Red Squad sallied into a demonstration of 5,000 workers and began a murderous attack. Men and women were beaten unconscious, knocked down and trampled on in the streets. Max Olsen, member of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council was brutally beaten. He was carried away in an unconscious condition by a group of unemployed workers. Olsen was also slugged by the cowardly Pfiefer of the Red Squad on Saturday afternoon, when the young workers were attempting to enter a hall which they had rented for an unemployed open hearing.

The California State Hunger March is scheduled to reach the State Building at San Francisco on January 11th, when the marchers will insist on presenting their demands for immediate unemployment relief to Governor Rolph.

When the speakers here called on the delegates to fall into line, Hynes and his Red Squad began an attack on the workers.

The unemployed workers of Los Angeles have learned another lesson which shows the necessity of mobilizing greater masses to meet the as-

saults of the police, led by Hynes and his Red Squad gangsters.

Despite the attack, the unemployed in the hunger march formed two columns with several hundred workers marching and joining them. They off safely to San Francisco.

Appoint Shatoff to Commissariat of Transport

(By Inprecorr.)

MOSCOW, Jan. 4.—Bill Shatoff, former American railroad day laborer and revolutionary worker, has been appointed to the high post of assistant to the Peoples Commissariat of Transport by the Soviet government. Shatoff was in charge of the defense of Lenin-grad against the whites during the civil war for which he was decorated with the Order of Lenin.

Under his direction the famous Turkish railroad was built. He has just completed the construction of five trunk lines around Magnitogorsk. Shatoff was a close friend of Bill Haywood. They fought together in the class struggle in America and after the Russian revolution came to help the Soviet workers build socialism.

Congress Re-Opens; Refuse to Consider Jobless Relief

National Committee of Unemployed Councils Appeals for Funds to Push Work of National Hunger March

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of the Unemployed Council needs immediate help in order to start the work which was outlined in the Washington Conference of the National Hunger March. The National Committee declares:

"We must print and mail hundreds of thousands of signature lists; we must issue the pamphlet which contains the official statement of the Hunger March as presented to congress and to the senate committee. We must issue the pictorial story of the Hunger March and other campaign and propaganda material.

"We need \$1,000 immediately in order to get all this started and to develop the campaign for National Unemployment Insurance Day. Our work is seriously delayed for lack of these funds.

"If you can spare \$1.00; \$5.00; \$10.00 or any amount whatever, Rush it to us!

"Organizations are urged to make contributions. Take this up in the next meeting of your union, club, lodge, etc.

"Send your contribution immediately to:

"Unemployed Councils, U. S. A., National Committee, 16 West 21st St., New York City.

"Make checks payable to Herbert Benjamin, National Secretary."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Congress reconvenes today, with unemployed relief and unemployment insurance not on the order of business. On the contrary, the main issue which the capitalist senators and congressmen are considering is the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the plan for which was drawn up by Morgan and Co., and approved by Hoover and Mellon. This corporation will get from \$1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 of federal money. A "dole"

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SEND E. BERKMAN TO IMMIGRATION STATION AGAIN

Protest Immediately to Free Sick Leader

For two weeks Edith Berkman, Lawrence strike leader, has been lying ill in the Garney hospital in Boston, where she was taken from the immigration station. As the hospital she was given superficial treatment for throat inflammation, which resulted from a generally weakened physical condition, brought on by the poor food dished out at the immigration station. Berkman, together with Murdoch, who was deported last Sunday, Bedros Donegian, and Iven Kraevich, have been confined to the immigration station for the past three months, because of their participation in the recent Lawrence textile strike.

Altho Berkman's physical condition has not basically improved, she will be returned to the immigration station within a few days, again to be subjected to the same unwholesome diet, and consequent illness. If Edith is to regain her strength for the class struggle she must be gotten on bail. A mass campaign is the only means of making our demand for bail heard by the Dept. of Labor.

In a few weeks Berkman's case is scheduled to come up before the Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston. In the meantime, the ILL call upon all organizations to hold mass meetings, flood the authorities with protest telegrams and resolutions from all over the country. Under the leadership of the ILL the workers are demanding that Berkman be admitted to bail at once, and that Donegian and Kraevich be released.

Funds are needed to carry on the campaign. Get your organizations, your friends, your shopmates to rush funds to the ILL, 113 Dudley St., Boston, Mass. Get your organizations to rush telegrams and resolutions to the Dept. of Labor demanding the immediate release of Berkman, Donegian and Kraevich.

"In one word, you reproach us with intending to do away with your property. Precisely so; that is just what we intend."—Marx.

on the Indian masses not to revolt but to melt the heart of their oppressors by acts of love and submission.

Soon after the arrest of Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, another leader of the Indian National Congress was given a two year jail sentence at hard labor. Nehru is known for his ability to sling apparently radical phrases. He has consistently acted as a wall against any real revolutionary struggle. The severity of the sentence against him is in line with the new British policy of more open suppression and impressing on the

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JAPANESE IN INVASION OF INNER CHINA

Aimed at Chinese Revolution and China Red Army

U. S. Gold Aids Japan

Push Plans for War On Soviet Union

Both the Japanese and the United States governments united yesterday in minimizing the attack by Japanese soldiers on Cullver B. Chamberlain, a United States consular official. The American Consul at Mukden presented a protest to the Japanese, demanding that a "severe penalty" be meted out to the Japanese soldiers involved. The Japanese made an apology to the United States. A Washington dispatch further smoothed things out for the Japanese government by referring to the soldiers involved in the attack as "three men who apparently were Japanese soldiers."

Thus the way was cleared for maintaining the secret understanding between Japan and the Wall Street government for armed intervention against the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet Union.

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MINOR, AMIS TO SPEAK AT JAN. 10 SCOTTSBORO MEET

ILD to Demand That All Funds for Boys Be Handled by ILL

Among the speakers scheduled to appear before a huge mass meeting at Star Casino January 10th at 2 p. m. are Robert Minor and B. D. Amis.

In its announcement for the meeting the International Labor Defense, New York district, states that the challenge made to the NAACP leadership stands and that Walter White or any other representative of the NAACP is invited to come to the meeting to explain why the I. L. D. in its policy of mass defense should not defend the Scottsboro boys.

The International Labor Defense also demands of the NAACP that it turn over all funds collected by the organization for the defense of the Scottsboro boys to the I. L. D.

The rank and file members of the NAACP are called upon and urged to the mass meeting on Sunday and hear directly from General G. W. Chumley and the other I. L. D. attorneys as to why they should support the International Labor Defense in its defense of the Scottsboro boys and why it is only mass pressure that will bring about the freedom of the 9 Negro Scottsboro boys.

U. S. Jails German Seamen in Attempt to Break Strike

BULLETIN.

Pressure exerted by the International Labor Defense and the Maritime Workers Industrial Union was responsible for the release last night of the striking German seamen who were arrested yesterday by American naval officers.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—The crews of the three German ships that struck here against a 15 per cent wage cut were jailed yesterday by U. S. Navy officers from the U. S. Cutter Lightning and were taken to Ellis Island where they are being held as prisoners for the German government.

The seamen on the S. S. Eukentheim, Subject and Jersbeck struck Jan. 2 in answer to the call of the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers to smash the Brüning decree which orders a general wage cut in all German industries.

A joint strike meeting of the seamen of all three ships was held Mon-

1,500 Miners Protest at Court House; Mass Demonstration Today

Criminal Syndicalism Charge Carries 25 Year Jail Term for Strike Leaders

Strike Spreads as Relief Becomes Great Need; Warrants Out for Leaders of Nat'l Miners Union

Build the mass defense for the striking Kentucky miners!

Smash the Criminal Syndicalist Law—the strike breaking weapon of the coal barons and their government. Release all the arrested strikers and organizers! Organize to spread the strike front into other coal fields! Build the International Labor Defense into a resistless weapon of the striking miners and all workers! Workers and working class organizations: send demands for the release of all Kentucky strike prisoners to the Governor of the state! Organize a nation-wide defense and strike relief for the fight of the Kentucky miners and their families against starvation! Support the Kentucky miners! They are in the front of the fight against the Hoover-Wall Street Hunger Program.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 4.—Enraged at the rapid spread of the strike of the Kentucky and Tennessee miners against starvation, several carloads of deputized coal company gun thugs made a surprise raid on the headquarters of the National Miners Union at 10 o'clock this morning and arrested everybody present.

Vern Smith, Daily Worker strike correspondent in the Kentucky coal fields, was among those jailed. Others arrested are John Harvey, Vincent Kamenovich and Clarina Michaelson of the N. M. U., Dorothy Ross, International Labor Defense

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Call to Aid Drivers THUGS SET UP MACHINE GUNS TO KILL WEBER

Picket on 35th St. Appeal to Needle Workers for Help Vern Smith Barely Escapes Death

HARLAN, Ky., Jan. 1. (By Mail).—On the very first day of the strike, a well organized attempt by the gun thugs of the coal operators' sheriff, John Henry Blair, to kill Joe Weber, national organizer of the National Miners Union, was spiced by the courage and alertness of the Harlan miners.

The locals of the National Miners Union around Harlan had called a mass meeting of miners at "Swimming Pool" on the edge of the city starts at 2 p. m. When 300 miners and members of their families had gathered there, about thirty deputized gangsters of the coal operators, heavily armed with pistols, high powered rifles and light machine guns came up in four big cars from their headquarters right in Harlan and surrounded the meeting. A machine gunner was hidden behind a barricade in a fortified position. They planned some of their number with machine guns covering the speakers' stand, at a distance of thirty yards from the stand. They boasted that they would kill Weber the minute he appeared on the scene and would die with bullets the first man to mount the stand.

Weber and a strike correspondent were riding in a car with three other persons from Pineville to Harlan to attend the meeting. Weber being advised by the trouble and did not arrive until the gun men had shown themselves.

The miners at the meeting smuggled cut word to them, when they had arrived within a quarter of a mile of the meeting that Weber was to get out of Harlan at once. Immediately after that the meeting broke up, and the gunmen began to hunt around the country for Weber. Just as his car was leaving Harlan, a suspicious looking person ran out from the sidewalk and asked him if he was going to Pineville. Receiving a non-committal answer, the (probable) stool pigeon dashed away and Weber continued. He drove across a railroad crossing fifty yards ahead of a very long, slow moving train of

Every shop, mine and factory a fertile field for Daily Worker subscriptions.

At this point the Wall Street government stepped in and showed its solidarity with the Brüning fascist government, offering the German ship owners assistance to smash the wages of the German seamen. The wages of all three ships were jailed and threatened with deportation to Germany and jail when they arrived there.

The jailing of these militant seamen of all three ships was held Mon-

day night and it was voted that a committee carry the demands to the German Consul. The committee, accompanied by a lawyer from the International Labor Defense and a representative of the American section of the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers, appeared before the consul yesterday morning and presented the demands of the striking seamen. The Consul, however, stated that he would come to no agreement whatsoever. The sailors decided to carry on the struggle.

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Canadian Masses Intensify Fight on Gov't Terrorism

Fight on Section 98 Grows As Conferences Map Struggle for Communist Movement

TORONTO, Canada.—The protest campaign against Section 98 under which night leaders of the Communist Party of the country, the national terms is gaining momentum in all parts of the country the national office of the Canadian Defense League reports. The appeal for the eight sentenced Communists will be made sometime in January before the Appeal Court of Ontario.

SHARP DROP IN MINERS EARNINGS SHOWN BY FACTS

Payroll Drop Contained In Official Figures

(By Labor Research Assn.) Both hand loaders and pick miners in bituminous coal mines averaged less than \$15 a week during the first quarter of 1931, before the latest wage-cutting drives had further reduced their pay. This is admitted in the report based on operators' payrolls, which has just been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nearly 140,000 workers in 469 mines in 11 states were covered by the study. Wage rates per ton are not given, but the average amounts earned in an hour, a day, and a half-monthly pay-period show that sharp decreases in wage scales and in days of mine operation had been almost universal.

For all miners and loaders combined, average daily earnings were pushed down by 12 per cent between the first quarter of 1929 and the first quarter of 1931. Wage-cuts, plus the great decrease in mine operation, cut average total earnings by about one-third.

About half the workers earn less than an average wage.

	Daily	Weekly
	Aver.	Aver.
Pick miners	\$5.33	\$4.67
Mechanics	8.88	8.01
Mechanics (cutters)	8.88	8.01
Mechanics (miners)	8.34	8.68
Hand loaders	5.15	4.49
Machine loaders	7.00	7.27
Company men	5.17	5.02

	Daily	Weekly
	Half-Monthly	Monthly
Northern States		
Penn.		
(Bitum.)	\$4.51	\$5.45
Illinois	7.05	42.95
Ohio	3.99	28.79
Indiana	6.77	38.12
Southern States		
W. Va.	4.72	34.96
Ky.	4.60	26.74
Ala.	3.60	22.32
Va.	4.01	35.89
Tenn.	3.12	20.82

	Daily	Weekly
	Half-Monthly	Monthly
Western States		
Colo.	6.00	37.19
Kan.	4.88	24.33

(Averages from earlier reports are given in Labor and Coal, by Anna Rochester.) This 1931 report shows also that miners work longer hours than formerly. Except in Indiana, miners and loaders were underground an average of 8 1/2 hours or longer; Alabama still required the longest working day, with an average of 9 1/2 hours under ground.

SOVIET FILM 'PETTY SCANDAL' AT MECCA THEATRE WEDNESDAY

Beginning this Wednesday and continuing Thursday, the Mecca Theatre will show a Soviet film, "Petty Scandal," a love story of the Ukraine. The picture tells the romantic tale of three workers, Verochka, who has an important job in a factory, a street-car conductor and a postal worker.

What's On—

NOTICE Needle Trades Workers, Attention! All workers are asked to settle up for the tickets to the Third Anniversary Celebration at Sunday at the Central Opera House.

City Wide Dramatic Gr. Will meet at 52 Union Square at 8 p.m. for rehearsal of new pantomime. All young workers and students are invited to participate.

Alfred Levy Branch, I.L.W.U. To hold a lecture on the Scottsboro case at 524 Vermont St. on Jan. 8 at 8 p.m. All invited. Admission free.

East Bronx F.S.U. have an illustrated lecture on "Family," the daily life of a family at Ambassador Hall, and Claremont Parkway.

International Labor Defense, B'k'n All members are requested to attend a membership meeting at 48 1/2 St. at 7:30 p.m.

"Consequences of Fascism" will be the topic of an open forum at the Tremont Workers' Club, 2075 Clinton Ave. at 3:30 p.m.

Prospect Workers' Center Discussion on the "Wand Zeitung" to be held at 2055 Clinton Ave. at 8:30 p.m. Markman and Sumner to be present.

ANTI-WAR YOUTH LEAGUE FOR MED AT CONFERENCE

86 Youth Bodies Are Represented at the Anti-War Confab

NEW YORK.—One hundred and thirty-three delegates from 86 organizations representing a total membership of 4,000 young workers and students met in conference last Sunday in order to establish a permanent organization of the youth to fight against war. This conference endorsed the rally that is being held under the auspices of the Young Communist League on Friday, Jan. 15, at 7:30 p.m. at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

In presenting the report of the Provisional Committee, William Albertson showed that war under capitalism is inevitable and that it therefore is necessary to organize now against war. The existence of the Soviet Union and the building of Socialism is making it imperative for the imperialist powers to launch an attack on the Workers' Fatherland. He showed that pacifism is dangerous since it offers no solution to war and only tends to create the illusion that war can be abolished under capitalism. In that way the masses will be unprepared to fight against the war and support the Soviet Union.

Delegates after delegate spoke in the discussion of the necessity for organizing against war immediately. Delegates from two Negro Y. M. C. A.'s, one Y. M. H. A. and from shops that sent delegations spoke.

To Fight War Moves. The Conference passed resolutions on the nature of war under capitalism, and the necessity of organizing the youth against it. The name of the organization is to be the Anti-War Youth League. A resolution demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys was passed.

A resolution was passed welcoming Tom Mooney's acceptance of the honorary chairmanship of the Counter-Olympic Committee and demanding his immediate release. The committee of 11 that was elected to make plans to communicate to the organizations to be affiliated was instructed to draw up resolutions in support of the struggle of the Irish masses against British imperialism, for support of the struggle of the Kentucky miners, to protest against the reign of terror and support the struggle of the Polish masses against fascism in that country. The conference greeted the anniversary of the Daily Worker and pledged its support in the fight against the banning of the Young Worker.

The resolution on the Anti-War Committee to the Conference closed with "This Anti-War Youth Conference in New York, composed of delegates of 86 clubs, resolves to fight against any attempt of the government to start or to be involved in any war. We are opposed to the mass militarization of youth in preparation for bosses' wars. We further favor that these huge sums spent yearly on armament be turned over for immediate relief and social insurance for the unemployed without any discrimination against the unemployed youth."

ANY \$150 OR \$1 INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS BOOK WITH ONE 12-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAILY WORKER

BRONX JOBLESS MEET JAN. 17th

To Prepare for Big Feb. 4 Demonstration

NEW YORK.—On Sunday, Jan. 17th, at 2 p. m. delegates from unions, fraternal organizations and House and Block Unemployment Committees will gather at 3883 3rd Ave. to consolidate the struggles of the unemployed workers of the Bronx for lower rents, for immediate and adequate unemployment relief, unemployment insurance, against evictions and discrimination against Negroes and foreign born workers.

This conference will also map out the local demonstration that will be held on Jan. 30th in front of Bronx Borough Hall, to demand \$15.50 for every unemployed worker and prepare the workers of Upper Bronx for the February 4th Monster Demonstration.

House and Block Committees are in the process of formation, on the basis of struggles carried on by the workers, such as the workers of 1980 Unionport Road, where 100 worker tenants are on strike for a 15 per cent reduction.

The conference was called by the two Unemployed Councils of Upper Bronx.

NEWARK METAL WORKERS WILL MEET FRIDAY

The Newark local of the Metal Workers Industrial League will meet Friday, January 8th, 8 p. m. at the TUUL Center, 75 Springfield Avenue. A representative from New York will be present at this meeting, where the concentration points will be finally adopted. All members and sympathizers are urged to be present.

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

Mass Strikes Against Wage Cuts Spread Thruout Germany

(Cable by Inprecorr) BERLIN, Jan. 4.—On Saturday strikes began in the Ruhr district against the wage cuts under the Emergency Decree. Strikes are being spread today. All strike agitation has been prohibited and the police are proceeding ruthlessly against the strikers. Hundreds have been arrested including the Communist deputy, Walter Frank and many factory councilors. Workers in eleven engineering shops in Berlin are also out.

Representatives of the municipal gas and water workers and traffic workers met today to discuss strike against the wage cuts. The bourgeois press reports that the situation is serious. A two hour strike of the tramwaymen of Cologne has broken the reformist union. Thirty six workers were arrested.

In Dusseldorf a series of strikes have broken out with 150 arrests. Strikes of the seamen and dockers are reported from Hamburg and Danzig. The police are prohibiting and dissolving factory meetings in order to prevent the spreading of strikes although factory meetings are expressly excluded from the decree prohibiting the meetings.

Many collisions between the fascists and revolutionary workers opened the new year. At Zoppot sixty armed fascists raided a meeting of the Friends of the Soviet Union firing into the hall, killing one and wounding many. The police arrested thirteen. At Voelkpe near Magdenburg a fierce collision between fascists and revolutionary workers occurred with one fascist killed and three workers wounded. A series of minor collisions have occurred in Berlin.

Despite the lying bombast of the bourgeois press announcing the capture of the workers responsible for the tapping and overlaying of Hindenburg's speech the police are now compelled to admit that they have no evidence. All the arrested workers except two have been released.

U. S. JAILS GERMAN SEAMEN IN ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) men, however, has not dimmed the fighting spirit of the sailors on other German ships, most of whom are veterans of many struggles in the marine industry. The Consul and the U. S. government is attempting to ship new crews aboard the ships, but are considerably worried over the fact that among those that they hoped would scab on the strike are members of the I. S. H. It is expected that the ships will be struck again by the new crews. Other ships coming in and ships in other ports are expected to join the strike.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union calls on all American workers to support the seamen's strike. Demand that the U. S. government keep their hands off the German sailors. Demand the right of the German seamen to organize and strike.

Needle Board in Program of Work Call Convention for May in New York

The meeting of the General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, which opened with a huge mass meeting at Central Opera House in celebration of the third anniversary of the existence of the Industrial Union, came to an end Sunday night after a two days' session.

The board made a thorough analysis of the activities of the union during the past few months and recorded considerable achievements in building the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union as a mass organization.

The report of the General Executive Board dealt with the shop strikes carried through by the New York organization in the fur trade and millinery, knitgoods, bathrobe and other sections; with the development of the united front movement among the workers in all sections of the country and the importance of intensifying this work on all fronts.

The report of the General Executive Board also expressed its solidarity with the Kentucky strikers by pledging to raise funds and also to send June Croll, one of the General Executive Board members, to assist in the relief work in the Kentucky district.

Potamkin to Speak on Soviet Films Thurs.

The Friends of the Soviet Union lecture series will take place on Thursday and not on Friday as announced in the Daily Worker yesterday. The lecture series has been arranged by the Friends of the Soviet Union in the Irving Plaza. This Thursday Potamkin will lecture on the Soviet film "W. Hollywood, using some of the Amkino films to illustrate the different technique of the prominent Soviet film directors.

Slovak Red Deputies Lose Seats Because Of Demonstrations

(Inprecorr Press Service) PRAGUE, Dec. 25.—The Electoral Committee of the Czechoslovakian Parliament has deprived two Communist deputies of their mandates. One of these deputies, Comrade Halblak, is now serving a sentence of one year's hard labor in connection with a demonstration of unemployed workers which took place last February in Dux and which was followed by a bloody collision with the police. The second deputy, Comrade Stransky is also serving a sentence for his part in a demonstration of unemployed workers. In both cases the criminal courts declared that the two had been moved by dishonorable motives. This formulation permits the convicted men to be deprived of their mandates.

UNIT 8 AIDS MINERS In answer to the call for support of the striking Kentucky miners, Unit 8, Section 2, of the Communist Party, held a successful house party Saturday night, with Party and non-Party workers present.

Of the \$12 raise that the Party, \$9 was sent to the miners' relief and \$3 to the Daily Worker.

TWO FACE JAIL IN SCOTTSBORO DEMONSTRATION

Workers Must Rally to Smash Three Year Sentence

As evidence that the bosses are determined to go through with the execution of the Scottsboro boys, two New York workers, Tseronis and Paulus, are to be sentenced in General Sessions Court, Thursday, Jan. 7th. These two workers were arrested last April in a Scottsboro Demonstration in Harlem which was broken up by the police and many workers severely beaten.

In spite of the fact that the testimony brought out at the trial that every one in reach of the police was beaten, still these two workers were found guilty in the capitalist courts on charges of third degree assault.

The judge sitting in the case was none other than Judge Nott who lives in the vicinity of the Polish Consulate where a demonstration was held Saturday by New York workers against Polish terror. This same Judge Nott figured conspicuously in one of the famous dynamiting plot cases ten years ago when a so-called dynamite bomb was found under his porch.

Workers of New York must rally to the support of the comrades Tseronis and Paulus, who are in danger of being sent to the penitentiary for a term ranging up to three years.

Every support must be given to make the Scottsboro mass meeting on Sunday, Jan. 10th, at the Star Casino a success as an expression of protest against the terror of the bosses.

Barbers Prepare a Mass Meet Sunday

Class Collaboration Meeting Failure

Workers present at a mass meeting called jointly by the Italian Barbers' Benevolent Association, the Master Barbers' Association and the Barbers' Union (A.F.L.) Sunday at Bryant Hall heard no mention of the worsening of their conditions and a program for struggle, but instead heard the bosses and union officials speak about "bettering the trade."

When several workers demanded the floor to speak on the problems facing the working barbers, the officials first tried to ignore them and then refused to let them speak. Insisting on speaking, several barbers arose and headed for the platform. The officials made their last stand by turning out the lights of the hall and in the ensuing confusion declared the meeting adjourned.

The workers who remained elected a rank and file committee that, in conjunction with the Barbers' and Hairdressers' League of the Trade Union City League, will prepare for a mass meeting of all barbers and hairdressers on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 10 a.m. at the Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave.

The mass meeting will take up the problems of conditions in the shops, the introduction of a commission basis of wages in many shops and the problems of the hundreds of unemployed barbers.

25 Per Cent of Van Nest Railroad Shop Workers Laid Off

NEW YORK.—The workers working at the Van Nest Shop of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad received a 25 per cent lay-off as their new year's present from the bosses.

The workers of this shop for a long time have been working only 2 to 3 days a week, making as little as \$7.25 a week. On top of this about 80 workers were indefinitely laid off, thereby throwing additional workers and their families out into the streets to starve with the other million of unemployed in the city.

ZACK TO SPEAK ON A.F. WORK.

Joseph Zack, secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council will lecture to picketbook workers on "The Role of the Left Wing in the A. F. of L. Unions," Wednesday, January 6, 5:30 p. m. at 5 East 19th St.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy

Mourning Becomes Electra Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day HOMECOMING, THE HUNTED, THE HAUNTED Commencing at 8:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No Mat. GUILD THEATRE, 529 St. W. of B'way

PHILIP MERIVALE IN CYNARA

Henry Focher Adrien STEPHENSON FOSTER ALLEN MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th W. of B'way. Even, 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Bread Strike Victory Spurs Workers to New Struggles in Brooklyn

BROOKLYN.—At the meeting called by the Women's Council and Rank and File Committee, Monday night, January 4th, to explain the settlement and receive the endorsement by the workers of Coney Island, hundreds of workers had to be turned away. The spirit and the enthusiasm was such that we have never seen before in Coney Island. All the speakers pointed out that this victory is but the beginning of the many struggles and victories of the working class.

We must correct an error which appeared in the Daily Worker on the settlement of the strike. The error was the following statement: "The only baker who refused to settle was Yanowitz." This should have been Sanowitz. This Sanowitz has also settled since which makes it a unanimous settlement.

RENT STRIKES SPREAD IN N. Y.

Demand 15 Per Cent Reduction

NEW YORK.—The slogan "High rents must come down" is echoing throughout the Upper Bronx territory and is taking concrete forms in spreading rent strikes. The example of the workers tenants of 1890 Unionport Road is followed by the workers of Olinville, Burke Ave. and of 223rd St.

Everywhere hundreds of workers are organizing into House Unemployed Committees and demanding 10 to 15 per cent reduction of rents and stopping of all evictions.

The Unemployed Council is leading these struggles and puts forward the demand for immediate and adequate relief for the unemployed families and also unemployment insurance.

The striking worker tenants will send their representatives to the Upper Bronx Unemployed Conference that is to be held on Sunday, Jan. 17th, at 3883 3rd Ave. at 2 p. m. They will also participate in the Jan. 30th Bronx Unemployed Demonstration as well as in the February 4th City Demonstration for unemployment insurance.

Registration for Spring Term of School Now On

NEW YORK.—The Spring Term of the Worker School will begin Jan. 18. Registration is now going on at 35 E. 12th St., third floor.

While the Spring Term provides many courses for workers in general, the School Committee has worked out plans to intensify its function of training Party and League members for revolutionary leadership. A class in Party Organization and a class in Fundamentals of Communism on Thursdays, from 7 to 8:20 and from 8:30 to 9:50, respectively, are given especially for Party members.

A speakers' class is being organized on Saturday afternoons from 5 to 7, for active Party and League speakers. The class will follow closely the Party campaigns. A class in Youth Problems is given on Thursdays from 8:20 to 9:50 especially for League members.

Besides these special courses, classes in Colonial, Negro, Agrarian Problems, Trade Union Strategy, History of the C.P.S.U., etc., are to enroll a number of Party and League members.

Party and League units should immediately select members to take these and other courses on scholarship basis, according to arrangements.

Initiate New Party Members in Bronx

NEW YORK.—The over 50 workers, who were recruited to the Communist Party in the last 3 weeks, by Section 15, will be publicly initiated at a Recruiting Banquet, that will be held on Friday, Jan. 8th, at 8 p. m. at 2700 Bronx Park East Auditorium.

The majority of these new recruits are engaged in the shops and factories and they constitute a real asset to the revolutionary movement.

Besides eats, soft drinks and speeches, there will be also a good musical program. Admission 40 cents.

Committee on Foreign Born to Continue Struggle

To Continue Struggle on Doak Plans

A meeting of the National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 8 p. m., at the Ukrainian Labor Home, 15 East 3rd Street, it was stated yesterday by the secretary of the committee.

The recommendations of Hoover and Doak to the 72nd Congress and the Bill of Senator Cable termed by the Committee as being the most brazen, reactionary measure ever prepared against the foreign born in this country, that would take away every fragment of freedom of movement they have left and make them feel like criminals, will be discussed at this meeting.

The meeting will discuss plans to develop a wider mass movement of the foreign born and native against these measures.

Jobless Fur Workers Demonstrate Today

To Place Demands to Boss Association

Unemployed furriers will speed preparations for a demonstration of all unemployed furriers at a mass meeting to be held today at 122 7th Ave., the headquarters of the Needle Trades Workers Unemployed Council, at 1:30 p. m.

Plans will be made for the pressing forward the demands of unemployed furriers to Mr. Samuels, the manager of the Fur Brokers Association, in the mass demonstrations in the fur markets, 29th St. and 7th Ave., at noon time, the next day.

Bill Dunning to Speak at Newark TUUL Meet

NEWARK, N. J.—As part of the present TUUL organization drive in a section-wide affair is arranged for January 16th.

Bill Dunning, the editor of the Daily Worker, will speak at this affair. The Workers Cultural Federation arranged a special program for this occasion. All workers from Newark and nearby towns are urged to come to this affair. A first music band is hired.

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PHILIP MERIVALE IN CYNARA
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WALTER VERLEE WOLFF TEASDALE
Experience Unnecessary
A New Comedy by GLADYS UNGER With REX O'MALLEY LONGACRE THEATRE, 424 W. of B'way. Even, 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

AMUSEMENTS
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Kentucky Miner Tells How Garrett Strike Was Won

(By a Worker Correspondent)
GARRETT, Ky.—The recent strike at the Standard Elkhorn Coal Co. is won. Won! Right in the face of terror, repression and Hoover starvation. A careful analysis of the strike will prove that to stop the Hoover wage-cutting campaign it takes only a carefully planned militant strike. You must hand it to these native born, red-blooded Kentuckians who called a strike and managed it with the thoroughness of veterans—and won. While the liberals were telling that they could not win.

The strike started when a 5 per cent wage cut was declared by the company. The miners walked out 100 per cent.
The miners demanded:
1) Maintenance of the present wage scale.
2) Reduction of house rent by half.
3) Reduction of mining expenses.
4) Recognition of the checkweighman and the mine committee.
5) Installation of a company store where miners can trade with no discount on their scrip. Said

CLOSING STEEL PLANT OUSTS 2,000 WORKERS

Coatsville Textile Millers Earn Less Than \$15 per Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)
COATSVILLE, Pa.—The Lukens Steel Co., a very old independent concern, is the leading industry in two thousand workers, but now only about a thousand are working, and on part time basis at that.
Always a low paying firm, it now pays its workers with cheap food, which they are obliged to buy in the so-called Lukens Employees Cooperative. The workers are also obliged to live in company houses worse than shacks.
The wages in the factory averages from \$30 to \$50 per month—a third of the 1929 scale.

Speed-up.
Fearful speed-up there is too. Every article of grilling efficiency is brought into play to increase production, bringing tonnage cost to next to nothing. Needless to say that the bosses of this exploiting concern are the leaders in political, religious and civic life of the town.
The Bethlehem subsidiary, once very important here, is now a thing of the past. It moved to Sparrows Point, Md., where they say they can operate with fewer hands. The closing of this plant was a real catastrophe. The two thousand colored and foreign born workers who have been out of work for over a year, starved and ragged, would have no place to work even if business were to improve. The future of the unemployed workers under capitalism is dreadful to contemplate.

In the Textile Mills.
Working conditions in the local silk mill and garment factory are worse than terrible. According to information I gathered here, the wages are from \$3 to \$15 a week for the girl workers.

Sanitary conditions in the garment mill are revolting. The owners of the shop regard the workers as chattel. They have no concern whatsoever for the comfort of the workers.
Conditions in the silk mill are not much better. \$6 and \$7 a week is the average rate of pay. Some "lucky" weavers are making as much as \$20 a week operating four looms and working ten hours per day.
Wages in this mill have been cut twice since 1929, the owner amassing a great fortune out of these cuts.

Liberator to Be Out Regularly from Next Issue

The Liberator, weekly organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, has not appeared regularly for the last month. This has been due to the fact that lack of finance has crippled the apparatus for getting the paper printed and mailed.

However, a complete reorganization has taken place in The Liberator which, beginning with the next issue some time this month, will enable it to come out not only regularly, but early enough in the paper to reach districts in time for effective distribution. This is certain.

In the meantime, districts and groups of the LSNN are urged to mimeograph leaflets explaining the role of The Liberator in the fight of the Negro and white workers for unemployment insurance, against evictions, for widespread distribution in working class neighborhoods and before factories, as a preliminary step in acquiring broad masses of Negro and white workers with The Liberator. Subscriptions and carrier routes will result therefrom.

Help build The Liberator to a powerful mass organ which will solidify the ranks of the Negro and white workers in the struggle against lynch law, segregation and for Negro rights.

Support the campaign for 10,000 new readers by obtaining subscriptions, getting the paper for meetings of your trade unions and fraternal organizations. Unemployed workers! You can receive a bundle of 10 or more for one cent (to be sold for 3c) by writing into The Liberator, room 201, 50 E. 13th Street, New York.

More Daily Worker Subs Must Rally Workers to Fight Plots Against Soviet China

At the Eighth Anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker, held Sunday by the New York District, the workers of New York adopted a resolution pledging their support of the first provisional government of Soviet China, and pledging to do their utmost to rally the workers of America to fight against imperialist plots to crush the rising Chinese revolutionary movement. It was emphasized at the New York meeting that subscriptions to the Daily Worker drive are an important factor in establishing a united front of all workers against the imperialist butchers.

Workers of America, rally to the call of the Chinese Soviets. Get into the campaign for 5,000 Daily Worker subscriptions. Last week showed that the campaign is gathering momentum. The increasing attacks of the bosses and the increasing militancy of the workers demand an even greater progress this week.

The Kentucky miners are rapidly joining the strike called by the National Miners' Union, and are basing

their hopes for the success of the strike on the expectation that the workers all over the country will rally behind them. The continued preparations for Unemployment Insurance Day on Feb. 4 demand the uniting of all workers, employed and unemployed. The Party mass recruiting drive, which begins next week, demands a broad base of Daily Worker subscriptions. Congress opened again yesterday, and the danger of fascist laws against the workers is now very near. The court decision in the Scottsboro case is due soon, and thousands of new forces must be drawn in for mass demonstrations without delay.

To all these demands and to the constantly increasing wage-cuts our answer must be—MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE DAILY WORKER, more Socialist competition by the units, sections, districts and mass organizations, more friends of the Daily Worker groups, more canvassing of workers in shops and at their homes, a bigger and stronger united front by the workers, led by their own paper, the Daily Worker.

JAPANESE IN INVASION OF INNER CHINA

Pushing the imperialist plan for a new division of loot in China, for the complete partition of the Chinese Revolution, the Japanese yesterday began their threatened invasion of Inner China.

Aided by the Kuomintang betrayers of China in occupying the Chinchow gates to Inner China, the Japanese are now pushing on to the city of Shanhaiwan, inside the Great Wall in China. The counter-revolutionary Nanking government is again aiding the Japanese advance, offering not the slightest resistance to the movements of the Japanese troops.

Japanese cruisers and troop ships have already landed strong naval and military forces in Shanhaiwan and in Tientsin, further south. A considerable Japanese force is in occupation of the territory between Shanhaiwan and Tientsin. Japanese destroyers have been dispatched to the city of Poochow on the pretext of the killing of two Japanese by angry Chinese workers protesting the Japanese seizure of Manchuria and the murder of thousands of Chinese workers and peasants by the Japanese. An invasion of Jehol Province, Inner Mongolia, is also threatened.

The Japanese invasion of Inner China is evidently being carried out with the approval and sanction of the Wall Street, French and British imperialist bandits under the agreement for the partition of China and war on the Soviet Union. These powers have made no protest against the entry of the Japanese into Inner China. The United States, France, England and Italy have strong forces in Inner China. They will no doubt soon create a pretext for joining in the attack on the Chinese masses.

Aimed at Chinese Soviet Government
This attack is aimed at crushing the mass anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang movement, and destroying the only stable government in China, the First Provisional Government of the Soviet Republic of China. It is aimed at settling accounts with the Chinese Red Army which has three times beaten back the attacks of the Nanking lackeys of imperialism, even though the Nanking troops were armed by the imperialists and aided by their gunboats on the Yangtze and other Chinese rivers. The attack on the Chinese Revolution is a prelude to armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

U. S. Consular Officials Baten
By Japanese Sentries
A United States consular official, Culver B. Chamberlain, was attacked and severely beaten up on Sunday by Japanese sentries in Mukden.

Chamberlain was proceeding to the railway station in a motor car flying the American flag and with the American Consul General's coat of arms prominently displayed when his car was stopped by the sentries. The attack on Chamberlain is both symptomatic of the general terror instituted by the Japanese in Manchuria and of the antagonisms aroused among the Japanese military forces as a result of the hypocritical maneuvers of the United States and Japanese governments over Stimson's fake "protests" against the Japanese occupation of Chinchow.

While the American imperialist press is making much of the attack, Washington officials have commented on it in the most casual way. A Washington dispatch to the Washington Times indicates that the Washington officials do not consider the incident sufficiently serious to mention the secret understanding between Japan and the Wall Street government for armed intervention against the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet Union. In any case, they feel that the incident will offer a good pretext should the occasion arise and should Japan cease to cooperate with American imperialist policy.

U. S. Good Aids Rape of Manchuria.
The United States is not only giving tacit and open support to the Japanese seizure of Manchuria, but American gold is financing the war on the Chinese masses. This admission is made by Charles Daisley

THUGS SET UP MACHINE GUNS TO KILL WEBER

Vern Smith Barely Escapes Death

(Continued from page one)
empty coal cars, which itself pulled onto the crossing immediately afterward, and for some time blocked all traffic from Harlan. Weber's car and its occupants rode to Pineville without further incident, which is rather strange because such autos as the union can secure in the coal fields are prone to tire trouble and other difficulties attesting the poverty of their owners.

Within the secret understanding between Japan and the United States, Manchuria is to be converted into an armed camp and military base against the Soviet Union. This is now being accomplished.
Admit Soviet Union Fights For Peace.
Speaking over the radio Saturday from Berlin over the nation-wide Columbia net-work, Frederick Kuhn, Central European news manager for the United Press, admitted that "Manchuria is being transformed into a Japanese colony." He reported a ruthless Japanese censorship over all news sent out from Manchuria. Foreign correspondents have been shadowed day and night by the Japanese, he said.

In his radio talk, Kuhn admitted that the Soviet Union stands for peace. His trip through Siberia and his investigation in Manchuria, as well as the reports of foreign observers, proved that stories of Soviet aid to the Chinese militarists were false, Kuhn said, adding that peace was necessary to Russia for its internal development.

Upper Class Chinese Sell Out To Japanese.
A Mukden dispatch reports that the upper class Chinese are openly supporting the Japanese invaders in Manchuria. A large number of these scoundrels were present at a formal reception on Jan. 1 to signalize the birth of the new puppet government in Fengtien province. General Honjo, Japanese commander in Manchuria, was represented by his chief of staff, General Miyake.

Posters announcing the Japanese intentions to invade Inner China appeared on numerous billboards in Mukden on New Year's Day. Floyd Gibbons, Universal Service correspondent in the war zone, predicts that the entire Gulf of Liaoting will soon become a Japanese lake, with the Japanese seizing Shanhaiwan and the intervening territory between that city and Chinchow. He reports foreign opinion that the Japanese plan to "go straight down to Canton."

Japanese Bomb Civilian Population.
Gibbons denies the Japanese reports that their bombing planes dropped only leaflets on the Chinese cities of Koupaingze and Chinchow. He reports that these cities were bombed with great loss of life to the Chinese inhabitants. Gibbons reports obtaining a fragment of one of the bombs together with pictures of the havoc created by the bombing.

A dispatch from the Far Eastern Press Correspondence expresses a new move by the counter-revolutionary Nanking government to direct negotiations with the Japanese looking towards official surrender of Manchuria to Japan. The dispatch states:

French To Aid Nanking Sell-Out.
"Fenprecor has received exclusive information emanating from an individual who sits with the highest in the councils at Nanking. M. Wilden, the French minister to China, is understood to have been entrusted with the task of making all arrangements which will lead to the opening of direct negotiations with Japan concerning the disposition of Manchuria and the negotiation of a New Sino-Japanese treaty."

The dispatch is dated Nov. 29. Yesterday's New York Times carries a confirming dispatch from Paris, as follows:
"Counselors to China to accept the occupation of Manchuria and to negotiate directly with Japan for the settlement of other differences are given abundantly today by the French press. It is said even by those who have firm faith in the League of Nations that there is nothing more the League can do and it is recalled by Stephen Lauzanne in the Matin that China has not in any way paid her annual contribution to the League even under the special plan which was made for her to catch up in her arrears."

Lenin Memorial Meet in Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—A Lenin memorial meeting will be held here Thursday, January 21, at 8 p. m., at Rhocey Hall 624 Bostwick Ave.
Prominent speakers and a good cultural program has been arranged for the meeting to be held under the auspices of the Communist Party of Bridgeport.

posed made by the British a few weeks ago for the outlawing of China. Kicking China out of the League of Nations would facilitate the imperialist plans for the partition of China and war on the Chinese Revolution. In this move, the imperialists are again being aided by their Kuomintang lackeys.

Teachers in Mexico City Strike in Order to Get Back Wages

(Inprecor Press Service)
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 3.—The school teachers in the State of San Luis Potosi have gone on strike to enforce the payment of their salaries which are long overdue. They have decided to organize a hunger march to the capital, Mexico City, which is about 500 kilometers away. The authorities have no money for the teachers, but are determined that the teachers shall not make a noise while starving. One hundred fifty of the striking teachers have been arrested. The legal and medical colleges in the State have been closed for a temporary period of five years on the ground that those students who graduated in former years are unable to obtain any sort of employment and it is no use adding to their ranks.

1,500 Miners Protest at Court House; Prepare Mass Demonstration Today

(Continued from page one)
representative; Ann Barton, news-paper correspondent; Norman Martins, and Marguerite Fontaine, to the Workers International Relief representative, and Julia Parker, secretary. All are placed under \$5,000 bond.

County Judge George Van Beber and County Attorney Walter Smith are charging those arrested with criminal syndicalism. These are the same county officials who accused the Dreiser investigation committee of "criminal syndicalism" because they exposed the mass starvation and hunger of the Kentucky miners. The criminal syndicalist law in Kentucky is now being used in an attempt to break the strike. Criminal syndicalism carries a penalty up to 25 years.

When the striking miners in the vicinity heard of this wholesale arrest and attempt to cripple the strike, 1,500 of them massed around the court house at 12:00 o'clock demanding the immediate release of the arrested workers.

Expect 5,000 at Court House.
A hearing has been set for one o'clock tomorrow. The miners are rallying all their forces in the vicinity for a huge demonstration against the coal operators and their gun thugs and to demand the immediate release of the National Miners Union leaders. Five thousand miners are expected to demonstrate at the court house tomorrow.

Warrants are issued for Joe Weber and Frank Borich, leaders of the National Miners Union.
Every workers' organization thru-out the country should immediately wire its protest against this savage raid on the National Miners Union

in Kentucky and demand the immediate release of these workers. Wires of protest should be sent to the Sheriff of Bell County, Kentucky, to the Sheriff of Harlan County, Kentucky; to W. A. Brock, Commonwealth attorney, Harlan, Ky.; Mobilize behind the Kentucky miners and their struggle against starvation and terrorism! Protest the arrest of their leaders! Smash the Kentucky terror! Back the miners in their strike!

Strike Growing!
The strike has been spreading rapidly. Over 10,000 are now out, and it is this fact that drove the desperate coal operators to order their deputy gun thugs to raid the N. M. U. headquarters.

Details of the mines out are not available because the office is not in the hands of the gun thugs. Every mine previously out is still on strike. In those mines where only part of the miners went out, the strike now is 100 per cent. New mines are constantly coming out. The vicious raid will not stop the strike. The response of the miners whose leaders had been jailed showed that the strike will continue and spread.

All relief funds are tied up at the Western Union office. Because of the arrest of the Workers International Relief representative the Western Union office is not handing over the relief funds. This shows more than ever that more funds should be rushed immediately for strike relief to the Workers International Relief, 16 W. 21st Street, New York, N. Y. Food and clothing should be sent immediately to the Workers International Relief warehouse 148 Pine Street, Pineville, Ky.

DEMAND THE SAFE RELEASE OF THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

(Continued from page one)
inflicted upon the Negro masses as testified by the more than 75 recorded lynchings of 1931, not including the 75 lynchings admitted by the Fellowship of Reconciliation to have taken place in Alabama alone since August, 1931.

This explains their traitorous attempts to have the boys plead guilty to a crime they did not commit and throw themselves on the mercy of the court.

In sharp contrast with this traitorous policy which would sentence the boys practically to life imprisonment and brand the Negro races as a race of rapists, is the militant defense policy of the International Labor Defense and the revolutionary Negro and white workers. The revolutionary workers demand the unconditional and SAFE release of these innocent Negro children. We call upon the workers to fight against the existing terror against the Negro masses and not to be deceived by the efforts of the reformists to cover up the existence of this murderous terror. Build the fighting alliance of white and Negro workers and poor farmers against the bosses' lynch terror, against wage cuts, and starvation!

Protest demonstrations must be held in every section of the country. Telegrams and resolutions must be rushed to the Alabama Supreme Court protesting against this brutal act of class terrorism.

CONGRESS RE-OPENS; REFUSE TO CONSIDER JOBLESS RELIEF

(Continued from page one)
up and passed.
Meanwhile, Senators LaFollette and Costigan continue to play with the issue of unemployment relief. Unemployment continues but no relief is being considered seriously by the capitalist legislators.
More than ever before greater preparations must be made for nationwide demonstrations on February 4th, National Unemployment Insurance Day, to rally millions of workers behind the demand for unemployment insurance.
The Hoover proposal of nearly \$1,000,000,000 for war funds will be taken

CHARITY DENIES NEGRO RELIEF

Salvation Army Sent Cops to Jail Him

(By a Worker Correspondent)
WILMINGTON, Del.—The following information was handed to me by a member of the Unemployed Council.

W. H. Lee, an unemployed Negro worker, went to the Salvation Army for a basket of food for Christmas day. The Salvation officials told him that they would have to investigate his case.

When he came back again he was told that some one called to see him, but no one was home (which, of course, is not true) and that if any of the baskets were left he would get one on the following day.

The next day he returned and upon seeing many baskets full of food, asked for one. The Salvation Army officials thereupon called two policemen and told them to take the Negro worker out on the grounds that he was a nuisance.

For the last week or so the Wilmington papers have been full of stories of the "wonderful" things the Salvation Army has been doing for the unemployed.

To Mobilize South Side Workers For Fight on Terror

CHICAGO, Ill.—Meetings to mobilize workers against police terror on the South-Side and for the repeal of the anti-labor syndicalist laws will be held under the auspices of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense at the following places and dates:
Tuesday, Jan. 5, Workers Hall, 51st and Whipple, 7:30 p. m.
Friday, Jan. 8, Garvey Hall, 3844 So. State Street, 7:30 p. m.

British Imperialists Kill Two In India; Order More Slaughter

(Continued from page one)

Indian bourgeoisie the absolute necessity of dropping even phrase-mongering in view of the rising revolutionary struggles of the workers and peasants.

Gandhi and Nehru reject an armed uprising of the millions of Indian workers and peasants against the British imperialists who rule by blood and iron. The fact that Gandhi's program of "peace" is breaking down and losing its hold on the masses is recognized by the American capitalist correspondents in India. The New York Times correspondent cables:

"Despite Mr. Gandhi's promise to keep the struggle peaceable, it is clear that India is in for a devastating conflict which may break out in violence and which may threaten the economic life of the country."

Another symptom of real mass struggles coming from the impoverished peasantry is contained in a wireless report from New Delhi. This report states:

"Splits in the All-India Congress

ranks were apparent in Northern India before Mahatma Gandhi's arrest. In the United Provinces a new 'no-rent' campaign has caused series of differences among Congress politicians, who fear it will set the landlords against the Congress party and will sidetrack the proper development of the National movement."

Gandhi and Nehru represent the landlords who do not want the millions of Indian peasants to call a 'no-rent' strike. Nevertheless these struggles are growing. It is these peasant uprisings, led by the revolutionary party of the Indian proletariat, the Communist Party, that will develop the real revolutionary movement for the overthrow of British imperialism.

In England, the Labor Party is again exposing its complete subservience to British imperialism. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Party—his majesty's official opposition—simply "deplores" Gandhi's arrest and the new iron measures against the Indian masses. With the usual liberal phrases that MacDonald used to prepare the present wave of suppression, Lansbury tries to hide from the British workers the enormity of the new war measures against the Indian people.

So far as Gandhi himself is concerned, he is treated with the utmost care by his British collaborators. An Associated Press dispatch from India reports: "Gandhi seemed pleased at being taken to Yerawada prison, for it was there last year that he said the British had made him a 'pampered prisoner' giving him a number of comfortable rooms instead of an ordinary cell."

How different from the treatment of the Indian workers and peasants who are arrested and tortured savagely.

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TRIAL OF THE OAKLAND COUNTY HUNGER MARCHERS

"POLITY, as charged. Ninety days in the county jail."

Thus ended the five day trial of William Reynolds, first of twenty-four defendants to be tried on a "disorderly conduct" charge for participation in the Oakland County Hunger March on October 18.

The charge of disorderly conduct was only nominal. The defendant, by proxy, represented the whole hungry and exploited working class, driven to action by starvation, and behind the smiling and affable tool of the master class on the bench, the bewildered, petty capitalist and capitalist minded workers, elements that composed the jury; behind the vicious lawyer stool-pigeon prosecution, stood General Motors, whose police had clubbed, arrested and beaten these marchers.

The significance of this trial lies in the fact that both the workers of Pontiac and Oakland County and the tools of General Motors, composing the city and county machinery of Government, understood that while the charge was disorderly conduct against our workers, in reality, the insane social order of capitalism, with its privileges to the rich owners and starvation for the workers, was being arraigned before the court of working class justice.

Before a crowd that packed the court room, with hundreds daily turned away, the trial proceeded with the usual pretense of justice. Pretenses that were completely torn away as the class nature of the trial developed until when the curtain fell upon the last stool-pigeon witness and the prosecution had waded the flag and exhorted the jury to save our holy institutions, the church, home, and country, capitalist justice stood revealed before us as the brazen prostitute she is, and the defense began the preparation of an appeal, which was ready before the jury had returned the verdict of guilty.

The defendants, twenty-two white and one Negro—men and youth and one woman had been brutally clubbed, arrested and beaten. The evidence introduced by the police was that a permit to march had been denied, that we had entered the city of Pontiac, halted in our conveyances, that an offer by the county prosecutor to let a committee advance, had been rejected and that a speech by Reynolds, characterizing the police as armed thugs, General Motors agents, plug uglies, etc., had terminated when Reynolds called the police a "bunch of yellow bellied bastards", and the police had attempted to arrest Reynolds, had been resisted and had resulted in disorder and violence. Police witness, after witness, vividly recalled "yellow bellied bastard" though all else in a ten minute speech escaped their attention.

After the little camouflage, the real trial began with the introduction by the "people", at the prompting of a well-known flunk of the so-called Constitutional Educational League, of copies of the Daily Worker containing an outline of the National Hunger March, C. P. directives for work among the unemployed and an article from Party Life on unemployment work in Lincoln Park by the defendant, Reynolds, all of which were read in full into the record.

The defense witness told a consistent story of

intense hunger, misery, and insecurity for the workers of Oakland County of unhumanly insufficient relief, of forced labor and of the orderly procession of the march through several cities until the uniformed clubbers of Pontiac took up their work." Aged women with grown sons among the defendants awaiting trial testified to having been struck with blackjacks. Women with babes in arms were struck and pushed, but the real flowering of General Motors democracy occurred when the defendants were in the jail under arrest and were, one by one, called out into an "office" and beaten with fists and feet.

A Negro youth named B. J. Graham was brutally beaten before twenty of his fellow prisoners and then a rope was thrown over a steam pipe and fastened around his neck and pulled tight. This was the occasion for hilarious laughter on the part of these uniformed brutes, who later jestingly inquired if any police "wanted a request number", meaning a special victim for beating.

Thirty-four banners carried by the marchers were brought in for evidence by the prosecution, but were omitted on second thought, because of the intense interest of the workers. These were introduced by the defense and each read into the record.

The defendant was questioned as to Communist membership, his arrest at Bridgman, Mich., at the Communist convention in 1922 and about the Communist International and many other things remote from the charge of disorderly conduct.

The defendant was represented by Oliver Green, a Negro attorney of Pontiac, whose interest in the struggle of the Negroes against discrimination and terror has led him into an understanding that the Negroes fight is part of the class struggle and that emancipation is a class issue.

As a rebuttal witness to disprove the testimony regarding police brutality the prosecution put on the very brute who had led in the beating. They had kept him under cover to avoid recognition by the defense witness until his use as a rebuttal witness.

A sixteen year old boy who had been arrested in the march and held over night, was being cross-questioned by the prosecution. "Do you belong to the Unemployed Council?" asked the prosecutor.

"Yes, sir," answered the lad.

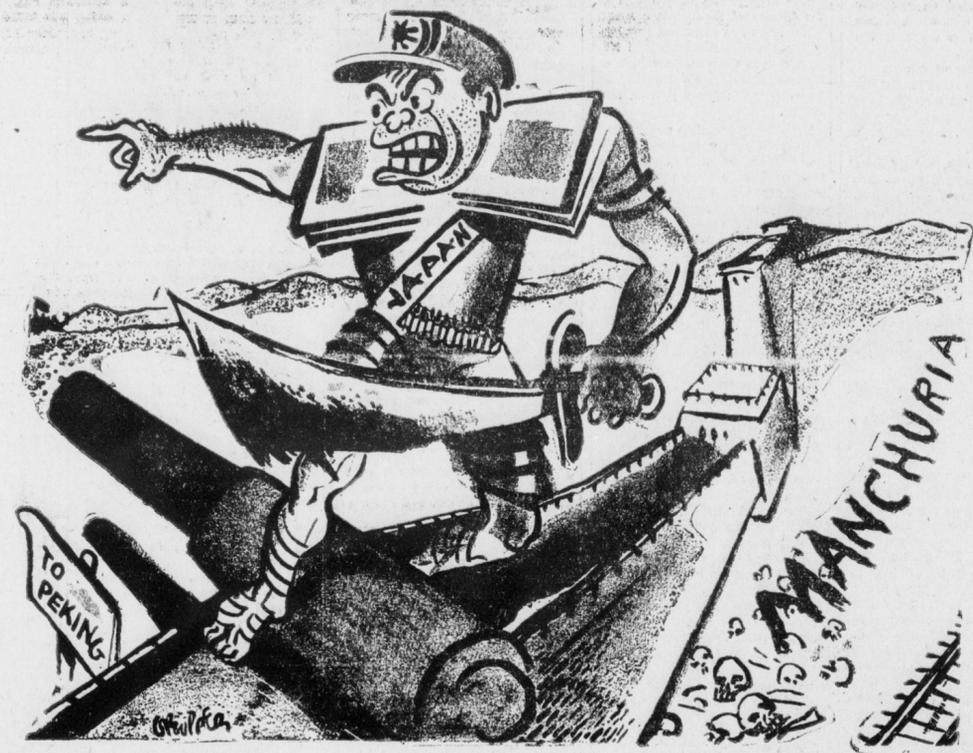
"And do your father and mother?"

"No, sir, but they will," was the answer, and in this statement lies the keynote of the whole trial. Thousands of workers who knew nothing of the Unemployed Council didn't belong, but through this trial they have received the working class message and to the open air mass meetings held during the trial thousands of workers responded. This is the answer to the mercenaries of General Motors, whether their weapons against the starving workers be blackjacks and jail keys or law books and brief cases.

Preparations are now going forward for another hunger march whose mass power of hungry workers will break through to the goal.

Extending Law and Order With the Help of American Imperialism

By GROPPER.



The U. S. Working Class Watches Kentucky

By HARRY SIMS

HUNDREDS of thousands of workers have their eyes fixed on the coming strike of Kentucky and Tennessee miners against starvation and terror on January 1, under the militant leadership of the National Miners Union.

The workers of the South have a special interest in this struggle. The well known facts of the Harlan and other fields here are typical though a bit worse than the conditions of the industrial southern workers and particularly the miners. It is the first real large scale strike to take place in the South under the leadership of the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League, since the Gastonia struggle, against misery and starvation.

A few words suffice to show the conditions. Men working every day in the week yet not a crumb of bread in the house. Scores of children dying daily of the dread starvation disease "flux" and hundreds more unable to go to school because of their nakedness. Company prices are 100 per cent higher than elsewhere. Every miner's paycheck shows a big list of deductions and a round "0" at the end of his statement or maybe he owes the company money for working. Many haven't seen a red cent in months.

The terror regime in Harlan, Ky., is so brutal and open that even the bosses' own vile sheets are forced to admit that "lawlessness of the law"—kidnapping, brutal cold-blooded murder and hundreds of jailings of militant workers is the order of the day for Sheriff Blair and his gun thugs hired by the "respectable, upstanding coal operators." Thousands of Negro miners are forced to work under the gun and endure the same conditions as the white miners. Side by side, they work with them in the hell holes and side by side they and their families are slowly starving to death under the starvation rule of their common enemy, the boss class.

The miners are determined to win in spite of the threats and actions of the operators and their tools. Already over 12,000 are lined up in the N.M.U. Men and women, young and old, white and Negro, children, and all are preparing solidly for January 1.

The Kentucky miners have a responsibility before the American working class. They stand ready, every man, woman and child, to fight to the bitter finish against the feudal starvation terror system. They lead the fight of the southern workers. Upon their struggle will hinge a great deal of the future of the class struggle of the South. They are organizing solidly—some places openly, others secretly. Significant is the welcoming in open, brotherly fashion of Negro miners into the ranks of the National Miners Union and the strike in the struggle against the common enemy, who oppresses all workers—the coal operators.

Negro workers sit on the leading bodies of the union and all leading committees beside their white comrades. It shows that the poison prejudice which the bosses have put into the white workers' minds can be broken through militant organization and struggle against the boss class.

The Kentucky and Tennessee miners will do their share—fighting not alone, the companies' starvation and eviction plans—but the murderous gun thugs and government tools and other stool pigeons of the operators.

The American working class expects much of these Kentucky toilers, born and bred in the hills and hollows of that historic battle ground. They will not be disappointed. The Kentucky miners, too, depend on and count on the unfailing support of the entire American working class, white and Negro, to aid them in their struggle.

The Kentucky miners and their families are counting on the support of the broad masses of this country to help them win their fight for better conditions and against the terror reign. Relief will be needed from the first day of the strike. Miners now working are starving—the minute they quit starvation faces them. Many may be evicted—though not without a fight—but they must be provided with tents. Many have no shoes or clothes to go on the picket line.

AMERICAN WORKERS LOOK AT WORKERS' RUSSIA

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE.

THE American Workers Delegation to the 14th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution have returned to the United States, animated by renewed enthusiasm as a result of their observations and experiences in the Soviet Union. The delegation is determined to work unceasingly to carry the truth about the Soviet Union to the millions of American workers—not only to speak, but to organize these workers into militant groups of the Friends of the Soviet Union, prepared at any moment to militantly resist any attack by the imperialist powers, particularly the United States, upon the workers' fatherland.

The Delegation has had an exceptional opportunity to observe the progress of the Five Year Plan and the spirit and resolution of the Russian workers who, confronted with unprecedented difficulties, are completing "Piatiletka" in four years, recognizing the correctness of the Communist Party program and policy, and accepting the Party as the leader and director in the development of the Workers State.

The delegation, by unanimous vote of the Presidency of the Republic of Daghestan, were elected honorary "udarniki" (shock brigadiers) of the Daghestan Republic.

The Delegation returns to report to the workers in the basic industries from which they came, and to build groups of the FSU in every basic industry, particularly in the factories of the largest enterprises. Smaller in numbers than some previous delegates, nevertheless the present delegation is characterized by its definite proletarian character and by the ability to observe and report to the workers the situation in the Soviet Union. The Delegation consists of 4 marine workers—three from New York, one from San Francisco; two steel workers—one from Gary, Indiana and one from Youngstown, Ohio; two miners—one from the strike region of West Virginia and one woman picket leader from the Pennsylvania strike region; one chemical worker from Buffalo and one railroad worker from Detroit. Four Negro workers and one woman delegate are included in those listed above.

The Delegation was received with unprecedented enthusiasm as they visited the workers in the factories of the Moscow District, the immense Dnieper-troy Hydro-Electric Project, the coal mines of the Don Bas, among the national minorities of the Republic of Daghestan, among the oil workers of Baku, the cement and marine workers of Novorossisk, the metal workers in Tractorstroy at Stalingrad and the workers in Red Putilov and on the waterfront in the port of Leningrad. Now the Delegation will get down to work, to bring the message of international solidarity from the Russian workers to the American workers.

The report of the Delegation, which will be printed in pamphlet form, will give a detailed examination of the conditions and progress of the building of socialism and the Five Year Plan. This report, which will be off the press in a few days, should be spread broadcast and read by every worker, unemployed and employed, in capitalist America, who is suffering unemployment and starvation on the one hand or ever-increasing wage cuts and speed-up in the factories—not through any fault of their own, but as a result of the failure of capitalism to meet the ever-increasing difficulties which are inseparable from the system the capitalists support and maintain.

The message of the Russian workers to the American workers is a message of working class courage and resolution. The Russian worker call upon the workers in America, as in every capitalist country, to follow their example and even at the cost of tremendous sacrifice, to follow in the footsteps of the Russian workers, smash the capitalist state and build a workers' civilization to supplant the corrupt and decadent capitalist system.

While the Russian workers at the present time are struggling under hardships to create the basis of heavy industry, without foreign loans, without the intervention or direction of foreign capital—building out of the raw material and resources of Workers' Russia, a workers' country—in short, building socialism—in the capitalist countries we find the workers facing bitter misery, hunger and actual starvation as a result of the collapse of capitalist institutions. America, with its 12 million unemployed is only symptomatic of the entire capitalist system. We have noted the actual horror of hunger, starvation and impending death stamped on the faces

of the proletariat in the city of Berlin.

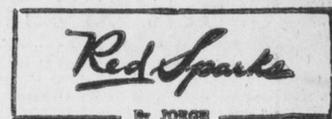
While we have observed the difficult conditions and arduous tasks of the proletariat in the Soviet Union, nevertheless there is no starvation, there is no despair on the workers' faces—only the resolute determination of the workers to conserve the results of the proletarian revolution and to create, in the face of the opposition of the entire capitalist world, a Socialist society in the Soviet Union. The Russian workers and peasants are achieving the objectives of the Five Year Plan, which will be completed in four years.

One example in particular to which we will refer in our report and speeches throughout the country is the example of Tractorstroy at Stalingrad, the first tractor plant completed in the Soviet Union. We have read in the columns of the capitalist press in America that this plant was erected by American engineers, equipped with American machinery, but that the unskilled and untrained Russian workers had smashed all the splendid American machinery, with the result that it would be impossible to produce tractors in the plant. The renegade Trotsky, writing in the bourgeois Saturday Evening Post, has posed the question: "Well, they have a tractor factory at Stalingrad, but what are they going to do with it now they have it?" When he viewed the tractor factory, we found around the factory on all sides, hundreds of tractors ready for shipment. We saw the workers at work, starting at the foundry and finishing at the conveyor belt where we stopped until we saw tractors coming off the belt—one every 12 minutes, running off the belt under their own power. The plant now produces, for the past 30 days, 110 tractors per day. The workers in Tractorstroy have guaranteed to reach the maximum production of the first unit of the plant, of 144 tractors per day by the first of January, 1932. Already in anticipation of reaching the maximum in the first unit, the second unit of the plant is in process of erection. This second unit when completed and running a maximum capacity, will produce 288 tractors per day.

The innumerable lies and slanders against the Soviet Union are emphatically answered by this and a hundred other instances of the success of the workers in carrying through the Five Year Plan. Another of the most slanderous lies of the capitalist class against the Russian working class, is that they do not support the present Soviet Government of Russia and are only cowed into submission by ruthless dictatorship imposed upon them by force. This lie of the capitalist class, and particularly the liespittles of capitalism—the social democracy—was blasted when we saw, after a military parade of four hours in the Red Square of Moscow on November 7th, a parade of workers estimated at a minimum of one million, two hundred fifty thousand workers, pouring in, flooding the full width of Red Square, from 1 p. m. till 9 p. m. in the evening—workers, men, women and youth, with arms in their hands; with rifles, with bayonets, ready if need be to defend the workers' fatherland from attack from any quarter.

Well, we can state with absolute conviction, in the words of Marx, that a proletariat armed cannot be suppressed. An armed proletariat is a free proletariat. In capitalist countries it is a crime for the workers to possess arms. Gangsters, gunmen, dopesters, murderers, agents and adjuncts of the capitalist system, are permitted to carry arms. But not the workers. The one country in the world where the workers are armed by the government of that country, is the country of the proletarian dictatorship, which it is precisely because the proletariat is armed to defend the revolution and the conquests of the workers.

These and numberless other vital facts about the Soviet Union will be told by the returned delegation to thousands of meetings in the coming two-months reporting campaign, which will commence on January 2nd. Through the columns of the workers' press, the Delegation appeals to the workers everywhere, black and white, men, women and youth, to hear through the Delegation the call of the Russian working class—not an appeal to capitalists, not an appeal to bankers or intelligentsia—but to the workers of the capitalist world, asking support for the shock troops of the world proletariat, the heroic workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in their fight to build socialism in their country and to usher in the proletarian revolution in all capitalist countries.



Nothing to Worry About—Some of the triple-ply patriots are "viewing with alarm" the situation as pictured by General MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, who says that the army is all chopped up in little pieces and scattered around the country, so dispersed that they could not "meet the first phases of emergency"—whatever he means by that. Maybe he means YOU! Anyhow, in view of the fact that the same General MacArthur has given orders to the Reserve Officers to be "ready for service at a moment's notice"—we are a couple of sobs behind the triple-ply patriots.

Have You Got Yours?—We refer to the No. 2 edition of "Red Sparks" pamphlet. You know we printed only 3,000 of the first, or No. 1, edition. And they were gobbled up quick, and that number ran short. So the Workers Library has printed 5,000 of No. 2—and it's really better than the first pamphlet. But, hang it all, the front cover is exactly like No. 1, and we're afraid many of you will think you "already have it." So look in the lower left corner, and if "No. 2" is there, that's the new one. We'll have to change the color or something of the cover on the next one, so you'll recognize it as a new one without using a microscope. But get No. 2, and send one to some hard-boiled egg to see what happens.

A Piece of Effrontery—The college girls in Chicago, having nothing else to do and being interested in the working class, recently got together in their Phi Pi Psi Sorority, and advised working girls (who might, be it noted, be working for the darling papas of these sorority lasses) what they should do to "become a success." Lots of advice about morals and "keeping your neck clean", but the worst insult was: "Do what the boss wants, the way he wants it, even though he won't raise your salary."

How Generous!—According to the Los Angeles Examiner, we are asked to give praise to Allah, blessed be His name, because at Altadena, California, the good citizens have pledged; no, not given, pledged the sum of \$700 a month for "aid" to the unemployed heads of families. And we got all excited about such a BIG sum, seven hundred whole dollars a month, but... But we saw that this was supposed to "aid"—FOUR HUNDRED FAMILIES!

The Importance of Unemployed Councils and Agrarian Work in the South

By CLARA HOLDEN

To successfully lead mass struggles in the South, to successfully build mass organizations and to successfully build a mass Party, unity of Negro and white workers must be established. In the South, the capitalist century-old poisonous propaganda of race hatred, in order to better exploit both white and Negro workers, has taken hold to an almost unbelievable extent. Our most difficult problem is to break down this barrier between the Negro and white workers. This is particularly necessary with the capitalist offensive against the working class sharpening, and the possibilities in the future, of race riots being used as part of this offensive.

Unity between white and Negro workers can be effected only through struggle. We must ask ourselves in what fields of work in the South can we most easily and quickly bring Negro and white workers into united struggle. At the present time, I think that our two most important fields of work are Unemployed Council work and agrarian work.

In building our revolutionary unions in the South, we have the bad situation that in most shops, where the great majority are white workers, there are practically no Negro workers, and vice versa. In the textile industry, for example, the chief industry in the South, with 300,000 mill workers, there are practically no Negro workers. Of course there are some few exceptions, as the Harlan, Ky., miners, where Negro and white workers organized and fought together. Also, some of our organizations and fields of struggle do not attract the white workers of the South. White workers, at this stage of the game, will not organize and struggle with Negro workers on issues dealing specifically with Negro rights, such as Scottsboro, Camp Hill, etc.

But in the two fields of Unemployed Council work and agrarian work, white and Negro workers can see that their problems are identical. They can see that they have a common basis for struggle. In both instances, of course, there are special problems for Negro workers, as for example, we find cases where children of white share-croppers have a school bus, and Negro children on the same plantations do not, etc. The share croppers, both Negro and white, are having it forcibly brought home to them, that after a year of back-breaking slavery they are worse off than if they had done no work at all. They are forced to sell cotton at 5 cents and 8 cents a pound, which costs them 16 cents and 20 cents a pound to grow. They know that something must be done.

Negro and white workers in the Southern cities and small towns are having it forcibly brought home to them that cold, hungry and ragged, as they have been, conditions are continuously growing worse. They know that something must be done. For both farmers and city workers, starvation, freezing and nakedness are grim realities.

Now is the time to organize the Negro and white workers together on the farms and in the Unemployed Councils. They are meeting on common grounds, where united struggles should take place and will take place. By organizing white and Negro workers together, and by fighting jointly for relief and other demands, a real, unbreakable unity of Negro and white workers can be achieved on the farms and in the cities. A network of Party units must be established. And if we can also bring unity between the city workers and the farmers, through joint struggles, some real steps will have been taken toward our ultimate goal—the final overthrow of capitalism.

The N.A.A.C.P. Helps City Mayors Cover Up Jim-Crow Practices

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

ON the eve of a great National Hunger March, which swept aside Jim-Crow lines and united black and white workers in a common struggle against starvation and Jim-Crowism, the Crisis, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, came to the rescue of the city mayors who are helping to starve and Jim-Crow the workers.

In its December issue, the Crisis prints letters from 11 mayors in various parts of the United States to the effect that their city "will not Jim-Crow the Negro jobless." On the basis of these letters the N.A.A.C.P. sends out a press release saying that "in general, the replies give assurance that there has been and will be no discrimination in the application of relief to colored people."

These letters are printed in order to help the mayors cover up the truth about discrimination in relief, and to disarm the Negro workers for a real struggle against this discrimination and against starvation during the coming winter.

The Crisis prints these letters almost without comment. Yet its editors are well aware of the fact that discrimination against the Negro jobless is carried on in all of the large cities, either openly or by various red-tape methods.

The recent hearings of the Unemployed Councils, at which thousands of Negro and white workers testified to starvation conditions, gave plenty of evidence of discrimination. Workers in every large city told of systematic discrimination against the Negro unemployed in the giving of jobs, at the feeding-stations, at the hop-houses. We mention only a few instances:

In Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and New York, Negro workers are systematically denied jobs at the city agencies. In New York City Negro women are forced to stand in Jim-Crow lines. Cards printed by the New York State Employment Service list four branches in Greater New York, one of which, in Harlem, is called the "colored agency." Colored workers say that when they apply to other branches, they are advised to go to Harlem, regardless of their place of residence. The Gibson committee allotted only \$300,000 for over 180,000 jobless Negro workers and their families—a much smaller proportion than was allotted to white neighborhoods.

In California, a sign over one relief agency reads: "We don't help Negroes." A charity organization in Los Angeles broadcast the same message over the radio.

Negro workers who testified at the open hearings in Duluth, St. Paul and Detroit were particularly bitter about the discrimination at city agencies. The open hearing at Superior, Wis., revealed discrimination not only against the Negroes, but also against the foreign born.

The cities of the South segregate and discriminate openly and as a matter of course, against the Negro workers to come

on different days from the whites, gives them the worst jobs and the fewest of these. Negro workers cannot get their meager relief in cash, but may have only a small grocery order.

Memphis and Atlanta practically eliminate Negroes from relief altogether.

And since when, we should like to know, is the word of a city mayor about the conditions of the jobless worth a whoop? And since when are mayors' promises worth a plugged nickel unless forced to fulfillment by the organized pressure of the workers, black and white?

The truth is that Negro workers out of jobs must suffer not only the usual misery of unemployment, but special forms of persecution and discrimination.

Last to be hired when workers are taken on, first to be fired when someone is to be laid off—this policy of the bosses forces into unemployment three times as many Negro workers as whites in proportion to their numbers.

Jim-Crow sections in the cities forcing the Negroes to live a virtual prisoner within a limited area, bring with them high rents and unsanitary conditions. A rent of 50 to 100 per cent higher in such areas than is charged white workers for similar quarters, quickly eat up the small savings of the Negro workers. More Negro workers, in proportion to the total, find themselves on the street with nowhere to turn for shelter.

Besides the discrimination at the relief agencies, Negro workers in many cities testify to the special terrorization of Negro jobless, both men and women, by the police. Negro workers out looking for jobs are framed on any and all excuses. The case of the nine Scottsboro boys, who were framed on a fake rape charge while out looking for work, is not an isolated instance. It is an example of what lies in wait for almost any jobless Negro worker.

It is no wonder that Negro workers in large numbers have rallied to the call of the Unemployed Councils. Smashing through all the Jim-Crow lines, recognizing their equality of misery and their need to fight together, Negro and white workers have joined the local and state hunger marches. Among the 1,670 delegates of the National Hunger March, Negro delegates made up over 30 per cent.

In addition to the general demands for relief and insurance, the hunger march delegates demanded the tearing down of the walls of special discrimination against the Negro jobless and the Negro workers as a whole. They demanded equal pay for equal work, equal distribution of jobs and relief, the stopping of the segregation practices at job-lines, bread-lines and hop-houses. They demanded the abolition of the Jim-Crow areas, with their high rents and squalid conditions. They called on the workers for a fight against the wave of lynch terror. They raised a mighty protest for the release of the nine Scottsboro boys, victims of police frame-up.