

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

The Tennessee Miners Are
Joining the Kentucky Strike,
Help Spread the Strike by
Rushing Relief Funds to
W.I.R., 16 W. 21st St.,
New York City

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, NATION-WIDE DEMAND FEB. 4

SOVIET PAPER EXPOSES WAR AIMS OF JAPAN

Warns Use of White
Guards Threaten
Peace

Warships at Shanghai
Japanese Attack Mass
Movement

Exposing the sham arguments of the Japanese imperialists in rejecting the offer of the Soviet Union for a non-aggression peace pact, the Soviet newspaper Izvestia yesterday warned that the mobilization by the Japanese of Russian white guards in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia was a menace to world peace. Izvestia points out "that at a moment when the Soviet is trying to guarantee peace the Japanese government is pursuing an aggressive policy which will lead to a breach of peace."

Izvestia declares that the Japanese, by their many provocative acts against the Soviet Union, including their mobilization of White Guard

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PA. MINE STRIKE SPREADS; MINERS STRIKE IN LILY

1,000 On Picket Line;
UMWA Overridden
By Young Miners

PORTAGE, Pa. — The 700 miners who struck Jan. 21 at the Hughes Coal Co. mine at Casandra, Pa., have tied up the mine 100 per cent and are standing solid. One mine of the Hughes Coal Co. in Lilly have already joined the strike wave, 85 miners walking out against the decision of the company to deny the miners a union checkweighman. National Miners Union organizers are in the town of Lilly trying to spread the strike to other mines.

The miners in Cassandra walked out when the company fired the nightmen, Ill. in all. At a local meeting when the strike vote was taken the U. M. W. A. officials, who have an agreement with the mine owners, were dilly-dallying with the question, but the miners one after another took the floor and insisted on the strike. The U. M. W. A. officials are doing all in their power to keep the strike movement from spreading to Lilly.

It was the young miners primarily who forced the strike over the heads of the A. F. of L. fakers. The young miners, of which there are quite a number in the Cassandra mine, were solid for the strike from the beginning. It was the vote of the youth that knocked the bottom out of the wishy-washy arguments of the U. M. W. A. officials.

The sentiment and militancy of the strikers is splendid. On the first day there were about 1,000 on the picket line, including women and children. The National Miners Union has issued a leaflet to the miners warning them against U. M. W. A. betrayal and proposing the following demands to be made:

1. Reinstatement of the fired nightmen.
2. No wage cuts.
3. No discrimination against any man for union activity.
4. Election of a broad rank and file committee to conduct the strike and carry on negotiations with the company.
5. Spread the strike to the Lilly mine

- (1) SUPPORT THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE OF THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS IN EL SALVADOR.
- (2) DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS AND STOP SENDING OF MARINES.
- (3) WITHDRAWAL OF ALL MILITARY FORCES IN EL SALVADOR.

Collect Money Now to Save Daily Worker; Quotas Set by Party

ALL Party members, as well as all other readers of the Daily Worker, must come forward with immediate donations to save their paper from suspension. Start tonight in your unit meetings to collect funds to enable the Daily Worker to meet the debts that must be paid at once. Only a strong united drive today, tomorrow and the next few days will allow the Daily Worker a breathing spell so that we are not swamped with debts before the masses of workers get time to rally to our defense.

Every Party member should therefore, at unit meetings tonight, pledge himself to collect at least \$5 from his fellow workers this week and rush the funds to the Daily Worker to pay part of the \$50,000 fighting fund. We know that many Party members and their friends are unemployed. But many still have jobs. It is to the latter in particular that we address our appeal to make every sacrifice possible to save the Daily Worker. The situation is serious. Delay now will be a serious blow to the revolutionary struggle against wage cuts and starvation.

Without the Daily Worker the mobilization for unemployment insurance demonstrations February 4 will fall far short of the objective. Without the Daily Worker the workers of America will be dealt a serious blow. The Daily Worker rallies the masses in demonstration to free the Scottsboro boys, to support the heroic Kentucky and Tennessee miners, to fight all boss terror and oppression.

Party members, save your paper. Get to work at once to fill your quota of \$5. Send your own contribution immediately. Let your comrades know about the menace to their paper. Every dime that is collected means something now.

COLLECT DONATIONS.
RUSH FUNDS TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.
USE THE BLANK COUPON ON PAGE THREE.
ACT AT ONCE. NEXT WEEK IT MAY BE TOO LATE.

Flooring Workers Strike Against a 25 P.C. Wage Cut

All the workers in the Self-Mechanics' Flooring Company went on strike protesting against a 25 percent wage cut. These workers are now on part time work making an average of from 8 to 12 dollars per week. When a committee of 3 workers were delegated to protest against this unbearable reduction they were fired.

In going on strike the workers are protesting against the reduction of the already starvation wages. They also plan to have the workers who were fired re-employed. The workers are now picketing the office of the boss. A group of men who were working on a job for this company went on strike as soon as they heard of the conditions against which their fellow workers were protesting.

The Building and Construction Workers Industrial League is leading these 22 workers of the Self-Mechanics' Flooring Company of 1838 Park Ave., near 125th St., on this strike.

TRAM STRIKE IN LODZ
LODZ.—Tramwaymen are striking under the leadership of a self-selected strike committee. Reformists are sabotaging the strike.

Scottsboro Protests Pour In on Ala. Supreme Court

BULLETIN.
NEW YORK.—The national office of the International Labor Defense yesterday received the following telegram from Langston Hughes, outstanding Negro poet and writer in this country who is at present in Alabama:

"This morning I visited Scottsboro boys in Kilby Prison. Read several poems to them. They were hopeful (of) soon being free. Have sent story Barnett, Chicago. I congratulate you on splendid presentation made by Brodsky before court as reported by friends here. Success to you in appeal."
LANGSTON HUGHES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—L'Humanite, French Communist paper, has been carrying on an active campaign among the French workers and peasants in behalf of the Scottsboro boys. In many articles and editorials, it has urged French workers and their organizations to cable demands for the release of these

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

LAFOLLETTE, COX EVADE CHALLENGE

Do Not Want to Speak
About Jobless
Insurance

NEW YORK—United States Senator Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin, following the policy of the priest, Father Cox, misleader of the unemployed in Pittsburgh who ran out of a meeting when he heard that Herbert Benjamin, of the Unemployed Council would speak, has referred the invitation of the International Workers Order to debate the question of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and the action the unemployed masses are going to take on February 4th to demand immediate relief. Several weeks ago when Herbert Benjamin appeared before La. Follette's Senate Committee on Manufactures in order to present demands for Federal unemployment La. Follette tried to prevent Benjamin from speaking.

Signed by N. Shaffer, secretary, the International Workers Order wrote La. Follette, who claims he is for relief, that "the International Workers Order, a national fraternal organization with a membership of 15,000, of whom 7,000 are located in New York City, wishes to arrange a

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Shut Down Banks and Stores in 2 Ill. Cities for 5 Days

AURORA, Ill.—The bankers of Aurora, after a conference with the mayor and civic heads, closed the city's five banks and all stores except those providing food for five days.

While the banks remain closed an army of 800 men and women will carry on a "confidence campaign" to persuade the workers and other depositors to continue to allow their money to be used to prop up the failing banking system.

Pastors of all the churches will also lend themselves to the campaign and in their Sunday morning sermons will have the gentle Christ drive the workers into the banks to leave the little they possess in the hands of the money changers.

The City of Mendota, Ill., also closed down business on Jan. 23 for the period of a week.

Shoe Workers Mass Meeting Tonight

Shoe workers are called to a mass meeting by Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, to be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., Tuesday, January 25th, after work, to start a drive to unite the shoe workers of New York in a solid front to take up the struggle against the attack of the shoe manufacturers.

The struggle of 120 workers at the Pincus-Tobias shop inspired all shoe workers in New York to start a wide campaign for organization. Shoe and Slipper Workers came to the mass meeting right after work.

U. S. Rushing Warships to Salvador As Masses Revolt Against Starvation

NEW YORK.—Martial law has been declared in El Salvador, where the workers and peasants have seized a number of towns in the interior and are agitating for seizure of all large landed estates by the residents and the establishment of a workers and peasants government.

The El Salvador fascist govern-

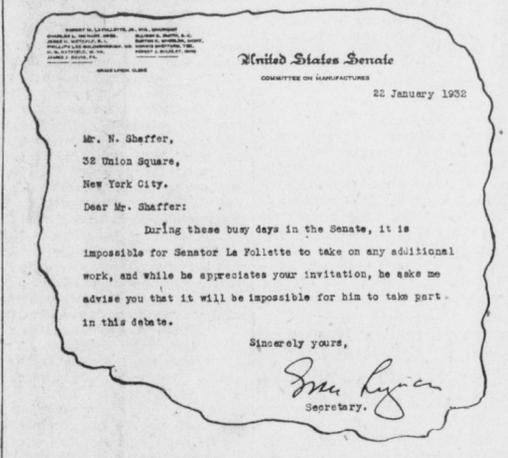
ment, which was completely demoralized when the revolutionary uprising took place, has now been strengthened sufficiently by the arrival of Wall Street gunboats to declare martial law.

The bourgeois of the cities and the rich land owners are being armed by the fascist government to shoot down workers and peasants. At a cabinet meeting today it was admitted that the uprising has mass support. A New York Times cable from San Salvador says that the Cabinet said "The Communist trouble ran throughout this tiny Central American republic."

Despite the rushing of U. S. marines to El Salvador the revolutionary forces are preparing to resist the Wall Street buichers. A cable report from El Salvador states: "The railway from Cajutia to San Salvador had been taken up by Communists near Sonsonate, and this would make it difficult for a landing party to proceed by that route."

The movement has a firm base

Demagog Evades Debate on Federal Unemployment Insurance



Chicago Mayor Admits Hunger Rampant; To Get Worse Feb. 1

Says Communists Are Gaining Leadership of
Starving Thousands As Bosses Cut
Down Meager Relief

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—As the Chicago workers prepare for a huge February 4th demonstration to demand relief in the fact of a sharp slashing of the hunger rations of the city, Mayor Cermak has issued an alarming report to the exploiters and property holders of the city stating that he does not know what will happen if relief is not furnished by February 1st.

"Unless relief is granted by Feb. 1, nobody knows what will happen," said Mayor Cermak. Meanwhile, Cermak orders

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Order Militia to Be Ready to Shoot Down Starving Masses

Workers Demand Unemployment Insurance,
But Hoover and State Gov'ts Answer By In-
struction: "Don't Shoot Over Their Heads!"

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—"Shoot to kill the unemployed," is the new slogan of the National Guard as shown in the latest instructions recently issued here in a 104-page pamphlet published by the headquarters of the 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard.

The detailed instructions on how to murder workers who refuse to starve follow the policy of President Hoover when he declared last fall that he would mobilize the army to handle the problem of "unemployment relief."

Not only are the latest deliberate murder orders directed against the jobless, but they are aimed with special vehemence against the militant leaders of the unemployed and striking workers, the Communists.

These orders to kill the unemployed, from which the Daily Worker publishes important quotations, come at a time when unemployment is growing and when the unemployed are increasing their struggles for relief.

On Feb. 4th there will be demonstrations throughout the country for unemployment insurance and immediate unemployment relief.

These are not just military orders but are part of the capitalist city and federal government's program of "bullets not bread" for the unemployed. In Chicago, Mayor Cermak's

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

General Strike Spreads in Spain; Workers Fight Gov't

MADRID.—With the general strike already on in Barcelona and other centers preparing to come out solidly today, the workers and peasants here are ready for a smashing blow at the Coalition "Socialist" and capitalist government of Spain.

Alcala Guadaera, chief bread producing center for the city of Seville was filled with civil guards and government troops after the bread breakers had voted to support the general strike called for all of Spain. A demonstration of unemployed and employed workers in Seville was viciously attacked by police who arrested nineteen workers. At Colblanch, a suburb of Bar-

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MINERS AROUSED BY COAL CO. TERROR; SPUR FIGHT AGAINST DEATH BY HUNGER

Build N. M. U., and Many Join Communist
Party As Workers Learn Role of
Bosses' Government

Establish Strong Section Strike Bodies; to
Fight for Elementary Rights

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—Collecting their forces after the powerful array of gun thugs, armed with machine guns which prevented the scheduled "Spread the Strike" conference and demonstration from taking place in Pineville yesterday, the 10,000 striking Kentucky and Tennessee miners have set themselves the task of consolidating their gains and building the National Miners' Union.

Reports that continued to come into Pineville from every point in the strike area showed that the operators had posted

hundreds of gun thugs at every possible point that vehicles could have used to enter Pineville. The great distances that separate the scattered mining camps precluded the possibility of the masses of miners from walking into Pineville in a body, and this made it possible for the gun thugs to turn back the individual cars and trucks that carried small groups of miners.

Resentment at yesterday's brutal suppression in an attempt to prevent the miners from exercising their elementary rights is mounting among the working as well as striking miners.

The prestige of the Communist Party has increased tremendously among the miners who see more and more the correctness of the Communist analysis of the alliance between the coal operators, the city and state governments, the courts and police.

Many Join Communist Party.
Just as hundreds of miners joined the N. M. U. the day that Hoover and Congress refused to listen to the demands of the National Hunger March for unemployment insurance, so hundreds of miners have become conscious of the role of the Communist Party as the organizer and leader of the working masses and many have become members of the party of their class.

The new Communist Party members are already taking a leading role among their fellow strikers and are rapidly building a firm backbone of militant and disciplined miners throughout the 60-mile strike zone.

The union is proceeding with the establishment of strong sectional strike bodies and with the recruitment of union members, a task which has been left in the background because of lack of forces since the beginning of the strike.

Determined to Combat Hunger.
The miners' determination to continue to fight against certain death by starvation has increased along with their devotion to the N. M. U.

The word is spreading throughout the strike area that Bates, United Mine Workers of America, organizer in Pineville, rode with the sheriff in the latter's car all day Sunday pointing out strikers to him, and as a consequence the UMWA has fallen still lower in the eyes of the miners.

Politicians Use Demagoguery.
The more vicious the attacks of the operators, their government, the press, the courts and the church, the more demagogic do they all become. Capitalist politicians calling themselves "friends of the miners" are grooming themselves for the coming election. The Bell County churches have called a conference of pastors to urge the miners in their congregation to leave the "Red Union" and to let the pastors arbitrate their difference with the operators.

So complete and ruthless was the terror in Bell County yesterday that a poorly dressed clerk of the Circuit Court was arrested on suspicion of being a striking miner. Capitalist newspaper men from Knoxville were even afraid to attempt to enter the county, for fear of being mistaken for strikers.

COMRADE AMTER ON RADIO
THURSDAY, Jan. 28th, 9:45 p. m.
W. O. R. Broadcasting.

All workers possessing radios or have possibilities of listening in, are advised to tune in on the WOR, 420 M. 710 kc. this Thursday, Jan. 28th, 9:45 p. m. Comrade Amter will speak on "What the Communist Party Stands For". Inform your friends and shop mates.

CALL HARLEM
NEEDLE MEET
Negro and White to
Discuss Demands
NEW YORK.—Addressing the Negro and white dressmakers in Harlem, the Needle Trades Industrial Union has issued a special leaflet calling a meeting Tuesday, Jan. 26, at St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th Street, at 8 p. m.

The Negro and white needle workers are urged to elect delegates from their shops to the mass shop delegate conference to be held January 30 at Irving Plaza Hall.

The leaflet issued to the Harlem dressmakers says that the United Front Committee presents the following demands:

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Build Machinery for Ky. and Dress Strike Relief Activity

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Permanent relief machinery to carry forward the relief campaign for the Kentucky-Tennessee striking miners and the dress workers, who will be shortly called on strike, was established by a successful United Front Conference called by the Workers' International Relief.

Workers of Tampa Rally to Defense Of Framed-up 15

TAMPA, Fla.—The trial and the sentence of the 15 Tampa workers on the framed up charges growing out of a police raid on a workers' meeting November 7th has not intimidated or frightened the workers of Tampa. They are rallying more than ever to the defense of the framed workers. They are rushing ahead with plans to fight for their freedom and to strengthen the tobacco union. They are determined to show the bosses that with all their frame-up, all their terror the workers will fight back and stop them from cutting their wages and worsening their conditions.

During the trial a mass meeting called by the International Labor Defense to form workers Defense Committees was attended by 250 workers. A United Front Defense

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240 U. S. BANKS FAIL IN 3 WEEKS

Bank failures in capitalist U.S.A. for the first three weeks of 1932 show marked increases. Already 240 have failed. This figure is taken from the capitalist press, and does not include unreported failures.

The estimated deposit liabilities in the January failures reaches the astounding total of \$190,000,000. This means that thousands of workers' savings are wiped out. The bosses never lose in these bank failures. They remove their deposits before the crash comes.

Big Response to United Front Strike Call

strike machinery will be presented at the United Front Committee, which jointly with the Industrial Union, is conducting the strike preparations of the united front organization drive.

Dressmakers from all shops are called upon immediately to arrange meetings of their shops or shop committees to discuss these demands and to elect delegates on the basis of these discussions. Workers are also called upon to take up the question of the strike fund and to bring contributions in the name of their shop to the dress conference.

A special call was issued today by the Industrial Union to all members of the International Workers Order, the workers' clubs and all dressmakers connected with the revolutionary movement who are working in the dress industry. In this call the Industrial Union points out that today there are many dressmakers belonging to these organizations, working in open shops, who are preparing these shops to answer the strike call but have failed to report them to the Industrial Union. As a result of this neglect, many difficulties developed in some of these shops.

The Industrial Union therefore calls on all the class conscious workers not to wait until the general strike call but to immediately report their shops to the office so that the Organization Dept. can discuss with these comrades the definite problems of the shops.

A special complaint department has been organized and all dressmakers from open shops, company union shops, are called upon to come to the office every day to take up these matters.

At a meeting of shop chairmen and shop committees held Monday night, the shop representatives discussed the demands and the plans for the coming conference. All shop committees pledged to establish contact with the open shops and company union shops in their building and see that those workers send representatives to the conference.

Roll up thousands of Daily Worker subscriptions in the fight against wage cuts.

THE WESTERN WORKER

Comes Out January 1st

A fighter to organize and lead our struggles in the West
RAISE FUNDS! BUILD IT! SUBSCRIBE NOW!

52 Issues \$2 26 Issues \$1 13 Issues 50c

Name _____ Street _____
City _____ State _____

Western Worker Campaign Committee
15 FOURTH STREET, San Francisco, Calif.

JAIL 8 WORKERS IN FISH STRIKE

Call for Fight on Injunction

NEW YORK.—In the effort to break the militant strike of the Bronx fish workers by the injunction, the Tammany government co-operating with the fish bosses, has arrested eight fish workers on the picket line today and charged them with violating the injunction. Kushner and Smithline were arrested while picketing at 941 East 180th St. Isidor Cohen at a fish store on Jennings St. and the other workers on Bathgate Ave. The Food Workers Industrial Union calls upon the working class public in the Bronx to support the fish strike by fraternizing only those stores which have signed up with the union.

The tie-up of the bosses and the Tammany courts and judges with notorious racketeers is clearly shown in the case of this injunction. The influence of Dopey Benny, a gangster, who heads a racketeering outfit, was used by Himmerman, organizer of the Fish Dealers' Association, which obtained the injunction against the fish strikers.

The Food Workers Industrial Union is calling a conference of workers' organizations to mobilize the working class to lay plans for a smashing anti-injunction fight which will make the injunction a dead letter. The Smash-the-Injunction Conference which has been endorsed by the Trade Union Unity Council will take place next Friday evening, Jan. 29th, at 7:30 p. m. at the headquarters of the Union, 5 East 19th Street. Workers' organizations are urged to send delegates to this conference.

TUUC ENDORSES DEFENSE MEET

The New York Trade Union Unity Council today issued a statement endorsing the defense conference to be held by the International Labor Defense on Sunday, Jan. 31, at the Irving Plaza Hall. The statement says in part:

"The time has come when every workers organization must rally to the support of the I. L. D. in its efforts to give adequate defense to workers who are being terrorized and persecuted by the capitalist class.

"The increased number of persecutions in the last few weeks is an indication that terror is on the increase and that the bosses are becoming more determined in their efforts than before, to smash all militant workers organizations. There must be a greater amount of support to the I. L. D. in its campaign for the release of Tom Mooney from prison, that the pressure of the masses is increasing.

"The terror against the Kentucky miners must be fought and the tempo of the campaign for the release of the 9 Scottsboro boys must be increased if their release is actually to be secured.

"The T. U. U. C. calls upon every workers' organization and every one of its affiliated unions to participate in this conference being held on Sunday, January 31st."

N. Y. Workers Join Counter Movement Against Olympics

The workers of New York have joined the Counter Olympic Campaign, which will expose the class role of the bosses' Olympics to be held in California this summer. They are planning a series of elimination meets and tournaments which will be run off preliminarily to the huge International Workers' Athletic Meet. This is the workers' own meet, which they will run counter to the Olympics in Chicago this summer.

The first event scheduled is a Free Tom Mooney Open Street Run, to be held on Monday, Feb. 22. A proposed course in New York City is from Rutgers Square to Union Square. This is a 2 1/2 mile run through a real proletarian section of the city.

The Counter Olympic Committee of New York is calling a United Front Conference of all working-class organizations on Feb. 29. All workers are invited to attend this conference. The Counter Olympic Committee fights:

For a Mass Workers' Sport Meet. Against the discrimination against Negroes; For the freedom of Tom Mooney; For free gyms, fields and playgrounds for worker athletes; To boycott the bosses' Olympics in Los Angeles.

The Seabury "Investigation" NEW "BOMB PLOT" DIES AT BIRTH

THE real story of Tammany graft is not contained in the Seabury investigation report about which the capitalist press is belaboring so much. It is true Seabury shows that huge sums have been grafted. About 15 Tammany grafters, including Sheriff Farley, Deputy Police Inspector Kelly, and Harry C. Perry, Chief Clerk of the City Court, grafted over \$2,800,000 in a short period—more than there is available at this moment to feed 1,000,000 unemployed in New York and their families!

Seabury only skimmed the surface of the cesspool of Tammany graft. The Seabury investigation report is made at a time when all of the leading capitalist city governments in the United States are in a financial crisis. Seabury talked a lot about "graft and corruption established and controlled by Tammany Hall and permeating the city." But Seabury, rich exploiter that he is, very carefully guards the connections between Tammany Hall and Wall Street, the fact that the financial policy of Tammany is controlled by Morgan & Co. by the National City Bank, and by three or four other of the leading imperialist banks who dominate every city government in the country. When Morgan & Co. ordered the city relief bureaus to shut down, Tammany Hall shut them down willingly. When Tammany Hall received a \$200,000,000 loan through the House of Morgan, it took along with it the program of hunger and starvation for the unemployed. This program is thoroughly in keeping with the corrupt Tammany politicians who themselves had set the lead on March 6, 1930, in slugging and beating the unemployed and jailing their leaders.

It is not only Tammany Hall, past masters in the art of graft, who follow the lead of the big Wall Street bankers, but Mayor Murphy of Detroit who was one of the first to shut down on city relief, to close the Municipal Lodging Houses in return for a loan to keep up the grafting machinery of the Detroit government, to pay the interest on city bonds to the rich parasites.

The Seabury investigation had a purpose to accomplish. That purpose was aided by the Socialist Party. When Seabury first started to scrape together some of the lesser grafters of Tammany Hall and hold them up as examples, the Socialists helped the little game along. Norman Thomas wrote a whole series of editorials praising Seabury. Seabury was "cleaning up the government," and the Socialists are for "clean" capitalist government, efficiently slugging the unemployed, efficiently starving the workers, wiping out local graft so that the rich taxpayers will throw their support to the Socialists.

In the present period the financial crisis in the various cities has lessened the available source of graft, though in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere it outstrips the unemployment relief given by a hundred to one, and there is a struggle between the various capitalist politicians for control.

The workers, starving by the millions, faced with mass evictions carried out by the corrupt city courts, beaten and slugged when they demand bread, watching the capitalist politicians raise their salaries when the workers get wage cuts, are beginning to see through the class structure of the whole corrupt layers of capitalist government.

Then Seabury comes to the rescue! Norman Thomas and the Socialist Party come to the support of Seabury.

Here is hope! Capitalist city government can be perfumed, the swamp of corruption can be made to smell sweeter, if it is covered with a new set of phrases.

Seabury proposes non-partisan elections, a city manager plan, a re-organization of the city government.

It is not Tammany Hall alone that is corrupt. The whole capitalist structure is corrupt, rotten, and no amount of "re-organization" of city government will wipe out a jot of the ingrained grafting system.

In Chicago good republican supporters of the grafting Harding and the swindling Hoover, under the Thompson regime, coined millions in graft. The Cermak regime, affiliated to Tammany Hall, has "reformed" the police so it is more efficient in beating up the unemployed and shooting down Negro workers. In Cleveland the "non-partisan" city government kills Negro unemployed workers for refusing to be evicted. In Detroit, the "non-partisan" Mayor Murphy tells the unemployed to starve while he saves \$83,000,000 for the rich exploiters.

There will be more starvation for the workers whether it is under Tammany or Seabury and Thomas's sweet-smelling capitalist dictatorship. Only the workers, through their class action, through their struggle for unemployment relief, through building up their own party, the Communist Party, through developing the revolutionary struggle against capitalism can put the final seal on the cesspool of capitalist government.

Brighton Beach Bread Strike Wins First Victory

Bakery Boss Signs to Sell Cheaper

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—After a mass meeting held at Ocean Park Hall, the Brighton Beach Bread Strike Committee explained to the workers present that they would no longer picket the shops, since the bakery bosses had voluntarily reduced their prices. However, the committee explained that in their opinion the reductions of the prices without the bosses having signed agreements was a fake gesture to disrupt the unity of the workers.

Events proved the Strike Committee to be correct in their analysis. The bosses upon learning that their shops were no longer to be picketed immediately jacked up prices to their old level.

The workers upon being made aware of the action of the bosses marched about 800 strong through the streets of Brighton Beach and in front of the bakery stores, shouting slogans and singing "On the Picket Line."

Thus far 12 pickets have been arrested. The workers' militancy and enthusiasm has brought forth the first rift in the United Front of the bosses. The Wagner Bakery at 319 Brighton Beach Ave. has signed to reduce (and maintain reduction) of bread to 5 cents a pound and rolls to 15 cents a dozen. This is a real victory.

Those wishing to do picketing, please report to 1367 Neptune Avenue. Don't buy bread or rolls from those shops fighting the workers.

RENEW YOUR OLD SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAILY WORKER

Workers!

Do the places where you spend your money advertise in the Worker?

ASK THEM TO DO IT!

SEND US THEIR NAMES!

Daily Worker
50 E. 13th St., N. Y.

NEW "BOMB PLOT" DIES AT BIRTH

Yellow Press Raises Terror Cry

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—In an effort to once more stir up anti-working class and anti-Communist hysteria, throughout the country, the New York cops and the yellow capitalist press have cooked up or rather "discovered" a brand new "bomb plot" in New York City.

Under the streamer "Red Bomb Found Planted in 107th Regiment Armory" the "Evening Graphic" tells of a "contraption" that was "planted" in the armory in a "red plot". A dozen policemen rushed to the armory, says the Graphic, seized the device and dropped it into a pail of water. Considerable excitement swept throughout the armory, says the wild-eyed boss press reporter.

But as is generally the case, so in this case the whole nature of the "plot" stands exposed in the Graphic's own columns.

We quote the Graphic against the Graphic:

"The armory and other officers of the regiment . . . were inclined to make light of the occurrence. Some said that (the supposed bomb was nothing more than a hand-grenade which the guardsmen had left in the building with instructions that it be destroyed.)"

Thus died the most recent anti-Communist provocation of Mulrooney's finest.

Paterson Tag Day on January 31 for Kentucky Miners Relief

Tag day and house-to-house collections will be held in Paterson, N. J., Sunday, January 31st for the Kentucky-Tennessee miners.

In the volunteer call Comrade Clay, New Jersey District Secretary of the W. I. R., says, "Our district has been somewhat late in mobilizing its forces for the relief of the Kentucky-Tennessee miners. This tag day must be the means of making up for lost time. Let us show the other districts that the workers of New Jersey are behind this strike to the last man, woman and child. All report at 9:30, 3 Governor Street, Paterson, N. J., Sunday, 9:30."

500 Volunteers Needed for Newark Tag Day on January 29 and 30

NEWARK, N. J.—The Workers International Relief has secured legal permission to hold a city-wide tag day for the relief of the striking Kentucky and Tennessee miners here on January 29 and 30. This victory must be fully utilized by the workers of this city. We are calling for a minimum of 500 volunteers to go into every corner of the city for funds. The office of the W. I. R., 75 Springfield Ave., will be open every day for receiving volunteers and issuing instructions and stations for the tag days. Bring groups of workers in for credentials.

The success of the United Front Conference in New York for the striking miners and dress makers must be an inspiration for us to develop a real mass conference here for the miners on January 29 at 75 Springfield Ave., 8 p. m.

Destitution and Suffering Exposed at Public Hearing

NEW YORK.—A public hearing was held on Jan. 22 at 1813 Pitkin Ave. by the Brownsville Unemployed Council to expose the misery and starvation which is forced on the unemployed. The following experiences were told:

H. Kaplan, living at 503 Williams Ave., a needle trades worker, makes from \$16 to \$17 a week, pays \$22 rent, has 3 children, had to borrow to pay rent, but had to move. The house is organized and is striking for lower rent. The landlord Simon Halpern, has gotten 35 dispossesses issued, but the workers are determined not to pay and to fight on until they win the strike.

L. Kramer, a child going to Public School, whose father has been unemployed for 4 or 5 months, gets hardly anything from the school, only soup and bread. The school promised him shoes but did not give them to him. Many more kids in the school need relief but do not receive it. He was forced to stay out of school one day because of lack of food. He and his family were evicted from their home last week.

Wm. Brady, Negro worker, unemployed for 5 months, lives at 41 Watkins St., was thrown out of his house at 156 East New York Ave. He stopped the Marshal from putting him out without a dispossess, but the Marshal got a warrant for him. The Unemployed Council stopped the eviction and got the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities to pay his rent in new rooms, he found. The council also got the marshal to give \$5 to pay for moving.

Mrs. Fogel is out of work, has 4 children, applied to the United Jewish Aid and Home Relief Bureau but got no relief. Has not even got a room to stay in. Two of her children were taken away by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Eli Jaffe, unemployed for 3 months, worked for the landlord so that his rent is paid, his electric and gas is shut off. Police station and Home Relief Bureau said they would investigate but did not. Then the Home Relief Bureau told him they had nothing to do with the Electric and Gas Companies. This worker thinks that if the workers go in a group they will get quicker and better relief.

Goldberg, unemployed 6 months,

living at 1508 St. Marks Ave., lives there 8 months, pays \$30 rent, got dispossessed for not paying 10 days rent, went to police station, was sent back and forth from main to section office but hasn't been investigated yet. Is living on \$7 which he got from a friend.

Mrs. Kornitsky, husband unemployed, went to police station and got nothing. Landlord gave her until Monday to pay the rent. Two of her children are in the Gerry School; they will stay there for 5 years; she wants her children and wants money for those children who have been taken to the Schermerhorn Society.

Lieutenant Watkins, unemployed since a week before Christmas, lives at 288 Dumont Ave., has not paid until Monday to get out of the house. He went to the Home Relief Bureau 4 weeks ago, but was only given food and a coal ticket. The Unemployed Council went to the Home Relief Bureau and forced them to pay the rent so that he is not evicted.

Rent Strike Looms in Brownsville

Tenants Demand Cut of \$4 Per Room

NEW YORK.—Under the leadership of the Unemployed Council of Brownsville, the rent strikes in the section are continually growing.

On Sunday, Jan. 24, a meeting of the entire block of Hinesdale St., between Gerania and Riverdale, was held. The tenants decided to demand a reduction of \$1.50 on each room. A block committee was elected to present the demands to the landlords. In the event that the landlords do not agree to reduce the rent, the tenants voted to go out on a rent strike.

The tenants are enthused by the victory of the Olinville Ave. rent strikers, who won as high as a \$4 reduction in rents. They are determined to force the landlord to come to terms and reduce the exorbitant rents now charged.

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Editor of the Daily Worker
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8 ACTS JAMES DUNN & SALLY EILENS
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Every shop, mine and factory a fertile field for Daily Worker subscriptions.

CHICAGO MAYOR ADMITS HUNGER RAMPANT; TO GET WORSE FEB. 1st

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
the police to beat up and jail the unemployed.
Where we had one applicant before," he goes on to say, we have five seeking help today. Asking the former contributors to charity relief to give a few more pennies, in an effort to ward off the growing mass fight for relief Cermak said: "This is civic fire insurance. These communistic organizers are not new in our city. We had them in times of plenty. But now they find men more ready to listen to them."
Mayor Cermak's words will not feed the Chicago unemployed. The February 4th demonstrations in this city, being prepared in the face of a vicious reign of terror, will rally tens of thousands to join in the nationwide demand for immediate relief and for unemployment insurance.

BUTTE, MONT. UNIONS BACK FEB. 4 STRUGGLE FOR JOBLESS RELIEF

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 21.—A United Front conference for the February 4th demonstration here was well attended. Eleven unions and working-class organizations, besides the delegates from the central body of the A. F. L. which is the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly were present.
The conference adopted a resolution unanimously in favor of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.
Among those so pledging are the delegates from the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, A. F. of L.

SERIES OF FEB. 4 MEETS AROUND ST. LOUIS FOR FIGHT ON HUNGER

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—A series of demonstrations in many cities are being prepared for February 4th on National Unemployment Insurance Day.
Demonstrations will be held in Collinsville, Atlantic City, East St. Louis, Belleville and a City Hunger March in St. Louis, Mo.
In St. Louis almost daily in the press there are notices of one worker or another starved to death. Only today there was a notice that a three-month-old baby was found half starved. The parents not being able to find employment, the various charity institutions not giving them any relief. Thousands of farmers around here are beginning to organize because they realize that they can better their conditions only by organizing together with the em-

ployed and unemployed workers and struggle for the immediate demands and unemployment insurance.
Prior to the demonstrations and the City Hunger March in St. Louis, special meetings in the county will be organized to get the farmers into the Unemployed Council. Leaflets, stickers posters and other advertising material is being prepared. The march in St. Louis will begin in two different place and march to the City Hall.
We are making all preparations to have successful demonstrations. We expect to organize a few councils as a result of these activities. The Unemployed Council branches here are determined to break through the terror in St. Louis and also build a movement there.

CALL FEB. 4 DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON TO HIT HUNGER PROGRAM

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25.—A series of special leaflets dealing with the hunger program of Mayor Curley of Boston and rallying the unemployed for the Feb. 4 National Unemployment Insurance Day demonstration, scheduled in this city, has been issued by the Unemployed Council.
One leaflet, exposing the role of Mayor Curley and the socialist party, states:
"I am not so much interested in a solution of the present depression because I realize it is nearing its end!" Thus spoke Mayor Curley in

October, 1930. In the past year he proved his first point—"a lack of interest" in the solving of the problem of the unemployed. BUT THE CRISIS HAS NOT ONLY FAILED TO "NEAR ITS END," IT HAS GROWN WORSE.
Now the socialist party (which says it stands for labor, but in reality represents the small capitalists) invites Mayor Curley to speak on their platform. How come that CURLEY, THE OPPONENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, is invited to speak on the socialist party platform WHICH MAKES A PRETENSE of being for a "part pay" system of unemployment insurance. It is because they are birds of the same capitalist class feather. They naturally stick together!
What Curley and the City Do for the Unemployed.
"For the past two years Curley has made the following contributions on the unemployed problem: (1) Talk talk and more talk with college professors, bankers and socialist leaders. (2) Telling the unemployed and part-time workers (setting wage-cuts) to spend \$20 now. (3) Promising the City Welfare Department \$1,250,000 from his private insurance 125 YEARS FROM NOW! (4) Organizing the penny-robbing 'United Relief Campaign' with the banker, C. F. Weed, at its head to rob the dime and quarters of the workers INSTEAD OF TAKING THE RICH. (5) Forced labor for the small fraction of the 100,000 jobless in Boston who get relief, instead of paying them union wages for this city work. (6) Proposals to extend the militarist municipal air field, Suffolk County court house, instead of cleaning up the slums with union labor conditions."



DULUTH BOARD OF EDUCATION ATTACKS L. S. U.

DULUTH, Minn.—The rapid growth of the Labor Sports Union has caused the bosses here no little worry. Already they are taking steps to break it up.
This week the Board of Education refused to give the club use of Washington Junior High School gym in spite of the fact that money was paid for it. The conditions laid down to the Labor Sports Union by the Board are clearly designed to break and prevent the growth of the L. S. U.
The team is forbidden to play any team from outside of Duluth. The most important restriction, however, is the one forbidding anybody from witnessing the games unless they are members of the clubs. This is very significant because these games used to draw many spectators from which members were recruited for the Labor Sports Union.
A reply to this attack is getting under way. Hundreds of young workers are being mobilized throughout the city to fight for free gyms. This fight is being linked up directly with the Feb. 4th preparations.

BRANTWOOD L. S. U. NOT SLEEP

BRANTWOOD, Wis.—The Brantwood section of the Labor Sports Union has been carrying on widespread activity for the past few months.
Its basketball team has been shooting its baskets with a record of five games won and one lost. The challenge issued by it to other teams have not been answered with the exception of the Atlas A. C. and the Ironwood A. C. Games have been arranged with them for January 28.
The basketball activity of the Brantwood L. S. U. follows after a very successful baseball season. The Pep A. C. played 13 games of which 11 were won. Although all of these teams were amateur teams only two were affiliated with the Labor Sports Union—Owen and Ironwood.

prices decline but so do wages.
According to the department of labor, the cost of living has declined as much as 9 and 3 tenths percent during the month of December. But workers wages have been cut ten to twenty-five percent, as in the Anacosta Copper Company, United States Steel, Eagle Pencil and all other industries and establishments.
ARTHUR, Tenn., Jan. 21 (By Mail). When 9 gun thugs were placed at the mine here, 43 miners refused to work under guard.
which are tests of the officer's ability. An ambitious officer may, by resistive action and proper distribution of troops, acquire fame." (p. 51)
"32. The fact that there are in society so many professional agitators, so many Communists, thieves, cut-throats, vagabonds and ruffians, who, with the instinct of the vulture, will seek the field of prey, on the one hand, and on the other with the instinct of the rat, desert the sinking ship, renders it the extent even of permitting them to see to be victorious for a single day." (p. 54)
"36. Mobs, as a rule, are made up of cowards, not necessarily physical cowards, but moral cowards—more cowards because of their consciousness of being in the wrong, of being the rear, which, is therefore, the weakest, the most vulnerable moment a break is started, the rest will follow like so many sheep. The logical point is to ATTACK mobs, is therefore, the REAR AND FLANK. If it is not practicable to send a part of the command to attack in rear, practically the same result can be obtained by dispatching, if practicable, sharpshooters to the roofs or upper stories of houses, from which they can pick off rioters in the rear of the mob."
"Stirring up the fascist ambitions of the officers, the pamphlet says: "An ambitious officer may by decisive action acquire fame."
"Officers and men should not fear reprisal in case one or more people are killed. . . Troops should have been marched through crowded streets in times or places of riot. . . Crowds should not be allowed to form."
Then to rally the whole scum of the fascist ranks, the National Guard instructions go on to point out who are the allies of the bosses against the hungry unemployed and against striking workers. The murder instructions state:
"The American Legion. In times of disorder or disaster the various posts of the American Legion can render valuable assistance to commanders of troops." (p. 28)
"Chambers of Commerce are of great value to local commanders. Practically every town has one." (p. 28)
"17. The proper performance of riot duty requires the adoption of riot. . . which . . . ? . . ? . . ? and adherence to general plans, obtained by dispatching sharpshooters to the roofs of upper stories of houses, from which they can pick off rioters in the rear of the mob."
"Never fire over the heads of rioters," is the order. "If it be not practicable to send a part of the command to attack in the rear, practically the same results may be

ORDER MILITIA TO BE READY TO SHOOT DOWN STARVING MASSES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
police have already begun the slaughter by shooting down Negro unemployed workers. Governor Emmerston of Illinois is the responsible head of the National Guard, and the Hoover government has already indicated its reliance on the army against the unemployed. The National Hunger March was met by a huge armed force, and marine reserves.
Only the mass mobilization of the workers to continue the fight for unemployment insurance, building up their defense corps, will drive back these threats of wholesale murder for the workers who struggle for relief and against starvation.
"This winter, at its many conferences," reveals the National Guard handbook, "the staff has been considering and studying Plans for the suppression of radical disorders."
Before telling of the details of the organization of all the capitalist forces against the workers, the militia instructions go into details about wholesale slaughter of jobless and striking workers.
"Never fire over the heads of rioters," is the order. "If it be not practicable to send a part of the command to attack in the rear, practically the same results may be

LAFOLLETTE, COX EVADE CHALLENGE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
debate on the very timely topic: "Can Federal Unemployment Insurance at Full Wages be Realized?" Herbert Benjamin was chosen to oppose LaFollette's position.
LaFollette replied saying he was "too busy."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 25.—Father James R. Cox ran out of a symposium which had been arranged by the students of Carnegie Tech, Pitt and other universities when he heard that Herbert Benjamin, one of the leaders of the National Hunger March to Washington was to speak on the same platform with him.

The Students League of Western Pennsylvania had arranged this symposium and Homer Bartchy, of the Student League had accepted to speak in the symposium. It was already announced in the press that Cox had accepted and would speak. However, as soon announced in the press that Cox had accepted and would speak. However, as soon as Cox found out that Herbert Benjamin had also been invited to speak in the symposium he issued a lying statement that he had declined to speak. He stated in the Pittsburgh Press, "I don't care to speak on the same platform as Benjamin," and when pressed for the reason he answered, "Well, I don't think they are American."

Cox is more and more exposing himself as a tool of the bosses. The workers know that before Cox took over his present parish of St. Patrick's the previous priest was starving because it is a poor parish. However Cox immediately inaugurated his methods of ballyhoo and advertising, exploiting the unemployed workers in order to draw curious crowds and to fill his pocket-book.
He opened up "catacombs" in regular circus side-show style charging admission to see them. He set up in his church a lot of wax-work figures with a manger, etc., in order to draw curiosity seekers. He installed a radio and loud speaker. The biggest stroke, however, was to set up "shanty-town" across the street from his church, little piano box houses where a couple of hundred unemployed are crowded together like dogs. He then had himself elected "mayor" of Shantytown and gave the place a lot of cheap publicity. The land on which Shantytown is built was donated to him by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Crowds of people come to Shantytown to look it over and to go to Father Cox church and see his catacombs.

Father Cox looks with growing apprehension on the February 4th demonstration in Pittsburgh which takes place both on the Hill and on the South Side. At the February 4th demonstration on the Hill Herbert Benjamin will speak and also John Bukks, the only Communist communist in the United States, will be one of the speakers. On this day the thousands of unemployed workers will demand the immediate passage of the workers unemployment insurance bill by the Federal government which was presented to Congress by the National Hunger March to Washington and will present the concrete demands for the unemployed workers of the city of Pittsburgh and of Western Pennsylvania which Father Cox opposes.

LENIN ON STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

In 1913, Lenin spoke of the importance of the strike movement for revolutionizing the whole of the working-class, as follows:
"The revolutionary proletariat in 1906 found a different way to the people, a different method of drawing masses into the movement.
"This method was the revolutionary strike, stubborn, passing from place to place, from one end of the country to the other, repeated strikes, strikes which roused the backward workers to a new life of struggle for economic freedom, strikes which branded and castigated every prominent act of violence and arbitrariness, every crime of Czarism, demonstration strikes which raised the red flag in the streets of the capital and carried revolutionary speeches and revolutionary slogans to the masses of people.
"Such strikes cannot be based artificially, but they cannot be stopped when they begin to embrace hundreds and hundreds of thousands." (Lenin, Jan. 25, 1913, "The Development of Revolutionary Strikes and Street Demonstrations," Vol. XII.)

for a severe defeat in our work of building a powerful union and struggle in the industry.
Negro and White Unity
The importance of the Negro workers in the steel industry cannot be overestimated, neither in an economic nor political sense. Over 100,000 Negroes are working or unemployed in the industry. They constitute the backbone of heavy manual labor in the mills, both unskilled and semi-skilled and therefore are the most oppressed, lowest paid, most discontented and consequently, the source of unlimited revolutionary strength for building our union, once this source is seriously approached and utilized. This great army of Negro workers, along with the unskilled and semi-skilled white workers in the industry, must become the foundation of the Steel Workers Industrial Union.
The mistaken theory among our membership that the Negro workers are to be won in a general manner without giving heed to their special conditions, demands and grievances is wrong and dangerous. This theory which denies the special position of the Negroes in the industry and therefore, special demands for struggle in the interest of Negro steel workers leads to a fertile breeding ground for chauvinistic tendencies that choke the growth of the union. Only by taking a firm uncompromising stand for full social, economic and political equality for the Negroes, and applying this slogan by putting forth and drawing the white and Negro workers into the struggle for the winning of these demands in the mills and everyday life for the Negro workers, will we lay the basis for drawing in thousands of Negroes into the S. W. I. U. Our union must enter into the fight on all fronts in

ON BUILDING NEGRO AND WHITE UNITY IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
The first meeting of our National Committee, which took place on Jan. 10 in Pittsburgh, considered seriously and in a practical manner the problems of rallying the Negro workers to the Steel Workers Industrial Union and of laying concrete plans for drawing in thousands of Negroes into our ranks on the basis of throwing the full might of our organization into the struggle for the demands and against the oppressive conditions under which the Negro steel workers and their families suffer. This is one of the most serious tasks facing the S. W. I. U. at this time. Unless the passivity and underestimation of the importance of work among Negroes is overcome in our ranks, we will suffer the interests of the Negro steel workers; from the smallest departmental demands in the mills to the fight against lynching and all forms of social discrimination.
Fight Against Jim-Crowism
The S. W. I. U. must become the staunch defender of the rights of the Negroes in the mill and steel towns. Our leaflets, speeches, group and mass meetings must constantly expose the miserable working and living conditions under which the Negroes are forced to slave and live. On the basis of joint meetings with the Negro and white steel workers, we must formulate concrete and practical demands that will lead to struggle to abolish these conditions. The conditions of the Negro workers in the mills must not be separated from their social conditions in the towns. These two factors cannot be separated. All efforts of the bosses at social discrimination, segregated housing, discrimination in relief, Jim-Crow restaurants, amusement places, hospitals, evictions, threats of beating and lynching, etc., must be met by the S. W. I. U. by demonstrations to the extent of physical protection for the Negro steel workers and their families. Similarly, all forms of discrimination in the mills (segregation, denial of the better-paid categories of jobs, forced unpaid overtime, discrimination in hiring, etc.) must be stubbornly fought.
We must take the following steps immediately:
1. An ideological campaign in every department group, mill branch and general local.
2. Immediate assignment of small committees in each mill for special Negro work.
3. Issuance of special Negro leaflets to employed and jobless Negroes.
4. Immediate organization of special organizing crews to canvass Negro steel neighborhoods to recruit Negro steel workers for the S. W. I. U.
5. Immediate organization of meetings especially in the Negro neighborhoods to discuss their social conditions and to formulate demands. White workers and committees of our own members must participate in these meetings.
6. Immediate election of one comrade in each department who is to be held responsible for Negro work in that department, this comrade is to draw on our members for this work.
7. Every executive committee (mill branch, city and district) is to elect at once one comrade or a small committee to be responsible for this work.
8. Immediate drawing in of Negro steel workers to leading committees and responsible posts.
9. Each district, mill branch and department group to set a definite quota for recruiting Negro steel workers and to set time for the accomplishment of this task.
10. Immediate steps must be taken to organize Unemployed Branches of the S. W. I. U. in the segregated Negro steel neighborhoods and assignment of white steel workers to these branches.
11. Struggle ruthlessly against all chauvinist tendencies among the workers.
The most outstanding demands for the Negro steel workers are as follows:
1. No discrimination in categories of work. (The right and practice of Negroes to work on any job in any department).
2. Pay for all overtime.
3. Equal pay for equal work.
4. No discrimination in hiring.
5. Against segregation in the steel towns.
6. Better and equal housing for Negro and white workers.
7. Against all Jim-Crow laws and practices in the steel towns (these laws and practices are transferred from the towns into the mills for the purpose of maintaining inequality and division on the job to make impossible a joint struggle of Negro and white workers for better conditions).
8. No discrimination in the distribution of relief to part-time and jobless Negroes.
9. Demand full economic, political and social equality for all Negro workers and their families, linking this demand up with the demand for the right of self-determination of the Negro masses in the Black Belt of the south where they form a majority.
These demands, which are basic, must be transferred from the propaganda stage to the point of actual struggle for winning these demands. In the field of unemployed work (joint struggle of Negro and white workers) the biggest strides forward can be made. At the same time, the organization of active grievances committees (Negro and white workers) and committees of action inside the mill, fighting for the demands of both the white and Negro workers, will solidify the struggle.
We must get away from the practices of carrying the fight no further than the leaflet stages. Only concrete action, the joint struggle of white and Negro steel workers will build and root the S. W. I. U. in the unshakable foundation of the most militant sections of the steel industry—the semi-skilled and unskilled Negro and white workers.



Workers of Tampa Rally to Defense of Framed-Up 15

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Committee of 30 workers were elected, representing 12 mass organizations. House to house collections for defense funds were conducted. Last week (week of the 17th) \$82 was collected; this week the rising spirit of the workers has shown itself through the increased collection of \$175.
A play for the defense was given at the Labor Temple and 700 workers crowded the hall where two months back the police made their outrageous attack. Readers, for whose retention in the factories the cigar makers struck, gave reports of the trial every night, attendance increased for this all the time, reaching a nightly audience of 300. A labor jury attended the trial every day and brought back their reports and opinions. Mass protest meetings are in preparation.
The workers are incensed at the brazen conviction of the innocent workers, they saw their fifteen fellow-workers railed through to jail on no other ground than being militant and fighting for their rights, and for supporting the Communist Party, the party of their class.
Although Skinner, the state's attorney, attacked each worker on his beliefs, questioned them on Communism, on their belief in God, etc., and brought in as evidence their solidarity with the Negro workers, he hypocritically blathered at the close of the case "Regardless of what the bolshevist thinks about it, I am not trying to persecute these people."
The attorney defending the workers demanded that the workers be tried on the charges and not for their beliefs. But the hand-picked labor-hating jurymen, stirred up by Skinner, brought in the now infamous verdict of guilty, carrying sentences of 21 years.
T. Crawford, one of the workers arrested with the fifteen others for celebrating the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution on November 7th, was released because the case against him was so flimsy that the district attorney was forced to free him. But he has been arrested again, charged this time with having liquor and home brew in his home.

GENERAL STRIKE SPREADS IN SPAIN; WORKERS FIGHT GOVT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
fiscation of their property. Notice of this decree was given for weeks in advance enabling the Jesuits to remove the most valuable part of its property before the decree was enacted.
The decree itself came as a result of the action of the masses themselves. The failure of the Coalition government to disband the Jesuits immediately after the overthrow of the Alfonso dictatorship led to action on the part of the workers and peasants. Churches, monasteries and religious schools were attacked and fired by the enraged workers and peasants. Now the Coalition government is using the decree as a pretext for strengthening the military dictatorship which is being steadily stamped out by Spanish provinces its excuse to resist any anarchist outbreaks in the Basque province.
The trans-Atlantic liner Buena Vista, originally reported to have had 100 political prisoners on board is now waiting at the port of Barcelona with 200 additional prisoners and more expected as a result of the raids conducted on Communist Party and trade union headquarters in Manresa. Over 20,000 textile workers are on strike in that city.
The chief terror is being directed at the Communist Party which is working to give organizational expression to the often spontaneous outbursts of the Spanish workers and peasants. The Communist Party of Spain working under severe conditions of fascist repression is rapidly winning the Spanish workers away from the adventurist policies of the Anarchists, Syndicalists and Trotskyites and pledging themselves to build the I. L. D. in Johnstown into a mass organization to fight against the bosses' terror.
Copies of the resolution demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys were forwarded to the Alabama Supreme Court and to Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama.

SCOTTSBORO PROTESTS POUR IN ON ALA. SUPREME COURT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
innocent Negro boys to the Alabama Supreme Court and to Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama. Already many resolutions and protests have been forwarded. Protests and resolutions also have been sent to United States Ambassador to France, Edge.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25.—A mass meeting of Johnstown workers last Wednesday night unanimously adopted resolutions demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and the Kentucky Negro and white mine strikers jailed by the coal operators and their courts.
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Workers of Tampa Rally to Defense of Framed-Up 15

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Committee of 30 workers were elected, representing 12 mass organizations. House to house collections for defense funds were conducted. Last week (week of the 17th) \$82 was collected; this week the rising spirit of the workers has shown itself through the increased collection of \$175.
A play for the defense was given at the Labor Temple and 700 workers crowded the hall where two months back the police made their outrageous attack. Readers, for whose retention in the factories the cigar makers struck, gave reports of the trial every night, attendance increased for this all the time, reaching a nightly audience of 300. A labor jury attended the trial every day and brought back their reports and opinions. Mass protest meetings are in preparation.
The workers are incensed at the brazen conviction of the innocent workers, they saw their fifteen fellow-workers railed through to jail on no other ground than being militant and fighting for their rights, and for supporting the Communist Party, the party of their class.
Although Skinner, the state's attorney, attacked each worker on his beliefs, questioned them on Communism, on their belief in God, etc., and brought in as evidence their solidarity with the Negro workers, he hypocritically blathered at the close of the case "Regardless of what the bolshevist thinks about it, I am not trying to persecute these people."
The attorney defending the workers demanded that the workers be tried on the charges and not for their beliefs. But the hand-picked labor-hating jurymen, stirred up by Skinner, brought in the now infamous verdict of guilty, carrying sentences of 21 years.
T. Crawford, one of the workers arrested with the fifteen others for celebrating the Anniversary of the Russian Revolution on November 7th, was released because the case against him was so flimsy that the district attorney was forced to free him. But he has been arrested again, charged this time with having liquor and home brew in his home.

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Party Recruiting Drive

January 11 - March 18, 1932

CHICAGO ISSUES A WARNING

The drive is already started nationally. In our district two weeks are nearly up. To date we can say that we can only see an appreciation and understanding of this fact in a few sections like Milwaukee, Rockford, Section 4 and Section 6. Some Sections like Calumet, St. Louis, Section 5 and Section 2 are completely dead. It is too early to evaluate results. We have sent report blanks with directives which must be mailed every Saturday without fail fully filled out. (Indianapolis Attention.) The decisive thing is (1) recruiting from key industries, (2) building shop nuclei and recruiting by old shop nuclei, (3) keeping new members, (4) breaking down bureaucracy and red tape which exists in Section 4 and to an extent in Section 2 in accepting new members. We will issue a special bulletin showing results on Jan. 25.

So far we have the following challenges between sections:

- Section 4 and Section 6 Milwaukee and Indianapolis
- Springfield and Calumet.

What about the others?

During the month of December we had a pickup in recruiting compared with November, but still far behind October. Here is the recruiting capacity of each section in December (including week ending Jan. 2).

Section 1	35
Section 2	43
Section 3	15
Section 4	86
Section 5	20
Section 6	43
Milwaukee	109
St. Louis	7
Calumet	15
Indianapolis	48
Southern Illinois	3
Waukegan	1
Rockford	9
Rock Island	4
Springfield	4
Miscellaneous	13

Here we see Milwaukee, Section 6, Indianapolis and Rockford doing good work, but we cannot be satisfied with Section 2, Section 5, St. Louis and Calumet.

PROPOSALS FOR REVOLUTIONARY COMPETITION BETWEEN THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK DISTRICTS

1. A 50 per cent increase in membership in the existing shop nuclei.
2. 125 per cent new shop nuclei to be formed during the drive, on the basis of the quotas set by the National Office. The Philadelphia District agrees to realize 100 per cent of this quota.
3. The Philadelphia and New York Districts agree to recruit a similar amount of Negro proletarians into the Party.
4. 30 per cent of new members recruited shall be women, of which 85 per cent shall be shop workers. The Philadelphia District sets itself the task of 20 per cent women recruits into the Party.
5. To accomplish 100 per cent dues payments during this period.
6. 85 per cent of membership shall be drawn into the Trade Unions in New York. Philadelphia sets itself the task of 50 per cent into the Trade Unions.
7. 5 per cent of the total Party membership, both old, and new recruits, shall be in shop nuclei.
8. 85 per cent of the nuclei members to be kept, and those to be checked up at a conference between the Districts, around May 1.
9. 60 per cent of the nuclei members to go through New Members Classes.
10. To double the membership of the Y. C. L.
11. 25 per cent of the Party Units to have Block organization. The Philadelphia District proposes to double its amount of block organizations which is larger than 25 per cent.
12. 50 per cent of all shop nuclei to have functioning shop groups.
13. To publish 125 per cent of the quota of shop papers assigned by the Central Office. The Philadelphia District proposes for itself, 100 per cent.
14. To establish 20 neighborhood papers.
15. To recruit one metal worker in New York for every miner recruited in Philadelphia.
16. To recruit one Socialist worker for every one recruited in Philadelphia.
17. To recruit one Transport worker in New York for every Heavy Steel worker recruited in the Philadelphia District.
18. To organize Party Units in the territories.

Leon Platt for District Committee, District 3.
Lena Davis for District Committee, District 2.

Does Boston agree to these proposals?

PARTY RECRUITING AS A RESULT OF MASS ACTIVITIES

By ED SOLWAY

Organizational Secretary of the Philadelphia District.

WE accept the challenge of the New York District for revolutionary competition in the Party Recruiting Drive. We feel that the Philadelphia District will make good in all phases of the recruiting. In the past few months our district has participated in a number of struggles, such as in the unemployed movement, preparations for the Hunger March, and economic struggles of the workers in the Anthracite, Philadelphia and other places. The Party has gained through these struggles hundreds of new members as well as good lessons that will help the present Recruiting Drive. Already today our section committees and unit bureaus are completing final arrangements for the drive. The enthusiasm of the membership justifies our belief that this Recruiting Drive will not only bring in hundreds of new members but will generally improve the life of the Party and make possible for the Party to lead the many struggles confronting the workers in our district today.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE DRIVE

In this drive, our Party places before itself a number of objectives. The industries that the Party concentrates on are the metal, mining, marine and building trades. In the metal industry of Philadelphia and Sparrows Point big struggles against wage-cuts are pending, especially in the latter, where more than five wage-cuts have been given the workers during recent months, so that the workers have reached the point where starvation is the question of the day. No organization of the Party and the Metal Workers' League can effectively lead this struggle against wage-cuts.

In the Anthracite region, we find today such a movement already developing into mass dimensions for the fight against hunger and against the betrayals of the United Mine Workers' Union officials. This likewise applies to the marine industry in Philadelphia and Baltimore sections.

In the building trades of Philadelphia, controlled by the A. F. of L., workers today begin to fight unemployment, wage-cuts and A. F. of L. officials. Especially in Philadelphia there is a splendid field for the Party to lead the struggles of the carpenters. This has already been initiated under the guidance of the Trade Union Unity League in a number of the locals of the carpenters.

In the unemployed movement, Philadelphia can record today real achievements and the basis for a mass movement, fighting for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. Al-

though many shortcomings and mistakes are committed, as well as organizational weaknesses prevail, the preparations for Feb. 4 will see a tremendous growth of the unemployed councils. Our fractions during the Recruiting Drive must aim to stabilize the Unemployed Branches in Philadelphia and throughout the district, through giving proper leadership to all these struggles.

We Must Improve the Party Apparatus.

The drive must serve as a means to improve the function of the Party apparatus. In the Philadelphia District the Party membership and apparatus must be adjusted to be able to lead the manifold struggles. While most of the new members who have entered in the past few months are actively engaged in mass activities, the same cannot be said about the Party membership as a whole. Our Party units have been too much occupied with internal activities. At times, Party units which otherwise carry on splendid work, have no time or forces for our mass organizations. This must be changed. The Party membership must be trained to become leaders in the struggles of our mass organizations especially in our trade unions, unemployed councils, etc. This drive must serve the purpose of mainly raising the ideological level of both the old and new Party members. Only in this manner will our Party be able both to lead the struggles of the workers, as well as to solve the problem of the big turnover of membership in our Party.

To the Factory.

We must admit that as far as factory work is concerned, our district is guilty of either neglect or failure to adopt proper methods in order to secure results. This drive, therefore, making its object the securing of at least 20 per cent of its quota from the shops and factories in the basic industries, is today considering special methods for factory concentration. The best methods will be found only as a result of actually coming in contact with workers in those factories. The experiences of our district and the Party as a whole in this work, must be studied by the leading comrades and membership of the Party, in order to successfully penetrate those industries and factories which the plan calls for.

Finally, the Recruiting Drive will be achieved to the extent and proportions that the Party membership will involve itself in mass activities and will thus succeed to lead the struggles of the workers against wage-cuts, for unemployment insurance and relief, for full rights of the Negro masses and against A. F. of L. misleaders in the various local unions.

FIGHT HUNGER—FEBRUARY 4th!



The Reign of Hunger and Terror in Chicago

By BILL GEBERT.

JOEL D. HUNTER, the general superintendent of the starvation program of the bosses in Chicago (General Superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago) in an open letter to Governor Louis L. Emmerson and the General Assembly of the State of Illinois declares:

"To prevent acute hunger, evictions and food riots, about \$30,000,000 is needed in Cook County in 1932. The most that can be expected from private contributions is \$5,000,000. Federal aid cannot be obtained unless Illinois acts first. I am not crying wolf when there is no wolf at the door. There is not only one wolf but there is a pack of them. Their names are hunger, starvation, eviction and riot."

"This letter is a sincere and earnest attempt to set forth the facts about the present conditions in Chicago."

But these facts of Mr. Hunter's are just simply throwing the light partially on the real conditions of the masses of workers of Chicago. 700,000 unemployed workers and their families are actually facing starvation and many of them starving with workers daily dying from starvation in the flop houses and in the shacks of the great industrial city of Chicago. Mr. Hunter carries out his policy accordingly: cutting of the relief 50 per cent to prolong starvation and stopping payment of rent for the unemployed workers and evictions have already begun. In the South Side of Chicago about 7,000 starving workers are immediately on the verge of being thrown on the streets in the midst of winter.

Mr. Hunter, who speaks for the frightened Chicago bourgeoisie, the Traylor, Insulls, Swifts, Armours, McCormacks and other millionaires and billionaires, draws the picture of food riots for a definite purpose, to increase the police terror against the masses. It is his agents that call the police to club workers who demand relief at the relief stations. It is Mr. Hunter who is particularly responsible for the arrest of over 150 workers on the South Side of Chicago on January 11 and 13 and the clubbing and beating all of them by the thugs of the police department, Stege and Barker.

Maurice Kavanagh, chairman of the Cook County Board Finance Committee, in an interview with the Chicago Herald and Examiner declared: "Starvation faces 51,000 families now being fed by the County," because these families are being taken off from the relief list and the miserable little relief they were getting is cut off.

The Chicago Daily News, speaking about the situation, declares:

"Chicago has on its charity list today almost the equivalent of the population of Milwaukee—more than 500,000 people. A crisis is at hand the like of which has not existed, authorities say, since the great Chicago fire of 1871."

With the cutting of relief in half, tens of thousands of families are deprived of relief, while mass evictions are carried on under the slogan of "economy" and "there are no funds." But these are plain and simple lies. Tony Cermak, the democratic mayor of Chicago, claims that there is no money for unemployed relief, but there is money for bankers to pay interest on their loans and bonds, to pay a traction fund to Insull from the city amounting to millions of dollars.

There is no money for the unemployed, but Tony Cermak pays \$200,000 to the National Committee of the Democratic party and \$150,000 to the National Committee of the Republican party for the "privilege" of having the conventions of these parties of the bosses held in the city of Chicago. Every unemployed and employed worker in the city of Chicago should very well remember this, that Tony Cermak can raise \$350,000 for the parties of the millionaires, and not one penny for the starving unemployed workers.

Rich Not Touched

There is no money for unemployed relief, but according to the United States income tax in the year of 1928 one hundred-forty-five persons in Illinois had a net income of \$172,000,000. Of this number, three had incomes of \$5,000,000 or more a year, thirteen persons between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000; 41 between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000; and 88 between one-half million and \$1,000,000. 10,436 persons had net incomes in the year of 1928 from \$25,000 to \$500,000, receiving a total of \$648,000,000.

Sixty-five per cent of these parasites who drew

the money from the blood and sweat of the workers are the parasites living in the city of Chicago. But their millions of dollars made out of the murderous exploitation and speed up of the workers in the factories is not touched by the city, county, state or federal government.

In addition to these hundreds of millions of dollars, which represents robbery of the workers in the industries, there is an enormous amount of food and clothing in the city of Chicago. Tens of thousands of empty apartments with hundreds of thousands of rooms, and in face of this, there is death, starvation and homeless masses of workers on the streets of Chicago.

Against the masses of workers who are entering into the struggle for the right to live, the whole machinery of terror is put into motion. The workers headquarters are smashed, workers are arrested in hundreds in an attempt to terrorize them, and the bosses promise if this is not sufficient the State Militia will be used.

But the bosses cannot be too sure of their own tools. The Chicago Daily News on January 12, in its first edition carries the story of the attack on the workers in front of the relief station on the South Side. The end of the story describes the following significant incident:

"The meeting outside had been peaceful, though vehement, under the eyes of uniformed police. When a woman, turning to a blue-coat, said, 'We're hungry, hungry! My children are hungry and you come here with clubs for us', the policeman replied: 'I don't want to club you; we may be in the bread line ourselves before long if we don't get paid.' Then the man on the window ledge shouted, 'all we ask for is the right to live.'"

The February 4 demonstration in Chicago assumes not only importance in view of the fact that this is National Unemployment Insurance

Day, but in view of the whole situation in Chicago and to make this the largest demonstration in Chicago it is necessary immediately to overcome the organizational looseness in our movement and also overcome the lack of faith in the masses. With the proper understanding of the organizational tasks and the political situation, the February 4 demonstration can see masses of workers on the streets. This is our task and this means to fight for our demands and to break through the police terror.

While we are carrying this work, we can not successfully do this if we will not at the same time carry on the sharpest struggle against all sorts of social demagogy, which at the present time has been increased tenfold.

In short, the bosses use both ends of the stick: terror on one hand and social demagogy on the other hand. The outstanding example of this social demagogy is the "Chicago Workers Committee of Unemployed," headed by the bourgeois liberal Karl Borden supported by socialists and all other fakery, which raise practically all the immediate demands of the Unemployed Council in its program, for one definite purpose, to attempt to put the movement into "safe channels," an attempt to stop militancy of the fighting working class.

Block committees throughout the city must be established; also committees in every flop house, bread line, in the shops, in the A. F. of L., these committees to be set up around the collection of signatures for Unemployment Insurance Bill, around the concrete issues, to build up in the neighborhood Unemployed Councils, city wide conferences, taking up systematically all the problems of all the sections of the working class.

It is possible to win our demands, to defeat terrorism only by putting into motion the working class of Chicago. This is the task confronting every Communist and the whole Communist movement in the city.

The Historical Experiences of Bolshevism and the International Proletariat

(For the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Campaign)

Part I

IN January it is eight years since the death of Lenin and 13 years since the murder of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht.

This anniversary can and must become a revolutionary mass campaign. The Communist Parties have already commenced their preparations for this campaign which must be distinguished by mass actions under the fighting slogans of the Comintern and of the Communist Parties.

The chief tasks of this campaign are to impart to the broadest masses the historical experiences of Bolshevism and to increase and strengthen the Bolshevik spirit of the Communist Parties and the Young Communist Leagues.

The better the ideological mobilization is carried out within the Parties, the broader the Parties develop the campaign among the masses, especially in the big factories and among the unemployed, the more successfully will the fight develop for the way out of the crisis which leads to the victory of the proletariat, and the overcoming of the capitalist rule, for the revolutionary defense of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution—these greatest achievements of the world proletariat and the greatest monuments to Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht—through the combined forces of the toilers of all countries.

The January campaign, which is being carried out in face of an unprecedentedly severe economic crisis in the capitalist countries and in face of the powerfully advancing Socialism in the Soviet Union (the approaching conclusion of the first Five Year Plan and the commencement of the setting up of the second Five Year Plan), in face of a growing revolutionary upsurge in the whole world and the actual beginning of an imperialist war (Manchuria) will, if the campaign is successfully prepared give a powerful stimulus to the fight of the Party for winning the majority of the working class. This campaign will take place at a time of further shak-

ing of the mass basis of social democracy and the rooting of the Party in the big works and factories. It will be possible to judge the result of the campaign above all by the results of mass recruiting of new members to the Party and to the Y. C. L.

In face of the approaching class struggles the fighting task of the Communists is to equip the broad exploited and oppressed masses as completely as possible with Leninism—this mastery "theory and tactic of the proletarian revolution in general, the theory and tactic of the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular" (Stalin).

The world economic crisis which is becoming more and more deep and acute, has already led to a tremendous intensification of the class struggle. Under the blows of the offensive of capital, fresh millions of proletarians and semi-proletarians are becoming radicalized at a rapid pace and are being drawn for the first time into the revolutionary class struggle.

The successful socialist construction in the Soviet Union is becoming an increasingly powerful weapon for revolutionizing the masses; it is more and more convincing the masses that Bolshevism is the only correct path of the proletarians of all countries. The authority of Lenin and Leninism is increasing every day among the masses. The influence of the Communist Party into whose ranks fresh thousands of proletarians who have not yet been steered in the fight are streaming, is increasing. The ranks of the Party are being augmented by a considerable number of social democratic workers who taken as a whole, still have many social democratic prejudices to overcome.

History confronts the Communist Parties with the task of leading all these new masses who are entering the fight, along the surest path to victory, of teaching them, in the process of the fight to free themselves from all reformist, opportunist, pacifist illusions, to sweep them out of their path and to follow ever more determinedly the path of the proletarian revolution.

The experiences acquired by the Bolsheviks in the three revolutions (first revolution in the year 1905, February and October Revolutions of the

The Kentucky Legion As an "Expert" on Communism

By HARRY GANNES.

A NEW crop of "experts" on Communism has sprung up in the ranks of the coal operators of Kentucky and their supporters.

The American Legion in the coal regions, whose main task while the miners were starving, before the present strike, was to prepare them for a new slaughter "for democracy," now devotes its major activities to "combating Communism."

Why do all these forces of the coal operators, when they are not busy shooting miners or jailing strike leaders, attack the Communist Party? They can no longer frighten the miners by calling the National Miners' Union a "Red union." They want to confuse the miners about the basic issues, about the bankruptcy of the capitalist system, which is at the bottom of the misery of the Kentucky miners.

Let's start off with the American Legion "arguments." On Jan. 5, 1932, the American Legion posts of Pineville, Middlesboro, Barbourville and Harlan met in Pineville and passed a resolution supposedly containing an "exposure of Communism," and an argument for "American ideals."

"Ideals for Which We Fought."

"There is a growing tendency among some of our citizens to depreciate the ideals for which we fought," says the American Legion.

Are the present conditions in the Kentucky coal fields the "ideals" for which the miners fought in the army of the American capitalism? The last World War, in which 10,000,000 workers of all countries were slaughtered, resulted in the enrichment of Henry Ford (whose lawyers now seek an injunction against the striking miners); it gave hundreds of millions in profits to the U. S. Steel Corporation (whose gun thugs shoot down miners in Harlan County), and it brought hunger to the great masses of American workers.

Such "ideals" the Communist Party seeks to destroy and replace by a government of the workers and farmers.

"Another Form of Government."

"There exists in the United States," the coal operators' American Legion goes on to say, "a great many persons who look with favor upon the substitution of another form of government similar to that established in Russia."

Does the American Legion charge that the Communist Party works to substitute the present coal operators' government of Kentucky, which jails miners who fight against starvation, which shoots down the best fighting leaders of the miners, with another form of government? The Communist Party points out that the present government not only of Harlan County but of the United States as a whole is the instrument of the big bankers of Wall Street of the big corporations which rule not only in Harlan but where the workers slave and starve everywhere in the country; that it is this government which the Legion is helping to preserve, and along with it the whole capitalist system of perpetual hunger.

The Communist Party, it is true, points to the example of the workers in Russia, where, after the last bitter world war in which the Czar had 2,000,000 Russian workers killed in fighting for the same "ideals" for which the Legion now yelps, the workers and farmers wiped out the old system of hunger, war and brutality, and established their own government.

This workers' government was built up in the form of Soviets, which means councils. The workers in the Russian mines, in the steel mills, formed their revolutionary committees which drove out the coal operators and the steel bosses and turned the factories, the land, and the mines of the country over to the working class and to the poor farmers. From then on, the workers began to build a new society in which the idea of the bosses running things for profit was wiped out.

The result now is that it is only in the Soviet Union that unemployment and hunger does not exist.

The example of the Russian workers is treasured by the militant workers in every country. It is because the Kentucky coal operators fear that the Kentucky miners will learn this outstanding lesson of working-class history that they raise a cloud of lies hoping to blind the miners.

The American Legion accuses the Communist Party propagandists of being responsible for "causing untold suffering and privation" in Kentucky. Who is it that is cutting wages? It is the coal operators. Who blacklisted 5,000 Kentucky miners, long before the Communist Party of the United States, composed of workers hardened in the class struggle, sent its best leaders to Kentucky? It was the coal operators.

When the miners' babies were dying off like flies as the result of flux, a starvation disease, what did the Red Cross do, that shining example of coal operators' "ideals." "We were surprised to hear," wrote Governor Sampson's investigating committee, "that an organization with the Red Cross as its banner, the emblem of the crucifixion and the blood of Christ, could turn a deaf ear or refuse to aid needy men, women and children."

Yes, it is a pertinent question: Who brought misery and suffering to the workers and their families of the Kentucky coal fields? The answer is capitalism, represented in Harlan and Bell Counties by the coal operators and all their agents.

It is because the Communist Party rallies the workers to build their own political party with its main object to wipe out such a system that the American Legion, defending the hunger system, raises the cry of Soviet interference.

year 1917) are of extraordinary great importance to the proletarians of all countries.

In the revolution 1905, which Lenin designated as the "rehearsal of October," the proletariat at the head of the working masses made an assault upon absolutism, they proceeded against the capitalists and the big landowners under the Bolshevik slogan of the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and of the peasantry, having before them the great perspective of transforming the bourgeois-democratic revolution into the socialist revolution. The Bolsheviks, under Lenin's leadership, have generalized the lessons of the revolution of 1905. These experiences have become part and parcel of the proletarian world revolution. These experiences are of extraordinarily great importance especially to those countries in which the belated bourgeois revolution is taking place under the conditions of acute class struggle, less than the bourgeoisie and the feudal lords than between all toilers and oppressed headed by the proletariat on the one hand and the feudal lords and capitalists on the other.

(TO BE CONTINUED)