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

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KENTUCKY STRIKE RANKS SOLID AS MORE COME OUT

Frame Up Tampa Worker On Murder Charge

Mass Defense for Kentucky Miners and Organizers!

LEGAL and extra-legal suppression have been combined in Kentucky in an effort to smash the strike of the Negro and white miners who are fighting against living and working conditions that are probably the worst in the United States...

"By a thousand and one tricks," said Lenin, "the capitalists, in a bourgeois democracy, and these tricks are the more skillful and more effective, the further 'pure' democracy is developed, keep the masses out of the administration and frustrate the freedom of the press, the right of meeting, etc."

The main lesson to be drawn at the present moment from the Kentucky strike is that here in the United States wherever the conditions of the working class are at the lowest level, there the open armed terror and legal suppression reaches the highest pitch...

It is necessary first of all to give such assistance to the Kentucky miners as will enable them to consolidate the strike movement and to spread the strike and build the National Miners' Union. Second, it is necessary to extend the class battle front into every important industrial city and section in the United States, especially into the other mine fields, at once.

In the southern cities the issue must be clearly put to the workers—that is, the necessity for the utmost support of the Kentucky miners who are now in the forefront of the struggle against starvation in the South.

With all possible speed the organization of relief committees led by the Workers International Relief, and the mass defense organizations of the International Labor Defense must be set up in the principal cities in the North and the South.

The demand for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism law and the organization of mass struggle against the terror in Kentucky and throughout the South has been brought into the very center of the struggle by the actions of the coal operators and their government.

Around this issue great masses of American workers can be organized now for the support of the 75,000 men, women and children of the working class in the Kentucky and Tennessee coal fields for the support of the whole struggle against southern terror...

Kentucky Strikers Look to Workers' Mass Support; Build It With Daily Workers Subs

ONLY 318 months of subscriptions to the Daily Worker came in Tuesday. This is much below Monday's figure. What does this decline mean? It cannot mean that the bosses' attacks are declining, because the bosses are increasing their attacks against the workers...

TUESDAY'S decline in the campaign for 5,000 12-month subscriptions can mean only one thing—that the machinery set up for getting new subscribers is not broad enough and is not working steadily day after day in all districts.

WHAT is the solution? More readers' conferences, more Friends of the Daily Worker groups, more neighborhood squads, greater use of the Unemployed Council activity, more active committees in mass organizations...

THE Kentucky strike, the imminent war danger, the increasing fascist terror, demand the immediate formation of a broad mass base for the workers' struggles.

AL MCBRIDE FACES DEATH

Arrest 26 Workers In Raid On Ruskin Meet

Hope to Deport One Police Planted Spies Among Workers

TAMPA, Fla.—Al McBride, member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and active among the Tampa workers, has been framed up on a murder charge following a raid made upon a group of Tampa workers at Ruskin, near here.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Read Amter's Radio Debate Speech, Sat.

The speech of I. Amter, organizer of District 2, New York, in the radio debate with Eve Garrette Grady, notorious anti-Communist and anti-Soviet writer and lecturer whose slanders have appeared in "Liberty," will be published in the feature page of the Saturday, Jan. 9, issue of the Daily Worker.

Every reader of the Daily Worker will want to read Amter's reply to this enemy of the American working class and of the Soviet Union.

Order additional bundles of the Saturday edition of the Daily Worker.

Stimson in New Pressure on Japan; Aims at Common Looting of China, War on USSR

A serious diplomatic clash is occurring between the imperialist bandits engaged in looting China. It's domination over Kuomintang China threatened by the Japanese invasion of Inner China, the United States has seized upon the beating by Japanese sentries of a United States consular official as a pretext for sharp diplomatic representations to Japan.

Stimson yesterday held secret conferences with the British and French Ambassadors in an effort to mobilize France and England for joint diplomatic pressure against the Japanese.

The Japanese have expressed "regret" over the assault on the consular official, Cuyler B. Chamberlain. Stimson has refused to consider this as closing the matter and is holding the affair as a club over the Japanese to force them back to the limits of the original understanding whereby Japan was to act as the spearhead of the attack on the Soviet Union, with Manchuria as a Japanese military base for that attack.

No Change in "Agreement" The present tension indicated serious strain in the relations between the imperialists, but the plans for the partition of China and an armed attack on the Chinese Revolution and

Soviet Union Sole Outlet for U.S. Goods Says Rainey

Congressman Admits Only Soviet Shows Progress; Fears Mass Movement of Jobless Here

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Trade with the Soviet Union must be fully opened, even to the point of recognition, was the main feature of an important interview given by Representative Rainey, democratic leader in Congress, to William Hard well known newspaper correspondent.

This interview which was broadcast by the National Broadcasting system on Monday contained some startling admissions about the decline of capitalism and the growth of construction in the Soviet Union under the Five-Year Plan.

"There is more building going on in Russia," said Rainey, "than there is in all the rest of the world. They are building 5,000 miles of mainline railroad tracks while we are tearing up ours. The rebuilding of Russia will continue for at least twenty-five years."

Rainey, who is a rich farmer, continued in the interview.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Hoover Hunger Gov't Refuses to Publish Report on Mooney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Hoover government is now openly insisting that Tom Mooney and Warren Billings stay in jail on the colossal frame-up perpetrated by the California bosses in 1916.

The latest action of the Hoover hunger regime was the announcement of Attorney General Mitchell that he would not make public the report of the legal experts of the Wickersham Committee on the frame-up in the Mooney-Billings case.

The demand for this report, which contains many admissions of frame-up, of deliberate railroad-robbing of Mooney and Billings, was first made on a large scale by the National Hunger Marchers on Dec. 17, when they demonstrated for unemployment insurance in front of the capitol.

Later the Senate passed a resolution asking for this report, if it was not "against the public interest." Now Attorney General Mitchell point blank refuses to publish the report, thereby deliberately aiding the California capitalists in perpetuating the capitalist's jailing of Mooney and Billings.

This latest action of the bosses united in their state and federal governments against class-war prisoners shows that only the mass demonstrations and activity of the workers can force the release of Mooney, Billings and other class-war prisoners.

Sharp Police Terror and Socialists May Crush Ruhr Strikes

(Cable by Inprecorr) BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The strike situation in Germany is in a precarious position as a result of the overpowering police terror plus the determined resistance of the reformists to the strike movement.

Work was resumed today in a number of Ruhr pits, although further strikes began today including a series of Berlin furniture movers.

An example of the police terror is the order of the Cologne authorities prohibiting indefinitely all indoor and outdoor meetings of the Communist Party and other revolutionary organizations.

Red Aid Calls on World's Workers to Intensify Fight for Scottsboro Boys

(Cable by Inprecorr) MOSCOW, Jan. 6.—The Executive Committee of the International Red Aid has issued an appeal to the workers of the world to rally to the defense of the nine innocent Scottsboro Negro boys facing legal lynching in Alabama.

The appeal points out that the fate of the eight convicted boys will be decided on January 21 when the Alabama Supreme Court goes through the form of hearing the appeal filed by the attorneys of the boys and the International Labor Defense.

The International Red Aid further points out that it was the vigorous protest of the international proletariat and an aroused world public opinion which prevented the execution of these boys on July 10th last.

Look to Working Class for Relief to Carry on Strike

Reporter for Daily Worker Tells of Demonstration

Heard It From Jail

Miners Watch to See That Leaders Aren't Kidnapped

(Telephoned to the Daily Worker from the Pineville, Ky. County Jail By VERN SMITH.)

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—In jail yesterday we could see 5,000 miners, their wives and children, march by in the protest demonstration demanding the release of the nine of us who were arrested at the National Miners Union office. The miners were cheering and singing.

All day today and yesterday squads of miners have been coming up around the jail to see if we were still here or kidnapped. Reynolds made a speech in front of the court house in yesterday's demonstration.

"I served in the war," he said. "I faced machine guns, but never have I seen such brutality as was taking place here by the gun thugs."

Machine Guns Menace Miners Reynolds looked across the square and there was a machine gun pointing at the 5,000 men, women and children demonstrating at the court house. The machine gun was mounted on the porch of the Continental Hotel right across the street from the court house and jail.

It was put there and guarded by two carloads of Harlan County coal operators.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

NOTICE The regular meeting of the TU UC will be held on Thursday, Jan. 7, at 7:30 p.m. at 8 East 10th Street.

Agenda: 1. Organizational Report. 2. Feb. 4, Demonstration for Unemployed Insurance. 3. Kentucky Strike.

We urge all delegates to be present at this meeting without fail.

IMPORTANT! NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS! General Fraction Meeting of Needle Trades today at 7:30 p. m. at Workers Center.

Solidarity Message From Chicago Stirs Kentucky Miners

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—A burst of applause and cheering greeted the reading of a telegram from the Chicago Workers' International Relief Conference at the demonstration of 5,000 miners and their families at the court house here yesterday demanding the release of the nine arrested strike leaders.

When the Kentucky miners heard the expression of solidarity and unity in the struggle expressed by hundreds of representatives of workers' organizations in Chicago, then meeting to collect relief for the strike, they were fired with enthusiasm at this indication that the workers of the rest of the country are behind their struggle. The reading of the telegram was the most dramatic moment of this powerful demonstration.

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E. THIRTEENTH ST. JOBLESS TO DEMAND RELIEF

To March on Alderman Fassler's Home

A demonstration of workers of E. 13th St., between Ave. A and D, before the home of Alderman Fassler to demand immediate relief for the many destitute families in the neighborhood will be held Friday, Jan. 8, at 1:00 p.m. after a meeting at 13th St. and Ave. E.

The men, women and children of the blocks will place the following demands before Alderman Fassler, the alderman of the district:

Free milk stations for our children in schools 61 and 64. Free hot lunches in the above schools for children of unemployed and part-time workers. Free gas, rent, electricity for the unemployed, immediate cash winter relief of \$150 for every unemployed worker and \$30 for each dependent. No discriminations against Negroes, foreign-born or young workers, no evictions for unemployed or part-time workers; endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill presented by the National Unemployed Council and the Hunger Marchers to Congress.

Another resolution was sent to the Mt. Sterling, Ky. court house demanding the immediate release of the miners being tried on framed-up murder charges. Greetings were sent to the Blawnox, Pa. arrested miners, and a wire to Governor Pennington, Pa., demanding their release. The Strike Committee will go to Richmond, Va., where besides taking up a collection, branches of the W.I.R. were established.

Asked what effect the coal operators had on the miners by calling them "reds," one of the miners said: "The men say if we can win this strike we don't give a god damn what they call us."

"You know I have a little boy three years old," said Ely Smith. "His mummy and I were atkin' one day and he pulls at my trousers, saying, 'Daddy, do you know who I am?'"

Four Kentucky Miners Arrive for Giant Strike Rally Friday

To Speak at Star Casino Meeting Called by W. I. R. to Aid Mine Struggle

NEW YORK.—When the National Hunger March was refused the right to put their demands to Congress, many men down in Kentucky who had been holding out from joining the National Miners' Union, just came right in and said, "Boys, we are with you!" That was the effect on many miners, said Ely Smith, one of four Kentucky miners who came up to New York to help raise relief for the miners now out on strike.

Ely Smith, William Powell and Mirocle Bailey visited the Daily Worker office and told about the struggles of the miners. All of these miners will speak at a mass meeting called by the Workers' International Relief on Friday, Jan. 8, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., at 8 p.m.

They told of the enthusiastic greeting given them by workers in Richmond and Norfolk, Va., where besides taking up a collection, branches of the W.I.R. were established.

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"You know I have a little boy three years old," said Ely Smith. "His mummy and I were atkin' one day and he pulls at my trousers, saying, 'Daddy, do you know who I am?'"

Strike Committee Holds Meet In Pineville

Protest Boss Terror

To Send Delegation to Governor Demanding Release of Leaders

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 5.—Coal operators brought all the gun thugs of Bell, Knox and Harlan Counties here to the court house, fearing that the striking miners would free the jailed leaders of the National Miners' Union. Enthusiasm among the 5,000 who demonstrated at the court house ran high. Judge Van Beber, because of the demonstration, put the cases over until Thursday. A telegram was unanimously adopted to be sent to Governor Laffoon demanding the immediate release of those arrested. One hundred marched to Pineville from Straight Creek and Kettle Island and Greasy Creek, four miles away. Many came in cars and trucks.

Despite this terror, six additional mines shut down yesterday. Three shut down in Tennessee. At King Mountain, 105 came out, shutting the mines. At Lanters the miners came out 100 per cent, 200 striking; at Valley Creek a few were pulled out. At Capitan, 43 or 50 per cent came out; half at the Pioneer Coal Co. struck; at Kettle Island 35 came out. Picketing is increasing. The spirit of the strikers is good.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—A Central Strike Committee meeting was held here today at 1:00 p.m. The following decisions were made. All the section conferences will be held next Saturday and Sunday. Strike committees will meet regularly on every Wednesday.

A resolution was sent to the Bell County authorities demanding the immediate release of all arrested workers. A resolution was sent to Gov. Laffoon of Kentucky protesting against the terrorism and demanding the immediate release of all prisoners in Kentucky; demanding the withdrawal of the gun thugs, the right to picket, free speech, free assembly.

Another resolution was sent to the Mt. Sterling, Ky. court house demanding the immediate release of the miners being tried on framed-up murder charges. Greetings were sent to the Blawnox, Pa. arrested miners, and a wire to Governor Pennington, Pa., demanding their release. The Strike Committee will go to Richmond, Va., where besides taking up a collection, branches of the W.I.R. were established.

Asked what effect the coal operators had on the miners by calling them "reds," one of the miners said: "The men say if we can win this strike we don't give a god damn what they call us."

"You know I have a little boy three years old," said Ely Smith. "His mummy and I were atkin' one day and he pulls at my trousers, saying, 'Daddy, do you know who I am?'"

I said, "Well, son, I reckon I do." "No, you don't," he says. "I'm a Redman Red!"

Hear these militant Kentucky miners speak this Friday night at the giant rally at Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Support the strike of the mine workers against starvation, boss terror and wage-cuts. Help rush relief to the strikers and their families!

Help Build Solidarity for Kentucky Strikers. With Daily Workers Subs

Emergency Home Relief Closes Its Offices, Mocking Jobless

Tammany Gesture for "Relief" A Miserable Fiasco As Jobless Families In Greater Need

The Emergency Home Relief Bureau, ostensibly organized for the distribution of food and clothing to the thousands of unemployed families, closed its offices yesterday throughout the city, without notice. The reason given for this is the lack of funds. Tammany saying that it couldn't raise \$5,000,000 in bonds. Applicants who were applied for help have been turned away and no notice of the reopening of the Bureau has been given.

Previous "made" investigations have not been told about the closing of the Bureau offices but are still kept at their work to keep up the pretense of relief. The investigation, however, has been ordered not to issue relief.

While pleading that lack of funds necessitated shutting the offices, thousands of dollars of expensive office furniture was shipped to the now closed offices.

Playing With Jobless Miseries

The Emergency Home Relief Bureau was a gesture made by Tammany when the "made" jobs scheme was gutted when tens of thousands of applicants flooded the registration offices. The Bureau was presumably organized to give home relief within 24 hours after investigation, but the extent of relief has been cards telling the unemployed to call again.

With the official closing of the offices the Mayor's Official Committee is turning over many of the applications for relief to the police department that doles out miserable pitances of food and coal.

During the brief existence of the Emergency Home Relief Bureau it has shown itself to be a scab agency of the employers when Bureau officials co-operated with the Coal Merchants Association in promising scabs should the coal drivers strike against a 10 per cent wage cut. Those on the "relief" list refusing to scab are immediately stricken off.

Unemployed Council branches are urging demonstrations before public schools where the Bureau offices were formerly housed.

HUGE AMNESTY CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK JAN. 31

Fight for Release of Scottsboro Boys, Mooney, Etc.

NEW YORK.—The New York District, International Labor Defense, has just mailed several thousand copies of a call for united action to free the nine Scottsboro boys, the Kentucky and Pennsylvania miners, the five Paterson silk workers, Tom Mooney and Billings and all class-war prisoners.

The conference will take place on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 10 a.m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. This conference, according to Carl Hecker, district secretary of the I.L.D., will lay the basis for carrying on the greatest campaign for the release of the class-war prisoners that has ever been attempted.

Speakers are being sent to every organization that can possibly be reached, asking for delegates and participation in the conference. It must be pointed out that there are more than 170,000 class-war prisoners in the jails of the capitalist countries. Also that persecution is increasing. This increase in persecution calls for greater efforts than ever from the working-class for a fight against the terror.

Every organization must be represented in this conference, in order that an energetic fight can be carried on against capitalist persecution, deportation, lynchings and other forms of capitalist terror. In order to make this a real rank and file conference, every organization, every group of workers, organized and unorganized, are urged to send delegates on the basis of one for every five so that a most effective struggle against terror, frame-ups, etc., can be carried on.

Organizations electing delegates should immediately send in their credentials to the New York District of the I. L. D., 799 Broadway, Room 410.

Food Workers Union to Hold Forums on Sundays at Office

As part of the educational program of the Food Workers' Industrial Union, open forums will be held semi-monthly to discuss the important questions confronting the red trade union movement.

The open forums will be held on Sunday afternoons at the Union Headquarters, 5 E. 19th St., at 3 p.m. The first of these series of talks will be given by Sidney Bloomfield, secretary of the Union, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10. The subject will be the Role of the Trade Unions in the Unemployed Movement.

Active Laundry Co. Strike Called Off

NEW YORK.—The strike which the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union conducted at the A. S. Laundry Co. for five weeks was officially called off last Saturday. The union did not succeed in calling out a sufficient number of the workers.

The union was forced to answer the firing of members of the Active, but when only a few workers responded it was no longer a question of gaining any demands, but the reinstatement of the fired workers.

NEEDLE WORKERS CLASS TRUFS.

NEW YORK.—The class in the "History and Struggles in the Needle Trades" will meet on Thursday, at 8 o'clock at the union, 131 W. 28th St. All students are called upon to report promptly.

What's On—

- THURSDAY**
Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Branch 1
Will hold a membership meeting tonight at 70 E. 7th St. at 8 p.m. All ex-servicemen are invited to attend.
- Middle Bronx Unemployed Council
Hereby notifies unemployed workers of change of address from 1922 Throop Ave. to 1487 Brook Ave. The council meets on Thursday nights.
- Alteration Tailors, Attention!
The Brownsville Group will meet tonight at 1313 Pickens Ave. at 8 p.m.
- Druggists Workers' Sec., N.W.I.L.
Holds all drug workers to a membership meeting to be held Jan. 7 at 8 p.m. at 108 E. 14th St.
- Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Branch No. 2
Will hold a membership meeting at 27 W. 126th St. at 8:20 p.m. All members urged to attend.
- "Soviet Film vs. Hollywood"
Harry Alan Potamkin, noted cinema critic, will lecture on the above topic at the Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., New York.
- Furniture Workers' Industrial League
Will hold a membership meeting at 108 E. 14th St. at 7:30 p.m. Members, etc. Members requested to attend.
- Joe Hill Branch, I.L.D.
Membership meeting to be held at 103 Lex. Ave. at 7 p.m. Discussion on Scottsboro.
- English Speaking Br., No. 500
Will hold an open forum and discussion on "The American Capitalist Class" at the Workers Center, 142 E. 3rd St., at 8:30 p.m.
- West Bronx, F.S.E.
Will show the Soviet film, "Storm in Asia," at Ellen Hall, 244 E. 175th St. (near Morris Ave.), at 8 p.m.
- I.W.O., Yorks
Will hold a series of interesting meetings all over the city tonight at 8 p.m., as follows: Branch 403, Middle Village, at Fulton Ave.; Branch 404, Boro Park, Brooklyn, at 1109 48th St.; Branch 405, 2008 10th St., Brooklyn; and the Williamsburgh Branch, 236 Throop Ave., Brooklyn. Young workers and students invited.
- FRIDAY**
Huge Anti-War Youth Demonstration
Will be held at 436 E. 25th St. at 6 p.m. The Hudson Guild Settlement House. Speakers from the Y.M.C.A., Youngs, the Federal Council of Churches, the Young Communist League, and the Anti-Imperialist League. Admission free.

UNEMPLOYED FUR WORKERS DEMAND FUR CHEST FUND

Bosses Want to Use "Relief" Fund to Break Strikes

The committee of unemployed fur workers elected at yesterday's meeting of unemployed workers at the following demands to be presented to Mr. Samuel N. Samuels, manager of the Fur Workers Association:

The statement follows:
"Mr. Samuel N. Samuels: You are in charge of a fund collected in our name, in the name of the unemployed fur workers. We, the unemployed fur workers, have sent you a letter on December 2, 1931, asking you to inform us when your committee meets, so that we, the unemployed, may send a committee to place our requests before your committee, which you failed to answer, thus completely ignoring the unemployed starving furriers."

"We therefore have decided to send a committee to place the demands of the unemployed furriers before you."

"We furriers who through years of slavery, through our sweat and blood have built up the fur industry, have produced hundreds of millions of dollars of profits for the bosses. The bankers, the dealers, speculators, the manufacturers, the contractors, and the efficiency experts who enriched themselves from the pockets of the furriers, have today, in time of sharp crisis, turned their backs on the unemployed furriers and their families. You together with your associates are utilizing this misery, starvation and hunger for the purpose of increasing the profits of the bosses and to pile up a large strike-breaking fund under the cover of collecting relief, in order to break the coming struggle of the fur workers."

Conditions Grow Worse
"Speed-up has increased to the fullest degree, hours have been lengthened. During the height of the season thousands of fur workers can get no jobs on account of this inhuman speed up which was forced upon the workers by your association and the A. F. of L. and socialist party bureaucrats as a result of which a situation of chronic mass unemployment has developed."

"Furriers at the age of 40 are thrown out of the shops and put on the scrap heap with no source of income whatsoever."

"The lives of thousands of fur workers are jeopardized. While working at the bench we suffer from the most dangerous diseases—asthma, consumption, exema, etc. When unemployed we face misery, hunger and undernourishment. You and your associates are responsible for this misery of the workers and their families want to wash your hands of this."

"Thousands of fur workers are faced with evictions and starvation. Their children are undernourished and underfed."

Jobless Furriers Need Relief
"In your statements published in the 'Fur Age Weekly' which is the voice of the Bosses' Association, you state that the Association is collecting funds in the name of the unemployed fur workers. There are thousands of fur workers who are unemployed and are in need of immediate relief. In the 'Fur Age Weekly' you boast of giving relief to 80 unemployed fur workers. What a farce: eighty out of thousands of unemployed!"

"The mass of fur workers know and understand that this money which is collected from the workers and in the shops to give relief to the unemployed is not being given to the mass of unemployed but will be used against the employed and unemployed in the struggle that will be undertaken by the fur workers for better conditions."

"We therefore demand:
"1. All monies collected in the fur industry for the unemployed to be turned over to the unemployed committees of unemployed fur workers."
"2. Regular weekly contributions of 2 per cent of the payroll be paid by the bosses for unemployment relief. To be controlled by the unemployed."
"3. No discharge of workers."
"4. Abolition of overtime during period of unemployment in order to give employment to the unemployed fur workers."

To March on Public Service Commission on Rates Monday

Workers to Demand Abolition of \$1 Minimum Rate for Small Users of Electricity

To march to the Public Service Commission and protest against the minimum \$1.00 electric light bills for small users, the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York have prepared a demonstration at Union Sq. Monday, January 11, at 9:30 a. m. The march on the Public Service Commission will start at 100 a. m. at Union Square, march past the Unemployed Council headquarters at 7th St. and Second Ave. and then through the Rutgers Square district.

The chief demand of the demonstration will be the abolition of the \$1.00 minimum rates for electric bills, an increase for the majority of working-class families using electricity. Citing that the New York Edison Co. earned \$37,000,000, in 1930 and the Consolidated \$99,200,000 in 1930, the Unemployed Council charges the electric and gas trust is making huge profits by raising the basic rates of electricity for small users.

MEMORIAL FOR MELLA SUNDAY

Meeting To Be Held Sunday, January 10

On Sunday, Jan. 10, at 3 p.m. at the New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., the Anti-Imperialist League will hold a memorial meeting for Antonio Julio Mella, leader of the revolutionary struggle in Cuba, who was murdered Jan. 10, 1929, in Mexico by a tool of Machado, Machado, bloody dictator in Cuba, thought that by murdering Mella he would deal a death blow to the revolutionary struggle and therefore aid American imperialism in its efforts to further subjugate the colonial peoples. But the workers and peasants in the colonies and in imperialist United States are rallying more and more to the fight to overthrow American imperialism.

The Memorial Meeting this Sunday will be a mass demonstration of the American and Latin-American workers in protest against American imperialism in the colonies and in Cuba. All workers are urged to participate. In this demonstration and show their readiness to struggle against the oppression by Yankee imperialism of Latin America and the Philippines.

Speakers will be William Simons of the Anti-Imperialist League, Chas. Alexander of the L.S.N.R., Diappa of the Porto Rican Anti-Imperialist League, Frank Ibanez of the New Revolutionary Emigrants of Cuba. The Anti-Imperialist League is organizing the workers and farmers in the United States and in the colonies to fight for complete independence of the colonies from the yoke of American world imperialism.

CHAMLEE SPEAKS SUNDAY IN N. Y.

Attorney for Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—George W. Chamlee, celebrated Southern attorney of the International Labor Defense and chief counsel for the Scottsboro case, will arrive in New York Friday to consult with Joseph Brodsky, Irving Schwab, and Allen Taub, on the I.L.D. staff of lawyers for the Scottsboro defense.

The attorney will speak on the Scottsboro defense at a meeting in the Star Casino, 107th and Second Ave., Sunday, January 10, at 2:30 p. m., together with Joseph R. Brodsky, New York I.L.D. attorney, and B. D. Amis, Negro labor leader.

Chamlee will bring with him messages from the Scottsboro boys in their death cells and from their parents. He has just visited all of them in Alabama and Tennessee. A challenge has been issued to the NAACP to answer charges of aiding the lynch court in condemning the boys and of collecting money under fraudulent pretenses of defending the Scottsboro victims.

BARBERS CALL A MEETING SUNDAY

To Take Up Problems of the Workers

Barbers and beauty parlor workers, organized, unorganized and unemployed, have been called to a mass meeting on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 10 a.m. at the Bryant Hall, 738 Sixth Ave., by the United Front Rank and File Committee, co-operating with the Barbers and Hairdressers League of the Trade Union Unity League.

"Telling the conditions in the trade a leaflet calling for the mass meeting says, in part:
"The conditions in our trade are going from bad to worse. Our wages are being cut down to the bone. The bosses are taking advantage of the unemployment by forcing us to work on a commission basis only. These unbearable conditions are spreading all over town. The working hours are being lengthened. They treat us as they please. It is impossible to go on that way any longer."
"Our union fakers are after high salaries only. They leave the workers to the mercy of the bosses."
"The Italian Benevolent Barbers' Association, together with the Master Barbers and the union leaders, called a meeting last Sunday, Jan. 3, and all they talked about was how to raise the prices and better the conditions of the bosses. Not a word was said in the interests of the workers. When the rank and file demanded the floor to discuss their problems, their request was denied and the meeting was closed. The workers remained, decided to call a mass meeting, and elected the united front committee."

Amter Speaks Today In Needle Union

NEW YORK.—Israel Amter will speak on "The Present Situation in Germany" at the educational open forum at the headquarters of the Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St., on Thursday, Jan. 7th at 1 p. m.

All needle trades workers are invited to come.

WANTED AT ONCE SOPRANOS AND ALTOS

for the
W.I.R. English Chorus
Auspices: Co-op. Music School
Apply at Rehearsals
FRIDAYS, at 8 P. M.
W. I. R. AUDITORIUM
16 W. 21st St., N. Y. C.

"10 DAYS That Shook the World"

Soviet Film
Will be shown at
FINNISH HALL
764 40th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sunday, January 10th, 4 P. M.
ADMISSION IN ADVANCE 25c
AT DOOR 50c CHILDREN 15c

"PETTY SCANDAL"

A Love Drama of the Ukraine
—Added Attraction—
Ukrainian Orchestra
Dancers and Singers
Mecca Theatre
14TH ST. AND AVENUE A.

NEEDLE TRADES UNITED FRONT IN STRIKE CALL

Calls All Shops to Organize and Spread Dress Strike

NEW YORK.—A joint meeting was held yesterday of the shop strike committees from the striking dress shops that have responded to the call of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and the United Front Committee in the organization drive which began Monday, Jan. 4.

The workers present discussed the importance of the present drive in preparation for the coming strike. Many of the workers also pointed out the strike-breaking role of the company union and the need of mobilizing the dressmakers to fight the present miserable conditions in the dress trade. It was decided that while picketing their own shops, the strikers should approach the workers of the other open shops in their building, calling on them to unite in the shops and go down on strike. It was also decided to call on the workers in the union shops to support the striking shops on the picket line.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a meeting of the strikers was held, addressed by leading members of the Industrial Union. The strikers approved the decisions of the strike committee which hereafter will meet daily and pledged to help carry out the decisions.

The United Front Committee of the Dressmakers calls on all workers of the open shops to help spread the shop strikes.

STRIKE AT PAPER MILL IN JERSEY

Hackensack Company Completely Shut

HACKENSACK, N. J. — A struck at the Federal Paper Mill of this city closed the plant completely. The strike is against a ten per cent wage cut. There are 150 men employed in the plant.

At a meeting on Wednesday, which was addressed by John Steuben and Reich of the Trade Union Unity League the workers decided to organize picketing and relief activities immediately. They approved the outline of how the strike is to be led.

The Paper Workers League is leading the strike.

FISH STRIKERS STAGE COMEBACK

Weaker Workers Back on Picket Lines

Fish workers in the Bronx who went on strike five weeks ago intensified their picketing activities to strengthen their struggle to win union conditions in the fish stores. So militant has the spirit of the strikers risen that many who had weakened during the course of the fight and went back to the stores, are now coming back, especially in the 8th Avenue section and are picketing their shops.

The fish store bosses backed and goaded by the wholesalers are resorting to arrests on any pretext in another attempt to break the strike. No signs of weakness, however, is manifested by the fish workers.

A benefit performance for the striking fish workers will be given on Thursday evening, January 14th, at the Prospect Workers' Club, 1057 So. Boulevard. The main feature will be the Soviet movie, "Three Comrades and One Invention," also a dramatic act. All workers are requested to attend this performance to help the striking fish workers.

AMUSEMENTS

- THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy**
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day
HOSECOMING, THE HUNTED
THE HAUNTED
Commencing at 8:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No Mats.
GUILD THEATRE, 324 St. W. of B'way
- The Theatre Guild Presents REUNION IN VIENNA**
A Comedy
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
Martin Beck THEATRE, 45th St. at E. Ave. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:40
- WALTER WOOLF VERREE TEASDALE in Experience Unnecessary**
A New Comedy by GLADYS UNGER
With REX O'MALLEY
LONGACRE THEATRE, 484 W. of B'way
Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
- NEW YORK CITY**
V. Antikainen
Earl Lefno
A. Nertza
Chas. Lundin
A. Merisalo
Bertha Kabera
J. Naumen
Charles Wakkain
S. Aggraina
S. Makiela
T. Antikainen
Otto Nikkain
Oscar Hutton
A. Saaristo
Mrs. Unger
Lewis Fox
Isaac Singer
Isidore Singer
- M. Peegel
A. Lock
A. Allemow
J. Herm
T. Germ
Sam Frank
John Stielkow
Isidore Fishbein
I. Nudelman
W. Ukrainowit
H. Kowalewh
Joseph Tamlik
I. Grenko
C. Seltzer
Juba
R. Hancharunus
E. Black
- BROOKLYN, NEW YORK**
Lost Pere
Juan Gonzalez
R. Fernandez
Antonio Perreira
- BRONX, NEW YORK**
I. Goldberg
I. E. Rouch
W. Heydon
G. Sandler
I. Katowitz
E. Pekells
Hersanborn
- NOTHEY, NEW JERSEY**
O. Krotnan
- SCOTIA, NEW YORK**
Helena Kettunen
K. Palo
H. Lindstrom
M. Kuncin
Sam Hill
Otto Kuld
John Salonen
- Martin Weiss
Henry Busse
S. Santie
M. Miller
F. Ramons
K. Keshun
K. Ahoilus

Marine Union Calls Solidarity Meet with German Sea Strike

American Seamen to Pledge Support at Meeting Monday, January 11, at 8 p. m.

NEW YORK.—Assisting the German seamen now on strike in New York, the Marine Workers Industrial Union is calling for a Mass Solidarity Meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum, Monday, January 11, at 8 p.m.

The German seamen are now on strike against the government wage cut of 10 per cent which became effective on January 2. The first ship to be affected was the S. S. Bockenheim followed by the S. S. Schuerbeck. The crew of the former ship, recently arrested by the United States Naval Cutter Lightening, were later released.

It is expected that additional ships will be tied up, as members of the I.S.H. are aboard and are keeping in close touch with the German Seamen Strike Committee.

German Delegates Here
There were delegations from three of the largest German ships in port at the first solidarity meeting, held in the Marine Workers Industrial Union Hall at 140 Broad St.

It is also expected that additional ships will be struck in other ports, not only in the United States, but in European ports also, as the call of the I.S.H. is for a world wide strike.

In the recent strike of German seamen last November, five German ships were tied up in United States ports. The crews of two got their demands.

The demands of the present strike committee as presented to the German Council are as follows:
1. That all negotiations be carried on through the strike committee, and all negotiations of the strike committee and the council be carried on in presence of a representative of the International of Seamen and Harbor workers, and an attorney of the International Labor Defense.
2. Crew returns to work providing that the old wage scale be restored, and that Captain and Council make a written statement to that effect.
3. This written statement to include that no prosecution will take place at arrival in homeport or at any time later or any logging by the captain be done.
4. Full wages according to old wage scale, full subsistence money, and free passage to Germany. Before leaving the U.S.A., a written statement by the Council certifying that there will be no prosecution at arrival or any other time.
5. Unless these demands are applied to all other crews of other German ships in foreign ports or strike, the crew of the Bockenheim will stay on strike.
6. All negotiations must be carried on at a place and at a time decided by the strike committee.

MELLON INCOME IS \$10,000,000 A YEAR WHILE JOBLESS STARVE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Fearful of what he called "trouble in Pennsylvania" if the unemployed are not fed, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who sent his state cossacks against starving miners to enforce starvation in the last coal strike told the LaFollette Senate Committee yesterday that the question of unemployment relief is becoming extremely serious.

Pinchot's purpose in testifying was not to get relief, but to warn the capitalists of the growing danger of a working class driven rapidly to the depths of starvation. Pinchot's proposal was to ward off real unemployment insurance by a measure of "Federal relief" which would give the unemployed a few crumbs.

Against this the Unemployed Councils are demanding unemployment insurance equal to full wages, as well as immediate cash relief of \$150, the funds for which is to come first out of the United States war budget, and then through special taxatio of the rich parasites among whom is included Pinchot and Mellon.

Pinchot in his testimony admitted that millions while millions of workers starve. "We do know," said Pinchot, "that Mellon's income is at least \$10,000,000 a year. How much more it is we do not know."

Not content with his income of \$10,000,000 or more a year, Andrew Mellon re-pays himself millions through the United States treasury in the form of income tax returns. In the past few years, Mellon has returned to himself and his rich friends over \$1,500,000,000 in income tax returns. Hoover has gotten a heavy share of this through ownership of stock in the largest corporations in the United States.

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A MODERN CAPTAIN BLOOD

The Hell That Is Venezuela

By J. KOMFEDER.

(One that has been 3 months in the notorious prison "La Rotunda.")

SAILING from Curacao, a Dutch Island, a day's ride from the Venezuelan Coast, one begins to hear lurid stories about "the regime." One of the passengers on board from Curacao told me about a famous case where a Frenchman with his beautiful wife landed in Maracaibo, one of the generals of Juan Vincento Gomez (owner of two-thirds of the country and political lord and master of it all) took a liking to the Frenchman's wife, arrested the Frenchman and nothing more has been heard of him. His wife still is in the general's harem.

Three years ago a party of Venezuelans took over the Dutch governor's palace in Curacao, possessed themselves of all arms and forced the captain of an American steamer to carry them over to Venezuela, in a venture to overthrow the Gomez regime. It is with stories like this, based on facts, but woven into fiction that one gets introduced to Venezuela as one approaches its coasts.

Facing the Land of Horrors.

Finally we are in front of Puerto Cabello. We see men in convict clothes on shore, guarded by soldiers who hang all around in vagabond fashion. Some of the "convicts" clamber about the walls of an ancient Spanish shore fortress. Why up on a hill, there is an old Spanish castle, overlooking the sea. God, what a hell—what's up there, I ask a passenger. Why man, don't you know what that is? This is the infamous "El Castillo" where Gomez sends his political and personal enemies, there are about 1,200 of them up there right now. Anyone sent to this place may as well consider himself halfway in the next world.

I took a dislike to my informer, he gave me the shivers with all these stories. Anyway, I went on shore, behind me some guys followed in an "innocent" way—I kept within sight of the boat, however, and got back safely.

In the next port called "La Guira" I was to get off definitely. I wrote some letters to my friends, that if they don't hear of me weekly to search for me through the U. S. Consul. I had no wife—but who knows, a fellow like me, who never lived in a place like this may say something a little bit of precaution might help.

Well, we landed in "La Guira." They took my passport and said I should look for it at the police headquarters. Coming there, an old sly fox looked me over. I was asked for \$20 for deposit for entry and \$2 for consular fee of entry, although I paid \$5 for the Venezuelan visa in Panama. Well, a little bit of graft, that's nothing after all the gruesome stories I heard. Then \$2 more to grease the baggage examiner for speedy service, and I was through with formalities. Then—a fellow steps up to me and says I owe him a dollar. Like hell, I says, so he takes me to a shirtless old cop to take me to the police station. Fine business, I thought—I gave him the dollar.

Caracas, the Capital of Captain Blood. With a taxicab, traveling over one of the most magnificent roads I ever saw, I speeded to the capital. Fine road, I says to the chauffeur. All made by prisoners, he says. Well, there I am in a pension in Caracas. Nice construction for a Latin American town. Passing by the police headquarters, I see a squad of men seated there with rifles and fixed bayonets, others with unsheathed swords—nothing to do but be in readiness.

I see newspapers for sale, I buy them, 1, 2, 3, 4 different ones, but not a word in them about Venezuela. There are some cable news about other countries, some write-ups about biology and ancient history, but nothing about doings inside the country. There is nothing more ominously impressive to a foreigner than just these simple facts, which is the outward sign of the complete muzzling of the press.

After bumming around in all the movies in town; punk, censored stuff—and attending to some business, I see in one of the papers, something about a session of Venezuelan Senate and Congress, so, after all, there seems to be a Parliament. I read the sessions were opened—proposed law so and so read unanimously approved, so and so made a speech, that's all that appears—I am no wiser than before.

Thus, I pass two weeks, day by day, business is rotten, ominous silence of everyone I try to talk to, but no one talks about politics or bad business. Around my hotel suspicious individuals hang around, it seems to be an "innocent" habit. I contract for my ticket to go back to New York, there is nothing to do and no one will talk to me. Everybody seems to distrust everyone else, unless it is his bosom friend and I can't make them open up. Then one day, just by luck I met a New Yorker, a friend of mine, a Venezuelan (now in jail) by the name of Mariano Portou. He introduced me to his friends, intellectuals, some of them Communists. We have some friendly parties. Then one night about 11:30 p. m., the police led by the prefect himself swoops down on us and next thing we are in "La Rotunda," one of the most notorious prisons in the world.

"La Rotunda"

A whole company of loyal mercenaries. The "Ondine" guards the prison, fixed bayonets all the time. We are told to strip naked. Every seam and nook and corner of pockets in our clothing is examined for a hidden bit of a pencil, also our ears and rectum, to prevent us from communicating. Watches, pens, pencils and belts,

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or anything metallic is taken away to prevent us from having or making even the tiniest weapon, we are not to know the time of the day. Through a manhole in the door, guarded by two soldiers, we are let into the interior of the prison. There in a large cell without chairs or bed in it, just plain naked floor, no blankets or anything, I am locked up. No one except the guard inside (they make assassins as guards over the political) is allowed to talk to me.

The pot belled "general" director of the prison with a skull size of a small coconut, looks me over in the morning, whip in hand. Later on I found out that the "general" is a former bandit chieftain who made peace with Gomez. From the pile of junk in the court yard my guard picks a rusty can, this to serve me food and water with. There is no toilet in the cell, so they put a big open oil can, rusty on the edges. Thousands of insects crawl about in the cell. Order is given not to give me water and only half prison ration (even the full ration is slow starvation.) I feel I am getting introduced to Venezuela.

Cling, clang, tang, tang, 6 o'clock in the morning. Sound of hundreds of dull cow-bells. But it's not cows, it's human beings with yard long steel bars, thickness of a man's arm, fastened to their legs. The so-called "grillos" weigh from 50 to 200 pounds on their feet, as they move the hooks that fasten the bar to both legs make this metallic sound.

Soon I see one crossing the yard, in order to walk they shift their immobilized body like a barrel with a hip movement, lifting the irons up with a string. The irons remain on them day and night. Most of them wear only pants. Almost all have unshaven faces, beards of many months. The one that's moving across the yard is being put into a dark cell on half rations. After two months he looked like a ghost, the skin clinging tightly to his bones.

A group of prisoners among them another American by the name of Alfredo Mauerra (Venezuelan by birth) committed the "horrible" crime of trying to communicate with the outside. Irons three times the weight are snapped on them. They protest. Their hands are tied behind their backs with the irons on they are thus totally immobile. The whip is used, some of them are strung up on the wall with their feet tied. One of the guards says passing by my cell "this way they will die" the other says "it don't matter."

One of the prisoners, a rich farmer who did not want to give his hand to Gomez at a "voluntary" price was kept as a "gentleman prisoner" without chains. Too old to stand it he got insane, so they snapped the irons on him, bound his hands backward, and gave him the whip—Gomez's medicine for all, be they sane or insane.

Why the Terror

The effects have their causes, and the causes are that about one of the three million of the total Venezuelan population live in a state of semi-slavery. They are not bought or sold but are bound to their master, can't leave the plantation without permission and can be physically mistreated or even killed by their master without consequences. They receive no wages, just work for grub. About 800,000 of the agrarian population who live nearer the cities get paid in wages, but are obliged to buy from the commissary stores of the owners at double prices and most of them never get out of the debts and are liable to arrest if they leave without paying it.

Gomez started off as a middle sized landlord. He represented the land owning class—He recruited his followers from the guerrilla bands roaming about the country in his days, and the vagabonds of the countryside and playing one group of owners against the other, gradually expropriated most of them so that today he has two-thirds of all cultivated lands in his own hands.

The young bourgeoisie in the cities opposed him and tried to make the French revolution against Gomez's feudal rule, but lost. Gomez is now "partner" in almost all the important industrial undertakings of the bourgeoisie. Gomez gave himself various commercial monopolies like meat, butter, milk, river and coastwise traffic, etc. He gets two cents per barrel of all oil extracted in Venezuela from the foreign capitalists that run the oil fields, and Venezuela is the third largest oil producer in the world. Thus utilizing his political power to grab off everything, he became from a large size kulak one of the richest men in the world. In the process of doing it he had to suppress and eliminate everybody in his way. About 30,000 political prisoners, thousands of them youths of the "best" families, passed through the prison. Hundreds of them were tortured to death for attempting to make the bourgeois revolution. Only lately have we seen the working masses themselves organizing, and Communists among the prisoners.

A reign of this kind can't tolerate any opposition, the so-called Congress and Senate, the governors, and all from top to bottom are appointed by Gomez. His army is recruited in approved feudal fashion. They are caught like dogs in the villages and in the army there is the regime of the whip. The soldiers are used as laborers on Gomez's farms and the poor devils picked up under any pretense and made prisoners together with the politicals construct the roads and public buildings.

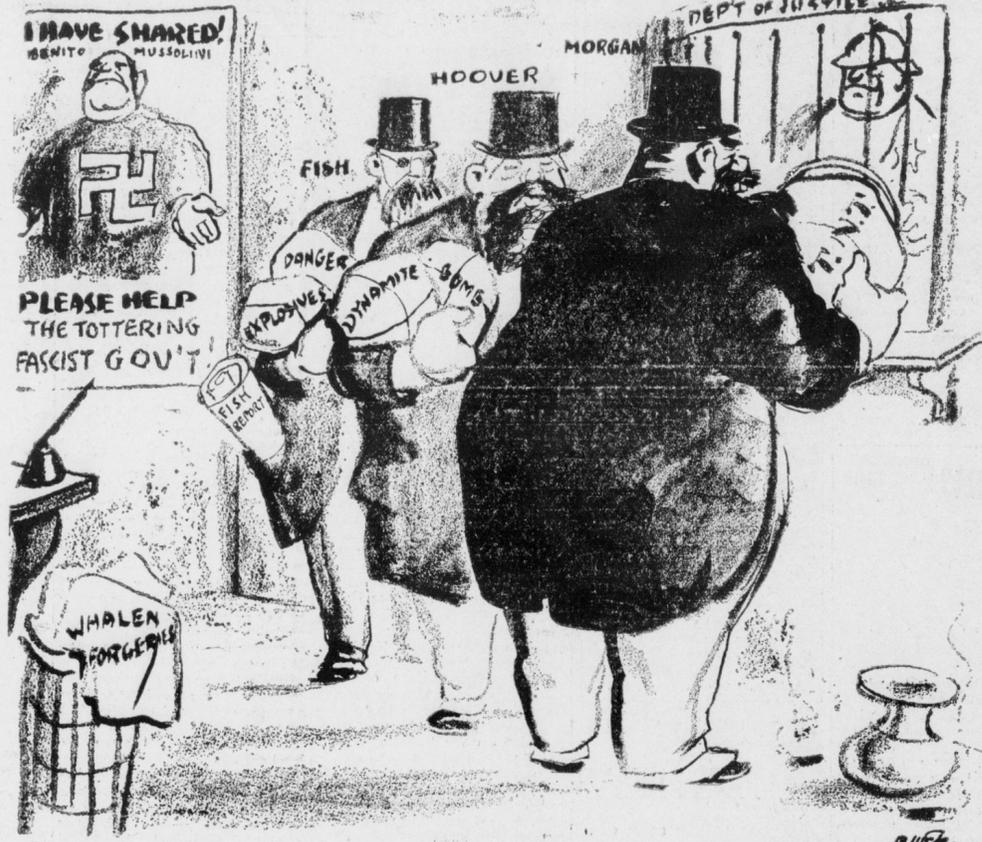
There is no judicial procedure, to be arrested means to be on the road gangs, or in the "grillos," if not worse in the case of politicals. There are no charges, no trials, no sentences. A prisoner never knows for how long he stays in, nor what is next.

No organization is permitted, be it parties, labor unions, societies; even chambers of commerce are not in favor. And the Catholic Church has to accept as bishops those that Gomez wants. Anyone, be it a factory owner, priest or working man that protests is picked up in the dark of the moon and it is considered a favor if his relatives are informed or permitted to send in food or clothing to him. Any number that dares to assemble in public without Gomez's permission is shot at without warning.

And this, my dear friends, is a government looked upon as friendly by Washington and recognized.

What matters is that a bandit appropriated everything to himself and bludgeoned the people, this in the eyes of Washington does not violate property principles, as long as one robber has it all and shares it with those of Wall Street, but if as in the Soviet Union, the people own it, collectively, why that's impermissible and such a government can't be recognized.

ANOTHER "RED" PLOT



The Red Cross—Their Own Picture and the Real Story

The Red Cross Helped 2,785,000 in Drought! area was the headline of an article in the New York Times, Sunday, October 18, and probably such headline appeared in thousands of papers throughout the country with the same story under it of how the Red Cross, capitalism's angel of "mercy" went into the drought area, spent \$10,894,000, how they helped 460,240 families. How they put through the "constructive relief in the drought area" by "promoting better food habits and better health among the school children in addition to the practical work of feeding and clothing the needy and otherwise stabilizing the farm house."

This is what the Red Cross says, this is what the capitalists, the bankers and bosses want the workers and farmers to believe so that when they demand relief they are given the Red Cross type. What kind of relief is this Red Cross relief? Is this a true picture they paint of themselves?

Let the American Medical Journal, August 1931, answer. "Contagion and nutrition deficiencies have increased in the drought area of Missouri. This is particularly true of typhoid, Scoury, pellagra and rickets have been reported prevalent. Nutrition disturbances may lead to an increased prevalence of tuberculosis."

More information about the drought area comes from two state health officials "concerning medical conditions in the drought stricken areas and suffering from lack of medical attention and supplies." "There is evident already say, health officers' undernourishment of children and the menace of typhoid fever seems greater than for a number of years." Hereafter when the Red Cross or any capitalist agency speaks of "better food habits and health" we will know it means the cultivation of the habit to starve. In some parts of the country, notably Arkansas pellagra has increased." And this is the state the Red Cross claimed to concentrate the most. As we read the report on what is going on in Arkansas where the Red Cross say they gave the greatest attention, then we can draw conclusions as to what must be the condition in the states where the "concentration" was less.

Pellagra in Arkansas! What is pellagra? The report points out that a "Dr. Goldberger explained the relevance of pellagra to what he called the M. M. M. diet" that is nothing to eat except molasses, meal or meat (the meat usually consisting of pork, fat back). This doctor in investigating pellagra in the United States had "found many people with the disease in the farming sections of the South, and he attributed the increase of the disease to the Mississippi flood a few years ago. Here, now we have a historic evidence of what Red Cross-Hoover relief means, because, remember it was during the Mississippi flood that the Red Cross and Hoover was supposed to have done its greatest work as the saviors of the American people in distress and remember this was played up heroically for Hoover in the last election. The results of their relief in Mississippi, during 1926 or 1927 is that thousands have pellagra. Most of these are among the Negroes, who didn't even receive the measly relief of the white workers and farmers but were rounded up into concentration camps and made to do forced labor.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

By I. AMTER.

PART 2 (Conclusion)

One of the major reasons for the ferment within the socialist party is the development of socialism in the Soviet Union. While Matthew Woll, Hamilton Fish, and all counter-revolutionary fascist elements are spewing forth their hatred of the Workers' Republic; while Morris Hillquit becomes a lawyer for the Russian white guards; while the crisis is driving the workers in the capitalist and colonial countries to desperation; and while the Five Year Plan is building up in the Soviet Union—Abramovich and Dan prepare their counter-revolutionary attempt to overthrow the Soviet Government; and the Industrial Party and the Mensheviks work openly with the socialists in Europe and America for armed invasion of the Soviet Union—while these things take place, the socialist parties aid and abet them in propaganda for war on the Soviet Union. Not even Hamilton Fish or Matthew Woll carry on more venomous propaganda against the Soviet Union than the Jewish Daily Forward, or the Vorwärts of Berlin. None advocate more openly invasion of the Soviet Union than the social democrats of Poland. No wonder then that the militant elements in the socialist party get into conflict with the leadership of the party.

And as against this, in ideologically disarming the workers against the war that is being prepared against the Soviet Union, the socialist and labor international, through the socialist parties, is appealing to the League of Nations, by petition, to disarm. The socialists are carrying on pacifist propaganda, which leaves the workers unprepared before the imperialist war machine. Prof. Einstein is a child when he talks about "2 per cent of the people being able to stop war." These 2 per cent will be driven along in the mad sweep of the war machine, thrown into the armies, into the labor battalions, into the factories or into the internment camps—while the war, in its present form, will go on with all ferocity.

The workers are learning that the only way to overthrow capitalism is by opposing in organized form the organized violence represented by the capitalist state. They are learning this from the picket line, from demonstrations for unemployment insurance—in every struggle of the workers. They are learning from the Russian Revolution that its only safeguard was the fact that it was established on the PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP. Therefore the slogan and policy of the socialist party against ALL dictatorship is a dire menace, a direct challenge to the working class. Against the imperialist, fascist dictatorship the revolutionary workers put forward the Proletarian Dictatorship. This is the only method—the only goal.

This contradiction between the policy of the socialist party, which pretends to stand for socialism, for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the power of the working class—and its real program and practice of supporting capitalism—for which it has been given—and correctly—the name of the third party of capitalism—is causing the conflict in the socialist party.

It is both the elaboration of a program of cooperative unemployment insurance and its practice in refusing to fight for unemployment insurance that makes it merely a shield for the capitalists. It is not a statement of

neath the fine picture and beautiful stories, disease, pellagra, typhoid, rickets, tuberculosis, starvation. This is Red Cross relief, this is capitalist relief, this is what the bosses use as an excuse not to give real relief and unemployment insurance.

By the way, the salaries of the Red Cross, "corporation" for their "work" amounts to a million dollars a year as reported in their own salary book.

a Norman Thomas who goes on the picket line and talks of militancy that affects the policy of the socialist party—but it is the practice of the socialist party and socialists in the trade unions that show the line. It is not the talk of a "socialist commonwealth" that shows the position of the socialist party but its efforts to cleanse capitalism (Thomas, Waldman against municipal graft), the proposal of plans to save capitalism, that give their line. It is not the empty phrase of "recognition of the Soviet Government" in the program of the socialist party which counts—but Hillquit's being a lawyer of the Russian white guards, the writings in the Daily Forward, the attacks on the Soviet Union in every sphere, the open and tacit support of the attacks of Woll and Fish on the Soviet Union, which count. It is not the talk of peace and disarmament that count, but support of the war-making League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand peace treaty which show the line. It is not the idle chatter about the necessity of the capitalists preparing 10 and 20 year plans, with the aid of a Stuart Chase and other socialist engineers, but the open, provocative attacks on the Five Year Plan with heralds that it is failing, and the concealment of the fact that capitalism cannot be organized—that show the line of the socialist party as an upholder of the present system, fighting against its overthrow and leading in the fight against the revolutionary workers who everywhere are organized and led by the Communist Party.

Hence the growing ferment in the socialist party. Hence the growing talk about splits. Hence the attempts to stem the discontent within the socialist party through conferences of the "militants" who finally accept the program of the open fascists, Hillquit, Oneal and Lee. Hence the "militancy" of Norman Thomas, because he sees the growing radicalization of the working class. Hence the occasional protests and offers to "investigate" conditions in the unions (the offer of the socialist party to set up an "impartial committee" to "investigate" the struggle between the two fascist gangster leaders, Hillman and Orlosky). Hence the efforts to head off the sharp movement of the rank and file working class socialist elements inside and outside the socialist party.

The Conference for Progressive Labor Action (Kusileite) is an expression of this discontent. The necessity of the CPLA differentiating itself from the socialist party with a "more radical" program is the outcome (which we will treat in a later article).

The militant working class elements in the socialist party must learn that there is only one party that is leading the struggle against capitalism, for its overthrow and for the establishment of a Proletarian Dictatorship in the United States through a Workers' and Farmers' Government, as the only goal and guarantee of the Working Class Revolution in this as in all countries—and that is the Communist Party. The only answer that James Oneal can give to a group of workers of Cambridge, Mass., to a question as to the difference between the Communist and the socialist parties is to slander the Communist Party. This is no answer to the sharpening of the class struggle; this is the fascist way out of the conflict.

The honest working class elements must pose all these questions in the light of their own experiences, of the experiences of the Russian Revolution, the growing fascism throughout the world, the fascism of the trade unions, the need of unity of the working class—NOT AS SUCH, BUT WITH A REVOLUTIONARY AIM AND REVOLUTIONARY LEADERSHIP. Then they will see that only the leadership of the Communist Party and the Communist International guarantees the reaching of the goal. Not splits like that of the socialist labor party in Germany, which will lead back to the social democratic party—but the road of the revolutionary workers to the Proletarian Dictatorship is the ONLY REVOLUTIONARY PATH—THE RATE OF MARCH AND LEAD.

How Must the Party Combat White Chauvinism?

By H. N.

In Chicago a few weeks ago gangsters invaded the premises of the Polish Club at 4846 Ashland Ave. while one of our organizations was having a dance. As usual Negro and white workers were dancing together. This aroused the ire of the gangsters. They began to insult the mixed couples. These insults grew more numerous and more threatening as more gangsters poured into the hall. The atmosphere was charged. Something was going to happen—just what, nobody knew.

At this point members of our mass organizations, among them Party members, eased themselves out of the hall leaving the Negro comrades and a few League members to face the fire alone! A white comrade sensing the danger of the situation, volunteered to take some Negro comrades home in his car. This comrade and some Negro workers left the hall. As they did, gangsters followed. They tried to prevent the car from starting. Only the timely interference of some League members enabled these comrades to escape unscathed.

But three Negro workers still remained in the hall. And the gangsters still hovered around. To make matters worse, cops arrived upon the scene. In accordance with the usual procedure they ignored the gangsters and began searching for the Negro comrades, who escaped only by hiding in the attic. Finally the cops left. The comrade with the car returned, and all Negro workers were taken home safely.

As the League members, however, were on the way to the street car, they were brutally attacked by the gangsters. Some comrades were so badly beaten that they are suffering from their injuries even now.

Two days later at a forum held by the Unemployed Council which consists mostly of Negro workers, the scheduled program was kicked overboard, and one point was discussed: "How Can Negro Workers Defend Themselves?" During the discussion it was recalled that Negro workers were deliberately picked out by the police for murder in the August Third massacre. It was also pointed out that at the Dec. 7th demonstration white workers ran away when Negro workers were attacked. The conclusion arrived at was that white workers will not defend Negro workers, that Negro workers can only rely upon themselves, and that they must defend themselves by any means whatsoever.

What does this case show? It shows first that the Party in that section does not understand its tasks in relation to the Negro question: on one hand, the white Party members refuse to defend Negroes, on the other, Negro comrades succumb to the ideology of the vacillating wily Negro petty bourgeoisie. In the second place, it shows that almost no ideology struggle against white chauvinism has taken place in the mass organizations and among the workers of the neighborhood. In the third place it shows that the failure to continue the struggle for Negro rights, will inevitably result in a loss of prestige for the Communist Party. The splendid reaction of the Party to the August Third Massacre brought thousands into the revolutionary movement. But the lack of proper follow-up results in the continual loss of the influence of the Party.

What must be done? The Party must (1) conduct an ideological struggle against white chauvinism inside and outside the Party, (2) organize militant mass demonstrations around concrete cases of discrimination, (3) form defense committees in the Party and in the leading mass organizations, and (4) draw the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and the Labor Sports Union into active defense of Negro workers.

The first steps in the ideological struggle have already begun. Before this article is printed a mass meeting against the terror will have taken place in the very hall where the attack began. In addition, white workers will stand guard, side by side with Negro workers, over the body of a stockyard worker whom the bosses starved to death. A workers' mass trial is also being prepared, to try a worker who fell victim to the bosses' superiority bunk.

Coupled with necessary organizational measures, this ideological campaign will go a long way towards rooting white chauvinism out of our Party. Without leading the masses in struggle against Jim Crow practices, however, even these steps would be insufficient. The masses must be rallied to the defense of Negro rights. In this fight the white comrades must literally: "jump at the throat of the 100 per cent American bandit who strikes a Negro in the face." This is the real test of the international solidarity of white workers.

The Negro comrades, on the other hand, must vigorously combat all tendencies among the Negro masses to fall victims to the wavering doubts, uncertainties, and skepticism of the Negro petty bourgeoisie intelligentsia.

BIG MINES AND BIG MINE COMPANIES PRODUCE AN INCREASING SHARE OF THE TOTAL

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.

BIG mines are producing a steadily larger percentage of the total bituminous output. At least 3,440 coal mines were shut down in the United States between 1923 and 1930, leaving 5,891 still in operation. In 1923, with a total output of 563,000,000 tons, 47 per cent came from Class I mines—those producing 300,000 tons and over. In 1930, with a total output of 468,000,000 tons, 63 per cent came from these large Class I mines.

In terms of mining companies rather than mines, figures from the U. S. Bureau of Mines (for 1929) show that 87 companies produced over 1,000,000 tons apiece and together had 47.6 per cent of the total bituminous tonnage of that year. In 1920 there were 80 companies in this 1,000,000-ton group, producing 34.5 per cent of the tonnage.

Deliberate concentration by the companies themselves was responsible for closing some of the mines, for the 80 companies operated 976 mines in 1920, producing 194,000,000 tons. But the 87 companies operated only 537 mines in 1929 and produced 229,000,000 tons.

Concentration is much greater than these figures indicate, for the Bureau of Mines counts as four separate companies the chief coal-mining subsidiaries of U. S. Steel. It counts as separate companies the many subsidiaries of the Koppers Co. (Mellon). Black Mountain Corp. in Harlan County would be reckoned separately from Peabody Coal Co. No totals are available but many more companies than in 1920 are now being merged financially.