

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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(Section of the Communist International)

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CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Beat Off Daily Worker Suspension Menace--Collect Funds, Send Contributions!

PROSECUTOR ASKS DEATH FOR 8 BOYS

Alabama State Tries to Rule Out Character of Girls

Brodsky Stirs Court Bar Negroes, Crowd Windows, Doors

MONTEGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 22.—The court was jammed today as the Alabama Supreme Court resumed the hearing on the appeals against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts sentencing 8 innocent Negro boys to burn in the electric chair.

Telegrams and resolutions protesting against the lynch verdicts continue to pour in from all parts of the world. Joseph Brodsky, one of the staff of International Labor Defense attorneys defending the boys, opened the second day by showing that 14-year-old Eugene Williams was convicted in a court which did not have jurisdiction over him as a juvenile, thus violating even the laws of the Alabama bosses.

Brodsky told the court that when Judge Hawkins who presided at the "trial" at Scottsboro was told that Eugene was a juvenile he merely said, "All right," and proceeded with the trial. Brodsky pointed out that the Alabama law provides punishment for judges and prison officials who abuse the rights of juveniles and stated that if this law was enforced Judge Hawkins and the warden of Kilby prison would be fined.

Brodsky ended his argument with a summary of the evidence and with a plea for a new trial for the boys. State Prosecution in Fiercy Speech Demands Death For Boys.

Brodsky was followed by Thomas E. Night, state prosecutor, who made a fiery speech demanding the death verdict for the boys, pounding the table, referring to the boys as "niggers" and denying that there is any race prejudice in Alabama. He claimed that there was no mob spirit at Scottsboro during the trial; that the band which played outside the courthouse was only a demonstration connected with the display of some

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DRAGS IN RAPE CHARGE IN NEW PETERSON TRIAL

State Terrorizing Defense Witnesses

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 22.—The State has again put Willis Peterson, unemployed and tubercular Negro miner framed up for the murder of two society girls, on trial following the failure of the jury to agree in the first trial.

To clinch the conviction this time, the State has injected the rape angle. Defense witnesses who saw Peterson on the porch of his home miles away from the scene of the crime at the time that the crime was committed have accused the prosecution of attempting to intimidate them. One defense witness has suddenly changed his testimony and joined the State in its attempt to railroad Peterson to the electric chair.

Despite the general conviction in Birmingham that Peterson is innocent the State is more determined than ever to burn him in the electric chair as a direct act of terrorism against the Negro masses.

Detroit Feb. 4 Demonstration to Answer Fakery of Murphy

NEW YORK.—Detroit workers are preparing a huge demonstration on Feb. 4th to answer Mayor Murphy's attempt to stave off financial crisis by starving the jobless. Murphy's program is now "private charity" after he was elected on a program filled with promises of adequate city relief for the

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The Knoxville News-Sentinel FINAL

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BEATEN UNCONSCIOUS, SAY MINERS

Sheriff Blair Who Ordered Beating of Weber and Duncan Is Ex-Baldwin-Felts Killer

HARLAN, Ky.—A killer, trained in the school of the bloodiest strike breaking agency in the history of the American class struggle, John Henry Blair was carefully chosen as sheriff of Harlan County by the coal operators, an investigation of his record by the Daily Worker in Harlan County shows.

Sheriff Blair, under whose instructions Joe Weber and Bill Duncan were beaten mercilessly for taking a leading part in the present strike was formerly a strikebreaker for the notorious Baldwin-Felts detective agency noted for its killing of miners in Ludlow, Colorado and in the West Virginia coal fields.

Blair himself at times has been a coal operator. With a partner named Jim Green, Blair at one time operated the High Point Mine, at Ages, Ky. Before prohibition, Blair was a strikebreaker and later a big liquor agent.

A brief review of the murderous deeds of the Baldwin-Felts agency, for whom Blair did many bloody tasks, will show that the present attacks against the miners in Kentucky and Tennessee, are the outgrowth of the long series of attacks against the miners against starvation.

John Henry Blair learned the lesson of murder from the highest strikebreaking school in the United

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

GOVERNOR SENDS BOYD TO WHITE-WASH SHERIFF

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Workers throughout Tennessee are aroused by the vicious beating of Joe Weber and Bill Duncan, strike leaders in the Kentucky-Tennessee strike against starvation.

The role of the Tennessee authorities is being exposed. The sheriff of Claiborne County, Tennessee cooperated with the killers of Sheriff Blair of Harlan County.

Adjutant General Boyd, strikebreaker, has been sent here by the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Overflow Lenin Meets Respond to Call of Communist Party to Push Fight on Hunger, War

NEW YORK.—15,000 workers packed the huge Bronx Coliseum Thursday night to honor the memory of Lenin and to pledge their support to Lenin's Party, the Communist Party, in its organization and leadership of the revolutionary struggles of the toiling masses as the only way out of the increasing

was misery and starvation of the working-class under capitalism. The Coliseum was packed from an early hour and many hats to be turned away.

Ovations For Seaman, Miners and Scottsboro Mother

The meeting was marked with the greatest enthusiasm. The huge crowd of workers gave tremendous ovations

to a delegation from the strikers on the German ships in New York harbor, to Mrs. Montgomery, mother of one of the Scottsboro Negro boys and to a large delegation of Negro and white mine strikers from the Kentucky strike area.

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A tempestuous outburst of ap-

Worker Says Harlan 'Law' Did This



Joe Weber, 27-year-old National Miners Union organizer, bared his back and exhibited foot long welts and bruises which he said were inflicted when he was beaten unconsensually by the Harlan "law" near Lynch, Ky., at 2:30 a. m. Saturday.

Lower picture shows Bill Duncan, miner, and Weber, just after their arrival in Knoxville from Appalachia, Va., where they said a friend put them to bed after their severe whipping.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Bronx Tenants Win Strike and Get Reduction in Rent

After a bloody battle with the police and the eviction of a worker had failed to break the organization of the rent strikers at 2802

Olinville Ave., Bronx, the landlord was forced to reduce the rent on 2 room apartments by \$2, on 3-

room apartments by \$2.50 and on four room apartments by \$3. He is also returning the furniture of the evicted family. The landlord has recognized the House Committee.

Earlier in the day police and detectives brutally attacked an open-air meeting of the tenants which was led by the Upper-Bronx Unemployed Council. Five workers were arrested and a rumber injured. Those arrested are the women Levine, Ogutovsky, Breyer, and the men Royder and Ford.

Ford, a Negro worker, was treated most brutally by the police, being blackjacked and beaten up. The hundreds of workers present defended themselves militantly, beat one detective and hurled stones at the police.

The marshal attempted to fool the workers and force them to give up the strike and negotiate individually. The strikers refused to deal with the police and turned these demands down.

It was then that the police started to convince the tenants with their clubs. Two riot squads with tear gas bombs were called out.

The strikers barricaded themselves in the house and refused to let the dicks and cops in. The police forces were increased until they amounted to 200.

The fighting attracted about 2,000 workers to the meeting.

Brooklyn Rent Strike Continues

In Brooklyn at 415 Williams Ave., the striking tenants held a demonstration on Wednesday in which about 500 workers participated. The crowd marched to the landlord's office on Stone and Pitkin Aves., but the landlord was afraid to show his face.

The same landlord has ten more houses on Hinsdale St. Here a block committee has been formed and a strike is being prepared. The strikers are determined not to allow any victims.

VETCHL KA AND DANCE BY UNITED FRONT COMM. OF DRESSMAKERS.

In support of the campaign in the dress industry for better conditions a Vetcherinka and Dance is being given by the United Front Committee of Dressmakers, January 23rd, at the Russian Club, rooms, 122 2nd Avenue, third floor. The admission for a whole night of entertainment will be 35 cents.

"The labor movement will gain the upper hand and show the way to peace and socialism." LENIN

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

ARRESTED IN TENNESSEE, TURNED OVER TO HARLAN 'LAW,' PAIR CHARGE HERE

Weber and Duncan, 'Lost' Since Friday Night. Come To Knoxville From Virginia, Where They Say 'Good Samaritan' Took Them.

TELL STORY OF 'KIDNAP' ARREST

Say They Were Taken To Border By Officers, Met By Kentuckians; Organizer Exhibits Severe Back Bruises Here.

Joe Weber, 27-year-old National Miners Union organizer, and Bill Duncan, 44-year-old miner of Pineville, arrived in Knoxville this morning and told a story of being arrested in Tennessee, driven to Kentucky, beaten unconscious, left lying on the road, picked up by a stranger and driven to Appalachia, Va. The two, missing since last Friday, had been sought over

High Points in Accounts of Beating

"Hugh Hyder, deputy sheriff of Claiborne County" . . . put handcuffs on us. He called Bill Sheriff Frank Riley at Knoxville this morning and told a story of being arrested in Tennessee, driven to Kentucky, beaten unconscious, left lying on the road, picked up by a stranger and driven to Appalachia, Va. The two, missing since last Friday, had been sought over

parts of three states—Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia—after the Kentucky District Board of the N. M. U. had charged they were taken from a bus at Cumberland Gap Friday night.

Here today, Weber, a slender blonde youth, took off his shirt and undershirt. The right half of his back was black and blue from the neck down to the waist. His neck was swollen and bruised.

Duncan, the miner, showed a scar on one leg. Apparently he had not been beaten as badly as Weber.

In their room at the Stratford Hotel, in the presence of Foster Eaton of the United Press, Roy Hutchens of the Associated Press, and a News-Sentinel reporter, Weber told a detailed story of their experience. It followed:

"We left Knoxville Friday afternoon about 6:30 in a bus, headed for Middleboro. About half a mile this side of Cumberland Gap we got out to eat at a place along the road built of logs. It was called the New Tunnel Inn.

It was then about 8:15. "Fifteen minutes later we left for Cumberland Gap, walking there, and arriving about 8:45. Everything was closed except the Cumberland Gap Hotel and the Pineville Hotel.

"Started walking. "We looked for a taxi but couldn't find any. We started to walk in the direction of Middleboro road, which had turned into a filling station and sort of a garage.

16 Tuesday, Jan. 19

N. M. U. WORKERS SHOW UP HERE; TELL OF BEATING

Weber and Duncan, Gone Since Friday Night, 'Railroaded' Over Border, They Say.

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"Three men got out of the car and one of them stuck a pistol in our ribs. I soon learned that he was Sheriff Frank Riley of Claiborne County, Tennessee.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS SIX MEN

Rescue Squad, Without Gas Masks, Brings Out Bodies.

FARROTT, Va.—Bodies of six men killed in an explosion deep in the Pulaski anthracite mine were recovered early today by a rescue squad, which had hunted for hours against debris and gases to reach their engulfed comrades.

The dead: Frank Safford, 27; Harvey

hereby declared all acting against it will be shot immediately."

The districts from Manresa to Rigols including the towns of Berga, Alt, Gironella, Puirog, Sallent, Cardona, Suria and Navasarses has been seized by workers and all communication and railroad lines connecting with other Catalonian cities cut.

The Iberian Potash works at Sal-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

"NO DEATHS OF HUNGER", PRESS LIES

Proof That Boss Sheet Lies Given By Daily Worker

All Out February 4th! Suicides On Increase As Hunger Spreads

NEW YORK.—No wonder the capitalist press begins a campaign to make the 12,000,000 hungry and starving unemployed believe that their conditions are not at all bad! Feb. 4th is approaching with militant workers and working class organizations in every industrial center in the country preparing to rally thousands of thousands to fight against the hunger program of the capitalists, locally and federally.

The crassest piece of propaganda is the following statement in the editorial columns of the New York "Mirror," Jan. 16:

"So far as we know the economic depression hasn't caused a single death by starvation in these United States and there is no likelihood anyone will be permitted to suffer hunger."

Nearly every page of the capitalist newspapers, carefully guarded against stories of starvation, shriek the answer to this lie. Senator Carraway declared in the Senate last year, and was never contradicted, that at least 1,000 people starve to death in the United States every day. Conditions are worse today. Below, culled from the capitalist press and from special reports to the Daily Worker, we give but a tiny part of the day's news of the hunger, starvation, suicide of the unemployed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Unemployed and starving, William E. Brant, 25, took \$2 from a cash register to buy himself some food, was arrested and given a 10-year jail sentence by Judge Thomas J. Seehorn. When Brant stole the money he told the proprietor of the store who had \$11 in the register.

"I am only taking \$2 of this money. I haven't had anything to eat for several days and all I want is enough to buy a meal."

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Alexander Eickhammer, unemployed, died of starvation here on Jan. 18 at the Municipal Lodging house, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat declared in its issue of Jan. 19. "Extreme malnutrition," was given as the cause of death at the city hospital.

Hunger Is Widespread

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Acute destitution, families without food for days, children budding together like puppies to keep warm was revealed when the "relief committee made a report about conditions in Thurston County, Washington.

The committee reported that there are 600 families that are without food, some cases for weeks.

"Children huddled together to keep warm in homes where there was no furniture save a stove and bunka. Children wore sir-ped expressions, their faces sallow and drawn," the committee said.

Workers report that the committee is deliberately understating the appalling conditions of the unemployed workers and their families in this county, that there is twice six hundred in dire need. Evicted families are looking for shelter in old abandoned barns and sheds. But the landlords are driving the workers even from these miserable refuges. In one case a worker and his family was evicted from an old shed which had only three walls.

The relief being given by the Relief Committee hardly scratches the surface, distributing according to their own own statement \$700 a week for 600 families they were forced to recognize as being in need. A local paper had to admit that "it was apparent the needs of the destitute families in county were not being met, that there were homes where children were always hungry.

Unemployment is increasing, the lumber mills in the district practically closed down, the committee forecasts a stop to the entirely inadequate relief they are giving now in a statement that funds are diminishing.

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ASK HELP FOR STARVING KENTUCKY MINERS



Here are the striking miners and miners' wives from Bell County who were on their way by bus to Philadelphia and New York to ask for aid for the families who were on their way back home in Harlan and Bell Counties. The picture was taken at the headquarters in Knoxville of the Kentucky, Tennessee Miners' Relief Committee shortly before the departure of the bus.

In the front row, left to right, are: Dan H. Brooks, Mrs. Maggie Lawson, Mrs. M. Bell, Anna May Wallace, Joe Lawson, and Matthew Knox.

Back row: Arthur Campbell, Claude Woolum, James Wallace, Noah Lawson, Dr. Homer Engle, Paul Edmund, Edgar Engle.

Miner Strikers Will Tell East Of Kentucky Strife

and Women Leave Here to Speak, Make Appeals for Money to Aid Starving Families.

Spanish Workers Capture 8 Towns; Proclaim Them Soviets

MADRID.—Coming on top of a mighty upsurge of the revolutionary movement in Spain, eight towns in the Llobregat and Cardenas Valleys of Catalonia in northern Spain has raised the red flag and declared the establishment of a Soviet Republic. Placards posted everywhere declare "a republic of Soviets is

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Conference Sunday for Support of Mine Strike and Dressmakers

NEW YORK—All workers are urged to support the conference this Sunday at 11 o'clock, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, for support of the strike of the heroic Kentucky miners and in preparation for the coming strike of the dressmakers in New York City.

These two strikes—Kentucky miners and New York dressmakers—are answers to the capitalist offensive against the working class. They must be supported by all the workers. All shops, unions, fraternal organizations must be represented at Sunday's conference. Working class solidarity must be shown. Negro and white workers are involved, Italian and Latin American workers. This conference called by the Workers International Relief and the Needle Trades Industrial Union is of vital importance in the fight of the American working class against wage cuts, against the bosses' hunger program and denial of relief. All workers must support the conference and rally behind the strike of the 10,000 Kentucky miners and the coming strike of the dressmakers.

RANK AND FILE MEET CALLED TO ACT ON AMALGAMATED BANKRUPTCY

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Exposing the bankruptcy of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Union, on their own admissions, the Amalgamated Rank and File Committee is calling a Rank and File Conference on January 23rd at Irving Plaza, rallying all of the Amalgamated rank and file left wingers and right wingers, Communists and socialists, republicans and democrats, all nationalities to join the Rank and File Committee in a strong united front organization to give the final blow to the Hillman machine.

The New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated declared itself unable to solve the present financial and industrial problems in the men's clothing industry and upon the recommendation of Miller the Secretary-Treasurer, the Joint Board dissolved and gave the whole situation to the General Executive Board.

What's On—

SATURDAY
The first annual Vetcherinka will be held at the Workers Center, 511 First Street, Hoboken, N. J. Mrs. Montgomery, secretary of one of the Scottsboro boys, will speak.

The Youth Chorus of the I. W. O. meets at 4 p. m. in the Freiheit Gezeugs Parlor, 106 East 14th Street. All young workers and students are invited to join. Membership in the I. W. O. is not required.

The Long Island Workers Club are giving a dance at 111 Fourth Street, Long Island City.

The Workers Theatre Night has been postponed to next Saturday evening.

The Workers Theatre Training School begins tonight at 8 p. m. at the Workers Center, 25 East 12th Street, Room 308. Each week a new theatre group may send two students to the school on Sunday at 3 p. m. at the same place.

An open forum on the "Kentucky Miners' strike will be held at the Workers Center, 511 First Street, at 8 p. m. Dewey Armstrong, a striking miner, will speak.

Tony Minerich will speak on the role of the A. L. U. in the present crisis Sunday, at 8 p. m. at the Brownsville Center Forum, 1813 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

Two open forums have been arranged by the Shoe Leather Workers' Industrial Union at 8 p. m. at 1844 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, on "Unemployment and the Shoe Trade," and at 1615 Boston Road, Bronx, on "Conditions in the Shoe Trade and the Way Out."

Lenin-Liebkecht-Luxemburg. Memorial to the German Bureau of the P. U. S. A. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m. Prolet-Buehne and Nature-Friends participating.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Branch No. 2, announce an open forum at the Finnish Workers Hall, 15 West 14th Street, at 2:30 p. m. Comrade Jacobson will speak on the role of the Communist Party and why all workers should support it. All workers, Negro and white, are invited. Admission free.

The Soviet film "Arsenal" will be shown at the Spartacus Club, 301 West 25th Street, at 8 p. m. The next forum will be the auspices of the Unemployed Council. Admission 25 cents.

All U. S. Bank depositors going to Albany must register at 108 East 14th Street, paying \$1 as entrance fee. The "Artef" will be given at the Hecksher Building, 5th Ave. and 10th Street, for the benefit of those depositors who cannot afford to register.

Lenin and his life and works will be the topic at the open forum of the Bronx Workers Club, 1610 Boston Road, at 8:30 p. m.

The Ronald A. Edwards Youth Branch of the I. L. D. will hold an open forum at 8 p. m. at 237 East 10th Street. Joe North, editor of Labor Defender, will speak on the Scottsboro case.

The usual weekly workers' open forum is being continued every Sunday at the Workers Center in Hoboken, N. J. The next forum will be held this Sunday at 7 p. m. Charles Mitchell will speak on the present economic crisis. No admission.

A vecherinka and ball has been arranged by the United Front Committee of Dressmakers at the Workers' Russian Club, 322 Second Ave. All needle workers and sympathizers are invited to come. Proceeds to the coming United Front dress strike.

The Bronx Hungarian Workers Club will hold its first affair at their new club room, 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p. m. Excellent program, dancing and refreshments. Admission 50 cents.

A concert and dance will be given by the Workers' International Relief Concoop Branch and Navy Mir Club on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 8 p. m. at 2700 Bronx Park East Auditorium for the benefit of the Kentucky striking miners. Admission 35 cents.

The Down Town Branch of the P. S. U. will hold a weekend party at 216 East 14th Street. Slides of the Five Year Plan will be shown. All workers are invited.

All members of the I. L. D. should come and support the Labor Defender anniversary dance at the Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEET IN STATEN ISLAND. On Sunday, January 24th, a Lenin Memorial meeting will be held at 14 Bush Ave., Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. The meeting will start at 7:30 p. m.

In addition to prominent speakers, the program will include several musical numbers.

EVICT NEGRO FAMILY; BURN FURNITURE

Bronx Workers In Furious Protest

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Brooks, expectant Negro mother with five children, was evicted last Monday from her home at 529 East 135th Street. Her husband has been unemployed for months, with hundreds of thousands of others in this city unable to find any work.

UNION SQUARE DEMONSTRATION FEB. 4 FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE

NEW YORK.—"The million unemployed in New York now know, from the action of the Tammany regime and the Hoover administration that without struggle, starvation stares them in the face," says a statement issued by the Unemployed Council of Greater New York.

workers thru the Home Relief Bureau. All applications are sent to be checked at the social service exchange in order to detect some one who might possibly have received any small amount of assistance elsewhere, such a worker is ineligible.

SCOTTSBORO PROTEST PARADE IN BRONX TODAY

Workers! Rally to Fight for Negro Boys

NEW YORK.—A demonstration of protest against the actions of the supreme court of Alabama in handling the Scottsboro case will be held in the Bronx today beginning at McKinley Square at 1:30 p. m.

The Unemployed Council of 493 E. 135th Street, upon hearing of the eviction, immediately mobilized the neighborhood, held a successful meeting after which the workers put back the furniture. The entire neighborhood was aroused against the evictions.

Only through organization will the unemployed workers compel the government to recognize the need for Unemployment Insurance.

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The new musical comedy hit, with FRANCES WILLIAMS, OSCAR SHAW, ANN PENNINGTON, HARRIETT LAKE, SHUBERT THEA, 44th St., W. of W'way, Even., 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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PROKOFFIEV—Schnaman—Technavsky

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—Speaker—
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WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE--

ATLANTA JOBLESS FORCE RELIEF FROM CITY—A. F. OF L. SCABS ON SHOE STRIKE—LETTER FROM SOVIET RAIL WORKERS—SLAVE CONDITIONS IN UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

A. F. OF L. SHOE UNION RECRUITS SCABS TO BREAK UP STRIKES

Organizer Paul D'Arform Now Assisting Bosses to Put over Wage-Cut

Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union Active Driving Fakery From Field

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which has been acting as a scab herding agency for almost a decade, is still on the job and at its old tricks. Old age effects this prostitute organization; the older it gets the more degenerate it becomes. Its exploits are well known to every shoe center. There is not a single shoe worker who does not know that this so-called union is the handiest tool in the hands of the bosses whenever the workers rebel against the rotten conditions imposed upon them. Its only job is to recruit

RELIEF STOPPED; MASS PRESSURE BRINGS IT BACK

Unemployed Branch of West Allis, Forces Bosses to Act

(By a Worker Correspondent)

WEST ALLIS, Wis.—A worker, John Berkovich, father of a family of five and active member of the Unemployed Council, had been cut off the relief list because he collected funds for the National Hunger March in Washington, D. C. He was also arrested and the funds collected (\$5) was taken away and to this day has not been returned.

The case is pending in court still unsettled. The Unemployed Branch of West Allis took to fight this case and forced Manager Delany of the relief station to put him back on the relief list. His rent has not been paid for the last eight months. On the day his case was taken up they were to turn off his gas. The action of the branch prevented it.

Another case of George Paradise was taken up and won. He has a family of nine, one girl working receiving twelve dollars a week and the Department of Outdoor Relief expected her to support the family with her salary. His provisions were cut in half. This also refused to pay his rent, gas and electric bills. Supervisors Roberts assured him that his case would be looked after.

Faker Dolney called the cops to arrest the committee of the branch, but they did not dare to do this. This shows what organized labor will do. After the committee of 30 returned to the Center, the police and plainclothesmen entered the headquarters and started a search. In order to frame us for carrying concealed weapons one kid brought in a rock wrapped in a newspaper telling us that a worker had it in his pocket. The workers branded this as a frame-up and a lie. After an argument the cops left with a long nose, falling in their effort, this time at least, to frame-up anybody.

The spokesman was Comrade John Kasun, Communist candidate for alderman in the 23rd Ward, Milwaukee.

Insulted and Jailed in Automat Restaurant

(By a Worker Correspondent)

New York.
Daily Worker:
On January 15th I went to the Automat Restaurant on 14th Street and sat down to have a cup of coffee. I rested for a few minutes. While I was sitting the bouncer came over to me and began hurling insults. The bouncer called a cop and had me arrested. I was thrown into a cell with prostitutes and dope fiends and all sorts of degenerates. I was kicked around by the matrons and called a "Bolshevik bastard."

I was taken in front of a magistrate in the 53rd Street Court and the case was dismissed. The Automat on 14th Street is very antagonistic against radicals and Communists.
Mollie Chudler.

Post Office Bosses Treat Sub Clerks Like Chattels

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK—Conditions of the substitute clerks in the post office are the most heartrending, for the pay he receives barely provides sustenance. The average amount of hours' work for him is between two and three a day. There are times when he gets only 1 to 1-1/2 hours. The wages of these workers is 65 cents an hour. He is treated not as one who is to become a future clerk and an "upholder of the service" but as a common slave.

A future clerk is one who receives as a starter \$1,700 per year and reaches the maximum of \$2,100 within five years. He gets vacations, sick pay, etc. The substitute does not get any of these benefits. Besides that, he has to take "schemes" regardless of how much he is making and if he falls demerits are given to him. If these demerits accumulate to 800 he is fired. Years ago the regular subbed 9

to 16 months before he became a regular. Now no one knows how long he must sub. When a regular died in the past he was at once replaced by a substitute, but now, even though vacancies occur for regulars, no one is made for months.

The bosses are supposed to be men of intellectual quality, according to the postal laws and regulations. It is just the opposite, however, for they are made by the politicians who are of the lowest class. The bosses are not only asinine and ignorant, but also obscene in speech. There are bosses who send the substitutes home if they enter the comfort room.

There is one particular fault with the Post Office Department, and that is that it is not based on merits and demerits—but only on demerits, thus not giving the worker a chance to display his worth. They do not care for the health of the workers, only for their work.



Made in U.S.A.
The above is a reproduction of a one cent check which is used by the Nicholson Coal Co. of Piney Fork, Ohio, to pay its miners who work at starvation wages. The mines are only working two and three days a week. A worker correspondent writes that the miners in Piney Fork are slowly starving to death.

SEWER TUNNEL WORKERS' WAGES SLASHED 40 P. C.

Terrific Speed-up On Most Dangerous Job in Milwaukee

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE.—Speed-up and wage cuts in Milwaukee sewer and water works construction is now beyond human endurance. I will try to describe this situation by comparing it with "old days," not because before there was no exploitation and slaving conditions prevailing, but to show to what an extent the bosses in their greed for profits are driving the men to exhaustion, using present unemployment as a whip to lash the men at work.

Attempt to Oust Shop Committee
The shoe workers of Philadelphia are having at the present time a taste of the Boot and Shoe. The workers of the Calton Shoe, which won the recognition of the shop committee a few months ago after a 3 weeks strike under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, are now being compelled to join the Boot and Shoe because the boss has called in this scab union to oust the shop committee.

The fact that there has been no work in over three months has made it possible for the bosses to put this fake union on the workers. The Boot and Shoe has utilized a notorious scab who remained at work during the strike in order to round up a few other scabs and intimidate the workers, threatening them with the loss of their jobs if they refused to join the Boot and Shoe.

A Scab As Organizer
The arch scab, Paul D'Arform, who is now acting as organizer for the Boot and Shoe, is helping the boss put over a ten per cent wage cut against which the workers are preparing to strike.

Such is the Boot and Shoe. The last word has not been said yet, however. The workers of the Calton shop under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union will soon strike back at scab leadership of the Boot and Shoe and also the bosses. There is no room in Philadelphia for the Boot and Shoe or any other fake union. The workers are looking to the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union for leadership in their struggles.

WAR

By PICKEN.

War! War! War! manufacturers of ammunition roar.
You have nothing to lose, they claim.

But your arms, your legs, your brain.

War! War! War! cannons of overproduction roar.
Profit and gain, profit and gain,
Is the answer to a world in pain.

War! War! War! machine birds in the heavens roar.
Tear bombs and bullets rain;
Blindfolded, youth fights for capital's gain.

War! War! War! What are we fighting for?
If there is a point to score
Join the ranks of class war.

When working for a contractor you are not treated as a human being. You are everything but yourself, being called by all kinds of names but your own. To remedy the situation the men will have to organize into fighting unions against wage cuts, speed-up and inhuman treatment and the bosses should furnish the proper dry houses where men can change their clothes when going to or from work. I almost forgot to mention that there are no such accommodations as lavatories and men must eat their lunches with dirty hands on the fly. More than half of the time there is no drinking water. Men have to go without water for hours doing hard labor at the same time.

We must demand an increase in pay and fight against speed-up and for better working conditions generally and force the bosses to employ the necessary number of men to do the work. This can only be accomplished by organizing.

4 San Diego A.F.L. Locals Indorse Bill for Social Insurance

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The workers here are beginning to find out that the only way they can get relief and to keep from starving is to organize and put up a good struggle. All one can hear is that conditions are getting worse and the intimidation is that the illusions of expecting any betterment of conditions under the present system are being shattered. More workers are joining the Unemployed Council. Just recently four San Diego A. F. of L. locals endorsed the Unemployment Insurance Bill. The unions were: Carpenters Local 1296, Plasterers Local 346, Lather Local 260 and the Iron Workers Local 299.

Soviet Railroad Workers Write Village and City Construction

Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Comrades:
Your letter, in which you describe your conditions of life, your work and struggles under the heel of capitalism, was read at our meeting of the Comsols (Young Communist League) organization of the Moscow First Kursk railway station. You tell us, comrades, about your poor wages, that are being cut, about the lengthening of the working day.

The unprecedented economic crisis in your country and all over the capitalist world embraces every industry and trade; the factories, mills and agriculture. You state in your letters that the workers in your country are anxious to get any work to keep the body alive, but with no results. Thousands of workers are dying of starvation in the streets of your cities. In conclusion you ask us, comrades, to write to you about our conditions of life, work and about the general conditions in the Soviet Union.

Reconstruction of Villages.
Now we will tell you something of the conditions in the U. S. S. R. We are now experiencing the reconstruction of our country. From a primitive, uncultured land, we are transforming our country into a progressive, industrial country. The Soviet Union is becoming the most extensively developed agricultural country in the world. We are transforming our country from a state of feudalism and small peasant holdings to a country of collective farms. In this process of collectivization we are liquidating the kulaks as a class. From the middle and poor peasants we are creating a new social element. This is one of the victories gained in the socialist reconstruction of the village.

Now we will tell you a little about the railroad transportation and what we are accomplishing. In this year, in transportation, we are reaching the fulfillment of the Five Year Plan. In the technical re-equipment of transport we have gained a number of successes. We have built new railway lines, but far from enough to satisfy the demands made by the construction of socialism. The growth of socialist economy makes it necessary that the problem of transportation be solved once for all. The only way to take care of the transportation problem is to transform it on an electrical-technical basis, as the best means of transportation.

Role of Comsols.
What is the role of the Leninist Comsols, its practical activity in this work and how do we help the Communist Party in the fulfillment of plans? In all this work, the Comsols share an equal responsibility with the Party. We in our department have organized socialist competition in our work, helping the different shock brigades in speeding up work. We organize circles for the new comsols. We teach our children not to worship God, but on the contrary, we fight against religious dope because we are convinced that belief in God is a bluff and our class enemies are using it against us. We educate our youth in an international Communist spirit. The Comsols are independently repairing locomotives in our free time and gratis as a present to the proletarian October celebration.

The October Revolution overthrew the rule of the landowners and capitalists and the bourgeois dictatorship, and set up a proletarian dictatorship. The October Revolution deprived the capitalists of their power and wealth. But that does not yet mean that we are out of danger, because the capitalist world is still on the watch, looking for a chance to smash our plans. The capitalist world is preparing war against the Soviet Union, and our reply is that we are always ready for the fight. Comrades, write to us and we will always answer you.

The Comsol Organization of the Moscow Kursk Railway.

Here is another case. Because of him being out of a job, and with a wife and child to support, Mr. Prehs went to the Family Welfare here to apply for relief. He was brutally treated and bawled out for getting married, etc. He left one morning with a note saying: "I can't stand this any longer. I've been bawled out by the charities too many times. I am going to end it all."

The charities, due to the fact that he left, began to pick on Mrs. Prehs and threatened to send her to the City Mission and the boy to the orphanage. In the meantime, the landlord, after threatening several times, broke in one morning at 6 o'clock. The Unemployed Council organized a block committee and forced the city administration to give them immediate and weekly relief, also rent.

A Steady Downpour Will Drown Him



SOVIET COMBINES



A combine manufactured by the combine plant "Kommunar" being loaded on a railroad platform.

OMAHA JOBLESS COUNCIL WINS

Jobless Council Stops Eviction of Two

Dear Comrade Editor:—

The Unemployed Council has won several victories here. I will state a couple of the most important ones.

A married couple, here, residing in a room apartment on Chicago Street. The husband had been out of work for some time, and managed to squeeze the room rent out of the charities, although he had to scrimp for food. The charities thought that the worker was getting it too easy, so they threatened to split the couple, and to send him to the Seaman's Army, and her to the City Mission. The Community Chest and the landlord celebrated, and while the Chest called the couple to the office to see about next month's rent, the landlord threw the furniture and belongings out of the room. The Unemployed Council heard of this act, and immediately sent a committee to the city authorities, and forced them to give the couple a place to live and weekly food. The couple are now good members of the Unemployed Council here.

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SAILOR ROBBED IN PHILA. FLOP

Church Institute Kicks Him Out

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Typical religious generosity was again the order of the day Jan. 11th at the Philadelphia Seaman's Church Institute. The wrath of a merciful god and his self-appointed agents was this time vented on a sailor, who happens to be an ex-serviceman with half of his left foot gone. He was ejected (or relieved of his relief) because of his dislike for present panis conditions. On his first night ashore from his last ship, his locker at the Seaman's Church Institute was looted and he thus lost his entire pay-off.

This, however, did not tend to temper the religious justice of these sky-pilots, the bum's-rush was inevitable (sailor eviction in the name of Jesus).

The joint is polluted with a bunch of jelly-beans, scenery-bums and hayshakers who wouldn't know the difference between a steamboat and a gondola. These birds are evidently secure on the relief list, such as it is, for the winter, while this disabled ex-serviceman, can, with half his foot off, limp through snow and ice 60 blocks a day to another joint for a scuff and a flop, after being robbed of his pay.

Make just one remark favorable to the working class movement and your relief suffers the same fate as did Deacon Jones' Wonderful On-Hoss-Shay.

Our problems are well analyzed in the "Marine Workers' Voice," that fearless organ of the Marine Workers Industrial Union that dares to tell the truth and work out a constructive policy. Line up Sailor, line up.

GRAFTERS LOOT CHI. TREASURY

No Pay Yet for City Employees

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—The taxing machinery, as well as the entire construction of the local government is in a deplorable state of affairs. The grafters and politicians have made a clean sweep of the treasury. The salaries of the city employees have not been met in the last five or six months. The teachers have had to carry the heavy burden of working without pay.

This does not mean that the City Hall gang is starving. These boys have already taken fat rakes-offs. The city fathers have introduced a number of "economies." They have decreased the working hours and at the same time the wages. They have made it known that a worker will be required to work 12 months and get paid for only ten at reduced wages.

It is high time that the workers awake to the rotten conditions and the fifth and stench emanating from City Hall. All the workers should come to the big demonstration Feb. 4 and demand that the government give relief to those of us who are unemployed. The only way we will get it is by building a strong Communist Party, strong revolutionary Unions, strong Unemployed Councils.

WORKERS' COMMITTEE FORCES COMMUNITY CHEST GIVE RELIEF

Atlanta Chest Has Collected Thousands; Workers See Little of It

Neighborhood Committee Invades Community Headquarters; Gets Relief

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The Community Chest of Atlanta has recently collected thousands of dollars from the workers by getting the rich bosses to deduct a dollar or two from the wages of workers still employed. The workers are in most cases afraid to complain because to do so would mean that in the next pay envelope there will be a note stating that their services are no longer required.

This grafting outfit has been telling the workers that the funds are low and that they can relieve no more families. They state this in spite of the fact that their collection drive has just been completed.

Denied Relief
Two families were denied relief two weeks ago on the grounds that there was no money in the fund. One was a forty-two year old woman with three small children and the other a carpenter with two children and a wife. The latter was out of work for almost two years.

These cases were brought to the attention of the Neighborhood Unemployed Committee, a committee of five workers. This committee went to the Community Chest headquarters and told one of the girls that they wanted to see the person in charge of the relief distribution. The committee was told that the head of the relief department was not in. They were then sent to a girl upstairs who was in charge of the files.

There was a sign on the wall stating that anyone who wanted relief should use the stairs, so the committee decided to try the elevator and find out why hungry workers must climb the steps while only parasties are allowed to use the elevator.

Chased from Floor to Floor
The committee when they arrived on the top floor asked the girl why the families were refused relief. She tried to give them a few lame excuses, but the workers demanded to see the one in charge. She then took the committee upstairs again to get the cards of the two applicants.

She tried to sidetrack the committee by calling in one of the applicants and telling the other to wait outside. But when she opened the door all the workers walked in. She then told all the workers that the funds were low and she could accept no more applicants.

Forced to Give Relief
The committee was then taken once more down stairs to look for the boss of the bureau. They found him and he said that they must have three days to investigate. The committee then told the welfare head that if relief was not forthcoming by noon the next day they would go with a larger committee to the mayor and expose the relief fakers to the whole city. The next day both families received \$4 in cash from the chest. The committee is on the job, ever alert, to see that these families continue to get this relief, that it is not cut.

Jobless Relief
At a meeting of the International Labor Defense last night two members informed us that there would be 2 evictions cases this morning.

We got in touch with the Unemployed Council, and also mobilized the unemployed of the ILLD to participate against the evictions.

The first house I went to this morning was in the most miserable block I have ever seen. Why are we workers always thrown out of the very worst blocks—while I have never seen a banker thrown out of a mansion? (In fact those cowards, at the time of the Wall Street crash committed suicide rather than live the poor life of the working class. The workingclass is strong through their life of struggle and fight).

In the first house the husband was sick with a broken leg and has not been working for a long time. However I found that a respite had been given them—they would not be thrown out until next week. I urged the woman the necessity of organizing her neighbors and herself into an Unemployed Council—with the help of the Unemployed Branches.

No fancy speeches here—cold, hard necessity! As Lenin said, our duty is "to maintain contact to obtain approach, to fuse itself, if you like, with the wide mass of the toilers."

I went to the next eviction case. A young woman of 28 with 6 small children, all under 11 and with a seventh one on the way (within a couple of months) had been informed that she would be put out. We had 100 people mobilized there to stop the eviction. Then the police arrived—about a dozen of them and more, headed by a captain Mooney. When captain Mooney saw the crowd he made a very soft and tender speech "What's this—why people you know this is unnecessary. All you have to do is to come to me for help. Then I send you to the charities, according to your religion."

The mother of the children said, "I was up your place. But the charity gave me a basket of food, and no rent."

Captain Mooney still maintaining it was unnecessary for workers to organize—that is against the law—promised to get in touch with the charities for her and see that she received further help. The police left and then I left a comrade to remain with the women and then come back and report to me if anything was done.

But we shall carry on the struggle. Here's for a bigger and better fight.
J. K.

Chicago Carpenters Fight to Oust Stool From Local 54

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—In local 54, of the Carpenters and Joiners so-called Brotherhood troubles are growing thick and fast. First, it was the question of the secretary treasurer. He misused the confidence of the local in such a bad way that he was removed from his post. It was found out that he misappropriated \$20,000 of the union's money on mortgages, unquestionably collecting fat commissions on the transactions.

This secretary treasurer has been the "pillar" of the union for many years and a reactionary of the first class, always fighting against the progress of the local.

The second "pillar" of the union, the business agent, John Lejar, has laid off for six months. The local took this action because of the mis-handling of the funds by the first "pillar."

Ninety per cent of the membership of the local are not working and thus 50 per cent are unable to pay dues.

Stool Pigeon Lejar
This Lejar is known as a stool pigeon for the higher-ups and his

Unemployed Workers Living in Caves in New York

By L. ZIESSLMAN.

Out of the eleven hundred thousand unemployed in New York there are hundreds of thousands that remain without any means of livelihood. These hundreds of thousands will find in the flop houses, in the mission houses, on bridges, in parks, and various holes. Here is one of the places where workers "live". West Street situated in down-town New York at the shore of the Hudson River.

On one side of the street there are freight stations with long lines of freight automobiles. On the other side of the street, near the corner of Spring Street, the railroad magnates of the New York Central fold down a block of houses and are building a freight station that will bear the "holy name" St. Johns Terminal. The area occupies about seven streets in length put on the other two streets the digging machines have not arrived yet, hence the unemployed dug out caves and made them their "home" for the winter.

When you gaze at the place you see a horrible picture. The whole field is replete with mounds and junk that resemble graves. The whole place impresses you as a cemetery with the only difference that beneath these graves human beings are moving.

"There are over fifty pits," one of the residents informed me and in most of them two or three people "live" jointly.

Evening Among the Caves.

It is evening, the streets around that vicinity are quiet, the gigantic factory buildings and loaded warehouses are fortified with iron doors that take on the appearance of gi-

Profits and Prophets

Again Pope Pius XI makes his escape through that big loophole of Catholic social philosophy—the will of God:

"The international crisis is too general to have been the work of men. It is evident that the hand of God is being felt and that the things of the world are obeying the hand of God."

Poor old God! Whenever there is something very rotten in this world, he gets the blame. Accordingly priests and parsons have for centuries already held this patient phantom responsible for every earthquake, war and epidemic. However, speaking of depressions and wars, the subtle truth of the Pope's latest statement appears in absolute accordance with facts, if we give the right interpretation to the extensible conception: God. None ever crossed the path of God: thus every believer has in his mind a god which corresponds with the wishes and desires of this particular individual.

Even a god is not able to govern single handed a complicated enterprise like our earth. In fact, we know, he does not do it. From the Pope down to the last subordinated official in church and state a host of people do the ruling business for him. For more than nineteen hundred years churchmen have preached and taught Christianity. Did the world profit by it? This one doubts when reading that for instance in the last 430 years the nations in Europe (all except Turkey, Christian nations) spent 2029 years in wars.

Our doubts are greatly increased when we keep in mind that the Three-in-one-God of Christendom never interfered with acts of social injustice in this world. The exploiting scheme of the feudal landlords as well as those of the modern capitalists have never been checked by orders from the sky. Judging from the results obtained by the representatives of God in church and society we must either conclude that this god gives out one set of ordinances to his representatives in the religious and one to those in the secular held, or we are forced to believe that the concept of God as held by individual persons does not correspond to what forces in reality determine the destinies of our universe.

According to the Pope it is God's hand that causes the international crisis. To determine the tools that are being used by God, we shall have to glance at the results obtained. Evidently the God of the twentieth century is very inefficient in harnessing the forces of nature for his purposes. In biblical times he punished disobeying creatures and nations either by floods and plagues or by stopping the sunshinings.

The present universal misery for the majority of human beings cannot be attributed to any natural cause. The hunger of millions is not the result of crop failures nor is the

Kentucky miners, their wives and children, who are fighting against the starvation program and policy of the coal operators and their government, the policy that the coal operators are trying to enforce by every form of legal and extra-legal suppression—jailing of the leading organizers of the strikers, house searches and arrests of strikers, the blowing up of relief stations, the framing up and murder of the militant local organizers of the National Miners Union, etc.—will especially be interested in this article which places in a very clear way the part played by religion, one of the principal issues raised against the Communist Party and the National Miners Union in Kentucky by the coal operators and their agents, in the ranks of the working class.

This article shows the very close connection between the profits of the Morgans, Rockefellers and the international financiers of all countries, and the prophets of god.

—(Editorial note).

Fabrik Riebeck'sche Montanwerke, Rheinische Stahlwerke A. G., Dynamit A. G., Stickstoff Syndikat.

In every other country which is stricken by this crisis one could, without difficulty, discover those individuals whose actions and transactions make suffering universal.

But without attempting to disentangle the threads which are held by Ivan Kreuger or by French Steel or Bank Magnates we can now proceed to make the definition of this god those heavy hand crushes millions of lives into the dust.

Profit is the almighty ruler of five-sixths of this earth today. In his name men, women and children have been exploited up to the present. Wars have been waged in his name, whole races on this continent have been exterminated in the interest of his Holiness Profit.

God Profit determines whether or not a machine is put to use, he also determines whether or not women or children shall have the jobs of men. Profit, the unsatiable monster, guards baker shops and clothing stores and lets human beings starve and freeze. The Pope's revelations of the unity of the Christian God and God Profit helps only to emphasize the truth which fearless thinking men and women have known for a long time already.

To prevent revolt against exploitation, profit has always sought the aid of the gods. In all capitalist countries profits are being guarded by a God.

No better proofs for the destructive unity of profit and religion can we find than the striking difference in the social and economic situation of the masses in the capitalist countries as compared with that found in Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Union is the only country in the world where God is not being recognized by an official agency; only in Russia an active campaign against superstition is not being disturbed by those in power. Despite the pronounced godlessness of this republic we see that its economic conditions are improving. A country whose people are increasingly becoming anti-religious has no unemployed (12,000,000 in the U. S.), while for instance Germany whose government pledges itself to protect the "Almighty God" with police clubs and machine guns has a constant army.

Fritz Thyssen, Phoenix Corp. for Mining and Smelting, Alpine Montane Steel Corp., Gelsenkirchen Mining Co., Vereinigte Stahlwerke, Siemens & Halske Co., Barunkohlenindustrie Corp., Riebeck'sche Montanwerke.

Dr. Herman Schmitz is greatly interested in Vereinigte Stahlwerke, I. G. Farbenwerke Deutsche Celluloid

Give Relief to the Miners!

By EDITH BERKMAN

(Note: Edith Berkman is an organizer of the National Textile Workers Union at present in the East Boston Immigration Station where she is held for deportation to bloody Poland because of strike activities among the textile workers.)

Through the Daily Worker I learned of the Kentucky-Tennessee miners strike against starvation organized and led by the National Miners Union.

As an organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, I learned from the strikers of the textile workers that relief and defense are the most important problems of all strikers.

The miners are out on strike against starvation—the workers of every mill, mine, ship and shop must become active in raising funds, food and clothing for the striking miners and their families.

The striking miners are singing "Solidarity" on the picket line. Their hopes in their struggle against starvation is in the solidarity of the working-class against the boss class. The miners are asking of us relief.

The Workers International Relief at 145 Pine Street, Pineville, Ky., depends upon us, the workers, to become active, by donating all we can and collecting from our friends and shopmates relief for the brave miners and their families.

Many strikes are broken through starvation and terror. The striking miners are calling upon all the workers to help them in their struggle against both. We must answer their call! Rush relief to our striking comrades!

The International Labor Defense is defending the workers of this country. The I. L. D. organizers are jailed for the crime of defending strikers and their leaders. The I. L. D. just like the W. I. R. depends upon the working-class for support.

As a class war prisoner, I received \$2 as a gift for "winter relief." This \$2.00 I am sending back to the I. L. D. as my donation for defense of the miners and their leaders.

All support to the striking miners and their families.

Rush food and clothing to 145 Pine Street, Pineville, Ky. and defense to the I. L. D., 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Lenin's Writings—Indispensable to Today's Struggles

No better opportunity offers itself to revolutionary workers than the anniversary of the death of Lenin to seriously begin grounding themselves in the theory of the Communist movement. "Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement" said Lenin, and he himself offers the best example in how theory is made part and parcel of practice, in how it can be used as an effective tool in obtaining the main objective of the working-class.

Lenin left as a heritage to the working-class of the world a body of theory—emanating from the daily political, tactical and organizational problems of the working-class—which must be incorporated into the active life of the class-conscious workers, recognized as their own, to be applied and used in forging and leading to victory the working masses of this country. English translations of Lenin's works are now made available by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, but not enough advantage is being taken by our movement of the great possibilities in revolutionary training offered by these volumes and pamphlets.

The Little Lenin Library

In addition to the Collected Works of Lenin, contained in the larger volumes, International Publishers has made possible a much wider distribution of Lenin's writings by issuing his basic and most important writings in pamphlet form. The Little Lenin Library, of which six small volumes have already been published, once it is completed will comprise a set which every revolutionary worker will want to have on his shelf. There can be no better beginning in acquainting oneself with Lenin's most important writings than by reading the Little Lenin Library.

The Teachings of Karl Marx, volume one in the Library, is a study of the theory and practice of Marxism, which Lenin wrote for a Russian Encyclopedia, in which he treats his subject very lucidly and concisely, outlining comprehensively the theoretical basis of the revolutionary movement throughout the world.

In The War and the Second International, second in the series Lenin discusses the role of the so-called Socialist International on the eve and during the World War, the opportunism which caused its collapse, and the fight of the revolutionary workers within the International against the betrayal of its leaders, a fight which finally led to the establishment of the Third (Communist) International. Reading the volume today, the worker will find that it applies equally as well to the Socialist Party of Norman Thomas and Heywood Brown.

Written jointly with G. Zinoviev, Socialism and War, volume three of the Library, describes the Bolshevik policy on the war and contains a thorough analysis of the attitude of the social patriots towards the imperialist conflict. In this work is

fully developed the slogan of turning the imperialist war into a civil war and it is especially appropriate today on the eve of an even bigger world war.

Although written thirty years ago during the formative period of the Bolshevik Party What Is To Be Done?, No. 4 in the Lenin Library, is invaluable in acquiring a clear approach to the organizational problems of the Communist Party today. In it are discussed the fundamental principles of organization for struggle and tactics to be used by a revolutionary working-class party.

In The Paris Commune and The Revolution of 1905, volumes 5 and 6 of the Library, are published Lenin's articles, speeches and extracts from larger works on these two events which played such an important part in shaping the policy and tactics of the Bolsheviks in the Revolution of 1917.

In the near future the Little Lenin Library will be enlarged with new volumes containing the writings of Lenin on religion; on the national question which will be of special value in this country in relation to understanding the Negro question; his writings on American problems, in which he was highly interested, which will include his famous letter to the American Workers.

New and revised translations of some of the basic works of Lenin which were found to have been carelessly translated and robbed of some of their spirit and content in the earlier translations, will also soon be published by International Publishers. The Lenin Institute in Moscow, which is preparing the complete works of Lenin in thirty volumes, is cooperating in the new translations which will include State and Revolution, Imperialism, "Left" Communism, The Proletarian Revolution, etc.

International Publishers has also made available the six translated larger volumes of Lenin's Collected Works, in a special set half the original price, in good and durable binding, which can be obtained on a subscription basis. Future large editions of Lenin's works, translated from the editions prepared by the Lenin Institute, will be published shortly and can be obtained in the cheaper edition only by subscribers to The first six volumes.

The larger works of Lenin, as well as the writing contained in the pamphlets, make a substantial start in a revolutionary library for workers' study circles in the various organizations and revolutionary unions and units of the Communist Party. Circulating libraries, the study circles will find, is an inexpensive method of making these classics available to all members. The works of Lenin should serve as a basis for such a library, which will keep immeasurably in clarifying the various problems that face the workers daily and serve as a valuable tool in organizing the working-class.



gantle falls. On dilapidated bridges from nearby houses the unemployed wait for an opportunity to sneak into a corridor and sleep through the night. The lamp posts keep steadily illuminating these graves where the unemployed "live". From many pits sparks mingled with smoke simmer through the chimneys that were constructed in the earth.

As I came on the field a man came towards me. We both stopped. The answer to my "Good evening" was unfriendly. It was charged with hatred but after a few minutes conversation we recognized each other. "Oh yes," he said, "I read the Daily Worker whenever I get it. I even sold it on the streets. I wish all the workers would read it."

He began to apologize for the "reception." "You understand, I thought you were one of the gang that the railroad company sends here to terrorize us so as to get rid of us. Well, the river is near."

We took a stroll over the living cemetery. We climbed over the mounds and from under these mounds human sounds were audible.

My escort, a Portuguese, was thirty six years old, but looks to be in the forties. From the coat he wore tatters were hanging. His eye glasses were frameless, his face did not look like that of a worker. He related:

"I came to America at the age of four, lived in Ashtabula, Ohio. In 1925 I graduated from an art school in Cleveland. I opened a studio for painting in Ashtabula, but in 1930 I had to close it. Then I arrived in New York, lived in Greenwich Village. Now it is three months since I worked. I am evicted from my room and am without any means of livelihood, the only resource I can take is to commit suicide."

I told him about the struggle that goes on over the whole country for unemployment insurance, about the National Hunger March to Washington. He motioned with his hand despairingly and said, "Comrade, I would like to struggle but I am exhausted, hunger made me to weak to live and I am too strong to die."

In the Caves.

We crept into one cave. It was four feet in height, eight in length and four feet in width. There we found two unemployed Negroes lying. At the entrance of the pit there was a fireplace built of a couple of bricks and covered with an iron bar. This served to warm the pit. A tin chimney served for the emission of

the smoke. On the fireplace they baked potatoes. The ground was littered with fragments of tin, a bag of hay and some tatters made up the bed. The only protection against rain is when they have sufficient tin to cover the surface.

My escort, Perry, is five feet eight inches tall, therefore he must always creep everywhere. He sits on the box and his head bangs against the roof.

And here are two "residents." Tom Wilson worked eight years on the Erie Railroad as a package carrier. In 1930 he lost his job. "I used to carry three hundred pounds and more. I got 40 cents an hour and finally I lost the job altogether." It is now two months that he has been living in the ground.

"And where do you get food?" I inquired.

"Well," he says, "plenty of machines loaded with food pass by. Often something falls down and at times the truck driver gives something. There are days when we suffice ourselves with baked potatoes."

He Comes From Hooverville

James Perry, the neighbor in this grave, is a couple of months in New York and is two months from St. Louis. "I lived in Hooverville for two months." "Where is Hooverville," I asked him.

He took a pencil and indicated on a piece of paper. "Here is St. Louis and here is the Mississippi River. At the entrance to the city there are three bridges and at the corner of the Mississippi near the three bridges there is a jungle that extends for a mile. Here the unemployed, black and white natives in Hoover's country, dug out pits where they and their families live. We named the place Hooverville nad at the gate of the

nakedness of the multitude the most valuable device in the hands of that god who throws millions into poverty and want.

In regard to Mr. Baker and Owen D. Young it is to be emphasized that both men are directors of International General Electric Corp., an enterprise which makes money in every corner of the world.

With Mr. Morgan Mr. Young shares the fame of having been used by god in Europe. To the list of those mortals whom god's providence selected to execute his will on international scale one must, of course, add the names of Rockefeller and Ford.

Because the crisis is international, a condition which according to the Pope makes it a divine affair, it is necessary to investigate who in England and Germany, the countries hit hardest by god's hands in Europe, is being used as a divine agent of misery. From a score of prominent capitalists in Great Britain, I select Sir Harry Ducau McGowan, because he is also director of the General Motors Corp. His other affiliations are: President of Imperial Chemical Industries, Deputy Chairman of the Finance Corp. of Great Britain and American, African Explosives and Industries, director of Canadian Industries, Midland Bank and Overseas Bank.

Turning to Germany we have no difficulties to select those individuals who share greatly in the control of the economic life of the country:

Fritz Thyssen, Phoenix Corp. for Mining and Smelting, Alpine Montane Steel Corp., Gelsenkirchen Mining Co., Vereinigte Stahlwerke, Siemens & Halske Co., Barunkohlenindustrie Corp., Riebeck'sche Montanwerke.

Dr. Herman Schmitz is greatly interested in Vereinigte Stahlwerke, I. G. Farbenwerke Deutsche Celluloid

Albert Wiggin, president of Chase National Bank of New York, director of American Express Co., American Locomotive Corp., American Sugar Refining Co., American Woolen Co. (with mills in Lawrence, Mass.) Armour Co., Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Co., International Paper Co., Western Union Telegraph Co. and Westinghouse Electric.

J. P. Morgan, president of the Morgan Banks and of the United States Steel Corp., director of International Merchant Marine, Pullman Co., Discount Corp. of America.

Owen D. Young, director of General Electric, International General Electric, Radio Corp. of America, General Motors.

The proverbial prominence of J. P. Morgan in international affairs

CARING FOR WORKERS' HEALTH

By MYRA PAGE
(Foreign Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

OUR car rushes up the narrow trails with gusto. The Crimean driver swerves around the sharp curves with a dash that takes our breath. Our delegation is on its way from Yalta, small seaport on the Black Sea, to one of the workers' sanatoriums which have been built high up in the Crimean mountains.

The cliffs scar about us, topped with clouds and snow. Through the fragrant pines the sun beams warmly, the air has that invigorating crispness of high altitudes. On the way we pass several mansions. These, we learn, formerly belonged to rich merchants and bankers, but were converted after the revolution into rest homes and sanatoriums for workers and peasants.

Suddenly the road widens, leveling on a plateau which rests snugly against the side of the mountain. Here the white buildings of the Dolossi sanatorium spread in semi-circle around the gardens. The doctor in charge, greeting us warmly, conducts us through the buildings.

The New Soviet Doctor.

He is bustling with energy and plans. A man well advanced in his profession, he speaks with enthusiasm of the Soviet program of caring for the masses' health. It is clear that he feels himself an intimate part of the new life. "Our medical staff," he tells us, "recently decided that our main task is to master medical technique, so we can serve the workers who come to us for treatment more effectively." The mastery of technique is one of the main slogans of Soviet industry; these doctors and nurses have applied the principle to their own field of activity.

Free Treatment and Full Wages.

On the long porch of the buildings, facing south, men and women are resting in the sunshine. A few are reading. Over 90 per cent of these patients have come directly from the machines. The Dolossi sanatorium, completed in 1928, is conducted by the All-Union Council of Trade Unions. Workers with tuberculosis come here to be cured. Meanwhile all expenses are paid and the sick worker receives his full wages. The funds for this social insurance are not taken from wages, but are accumulated by the industries setting aside sums equaling about 13 per

cent of their payroll.

A billion and a half rubles (about \$780,000,000) was set aside for social insurance last year.

The sanatorium is excellently equipped, spotless, and in general equal to any bourgeois sanatorium. As for American workers—what New England or Southern mill hand, suffering from the dread white plague, ever gets near such a place?

Czar's Palace Transformed Into Peasants' Sanatorium.

On our five-hour trip from Yalta to Sebastopol, where we catch our Red steamer again, we pass innumerable gleaming white structures nestling along the coastline as well as in the mountains. This former playground of the Czar and the nobility has been transformed into a region of workers' resorts and sanatoriums. In such surroundings, and with such care, small wonder that the results achieved in improving toilers' health are so satisfactory.

One sanatorium strikes us especially. The spacious marble palace was once a favorite haunt of the Czar's. Now it is inhabited by simple peasants who have been sent by their collective farms to recover their health.

Soviet Polyclinic in Kharkov One of Best Equipped in the World.

Throughout the Soviet Union the closest attention is given to the toiling population's physical well-being, with great emphasis on the

preventative as well as the curative phase of medicine. In Kharkov, for instance, the Soviet Ukrainian Government has established a huge Polyclinic, or United Dispensary, which is an outstanding model of its kind. Beside 40,000 resident patients, sent from all parts of the country, there are more than 4,500 workers each day who receive consultations and treatments. Yet everything moves with such efficiency that there are no waiting lines.

Some months earlier I had visited this clinic, seeing room after room of shining apparatus for violet ray, electrical and water treatments, sections for mud and sulphur baths, the departments on social hygiene and others. This clinic serves four large factories in Kharkov and also several workers' co-operative apartments. Its staff examines the health conditions in its

plants, studies the effects of certain types of labor on different types of physique, working out health regulations for working conditions that are applied not only in these plants, but that are used as a basis for formulating laws for the protection of labor in general. Every worker gets an examination every three months.

In many Soviet hospitals and sanatoriums, a socialist agreement between patient and his doctor is signed, in which the doctor promises to give the best of his skill while the patient agrees to carry out all instructions for his treatment, so that the best results can be obtained.

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Throughout the Soviet Union the closest attention is given to the toiling population's physical well-being, with great emphasis on the

stony floor in the dormitory."

"A mattress?"

"A mattress?" he repeated jestingly. "If you bring a mattress with you so you have a mattress. Or the stony floor they lie pressed together like herring and you must keep moving away feet and heads that crawl into your face and eyes. If you get a chair at least you can sit over the night."

He spoke quiveringly. "Oh, never again, if I have to die."

This strongly built worker was born in Massachusetts of Polish origin. At

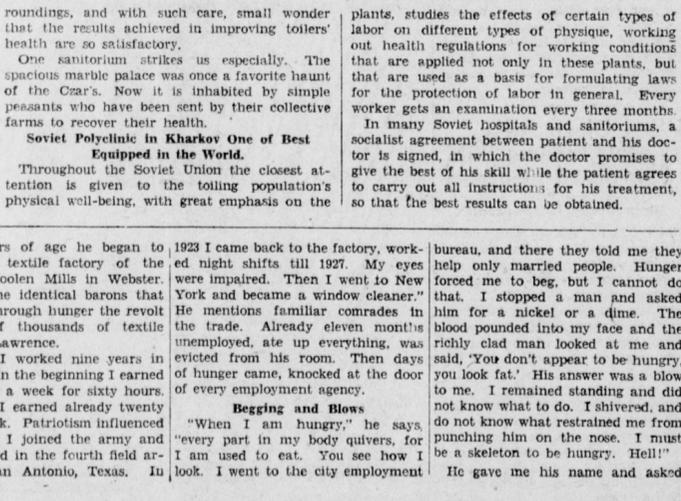
thirteen years of age he began to work in the textile factory of the American Woolen Mills in Webster. These are the identical barons that suppressed through hunger the revolt of scores of thousands of textile workers in Lawrence.

He says, "I worked nine years in the factory. In the beginning I earned three dollars a week for sixty hours. At 22 years I earned already twenty dollars a week. Patriotism influenced me in 1921. I joined the army and was appointed in the fourth field artillery in San Antonio, Texas. In

1923 I came back to the factory, worked night shifts till 1927. My eyes were impaired. Then I went to New York and became a window cleaner." He mentions familiar comrades in the trade. Already eleven months unemployed, ate up everything, was evicted from his room. Then days of hunger came, knocked at the door of every employment agency.

Begging and Blows

"When I am hungry," he says, "every part in my body quivers, for I am used to eat. You see how I look. I went to the city employment



Effect on Workers of Noise and Vapor in Industry

Workers in industry using machinery that make great noise are being made deaf, a recent report shows. Out of 1,940 workers examined in seven factories, deafness was found in 246 or 23.6 per cent. The deafness of 155 of these workers was directly attributable to the conditions of their work. 91 had previous ear trouble which was aggravated by working around the noise-making machinery. The greatest number of those deaf were subjected to the greatest amount of noise. Sixty-six out of ninety-six workers in tin can factories dominated by a stamping machine.

The report points out that the noise is preventable and undue. It

points out that the huge noise-making machinery can be isolated. The factory owners crowd as many machines as possible in one room, they aren't interested how many workers become deaf. Workers in the industries where there are such conditions should demand isolation of the machines or either deafness of the workers.

Another cause of deafness is the poor ventilation provided in factories for carrying off vapors from spray booths, etc., the vapor is found to have an effect of hardening the eardrum of the ear of the workers. Workers in factories with such conditions should form grievance committees and demand improvements.

He is one of the hundreds of thousands in New York and millions over the length and breadth in the richest country in the world. The death of hunger is hovering like a sword over the necks of the millions of unemployed in America. The capitalist rulers that guard the fortunes of their bosses, the Morgans, Rockefellers and

not to make it public as he wished to keep his plight from the knowledge of his family.

He is one of the hundreds of thousands in New York and millions over the length and breadth in the richest country in the world. The death of hunger is hovering like a sword over the necks of the millions of unemployed in America. The capitalist rulers that guard the fortunes of their bosses, the Morgans, Rockefellers and

Schwabs, have condemned the unemployed to hunger and death.

Only a powerful struggle of the Unemployed Councils in every city in the United States will compel the rulers to grant unemployment insurance and immediate cash relief.

The workers will not themselves die of starvation en masse. Perry's words still ring in my ears, "Something will have to be done. I am going to the Reds."



FURRIERS HIT KAUFMAN MANEUVER

NEW YORK.—In the boss paper, the "Women's Wear" of Wednesday, January 20, there was a report which shows that Kaufman and the bosses in the fur trade have practically come to an understanding to continue the agreement in an effort to jointly continue to exploit the fur workers. This shows that the meeting held by Kaufman on Tuesday was planned jointly with the bosses after an understanding had actually been reached.

The furriers at a huge mass meeting held in the market expressed their readiness to fight against all these conspiracies and to continue the struggle for union conditions under the leadership of the unity committee, and adopted the following resolution repudiating Kaufman and his agents.

TRADE UNIONS MUST ACT AS A LEVER TO ABOLISH CAPITALISM

"Trade unions work well as centers of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fall partially from an injudicious use of their power. They fall generally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change, instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system."—Karl Marx, "Value, Price and Profit."

demonstrating outside Bryant Hall he permitted to enter. The black fascist onslaught on the thousands of fur workers is additional proof that Kaufman and his gang of slugs, with the bosses and police, are determined to keep up the ugly and bloody racket to exploit, rob and terrorize the thousands of fur workers.

The temper and mass movement among the fur workers is growing daily to fight and annihilate the company union and force the employers to give back to the workers the conditions achieved through years of struggle.

The fake agreement that will be signed between the bosses and the Kaufman gang will be "pouring more oil on fire" and will serve to give more courage to the workers to destroy the company union.

We call upon the fur workers to close and strengthen their ranks, to build and strengthen the United Front of the Fur Workers, to clean out the gangsters and annihilate the company union.

OVERFLOW LENIN MEETINGS IN RESPONSE TO CALL OF COMMUNIST PARTY TO PUSH FIGHT ON HUNGER, WAR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

plause and cheering greeted the address by Mrs. Baldwin, widow of a Kentucky mine striker who was murdered by the deputies and gunmen of the coal operators. Mrs. Baldwin had in her arms her little baby, made fatherless by the coal operators. A similar outburst greeted Mrs. Montgomery's address.

William Weinstein, representing the Central Committee of the Communist Party, brilliantly analyzed the situation of the world capitalist decay, pointing out the rapid fall of production in the capitalist countries, the increase of unemployment, the bankruptcy of the city governments, and the complete bankruptcy of the capitalist system proceeding according to the laws pointed out by Marx and Lenin.

Comrade Weinstein pointed out that the struggles of the Bolshevik Party in Russia were strengthened and reinforced in the ranks of the most oppressed sections of the working class; that in the United States this will be accomplished only by turning to the workers in the big factories and to the oppressed Negro masses.

The traitorous roel of the socialist party, was sharply exposed as was its false estimate of the coming world crisis as against the correct estimate by the Communist International.

Auditorium to capacity. An overflow meeting was held attended by more than 500 workers at which Fisher spoke. Hundreds of workers were turned away from both meetings.

Gebert, district organizer of the Communist Party, was chairman of the Lenin meeting with William Stein the main speaker for the Communist Party. Saladen, young Negro worker, spoke for the Young Communist League. The meeting was the most enthusiastic and best organized in the history of Chicago. The Communist Party received a tremendous ovation and many present joined.

The meeting pledged to mobilize the masses of workers for the February 4th demonstrations at Union Park. Resolutions were passed in solidarity with Mooney, the Kentucky miners and the Scottsboro boys.

A resolution demanding the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law and the removal of Stege and Barker from the police force, and the abolition of the Red Squad was adopted with thunderous response.

A revolutionary program was presented by the John Reed Club and Blue Blouses. The Freiheit, Ukrainian and Lithuanian choruses rendered musical selections. A play showing the life of the unemployed of Chicago was also presented.

The Red Squad and police were present in full force and attempted to provoke the workers by their insolent attitude, arresting one member of the Blue Blouses.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—The Lenin Memorial meeting here was a huge success. Fourteen workers joined the Communist Party.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 22.—The Monessen Lenin Memorial meeting was broken up by the police and several were arrested. William L. Patterson, the Negro speaker, was taken to Webster and ordered to leave Monessen and never return. The hall was packed.

Immediate Donations Vital to Save Daily Worker for Huge Mass Struggles

THE DAILY WORKER is rapidly approaching suspension. Debts keep piling up because the DAILY WORKER must keep up the workers' fight. The bloody beating of Joe Weber in Kentucky, and the entire reign of bloody terror of the coal bosses must be answered by greater activity in rallying the workers of America to the support of the Kentucky and Tennessee strikers.

Money troubles are striking at the root of the DAILY WORKER'S existence. Immediate donations, today, from the workers all over the United States are necessary to protect the DAILY WORKER while it goes forward to lead the workers' struggles.

The DAILY WORKER rallies the workers to support the Workers' International Relief drive for the Kentucky miners. The DAILY Worker rallies the workers to support the International Labor Defense drive to free the Scottsboro boys. The DAILY WORKER rallies the workers to support the Unemployed Councils' fight against starvation. The DAILY WORKER now calls upon all workers to rally to its support, to help build a \$50,000 fighting fund that will enable it to wipe out its present debts and continue the workers' fight.

SAVE THE DAILY WORKER! SEND IN YOUR DONATIONS TODAY!

FEB. 4 DEMONSTRATION IN DETROIT TO ANSWER FAKERY OF MAYOR MURPHY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

unemployed. In Toronto, Ohio, at the instigation of the local newspapers, police raided an open hearing of the Unemployed Council which was expecting starvation and mobilizing the workers for Feb. 4th, National Unemployment Insurance Day.

GOVERNOR SENDS BOYD TO WHITE-WASH SHERIFF

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

governor of Tennessee to whitewash the local authorities, to attempt to appease the workers. Adjutant General Boyd is trying to protect the Sheriff of Claiborne County and his party in the vicious flogging of the strike leaders.

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—Detroit, which like the city governments of Chicago, New York and Philadelphia is on the brink of bankruptcy, will do all it can to save itself from this situation, said Mayor Murphy here recently, at the expense of the unemployed.

"The people and the Council have voted an additional \$30,000,000 that we wisely hold in abeyance," said Murphy, "because it is suicidal to go further into debt."

Murphy last summer cooperated with Wall Street bankers to cut down on unemployment relief, and withhold \$33,000,000 to save the city bondholders at the expense of the unemployed.

In his message to the City Council, Murphy dwelt a long time on the problem of unemployment referring to Aristotle, and spinning a lot of fine phrases, but offering no adequate relief for the starving thousands.

"Private charity" was Mayor Murphy's leading proposal to the growing army of unemployed who daily, according to Murphy's own statement, draw nearer to utter starvation.

(Special Telegram to Daily Worker) STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Toronto, Ohio, police acting on orders of Mayor Smith and the rest of the city governments broke up an open hearing on starvation arranged by the Unemployed Council last night preparing for the Feb. 4th demonstrations.

An organizer of the Metal Workers Industrial League were arrested, Forrest Richmond, a newspaperman and George Haney, an editor and officials of the Toronto Relief League fearing to be exposed at the workers trial, organized their gangsters and thugs to break the hearing. The hearing followed a demonstration for relief which stirred the entire town.

The unemployed workers will intensify their activities and are now preparing for February 4th.

papers, police raided an open hearing of the Unemployed Council which was expecting starvation and mobilizing the workers for Feb. 4th, National Unemployment Insurance Day.

The scattered reports that have come from Spain do not indicate the exact leadership of the movement, but the rising revolutionary tide is endangered by the policies of the syndicalist and anarchist leaders, as well as by the Trotskyists.

The vote of confidence in the action of Premier Azan lacked only five votes of unanimity indicating that the Socialists had supported it almost to a man.

In his speech calling for a vote of confidence Premier Azan stated in reference to the workers who have seized the eight towns in northern Catalonia that they would be dealt with without mercy and shipped to the penal islands, the hell-hole political dungeons of Spain.

That the counter attack of the Spanish Coalition government in which the Socialists are participating is aimed not at the anarchist or syndicalist but at the Communists is ap-

SHERIFF BLAIR WHO ORDERED BEATING OF WEBER AND DUNCAN IS EX-BALDWIN-FELTS KILLER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

States—the Baldwin-Felts agency—hired by Rockefeller to kill the Colorado miners in 1914.

In the West Va. coal strike of 1912, the Baldwin-Felts agency, Blair's school of slugging and murder, had an arsenal of 1,572 guns, 6 machine guns, 482 revolvers and 163,300 rounds of ammunition. They had an army of 600 to 700 gunmen, acting very much as Blair instructs his present gun thugs to act.

In 1914 the Baldwin-Felts agency was hired by the Rockefeller interests to break the strike of the Ludlow, Colorado, coal miners. The state militia together with the Baldwin-Felts thugs—was Sheriff Blair in this gang?—drove by the tent camp of the striking miners. They fired machine guns and rifles at the strikers, killing over a dozen men, women and children. Sheriff Lee Fleenor did the same

thing at the Swimming Pool soup kitchen. He killed two miners. Another of Sheriff John Henry Blair's present gun thugs was hired by the Baldwin-Felts strike-breaking agency and took part in the murder of Sid Hatfield in the 1920 coal strike at the Stone Mountain Coal Corp. in West Va. At that time, the Baldwin-Felts thugs fired into a crowd of miners, killing ten. One of these killers is terrorizing the Kentucky strikers today.

These are the forces used by the coal operators to enforce hunger and starvation and terrorism in the Kentucky coal fields. It was these strike-breaking murderers of Sheriff Blair, tool of the coal operators, who kidnaped Joe Weber and Bill Duncan and beat them mercilessly, threatening them with death.

The gun thugs will not crush the strike. The strike is spreading and will crush the terrorism and the system of hunger it seeks to perpetuate.

SPANISH WORKERS CAPTURE 8 TOWNS; PROCLAIM THEM SOVIETS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

lent were captured by miners who seized the entire available supply of dynamite and other high explosives in preparation for resisting the counter-attack of the government troops.

Throughout Catalonia, the workers are attacking the churches and monasteries which have been used by the monarchists as centers of counter-revolution and also because of their intense hatred of the church which has helped keep them in almost feudal conditions of exploitation.

In Barcelona a large group of unemployed workers attacked the new premises of the Bank of Spain and a fierce fight occurred between workers and Civil Guards.

The scattered reports that have come from Spain do not indicate the exact leadership of the movement, but the rising revolutionary tide is endangered by the policies of the syndicalist and anarchist leaders, as well as by the Trotskyists.

The Socialists have definitely put themselves on the side of the reactionary Coalition Government and support the enactment of a special series of emergency dictatorial laws aimed at the uprising of the heroic Spanish workers. Not only did they participate in the unanimous vote of approval to appoint Caldeira Civil Governor of five provinces of Basque and Navarre country on openly dictatorial measure but they supported the despatch of troops and airplanes to Catalonia.

The vote of confidence in the action of Premier Azan lacked only five votes of unanimity indicating that the Socialists had supported it almost to a man.

In his speech calling for a vote of confidence Premier Azan stated in reference to the workers who have seized the eight towns in northern Catalonia that they would be dealt with without mercy and shipped to the penal islands, the hell-hole political dungeons of Spain.

That the counter attack of the Spanish Coalition government in which the Socialists are participating is aimed not at the anarchist or syndicalist but at the Communists is ap-

parent from the wave of fascist terror directed at them in the past few weeks.

On January 8th, the central organ of the Communist Party of Spain, "Mundo Obrero" was suppressed for fifteen days by Gen. Sanjurjo, head of the Civil Guard. The workers immediately rallied to the defense of the paper and print-shop. Their solidarity prevented attacks on the printshop and editorial room. The next day a newspaper appeared called "Mundo Rojo."

Everywhere there is mass response to the call of the Communist Party. The treachery of the Socialists has been systematically unmasked and the workers of Spain are turning in masses to the revolutionary leadership of the Communist Party.

With almost solid support of the Socialists the Spanish Coalition government has begun a civil war against the workers of Catalonia. Two battalions of light infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery have been put into the field to be used against the revolutionary workers. A naval destroyer has also been ordered to Barcelona.

More than 100 workers arrested in raids conducted by the Government on working-class organizations in Barcelona have been put on board the transatlantic liner "Buenos Aires" and the ship's captain gives orders to proceed to the high seas where he will receive final orders as to the fate of the workers. This is undoubtedly a measure to murder the 100 workers in order to prevent any protest.

The tremendous upsurge of the revolutionary movement in Spain during the last few weeks has been depend by daily increases in the totals of unemployed and resulting misery and actual starvation of the masses. The condition of the working class has sunk so low that the strike movements which are continually breaking out are assuming ever broader character.

CHICAGO RAILROAD CONFERENCE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Forty-one delegates, mostly new workers, attended the conference of the National Railroad Industrial League held in Chicago Jan. 19.

The following questions were discussed: Wage-cuts, unemployment insurance, the "Railroad Employees' National Pension Plan" and work within the old unions.

The program of the League was adopted unanimously. It was decided to send a synopsis of the action of the conference to the delegates attending the local lodges. A committee of seven was elected to visit the lodges and get them to make preparations to issue a call for a city-wide conference to be held as soon as the grand lodge officials and railroad

presidents' conference is concluded. The first steps were taken to develop some real action inside the old unions. It was the general opinion of the delegates that the railroad workers should support the Unemployment Insurance Bill against the Pension Plan which is being sponsored by Royster, a pseudo-progressive and a Farmer-Laborite from same caliber. A policy to get the workers in the Pension Clubs and lodges to endorse a united front program against wage-cuts, for the 6 hour day and unemployment insurance was worked out.

A more complete statement of the decisions of the conference will appear in the Trade Union column within a few days.

OPEN FORUMS ON DRESS STRIKE

NEW YORK.—A dressmakers open forum has been arranged by the Industrial Union for Sunday in the Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East, 11 o'clock in the morning in the auditorium in connection with the preparation for the coming strike.

Two open forums have been arranged by the left wing group of local 22 ILGWU on the subject:

"Does the International Mean to Conduct a Real Strike or a Maneuver to Collect Taxes?" The forums will take place on Sunday, January 24th, at 11 a.m. One forum will take place at 885 Union Ave. (near Prospect station); the other in the Bath Beach Workers Club, 48 Bay 28 St., Brooklyn.

Dressmakers are urged to attend these forums.

Increasing Attacks on Working Class

He pointed out that the sharpening of the crisis was being accompanied by new attacks on the working class, and pointed to the terror against the Kentucky strikers, the increasingly savage attacks upon the Negro masses as shown in the recent lynch verdict against Orphan Jones in Maryland, in preparation for the railroading of the Scottsboro boys to the electric chair by the Alabama Supreme Court. He called for a mass fight of Negro and white workers against the Scottsboro lynch verdicts, for militant support of the Kentucky strike, which he pointed out is a blow against the capitalist offensive and a battle of the entire working class.

He declared that the deepening crisis made more acute the war danger, forcing the imperialists to seek a way out of the crisis at the expense of countless working-class lives, at the expense of the Negro and colonial masses, and for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

The sharper the crisis grows and the more the masses rally to the struggle against starvation, the more exposed becomes the treachery of the lowest elements, he declared. Kingston, Negro director of District 2 of the Communist Party, Stern of the Young Communist League, and Brown, one of the 700 workers recruited so far in District 2 during the Party Recruitment Campaign, Lena Davis, Organizational Secretary of District 2, acted as chairman.

A resolution against the imperialist war preparations and calling upon the masses to defend the Soviet Union and the Chinese Soviet Republic was unanimously adopted amid the thunderous cheers of the workers.

An appeal was made for mass support for the fighting fund of the Daily Worker and for the coming needle trades workers strike in this city, which is being organized by the Needle Trade Industrial Union.

The meeting wound up with an excellent program of revolutionary songs by the Federation of Workers Chorus, accompanied by the W. I. R. Band, an effective and graphic painting by the Proletcult and the singing of the International.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Over 5,000 workers attended the Lenin Memorial meeting in Chicago, packing Ashland

PROSECUTOR ASKS DEATH FOR 8 BOYS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

new model Ford automobiles. He denied that the clamoring of the newspapers and the lynch gangs for death sentences against the boys had any influence on the judge and the jury, and said there was no hostility towards the boys in Scottsboro.

State Forced to Admit Defense Points.

Knight was forced to admit most of the points made by the defense attorneys, but claimed they were merely legal technicalities. He attempted to make a great point of the betrayal of the boys by Stephen Roddy, N. A. A. C. P. attorney at the Scottsboro "trials," stating that "the defense took no exception" to the procedure of the Scottsboro court. He also argued that because of the flood of protest telegrams pouring in on the Supreme Court, that court was subjected to the same "mob threat of intimidation" as was the Scottsboro court because of the lynch gang demonstrations outside that court. He argued that the Supreme Court was not influenced by these protests, and in the same way the Scottsboro court was not influenced by the demonstrations of the lynch gangs.

Trifles Rule Out Character of G.rls.

The State Prosecutor argued that the character of the girls was not permissible as evidence. This, in spite of the fact, that it was on the unsupported testimony of the two girls who are well-known as prostitutes, that the boys were condemned to death on the trumped-up charge of "raping" them.

George W. Chamblee, of the I. L. D. staff of attorneys, spoke in rebuttal, reading a number of affidavits proving that a lynching spirit did prevail at the trials at Scottsboro. The affidavits were so thoroughly convincing that the court was forced to ask many questions.

While Negro workers have been barred from the court, hundreds of them have been listening to the hearing through the windows and doors,

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JAPANESE RUSH WARSHIPS PLANES TO CRUSH MASS MOVEMENT IN SHANGHAI

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the proposal for complete disarmament which was advanced by Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff, at a previous "disarmament conference" is "still the keystone of Soviet policy."

This is an open admission from imperialist sources that the Soviet Union is fighting for peace, against another world slaughter of the working class, and against the vicious provocations of the Japanese and other imperialists who have been attempting to involve the Soviet Union in war and whose murderous plans for armed intervention against the Soviet Union by this coming spring have been openly stated in the imperialist press within the past weeks. Capitalists Want Disarmament Only for USSR.

The same dispatch reports that the Soviet press has accused the imperialists of being chiefly interested in preventing real disarmament and in feeding the world working-class parties phrases while at the same time speeding up their preparations for war. The dispatch admits that the Soviet Union has shown its readiness for a non-aggression pact with Japan, Poland and all its neighbors. The Soviet Union yesterday signed a non-aggression pact with the gov-

ernment of Finland. Negotiations with the Rumanian government for a similar pact have been interrupted by the Rumanian ruling class.

The incincerity of the Finnish government in signing a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union is clearly exposed by the statement by the Finnish government that ratification of the pact is conditional upon the signing of similar pacts by Rumania, Poland and other puppet states of French imperialism on the western frontiers of the Soviet Union. The Japanese imperialists have openly refused the proposal of the Soviet Union for a non-aggression pact.

The Japanese yesterday dispatched warships, bombing planes and troops to the Chinese city of Shanghai in a murderous threat against the rising wave of revolutionary struggles of the Chinese worker-peasant masses against the imperialist looters of China and their Kwantung hangmen. Japanese marines were landed in Shanghai several days ago, following a riot incited by Japanese national chauvinists residing in Shanghai. Chinese workers were attacked and several Chinese factories burned. Demanding that the boycott against Japanese goods be called off and that the workers cease from all anti-Japanese activities and demon-

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Party Recruiting Drive

January 11 - March 18, 1932

WE MUST BUILD THE Y. C. L. WHILE BUILDING THE PARTY

By DAVID GORDON.

CLEVELAND MAKES A BEGINNING.

In order to place the Young Communist League, District 6, on the road toward a mass League, with a foundation in the shops, the Party has set itself the quota for the recruitment of 500 young workers into the Y.C.L. by March 18, as part of the Party recruiting drive.

This quota was announced to the Y.C.L. District Conference Jan. 2. The basis for the quota was analyzed, that is, the situation of the Young Communist League here, of its relation to the Party, and vice versa, and the tasks of the Party in relation to the building of the Y.C.L.

The resolution at the district plenum correctly enumerated the basic weaknesses of the Y.C.L. here:

"1. A lack of faith in the young workers and their willingness to struggle. . . .
"2. A failure to react to daily problems of the youth, covered up by a general talk about struggle. . . .

"3. A bureaucratic system of work and system of leadership which has stifled the initiative of the units and membership and kept them from developing into political leaders of their territories. . . .

"4. A narrow, sectarian approach towards building the League and recruiting. . . .

"5. A failure to popularize the decisions of the convention and carry on a daily fight against the right and left danger."

The resolution further states: "The Y.C.L. shall not look upon the Party as a means for financial aid only—but as the political guide in activity. . . . 2. Out of town (Cleveland-DG) the Party shall be responsible for the building of the Y.C.L. . . . 3. The development of independent youth activity in all Party campaigns."

These estimations and the decisions correct

STEEL WORKERS!



a fundamental error continually made by the Y.C.L. in regard to the duties of the Y.C.L. and the responsibility of the Party in regard to building the Y.C.L. The Y.C.L. resolution and plenum place full responsibility upon the Y.C.L. for developing struggles of young workers, for drawing in young workers into the general campaigns of the Party, developing independent youth activity and for building the Y.C.L. This understanding will enable the Y.C.L. to overcome its dependency upon the Party, and develop an initiative that will penetrate every Young Communist League. On the basis of this understanding the Y.C.L. will proceed to overcome its weaknesses and carry through the tasks set by the resolution.

Now, then, we must consider the question of Party relations to the Y.C.L.

In connection with recruiting 500 members into the Y.C.L. by the Party, and the building of Y.C.L. units where none but Party units exist, the Party Recruiting Drive Resolution states: "Our quota will not be considered fulfilled unless we have reached both quotas, Party and Y.C.L., by March 18."
The Party has taken a serious obligation upon

itself. To carry through our task will require an ideological campaign among our Party membership and a change in the general relationship to the Y.C.L.

It is the duty of the Party here to overcome a tendency among some maturer Y. C. Lers, of wishing to leave the League and join the Party. We must as well overcome a tendency in the Party towards desiring such a migration, in practice, if not in actual words, because of the Party's need of more forces. There are three young comrades in Unemployed Councils in Cleveland who do general work and have be-

The directives for the Young Communist League recruiting Drive are contained in the January 18 issue of the "Young Worker." This issue is already off the press and should be used by both the Y.C.L. and Communist Party units for discussion on preparing their plans for the recruiting of new members into the Young Communist League.

Organization departments of the Communist Party and Y.C.L.

come the mainstay of these councils. On the other hand, there is not a single Youth Committee in any of these Councils, because of the good activity of the Y. C. Lers—in general work. The lack of faith in the young workers, which reflects itself in the Y.C.L. as lack of interest in the younger Y.C.Lers, by these maturer comrades, must be overcome. Coupled with this, there enters a certain capitulation before the difficulties of building the revolutionary youth movement and the glamor of really uncertain, but noticeable, results in general work, that helps along the tendency to do work mainly in the Party.

We must understand that if the Party needs forces, the Y.C.L. certainly, is sadly lacking in leading comrades. If the Party sees certain forces that are not utilized by the Y.C.L., it shall be the duty of the Party to call this to the attention of the Y. C. L. In helping the Y. C. L. the Party here has passed a good decision: That all Party members, 23 years of age and under, shall have as their major activity, work in the Y.C.L. It remains now to carry through this decision with utmost speed. The Y.C.L. has great tasks before it, in building the youth movement in the steel industry, for fighting against the war danger, etc., and these comrades would aid greatly.

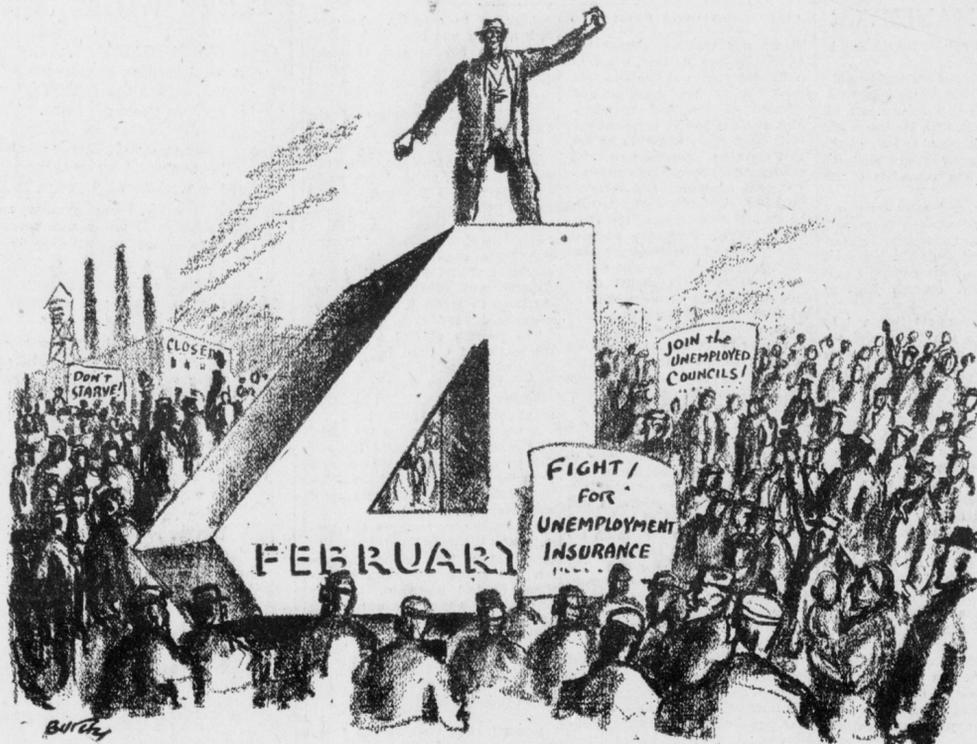
Besides seeing to it that the Y.C.L. develops independent activity in the general campaigns of the Party, we must see to it that the Party is mobilized for participation in Y.C.L. campaigns. A beginning was made in regard to the Liebknecht anti-war rallies, where all out-of-Cleveland sections where no Y. C. L. exist, were instructed to hold such meetings and from these meetings recruit youths into the Y.C.L. The Cleveland and other sections, where the Y.C.L. units exist, were instructed to issue leaflets for these meetings in the name of the Party, and support the meetings held by the Y. C. L. or the Provisional Committees, led by the Y.C.L.

The Party, too, must aid the Y.C.L. in adopting methods of work in order to build the Y.C.L. and revolutionary youth movement. We must suggest new methods of work and see to it that decisions of the past are carried out.

Finally, the Party must take particular care in helping the Y.C.L. raise its political level and raise the Y.C.L. age, which is 16-17. The lack of politicalization of the League arises from the fact that the Y.C.L. is not based among the broad masses of young workers, which is, in turn, a result of the sectarian inactivity of the entire League.

Adopting the point of view, as sketched here, the Party sets itself the task of carrying through its quota and of aiding the League in building itself into a mass organization of revolutionary young workers.

THE DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST HUNGER



By BURCK

Protest Against the Fascist Regime of Montero in Chile

By ALBERT MOREAU

The fascist government of Montero in Chile, servant of Yankee imperialism, has again initiated a wave of terror against the hungry masses in the cities and the countryside, especially against the militant trade unions under the Federation Obrera Chilena (Foch), the unemployed workers and the Communist Party which is leading the struggles of the workers against hunger, starvation and fascism.

The economic and financial crisis which brought the end of the Ibanez regime under the pressure of the masses last July, had deepened tremendously. As a result of that, all the contradictions of the imperialist colonial regime have become sharpened and are shaking the very foundations of the Montero regime.

The characteristic feature of the present situation in Chile is seen in the widespread upsurge of the masses against the policy of the government of landlords and capitalists who are shifting the burden of the crisis upon the shoulders of the toiling masses.

It has given expression to a series of strikes of the workers in the light industries, extending themselves now in the basic industry of the country, in the nitrate mines, transportation, etc. with the monstrous rising of unemployment (more than 200,000 workers are exposed to want and starvation), the struggle of the unemployed has extended in the nitrate mines.

The brutal murder of unemployed workers in the valleys of Copiapo and Valparaiso in the middle of December met with the resentment of the soldiers in Copiapo who mutinied on the eve of December 25, not only against the wholesale massacre of the workers, but also against the worsening of their conditions and the reign of terror against the soldiers through the Councils of War instituted after the naval uprising on Coquimbo on September 1.

The naval uprising at Coquimbo which was crushed with the utmost brutal government forces was followed with the dismissal of 4,800 sailors who took part in the rebellion, depriving them of all means of subsistence and robbing them of unpaid back salaries. The government has instituted a regime of persecution against all those who participated in the Coquimbo naval mutiny, cutting the wages of the sailors and soldiers and reducing their daily ration.

In the middle of December, the War Councils directed a massacre of unemployed workers in the nitrate valleys of Copiapo and Valparaiso. Hundreds of workers were murdered and more than one hundred are now awaiting court martial sentences which, if carried out, mean absolute death. In Copiapo, the mutiny of rank and file soldiers on December 25 resulted in the killing of 11.

The widespread mass movement of the toiling masses in Chile has extended among the petty bourgeoisie of the cities who are also made victims of the deepening crisis. The small shopkeepers have organized a movement and are demanding a 30 per cent reduction of their rent, the extension of their debts and the resignation of the Minister of Hacienda Pratt.

The movement is a united front against the usurers of the National Banks and foreign bankers, the big industrialists and the present government of big capital and foreign imperialism.

The government is attempting to "solve" the unemployment question by instituting forced labor. Thousands of workers are concentrated in barracks under military control, compelled to work for a miserable salary of three Chilean pesos daily from which the high prices of food and burning wood is deducted.

Against the offensive of the bourgeois-imperialist forces, the popular masses are rising to put an end to their conditions of starvation. The Montero regime has the support of Yankee imperialism. It is attempting to force the operation of the imperialist Cosach which has thrown thousands of workers in the street.

Since Ibanez's fall the operation of the nitrate Yankee monopoly (Cosach) has reduced the jobs of the nitrate workers from 22,000 to 16,000. The tremendous low reduction of government income from the export of nitrates, is compelling the government to resort to more taxation which falls heavily upon the petty bourgeoisie of the city and countryside. Chile cannot meet its foreign obligations and has declared a moratorium. Under the pressure of imperialism, the bourgeoisie and the landlords are resorting to a most savage attack against the workers and the city poor, exacting from them enormous taxes in order to pay the huge interests to the loans.

Parallel to this, the rivalries among the various dominant groups of landlords and native capitalists are sharpening more and more. British imperialism is mighty busy rallying around it groups of landlords who are connected with it, against the growing influence of Yankee imperialism and the domination of the Yankee Cosach.

These sharpening rivalries between the various groups will lead to the organization of coup-d'etats for the support of which they will seek to utilize the masses. In the face of the inevitability of the masses rising against imperialism and the native rulers, all dominant groups will be, as they have been, unanimous in the attacks against the working class and especially the Communist Party, which is leading a considerable section of the proletariat and the petty-bourgeoisie against the capitalist solution of the crisis in Chile.

Between the working class and the landlord-bourgeoisie government stands the renegade traitor Hidalgo, serving the interests of the capitalists. Hidalgo and his lieutenants constitute one of the main obstacles for the unfolding of the revolutionary movements of the masses in Chile, because their activities have the purpose of checking the rising revolutionary movement of the masses.

The workers and revolutionary peasants of Latin America must raise their voices of protest against the fascist murders of the Montero regime. In joined action with the revolutionary proletariat of the United States, let us remember that it was by the action and protest of the revolutionary movement in the American Continent that the Chilean fascists were stopped in the execution of their heroic rebels of the Coquimbo naval mutiny.

More than 100 workers, militants of the Foch and the Communist Party of Chile are to be court-martialed by the fascist Councils of War in Copiapo and Valparaiso. Only through mass protests and the action of the masses throughout the continent, can we save these brave class militants from the paws of the enemies. Demand the immediate freedom of the Copiapo and Valparaiso prisoners, the freedom of all class war prisoners.

FACE TO THE WATERFRONT!

By RALPH SIMONS.

(This is the second of three articles on the marine transport industry, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the tasks of our Party in this vitally important industry. Not only marine workers, but all workers, should read them.—Editor.)

The ship and dock owners are carrying on an energetic campaign against the living standards of the marine and dock workers. The merciless wage cuts follow one another. The speed-up and rationalization makes the army of unemployed marine workers grow bigger and bigger. The ship and dock owners work out various schemes to worsen the conditions of the workers.

They break the various wage agreements, cut the wages of some sections of the marine and dock workers in order to prevent a general protest among the marine and dock workers. Under various pretenses they are postponing the making of wage agreements, hire crews for one rate, and complete the crews on lower rates, etc. In addition to the highly miserable conditions of the workers, the administration puts fines and inhuman treatment upon the workers.

Due to the passivity of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union in this field of activity, there still exists among the leading elements of the union an underestimation of the radicalization of the masses and their readiness to struggle against the onslaught of the bosses. This tendency of underestimation of the radicalization of the masses is tied up with the tendency of dividing the strikes into "ours" and "theirs," i. e., the strikes led directly by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and strikes led under the pressure of the workers by the leaders of the reformist and company unions.

No Independent Leadership. The passive and negligent attitude towards strikes led by the leaders of the reformist unions, the absence of any serious efforts to turn these strikes into united front struggles, in this way not isolating the strikebreaking bureaucrats from the workers, and as a result of this, no independent leadership in the economic struggles in spite of the united front tactics against the bosses and their agents in the ranks of the working class, is not put into effect in the practice of the union.

With the Marine Workers' Industrial Union it suffices only to criticize the betraying role of the reactionary leaders and to warn the strikers against the betrayal of the strike, instead of taking direct part in the struggle, to come out as an independent factor, unmask the strikebreaking role of the reactionary leaders on the basis of concrete facts. Not only to call for the organizing of strike committees, but directly help in the organization of strike pickets, organization of mass solidarity campaigns, etc. The union is practically standing aside.

A classic example of this is the strike of the longshoremen in Boston. This strike demonstrated the weakness of the union.

working in shops where Negro workers are employed, or territories where Negro workers live, shall pay special attention to approach these Negro workers and make efforts to draw them into the Party.

Another outstanding feature of the newly recruited workers is that out of the 28, only four are below 30 years of age. All the rest are 30 or over and none of them of Y.C.L. age. In the future the comrades must bear in mind that we want especially young elements who can be more easily developed and assimilated to Party life

SECTION 15, DISTRICT 2.

Note of the Org. Department, C.C.—Section 15 of District 2 grasped the basic characteristics of the present Recruiting Drive. This danger signal at the beginning of the campaign is a correct method to bring to the attention of the Party the weaknesses of the drive.

In the first paragraph of this statement, Section 15 is expressing satisfaction with the number recruited. Section 15 is a large Section. More can be expected.

What about the 28 workers—are they working in shops, did these workers supply new contacts in the shops? How do we draw these workers into activities? Let us know about it. Your "Danger Signal" is not only for your section, but many, many other sections of the Party.

strated deep discontent and disillusionment by the workers in the reactionary fakers who were on the side of the bosses and called the workers to return to work. They told the workers that they will later come to an agreement with the bosses. This was a spontaneous strike in spite of the tremendous opposition of the reactionary leaders of their union. The efforts of the leaders to quell the strike by referring it to arbitration, due to the active opposition of the workers, ended in failure.

The strike was carried on with a splendid spirit, but the Marine Workers' Industrial Union did not take serious, active and energetic part in the struggle. Together with exposing the strikebreaking role of the national reformist union with Ryan at its head, the union put some criticism against the local leadership in Boston who covered up their strikebreaking role with pseudo-radical phraseology and so-called "fight" against Ryan. But this was insufficient. The M.W.I.U. only sent a union organizer there, gave out a few agitator leaflets, and made an effort to make some individual contacts, instead of mobilizing the organization for the successful carrying through of this strike on the basis of independent leadership and isolation of Ryan and the local leaders of the reformist union.

Not only its own strength should have been organized, but also the help of the other revolutionary unions in Boston and the Party should have been mobilized for this strike, to organize mass picketing, election of a strike committee from the ranks of the strikers, and a broad agitation campaign for the benefit of the strike, especially among the Negro workers, and liquidation of the mass strikebreaking which was organized by the bosses with the help of the strikebreaking leaders of the reformist unions. But this was not done.

Help Not Given. It would be wrong to put all the blame on the leaders of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union. In this the Party and revolutionary unions of Boston also share the guilt. The fact that the Lawrence textile strike took away all the attention of the Party and Boston revolutionary unions is no excuse for neglecting the longshoremen's strike. The lesson of this strike must be studied, brought to the masses and not be forgotten in the future.

The weakest link in the work of the union is the work among the unemployed. There are about 200,000 marine workers in the ranks of the struggling unemployed. Very little attention is being paid to working out concrete demands for this mass of unemployed workers. In Philadelphia a group of longshoremen have been kept together by fighting evictions.

In New York, on the initiative of the union, an unemployed marine council was organized, but the work was very isolated and had no mass character and, therefore, it is beginning to decrease. A clear and concrete program for the unemployed marine workers is not yet worked out and popularized among the broad marine masses. In such cases when the union and the unemployed councils took the initiative, there were positive results. It is enough to remember the hunger march of 2,000 marine workers in Philadelphia which was carried through very successfully and mobilized under its slogans broad masses of marine workers.

Where Are the Dock Workers? The biggest shortcoming in the work of the union is the fact that the dock workers are absolutely out of their scope of activity. As a result there are absolutely no longshoremen in the union.

The work among the Negroes is still more neglected. This underestimation of the work among the Negroes showed its results in the strike of longshoremen in Boston, where the Negro workers were being used as strikebreakers and where the Industrial Union was absolutely unable to paralyze the plans of the bosses to break the strike by creating race hatred, by turning one part of the workers against the other, by filling the places of the workers with strikebreakers. The union was unable to put forward against the efforts of the bosses the united front of the Negro and white workers.

The Negro workers are insufficiently drawn into the work of the union. There are no Negro workers in leading posts of the union. There is no Negro department in the union. In time of strikes, no special demands for the Negro workers are worked out.

The colonial work is very weak. Attempts to form a Latin American seamen's secretariat in New Orleans and a Pan-Pacific Seamen's Secretariat in San Francisco have not been successful. At the same time we should not lose sight of these tasks.

The necessity of special work among the youth is no doubt underestimated. No youth committees exist. In the last period the National Office gave directives in this direction, but these directives have not yet been carried out in life. About 24 per cent in the industry are youth. But not long ago there was the idea that this is not important because almost all seamen are youth.

Organizational Clarity Needed.

The preparations for struggles and working out of demands is not carried over directly to the ships and docks. The organizations on the ships and docks, wherever they exist, are very weak and hardly show any signs of life. The contacts with the ships are very weak. The ship delegates, which according to the reports of the last Plenum are about 250, have no guidance whatsoever.

The difference between ship committees and ship groups or branches of the Industrial Union is not made clear. There is no understanding that ship branches are the lower functioning organs of our union and that the ship committee should be an organ of united front and should be elected by all marine workers without consideration of political and union affiliation.

It is also not made sufficiently clear what are the concrete duties of the ship branches and ship delegates. Such special concrete instructions must be worked out by the union and in this way the lower organizations of the union must be systematically instructed. The union will be able to prepare and develop economic struggles only when it will turn its face to the ships and docks, when it will build up functioning ship groups, when the delegates will be constantly instructed in their work.

Only then will the union be able to feel and know the spirit of the workers, formulate their demands and mobilize them for struggles. The union will not hang in the air, but will be a real expression of the marine masses and organizer of their fights. Therefore, the question of building ship groups and concentrating the main attention of the work directly to the ship groups and docks is one of the decisive conditions for development of struggles, for the further growth of the union and for the transforming of the union into a mass organization.

The International Seamen's clubs are only additions to the union office and can hardly be called International seamen's clubs. The work in the International seamen's club is very weak, not only from an organizational point of view, but also from the point of view of the necessity to carry on real mass agitation work. Therefore it is natural that these International seamen's clubs have no attractiveness for the marine workers and longshoremen. It must be especially emphasized that there are no language departments, although a colossal amount of foreign ships visit the U. S. Most of the foreign ships visit San Francisco, New Orleans and New York.

The official organ of the union, the "Marine Workers' Voice," which in this period is to be not only the agitator weapon, but the organizational instrument in the whole system of trade union work, comes out very irregularly.

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The big mass of marine workers are unorganized and this we should not forget. But, according to the report at the last Plenum, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union has only about 5,000 members. Out of these only 1,250 pay their dues more or less regularly, which makes it difficult financially for the union to carry on its work. But the union did not institute a systematic recruiting drive.

In some particular cases when the delegates made some efforts in this direction, the results were very good. At the last Plenum of the Industrial Union it was mentioned that on one ship our delegate drew in in the period of three months 52 members. On another ship in a few weeks he got 26 new members. With the organized efforts of every member and of the whole union in this direction, it is easy to imagine what progress we could make in a very short time.