

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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

Collect Money, Scrape Up Every Penny to Save "Daily"

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INTO THE STREETS TOMORROW AGAINST HUNGER, WAR! SHANGHAI WORKERS THREATEN 100% GENERAL STRIKE

150 Cities Report Immense Increase In Unemployment

Borah Asks Capitalists to Throw Crumb of Relief to Starving Workers in Order to Prevent Real Relief Fight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A sharp increase in unemployment in 156 cities in the United States was reported in the Senate Monday, on the eve of the February 4th demonstrations to be held throughout the country to spread the fight for unemployment insurance.

Warning his fellow capitalist senators that they must make some pretense at "dealing with unemployment," Senator LaFollette, who hid behind the Hoover armed forces when the Hunger March demanded the right to present its demands to Congress, urged the capitalists to throw a few crumbs to the starving unemployed to keep them from fighting for real unemployment insurance.

Masses of Workers to March to Union Square Tomorrow

Workers Will Parade from Square to City Hall to Present Demands to Mayor

NEW YORK.—Led by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, which will arrive in Union Square at 1 p. m., scores of Unemployed Councils, block committees, unions, and fraternal organizations will lead tens of thousands of workers in mass parades into Union Square in a gigantic demonstration on Feb. 4 against the hunger program of Mayor Walker, against the war maneuvers of the imperialist countries, against unemployment and for unemployment insurance and immediate unemployment relief.

Mobilization Points. The Food Workers will mobilize at Bryant Park, on 40th St. and Sixth Ave., at 10 a. m., hold a mass outdoor rally and parade down 40th St. to Fourth Ave., past the gov agencies, gathering the workers, and bring them into Union Square. The Needle Trades Workers will gather in the Needle Market, at 36th St. and Eighth Ave., at 12 noon, will march down Seventh Ave. to 28th St., on 28th St. to Sixth Ave., passing the headquarters of the Needle Trades

Striking Ky. Miners Relief Campaign Must Speed Tempo

NEW YORK.—All efforts are being directed by the Workers International Relief to speed up the tempo of the campaign for strike relief for the Kentucky-Tennessee miners in order to overcome the late mobilization in many sections of the country, it was reported by the W.I.R. today.

Ky. Miners March 12 Miles Thru Bitter Cold to Hold Mass Meet at Jellico

Flood and Freezing Weather Make Relief Immediate Necessity for Strikers

March to Rex Mine in Straight Creek in Determined Strike Move

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Hundreds of miners marched 12 miles in the bitter cold yesterday to attend an enthusiastic mass meeting at Jellico, Tenn. where Turnblazer, district organizer here of the United Mine Workers of America lives. Although the National Miners Union organizers were prevented from reaching the meeting by flooded roads, local strikers addressed the miners.

Dire suffering has spread among the 8,000 Kentucky-Tennessee striking families as zero weather and an increasing number of evictions add their toll of hardship to the already starving and flood-stricken strikers.



RELIEF! RELIEF! The operators are proceeding to evict the most militant strikers in each mine. The militancy of the miners is shown by their wading through water up to their hips to attend a strike meeting last Saturday.

Tampa Workers Get 1-10 Years; Refused New Trial

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 2.—Judge Pettewary has refused a new trial to the 15 workers arrested in connection with the November 7th meeting held in Tampa. Sentences for assault to murder were handed down, McDonald, Lezama and Lima, nine and ten years respectively in the penitentiary; Alvarez,

What Are You Doing to Spread the Daily Worker

Only the Daily Worker tells the truth about the bloody carnage, the slaughter of thousands of the Chinese workers and farmers. Only the Daily Worker educates the American working class to the true significance of the moves of world imperialism to war against the Soviet Union.

T.U.U.L. Calls for Fight on Building Trades Wage Cut

The New York building trades contractors have announced a 25 per cent wage cut. This is in line with what has already taken place in many cities, both in the official union scales and by forcing the workers to accept less than these scales. The New York cut is a signal for further wage slashes in the building industry throughout the United States.

ONLY SPEED In Rushing Funds Will Save Daily Worker

IN the face of the ghastly slaughter of tens of thousands of Chinese workers, in the face of actual, bloody WAR which the robber imperialists are now waging with murderous ruthlessness against the Chinese masses; in the face of the shameless and open advance by the Japanese to the Soviet border, it is unthinkable for the Daily Worker to suspend.

Comrades, this is an historic period. The Daily Worker is needed now more than ever to rally, mobilize, educate and organize the American working class.

The paper must not suspend. Every worker, conscious of the gigantic tasks before the American working class, will see that it does not suspend.

Send every nickle and dime to fight the workers' fight against war.

You, worker, must throw every ounce of energy into the Drive to save the Daily Worker—to lead the workers of America in mighty protest and in struggle against the war danger to the Soviet Union and the imperialist attack against the Chinese masses.

Rush immediate funds to keep the Daily Worker alive and fighting.

Success of 5-Year Plan Based on Correct Party Leadership—Bukharin

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—The discussion on Ordjonikidze's report to the Seventeenth Conference of the Leninist Communist Party on the Soviet Union was concluded yesterday. The delegates under high tension listened to the speeches of the numerous comrades who dwelled particularly on the question of the economic independence of the Soviet Union from the capitalist world.

Denounce Fascist Murder of Workers' Leaders in Salvador

NEW YORK.—Denouncing the murder of the three militant workers, Augustin Farabundo Marti, Mario Zapata and Alfonso Luna, "executed" by order of a military tribunal at San Salvador, the International Labor Defense, through its General Secretary, J. Louis Engdahl, sent telegrams to the El Salvador legation at Washington and to the state department of the Hoover Government.

DEMAND JAPANESE GET OUT; FOUR OTHER CHINESE CITIES GET BOMBARDMENT THREAT

Japanese Rake Crowds of Refugees With Machine Gun Fire; Prevent Medical Aid to Wounded Workers

Workers of the United States Must Protest Ruthless Butchery of Chinese Masses; Fight Hunger, War, Feb. 4

The United States and Great Britain made a move yesterday to establish a neutral zone in the fighting in China. The move was conceived in by France and Italy.

A furious wave of mass anger against the frightful slaughter of Chinese workers by the Japanese in Shanghai is sweeping over all China. Far from crushing the heroic resistance of the Chinese masses to the imperialist war of looting and partition of China, the Japanese atrocities have rallied new sections of the Chinese masses to the mass anti-imperialist struggle, with a tremendous growth in the influence of the Chinese Communist Party.

Yesterday, in Shanghai the workers prepared to extend

Japanese and White Guards to Unite in Move Toward USSR

Their past attempts to push the Soviet Union into war having failed in the face of the Soviet's firm peace policy, the Japanese have announced their intention to send an army directly to the Soviet frontier.

The advance guard of this army is now battling Chinese forces for the city of Harbin, principal Manchurian city on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is jointly operated by China and the Soviet Union.

Imperialists Fear Armed Clash Over the Division of China

Strive to Subordinate Differences in Action Against Chinese Masses

Fears that an armed clash may develop between the imperialist robbers now engaged in looting China and murdering the Chinese masses were openly expressed yesterday in financial circles in New York.

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DRESSMAKERS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE TONIGHT AT MASS MEET

To Demonstrate Throughout Market at Noon Today; More Shops Join Strike

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United Front Strike Preparation Committee today issued the final call to the dressmakers to come to Mecca Temple to vote for a real united front strike under rank and file leadership as against the fake strike lookout conspiracy of Schlesinger, Lovestone, the bosses and Dudley Field Malone.

Dressmakers of International shops, Industrial Union shops, of open shops, Negro and white, Spanish, Italian, and all other dressmakers, are called upon to organize in the shops and come down as organized bodies to the huge mass meeting for the final strike vote, at Mecca Temple, 135 W. 55th St., 5 o'clock tonight. At this meeting dressmakers will receive their final strike instructions until the call for the mass strike is issued.

MASSES OF WORKERS TO MARCH TO UNION SQUARE TOMORROW

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Square. The Building Trades Workers are gathering in Madison Park, at 24th St., between Madison and Fifth Aves., at 12:30 and will parade down Broadway into the Square. The Downtown Unemployed Council and the Block Organization Committees will gather at Seventh St. and Ave. "A" and parade into the Square from 13th St. and Fourth Ave. The branches of the International Workers Order will gather in Madison Square between 23rd and 24th Sts. and march into Union Square on Broadway. Workers victorious in the rent strikes in the Bronx, under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils, will parade. Parades in all outlying parts of the city will lead workers to central subway stations and then in groups to the Square. From Bryant Park, the Needle Market, Madison Square, Cooper Square, Tompkins Square and other nearby points, unions, councils, organizations and block committees will march under their own banners.

To Present Demands to Mayor.
The demonstration in Union Square will continue from 1:30 until 3 p.m., after which all organizations will form into line and the demonstration will escort a representative delegation of workers to the City Hall. The delegation will present to Mayor Walker the demands of the unemployed workers for immediate cash relief and the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

At this demonstration the workers will voice the protest against the hunger program of Mayor Walker and the Tammany officialdom—the refusal to register unemployed workers, the throwing out of workers from the lodging houses into the streets, the starvation budget of the Home Relief Bureaus, the cutting out of the building program, etc.

Yesterday the chief inspector of police came to the headquarters of the New York Unemployed Councils and asked a series of questions as to what the workers would do should Mayor Walker be sick or no one there to receive their demands. Carl Winters, secretary of the New York Unemployed Councils, told him the intentions of the workers had been announced in sufficient time and the workers would march to the City Hall as planned.

A delegation of workers will go to City Hall at 11 a.m. today to announce their final formal plans for the march. The workers will be on hand at the City Hall at 11 to see that the delegation is not mistreated. A verbal agreement for the march was given by the chief inspector.

Furriers to Vote on Unity.
The Unity Committee today decided to extend the time for the referendum vote initiated by the Unity Committee of the Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and the Joint Council, throughout the entire week.

The furriers are called upon to give their approval to the Unity Committee which is carrying on the struggle against piece work, long hours, company unionism, gangsters and police terror and for an agreement for settlements with the bosses on the basis of conditions of 1926, including an unemployment insurance fund at the expense of the bosses.

CONGRESSMAN AIDS ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Sirovich Helping the Fish Bosses Against Workers
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The attempts of the fish bosses to break the fish strike is now receiving assistance from a United States Congressman. At the last meeting of the Fish Dealers Ass'n. of Bronx and Harlem, Mr. Aronson, a wholesale fish dealer, read a letter to the fish bosses from Mr. Sirovich, written on the stationery of the House of Representatives.

The letter contained an introduction of Mr. Aronson by the congressman to the Jewish "Day" telling the editor of the Day that Mr. Aronson is a personal friend of Mr. Sirovich and any courtesy that was extended to him by the Day would be appreciated. Aronson explained that with this letter he could get favorable publicity for the fish bosses in the Day.

Sirovich is very prompt in coming to the assistance of the bosses but when the unemployed workers of his district went to present demands for relief from him on February 1st they were met with an array of police who barred them from coming within a block of his home.

Mr. Aronson, who is his friend, is the real power behind the attempt of the bosses to break the strike. It is reported that he was the one that hired the gang to beat up the strikers near the court on Thursday, Jan. 28th, with the pay to the gang coming from a fund to which wholesalers donate as much as \$500.

This combination of politicians like Sirovich, wholesale fish bosses, racketeers, gangster and courts are not demoralizing the fish strikers but on the contrary, it is making them more determined to break through this line up of enemies, including the reactionary papers that carry their lies.

COMMUNIST PARTY AIDS ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE

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Communist Party Supports Needle Trades Trial of White Chauvinist Worker

The New York District Committee of the Communist Party greets and supports the mass trial arranged by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for one of its members who attacked a Negro organizer of the union. This trial taking place on February 7th, 2 p. m. at the New Harlem Casino, 100 W. 118th Street, is a very significant step in the struggle for the unity of the Negro and white needle workers against the bosses and their agents, the ILGWU and Lovestone strike breaking leaders. This struggle for unity can be achieved only with the most stubborn fight to root out all ideas of race superiority, all racial and national prejudices, the ideology of the enemy class, from the ranks of the labor movement.

The lynch ideology of white chauvinism, Negro inferiority, all kinds of race and national prejudices are especially fostered and developed by the boss class in this period of the growing resistance of the Negro and white masses to the mass hunger, terror and war program of the bosses. Support the struggle for unity of the Negro and white workers! Fight for Negro rights! Support the fight against the bosses' lynch ideas in the labor movement! Rally to the mass trial against race hatred and prejudice! Adopt resolutions in your organizations! Send delegations to the mass trial!

DENOUNCE FASCIST MURDER OF WORKERS' LEADERS IN SALVADOR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
Street's battleships. Now the leaders are being put to death by firing squads.

Marti had been active in the work of the International Labor Defense in El Salvador. Marti was recently in the United States but had been deported back to El Salvador in spite of the protest campaign that was organized to demand his right of asylum in the United States.

Following the passage of fascist legislation in 1930 outlawing their organizations, the Salvadorean workers during 1931 were three times subjected to bloody massacres organized against them by the terror government that rules for the coffee and sugar magnates of Yankee, English and Canadian capitalists. At Santa Tecla in February, eight workers shot to death, 15 wounded and 80 arrested.

The International Labor Defense calls on all workers to attend the Anti-Imperialist mass meeting to be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, Friday night, February 5, to support the struggles of the masses of El Salvador.

The evicting of Crawford, who is secretary of the block committee, took place suddenly, after weeks of negotiations with the landlord to meet the demands of the workers who were striking for reduced rents.

In Jefferson Court the arrested workers, A. Brown, organizer of the unemployed branch, Crawford and two active members of the block committee were tried for daring to keep a family off the streets. Three received a sentence of one day and Brown a sentence of two days.

MORE JOIN RENT STRIKE DESPITE POLICE TERROR

Aroused Workers of Neighborhood Pledge Support in Fight

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Worker tenants of another house, 2704 Wallace Ave., Bronx, have joined the spreading rent strike in this section under the leadership of the Upper Bronx Council. The strike remains unbroken and is spreading to other houses despite the brutal assault on the workers and the eviction of three families from 665 Allerton Ave. yesterday by Tammany police called by Osnoff, the socialist landlord.

This act of the worker tenants of Wallace Ave. shows that the workers here are not intimidated by the eviction and by police terror. Quite the contrary, they are more determined to force Mr. Osnoff to listen to their demands for a reduction in rent.

ARREST FOUR IN EVICITION FIGHT

40 St. Block Committee Calls Mass Meeting

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Four workers were arrested when members of the West 40th Street block committee and members of the midtown Unemployed Branch resisted police to put back the furniture of Crawford, a worker living at 332 W. 40th St.

"Peace" Talk in Geneva Is A Move to Hide War Deed

NEW YORK.—With the United States, France, Britain and Italy recruiting their military forces up to war strength and rushing expeditions to China to join with Japan in the war against the Chinese masses, and if necessary against one another, the World Conference on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments, the most hypocritical imperialist gesture of modern times, opened yesterday in Geneva.

Although delegates and representatives of the press from 60 nations were present at the opening session, Karl B. Radek, Soviet editor, was refused admission to the conference by the Swiss authorities.

Durable Workers Continue Fight Against Lockout

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Durables workers against the lockout continued with more militancy on the fourth day of the strike than ever.

Despite the snow and bad weather, the workers picketed throughout the day, and several times came into collision with scabs.

The boss brought down a handful of scabs in a taxicab. When the workers tried to approach the scabs the boss attacked the workers with a lead pipe, injuring one. Coming to the aid of the boss, police arrested Joseph George on a charge of simple assault. Bail was set at \$500. The workers bailed him out.

The police force was strongly mobilized but failed to intimidate the workers who kept up their picketing continuously.

The boss is weakening as is shown by his frantic but futile efforts to fill the shop with scabs and in the verities he has been making over the telephone to individual members of the strike committee. Work is completely paralyzed in the shop, with the machines badly damaged because of the inexperience of the few scabs he has been able to get to the shop.

The workers are sticking together and will continue the struggle. They call upon all sympathizers to come out on the picket line at 7 o'clock in the morning. The address of the shop is 245 Canal St. It can be reached by the I.R.T. subway.

"CAIN" OPENS AT ACME THEATRE TODAY
Beginning today, the Acme Theatre—the Art Cinema of Union Square—will present "Cain," a tense dramatic story of a man who rebels against present-day civilization and seeks a haven on an island in the South Seas.

Employed and Jobless Carpenters Call Meet To Discuss Problems

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A meeting of all carpenters, employed and unemployed, will be held today at 8 p.m. in Painters Hall, 1325 Southern Blvd., with the object of organizing the carpenters in a united fight against the present conditions confronting them.

See Who Advertises in Your Own Daily

<p>You All Know JOHN'S RESTAURANT</p>	<p>MELROSE DAIRY RESTAURANT Vegetarian Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX (near 174th St. Station) TELEPHONE INTERVALS 8-2169</p>
<p>JADE MOUNTAIN AMERICAN and CHINESE RESTAURANT Open 11 a. m. to 1:30 a. m. Special Lunch 11 to 4...35c Dinner 5 to 10...55c 187 SECOND AVENUE Between 12th and 13th Sts.</p>	<p>Rational Vegetarian Restaurant 189 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12th and 13th Sts. Strictly Vegetarian food</p>
<p>HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian Restaurant 1600 MADISON AVENUE Phone University 4-9081</p>	<p>Intern'l Workers Order DENTAL DEPARTMENT 1 UNION SQUARE 8TH FLOOR All Work Done Under Personal Care of DR. JOSEPHSON</p>
<p>Patronize the Concoops Food Stores AND Restaurant 3100 BRONX PARK EAST "Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Left Wing Movement."</p>	<p>Int'l Workers Order OPTICIANS Harry Stolper, Inc. 72-75 CHERYSTE STREET (Third Ave. Cor to Mezer St.) 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Daily Phone: Dry Dock 4-4823</p>
<p>All Comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx</p>	<p>BUTCHERS' UNION Local 124, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 545 East 8th Street Room 12 Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.</p>
<p>A NEIGHBORLY PLACE TO EAT Linel Cafeteria Pure Food—100 per cent Frigidair Equipment—Luncheonette and Soda Fountain 830 BROADWAY Near 12th Street</p>	<p>STATIONERY AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations</p>

Joe Freeman to Speak On Proletarian Culture February 4

NEW YORK.—Finishing up the first series of seven lectures on the "New Culture in the Soviet Union," a course which has proven extremely popular and has attracted over 2,000 people, Joseph Freeman, co-author of "Voices of October" and a contributing editor of the New Masses, will speak on "Bourgeois vs. Proletarian Literature" on Thursday, February 4th, 8:00 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Further Gains Reported in Party Recruiting Campaign

NEW YORK.—The Membership Recruiting Drive of the Communist Party which began January 11th and ends March 18th has already reached the 2500 mark.

Daily reports come in telling of the mass response of workers all over the country to the call of the Communist Party for organization into its party of revolutionary struggle against wage cuts, starvation, and boss terror.

The unit in Kokomo, Indiana, has already fulfilled its quota by doubling its membership and has set itself the further goal of tripling it before the end of the drive.

In Chicago, the Jewish fractions in the mass organization have decided to recruit 75 members and have actually carried out almost half their quota by bringing 35 workers into the Communist Party.

Must Build Shock Brigade

The Recruiting Drive must everywhere be connected up with and carried through on the basis of the work of the Party units among the masses of workers and farmers in and out of the shops. More mass forums, lectures, and other mass activities must be resorted to. The various districts of the Communist Party should take the lead in organizing shock brigades to storm the factories for new fighters for the Communist Party.

All workers and farmers who are suffering from the effects of Wall St. program of hunger and starvation belong in the fighting leadership of the struggles of the entire working class. Workers! Join the Communist Party.

The fight of the Communist Party in the South against all forms of oppression of Negro workers has won the respect and support of Negro and white workers. The Charlotte district reports the recruitment of 14 new members of whom 6 are Negroes.

In the face of the most virulent terror drive against the Communist Party in the Kentucky coal fields, the activity of the Party in leading the miners in their fight against starvation and feudal conditions has made possible the formation of three new units of the Communist Party in the strike region.

The S-Nucleus in Newark, N. J., by its steady work in the various departments of the factory has been able to register an increase of 5 new members. Three of these joined the Party and two the Young Communist League.

What's On—

WEDNESDAY
The dress strike, Trade Union Unity League and the A. F. of L. will be discussed at the Prospect Workers' Club, 1187 Southern Blvd., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m. Admission free.

The Brighton Beach Branch, F.S.U., will have an important membership meeting at 211 Brighton Beach Ave. at 8:30 p.m. All members are requested to attend and bring their membership books.

An open forum will be held at the Tremont Workers' Club, 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m. All workers are urged to attend.

A meeting of the Attention Painters of Williamsburgh will be held at 80 Cook St., Brooklyn at 8 p.m.

The East Bronx Branch of the F.S.U. will meet at Ambassador Hall, 172 Claremont Parkway, at 8 p.m.

Is Modern Civilization a Failure?

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A sensational drama of a man's scathing indictment of modern civilization!

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14th Street and Union Square
Popular prices—Midnight show Sat.

"WE STRIKE" and "ON THE BOWERY"
Two Revolutionary Acts
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Soviet Russia's First Talkie
"ROAD TO LIFE"
DRAMA OF THE HOMELESS WAIFS
(TITLES IN ENGLISH)
CAMEO 42nd Street | All Seats 25c
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EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 10 days
HOME COMING, THE HUNTED
and **THE HAUNTED**
Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner Intermission of one hour at 7. No Mat.
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., W. of B'way

QUEENIE SMITH in A LITTLE RACKETEER

The New Musical Comedy Hit!
BEST DANCING SHOW IN TOWN!
44th St. THEATRE, West of B'way,
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
By **ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI**
Plymouth Theat. 45 St. Ev. 8:20
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
REUNION IN VIENNA
A Comedy
By **ROBERT E. SHERWOOD**
THEATRE, 45th St. & W. Ave.
Evs. 8:40 Mat. Thurs. Sat. 2:40

EVERYBODY'S WELCOME
The new musical comedy hit, with
FRANCE WILLIAMS, OSCAR SHAW,
ANN PENNINGTON, HARRIETT LAKE
SHERBERT Theat., 44th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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NO INVESTMENT NECESSARY—OPPOSITE BRONX PARK
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Saturday 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday

FARMERS ROBBED OF LAND BY GOVERNMENT TO BUILD ARMY BASE

Tries to Force Widow Off of Homestead Near Fort Ripley, Minn.

Army Officers Condemn Land; Offer Price Far Below Value

(By a Worker Correspondent)

RANDALL, Minn.—The U. S. government in order to acquire land for Camp Ripley, an army base, is taking steps to force the farmers off their land, paying them a price far below its value.

One of the outstanding cases of this new confiscation move of the government is the case of Mrs. Norberg, a widow. Her husband took a piece of land thirty-five years ago as a homestead. The buildings alone cost \$9,000. It cost forty acres of land to have the land ditched, to say nothing of fencing. There is no forage or back taxes on the land.

The following letters tell the rest of the story:

December 21, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land."
"To:
Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.
"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rossberg,
Lt. Col., Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."
Pt. Ripley, Minn.
Dec. 26, 1931.
"War Dept.
"Camp Ripley, Little Falls,
"Minnesota.
"Sirs:—

"Surprised to get your notice, but how can you condemn the land when we have had no offer.
"My price is \$65.00 per acre on condition.
Mrs. Christina Norberg.
December 31, 1931.
"Mrs. Christina Norberg,
"Fort Ripley, Minnesota.
"My dear Mrs. Norberg:
"With reference to your letter of December 26th you are advised that when lands are required for public purposes they may be condemned by the government and it is not necessary to have made any previous offer in connection therewith. In the event that you are unable to come to terms with you on the purchase of your lands, we shall institute condemnation proceedings and, irrespective of the outcome, will take possession of your lands on or before May 15, 1932.
"Your offer of \$65.00 per acre is out of all proportion to the value of the lands and buildings thereon. We have made a very careful appraisal of the lands which you own in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 19-131-29 and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the S 1/2 of the SE 1/4, Section 24-131-30, and find the value thereof to be \$4,375.00. This sum we hereby offer to you.
"If you accept this offer, or in the event that you desire further information you are requested to call on or communicate with Colonel Rossberg or Mr. Frederick J. Miller at Little Falls.
Very truly yours,
E. A. WALSH,
The Adjutant General."

T.U.U.L. Calls for Fight On Building Trades Wage Cut

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and unofficial scales, or by cutting this work day with corresponding reductions in pay. Our fight must be resolutely for the maintenance of the present day's pay.

This fight must be linked up with the struggle for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and unemployment relief; against the inhuman speed up in the building industry; for the rotation of available work; for free union dues for the unemployed; for reduction in the salaries of union officials to prevailing union scales, etc. Employed and unemployed, stand united!

Building trades workers! Organize and strike against wage cuts; set up united front job committees, made up of working members of all trades in each building, to endorse the union scales; form rank and file opposition groups inside the AFL against the bosses and the corrupt union leadership; build action committees to develop the struggle against wage cuts; where strikes are initiated, take the strikes into your own hands, and set up rank and file strike committees of the workers in all the building trades. Fight against the wage cuts!
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Sec'y.

BUTTE, Mont.—Unemployed workers here rallied to a Trade Union Unity League demonstration which exposed the rotten graft in the Salvation Army soup kitchen. The police questioned one worker. Nobody was arrested. Due to mass action, the first eviction case has been won. Captain Pederson tried to pull the speaker from the chair, but was held back by the workers.

IMPERIALISTS FEAR ARMED CLASH OVER DIVISION OF LOOT IN CHINA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

power would be included in the category of "irresponsible" acts. The British imperialists have already complained of "unreasonable" acts by the Japanese in Shanghai. Nor were they concerned over the frightful slaughter of over 10,000 Chinese workers by the Japanese. Their concern was chiefly over the Japanese threat against British interests and property in Shanghai.

Sees Danger of Imperialist Clash
Writing on the danger of an imperialist clash, Julius G. Berens, financial editor of the N. Y. American, declares:
"Frankly nervous over the trend of events in the Far East, the financial community still leaned to the view that American complications may be avoided. The great danger, it was asserted, exists in the possible action of irresponsible interests in the 'war zone.' ... Within the imperialist agreement itself, there is noticeable a constant sharpening of the antagonisms between the imperialists. The fight over the division of the spoils in China already has resulted in a sharp diplomatic clash and in an elaborate maneuvering between the imperialists which may result in a world slaughter with the imperialists attempting to throw the workers at each other's throats in defense of the investments and loots of the imperialists.
Use Diplomatic and Financial Pressure on Japan
Within the past few days, financial pressure has been added to the diplomatic pressure exerted by the U. S., Great Britain and France to force Japan to keep within the confines of the agreement, that is to respect the right of these powers to participate in the looting of China. Japanese stocks have been attacked on the New York Stock Exchange, resulting in a marked decline of Japanese bonds. That this is the result of American pressure on the Japanese is openly admitted in a dispatch from Tokyo:
"Today's session of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was suspended this afternoon because of drastic declines of all kinds of stocks.
"The drops were attributed to the situation at Shanghai and to the Anglo-American protests against Japan's actions there."
The warships which the United States and Britain are rushing to Shanghai are for the double purpose of joining in the attack on the revolutionary Chinese masses and for the purpose of seeing that Japan does not gobble up the loot of the other powers. U. S. Forces Directed Against Chinese Masses and for PPressure on Japan.
Here is open admission from the New York Times of the double role of the United States armed forces in China, against the Chinese masses and for the purpose of keeping Japan within the agreement for a joint looting of China:
"An extraordinary situation has arisen under which the mobilization of the International Settlement's defense forces, at first undertaken against the menace of Chinese troops, now is maintained chiefly against the possibility of overt Japanese action which might precipitate a crisis likely to involve all foreigners."
Wall Street Approves Slaughter of Shanghai Masses.
While exerting pressure on the Japanese for this purpose, Wall St. yesterday expressed frank approval of the Japanese seizure of Manchuria and their present attack on the Chinese and the Soviet Union.
Workers! Rally to the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union! Organize anti-war committees in your shop and organizations! Demonstrate Feb. 4 against hunger and war!

DEMAND JAPANESE GET OUT; FOUR OTHER CHINESE CITIES GET BOMBARDMENT THREAT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The general strike into the International Settlement in protest against the use by the Japanese of that so-called neutral area as a base for their military operations against the Shanghai masses and the Nanking workers which defied the orders of Chiang Kai-shek and joined the workers in resisting the Japanese invaders.

Demand Withdrawal of Imperialist Forces.
The Shanghai workers demand the withdrawal of the imperialist forces and a halt to the hunting down and murdering of Chinese workers by Japanese marines and gangsters in the International Settlement.

Streams of Chinese workers, including thousands of women and children, poured across the Soochow bridges from Hongkew yesterday, expelled by the Japanese from that section of the International Settlement. The Japanese are using the Hongkew area to concentrate their nationals. The 25,000 Japanese nationals in Shanghai are to be evacuated to Japan, in preparation for an extension of the imperialist slaughter of Chinese workers. Masses of Chinese refugees were several times raked with machine gun fire by the Japanese marines yesterday. An imperialist press dispatch reports:
"On two occasions, municipal police reported Japanese marines allegedly looking for snipers, raking the masses crowded in the narrow, overhung thoroughfares, with machine guns."

This planned frightfulness is aimed at crushing the resistance of the Chinese masses. The United States and other imperialists are equally responsible with the Japanese imperialists for this savage wholesale murder of workers. While claiming neutrality for the International Settlement and threatening reprisals against the Chinese if they carried on any resistance within the Settlement against the police "stood by, unable to cope with the killings. Some of the Chinese sought refuge behind the police, only to be clubbed back into line by the ever-present 'ironies' (Japanese gangsters)." In plain words, the United States and British police in the International Settlement turned over these Chinese workers to the Japanese to be murdered!

Use Field Guns Against Native City.
The Japanese yesterday resumed the bombardment of the Chapel native section, in which over 10,000 Chinese workers were murdered in previous bombardments during the past week. Using field guns as well as machine guns and bombing planes, the Japanese spread new havoc and murder among the 100,000 workers who remained in Chapel because they had nowhere else to go. Many additional thousands were killed and wounded in the latest bombardment. In pushing their campaign of utter frightfulness against the masses, the Japanese even refused to permit medical aid to wounded Chinese workers:
"The refusal to permit a Chinese to have medical aid was not an isolated incident. Two Hongkew police detectives asked permission to take a wounded Chinese to a hospital, but the Japanese refused."

Bombard Nanking Masses.
On Monday afternoon, the Japanese opened a bombardment on the city of Nanking, recent capital of the bankrupt and fleeing Chiang Kai-shek (Kuomintang) government. Nanking is 130 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai. The Japanese attack on Nanking shows clearly the imperialist advance against the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Republic in Central China. Hankow, 400 miles further up the Yangtze (from Nanking) is stated to be the next objective of the Japanese warships. Hankow is at present surrounded by the Chinese Red Army. Japanese forces in the city already have set up machine guns on the streets in the effort to prevent a threatening uprising of the workers in Hankow to welcome the Chinese Red Army. United States and British warships are at Hankow and other points along the Yangtze River.

That these forces are there to make war on the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Republic has been openly admitted by the U. S. Rear Admiral Yancy Williams, who held a conference with other imperialist naval commanders a few days ago to work out plans for the attack on the Chinese Red Army. U. S. Consul-General Cunningham in Shanghai has also admitted that the warships and troops the United States is rushing to China are to be used against the revolutionary Chinese workers and peasants.

Both in Shanghai and Nanking, the imperialists and their Kuomintang tools were successful yesterday in breaking down the resistance of the Chinese troops. Many of these troops are reported on the verge of revolt as a result of this betrayal of China. The imperialists are plainly afraid that these troops will go over to the Chinese workers and their leader, the Chinese Communist Party.

Following his failure to disarm the troops which were fighting the Japanese in Shanghai, Chiang Kai-shek has refused to send reinforcements or munitions to these troops. Although there are 50,000 crack Chinese troops in Nanking, there was little resistance yesterday to the Japanese landing of marines under cover of a bombardment of the city. Nor did the Nanking forts reply to the fire of the Japanese warships which were spreading death and terror among the workers of Nanking.

While Japanese planes are wiping out whole populations in the congested districts of Shanghai, Chiang Kai-shek refuses to permit his planes to proceed against the Japanese! Chiang Kai-shek and the rest of the Kuomintang traitors are "faithfully adhering" to their agreement with the imperialists for the looting and partition of China. Only the Chinese masses, led by the Chinese Communist Party and inspired by the victorious advance of the Chinese Red Army, are fighting back.

The workers of the entire world must rally to the defense of the Chinese masses, to the defense of the Chinese Soviet Republic. The attack on the Chinese masses is an attack on the entire working class. An attack engineered and being carried out by the very imperialist murderers who have sentenced tens of millions of unemployed workers and their families to starvation and death in the "home" countries and in the colonies. The attack on the revolutionary Chinese masses is a prelude to the armed attack on the Soviet Union, now being prepared in Northern Manchuria, where the Japanese are pushing their troops to the Soviet border.

Four additional cities in Inner China were yesterday threatened with bombardment by the Japanese imperialists. These cities are Tientsin, Chfoo, Tsingtau and Poochow. The Japanese demanded that the workers of these cities cease their demonstrations of protest against the

"PEACE" TALK IN GENEVA IS A MOVE TO HIDE WAR DEEDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ing to news dispatches, has assumed an extremely front row position in the conference and it is reported that all the American delegates, including Hugh Gibson and Hugh R. Wilson, are comfortably located in aisle seats. Indeed the American "peace makers" are as much in the forefront in Geneva as the American troops are in the forefront in the occupation of Shanghai.

Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, speaking for British imperialism, is in the chair. Socialist Henderson's task, according to a foreign press report, was "to impart a sense of optimism and reality to the delegates," that is, in the face of the actual war the imperialists are now waging in China. The capitalist press, however, has been forced to admit the general bankruptcy of the whole maneuver, the New York Times stating that the delegates "realize very keenly that this is not a conference to inaugurate a millennium." "No one expects any sensational accomplishments," says the Times.

It is plain that the conference is an international imperialist move to hide the war preparations that all the capitalist nations are making against the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union. At the same time the conference is part of the imperialist struggle among the various powers, each jockeying for supremacy.

"The change in the command of the navy, which has had charge of the operations as Shanghai and Nanking, puts that service as well as the army under a prince of the royal blood. By this process the emperor, who is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, practically assumes personal command."

Field Marshal Prince Kohohito Kanin was made chief of the general staff of the Japanese army in December, following the Japanese seizure of Manchuria.

Munitions Stock Go Up As War Spreads.
Munitions stock issues went up on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday as the imperialists speculated on the war developments in China and on the Soviet frontier in Northern Manchuria. The New York Times reports:
"An spirited advance on the Stock Exchange yesterday in the shares of steel, aircraft, arms, munitions and chemical companies was ascribed largely to the situation in the Far East."
"Trading in these issues was uncommonly heavy by comparison with the markets of the recent past. Among the issues which the Wall Street community classified as 'war babies' were United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Savage Arms, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and others. United States Steel was up 35.8 points on the day, Bethlehem, 21.4, and the others closed with net gains of from a fraction to more than 2 points."
U. S. Congress Wants Bigger Navy and Army.
A big drive was started in Congress for increased appropriations for the army and navy. The New York Times reports:
"In the Senate, Chairman Hale urged that Congress immediately enact legislation to bring the navy up to London treaty strength, while the House Committee on Appropriations took cognizance of opposition to proposed radical reductions in army appropriations for the fiscal year 1933."
Orders for Warships Scribbled In Frantic Haste.
In the House, Representative Thomas L. Blanton indulged in a fake pacifist gesture, but admitted that the United States was rushing warships and troops to China to protect American loot and investments. He said:
"That is exactly what we are doing. They were so hurried yesterday that they wrote the orders on a scratch-pad on their knees to send our battleships and men over to the East. I am not willing to involve the United States government in war to protect those few Chinese merchants over there, and I think Congress ought to give our powers-that-be to understand we are not going to permit it."
Senate Supports War On Chinese Masses.
This is just so much ballyhoo designed to deceive the masses. All groups of the imperialists, all of the capitalist political parties, including the socialist party, are supporting the present war on the Chinese masses.

The "progressive" Senator Borah, last Friday joined with other senators in opposing an economic boycott against Japan. These senators also opposed an embargo on arms to the Orient, and gave the hypocritical explanation that such an embargo "would work to the detriment of the Chinese." As if the world imperialists are not already engaged in an arms embargo against the only force in China that is fighting the Japanese invaders, against the Chinese Soviet Republic and the Chinese Red Army.

"PEACE" TALK IN GENEVA IS A MOVE TO HIDE WAR DEEDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

According to the published agenda, five weeks of the conference will be devoted to speeches. These speeches will be for the press and general public and are in bitter contrast to the actual war which their armed forces are waging in China. The speeches will be made during the morning sessions. The afternoon sessions will be devoted to "necessary conversations of a more private character."

In other words the afternoons will be given over to secret diplomacy. During these sessions the secret plots will be hatched, plots against the Soviet Union, plots to crush the workers' revolutionary movement throughout the world, plots against the Chinese masses and inter-imperialist quarrels and contradictions will be aired.

The disarmament conference, in face of the feverish war preparations and the murderous events in China, attempting as it is to put on a sober and peaceful face, will go down in history as one of the greatest bits of farcical hypocrisy of the twentieth century.

Workers, don't be fooled by the fake Geneva Conference. Build anti-war committees in your shop, your neighborhood. Defend the Chinese revolution against the robber nation! Defend the Soviet Union! Demonstrate against hunger and war Feb. 4. Into the streets tomorrow!

"PEACE" TALK IN GENEVA IS A MOVE TO HIDE WAR DEEDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Commenting on the \$50,000 suit against the Daily Worker, brought by Sheriff Broughton, the Middleboro News calls on all coal operators and their agents to sue the Daily Worker. The operators are attempting to use a recent article in the Daily Worker on religion, to tell the miners the only reason the National Miners Union is in the field is to destroy religion.

This has caused a great deal of discussion amongst the miners on the question of religion and is acting as a boomerang against the coal operators. The miners are asking questions about the Soviet Union and about religion. They discussed the use of religion by the coal operators in an effort to keep the miners in starvation by the use of religion.

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Tampa Workers Get One to Ten Years; Refused a New Trial

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

riot, assault to murder, etc.
The trial was an example of the most flagrant denial of elementary rights. The jury was picked from a group of openly labor hating business men. Skinner, the state's attorney completely ignored any legal bounds and tried the workers entirely on their beliefs and activities in the labor movement.

Attempts at "red baiting" of the Tampa workers during the trial failed and the workers responded with staunch solidarity and funds for the defense.
"The workers have not for a moment been deceived by the race hatred, patriotism, bunk and religious prejudice and other issues with which the Secret Committee of 25 outstanding citizens sought to confuse them," writes MacDonald, one of the arrested workers now in prison.
MacDonald explains the entire case with the statement in his letter that "from the very first crack of a club

upon a worker's head every tobacco worker in Tampa has recognized and met as such the drive of the Tampa Tobacco Manufacturers Association to crush the Tampa Tobacco Workers Industrial Union."

They were assisted in this by the Chamber of Commerce, Doak's Department of Immigration, the Secret Committee of 25 Outstanding Citizens, composed of newspaper publishers, corporation heads, tobacco manufacturers, lawyers, politicians, etc.

"The concerted efforts of this imposing list of capitalist henchmen, with all their mass arrests, lockouts, discharge of workers, police clubbing, eviction, coercion and threats have not shaken in the least the solidarity of the Tampa Tobacco Workers," writes MacDonald. "On the contrary the solidarity of the workers has been fused in the struggle and they stand today more determined than ever to stand shoulder to shoulder in their fight for decent working and living conditions."

STRIKING MINERS' RELIEF CAMPAIGN MUST SPEED TEMPO

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

a kitchen for the relief of active unemployed workers, serving 60 to 70 meals a day. Affairs, mass collections, etc., have netted substantial funds for the miners. A truckload of food is being sent to Pineville; 4,000 pounds of clothes have been shipped by freight.

NEW YORK NEGRO MINISTERS INDORSE CAMPAIGN
Indicating the great sympathy of the Negro masses in New York for the heroic Kentucky and Tennessee miners, is the indorsement of the Kentucky-Tennessee Striking Miners' Relief Credentials by the regular Monday conference of Negro Baptist ministers. Pressure of the Negro workers produced permission for appeals to be made in all Baptist Negro churches.

New York reports a total of 22,000 pounds of clothing shipped to date to Pineville, with large quantities being gathered every day. Fund collections are poor. The four mass meeting at Star Casino, Sunday, donated \$77.
New York is mobilizing for a two-day mass cash collection. All workers' organizations are called upon to immediately begin registering all members for participation in the tag days which will be held February 13 and 14th.

Workers' Theatre Groups are increasing activity for relief with a gala theatre night to be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, evening of February 4, all workers' theatre groups participating with new plays. February 21, the Arieff will present "Hier-schlacker" at the Heckscher Theatre, 104th St. and Fifth Ave. for the benefit of miners' relief. Sergei and Marie Kadamsky, noted singers of Russian folk songs, will give a benefit recital at their studio, February 7. Tickets are for sale only at the W.L.R., 16 W. 21st St. All seats will be sold in advance.
Stimulating reports come from Knoxville, Tenn., where a large group of miners are carrying on intense ac-

tivity. A splendid local W.L.R. branch has been formed.

The South is being toured by a number of Kentucky miners who report great enthusiasm but little funds because of the severe impoverishment of the farmers and workers. The farmers especially are eager for organization.

Workers are called upon to do their share by reporting immediately to the Workers International Relief and signing up as Kentucky Tennessee Striking Miners' Relief Volunteers. Every worker should participate in the local tag days!

Japanese and White Guards to Unite in Move On U.S.S.R.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.)

Plan Attack On U.S.S.R. From Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.
The Soviet newspaper carried a report from Harbin of a meeting of White Guards at which General Slesnev and the editor of a Japanese newspaper, named Osava, made speeches urging closer White Guards-Japanese relations. Ivestia also published information of a society of White Guards in Manchuria and Mongolia headed by the notorious General Petukhov, an official representative of Grand Duke Cyril. One of the objects of the organization is to promote collaboration with the Japanese for armed intervention against workers' Russia.

The murder of Chinese workers in Shanghai and Nanking, the rushing of imperialist warships against the Chinese Soviet Republic, and the advance of the Japanese towards the Siberian border of the Soviet Union are all part of the war begun by the imperialists in the desperate attempt to find a way out of the crisis at the expense of the international working class, at the expense of the masses

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Party Recruiting Drive

January 11 - March 18, 1932

RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMPETITION BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND DETROIT

CLEVELAND LEADS IN TOTAL MEMBERS RECRUITED
COMPOSITION UNSATISFACTORY IN BOTH DISTRICTS

District	Quota	Recruited		Grand Total
		from Dec. 1- Jan. 11	Jan. 11-27	
Cleveland	420	20	62	82
Detroit	450	113	73	183

NO SHOP NUCLEI ORGANIZED. ATTENTION CLEVELAND AND DETROIT!

No quota will be considered reached if the number of shop nuclei will not be organized. Speed up your concentration work, organize shock brigades, mobilize your whole apparatus to penetrate into the factories.

Cleveland reports that 7 new members were recruited from large shops as basis for shop nuclei.

Detroit reports that 3 Ford workers have been recruited. This is insufficient—more emphasis on the composition, more mass agitation in the drive.

The composition of the new members recruited between Jan. 11-Jan. 27 is as follows:

	Cleveland	Detroit
Negroes Recruited	5	7
Women Recruited	3	9
Employed Recruited		20
Metal Quota	150	200
Metal, Recruited		8
Transportation, Quota		20
Chemical Quota		40
Chemical, Recruited		1
Auto Quota	350	50
Auto, Recruited	16	1
Building, Quota	25	100
Building, Recruited		13
Steel, Quota		150
Steel, Recruited		10
Rubber Quota		30
Rubber, Recruited		8

Wrong Tendencies in the Ranks of the American Intellectuals

PART 3. (Conclusion)

The Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership grew strong and united in a struggle against Menshevism and all other forms of opportunism. It is necessary in the United States to carry on a similar struggle against every form of expression of opportunism, and especially is it necessary to struggle in the sharpest manner against the special forms in which pacifism, opportunism and other theoretical allies of fascism present themselves in this country.

Brown, by the obviously studied manner in which he emphasizes his "belief" in pacifism and peaceful development toward socialism, placing the question of method always before that of objective, shows himself a conscious enemy of the masses. Not to expose this in the clearest manner when the opportunity presents itself, is to help to create confusion.

Comrade Gold answered Brown's charge that Communists are responsible for fascism in Italy by saying that there was no Communist Party there at the time that Mussolini began the preparation for the fascist dictatorship by the planned mass murder of thousands of Italian workers and peasants. The "main question of every revolution," said Lenin, "is the question of power." Capitalist democracy is only one form of capitalist dictatorship. The greater the crisis of capitalism faced by the multitudes of workers and colonial peoples, whose elementary wants capitalism does not satisfy any longer, the more rapidly and brutally the bourgeoisie discards the trappings of democracy, the more its dictatorship takes on a militant character—armed

force. The armed dictatorships do not necessarily follow in detail the Italian model, but always and everywhere the fig leaves of democracy fall one by one and capitalism's political power—army, navy, police, semi-official hands of gangsters—appears nakedly as the last defense of its system, cheered on by social fascists, or led by them. (Noske, Scheideman, etc. saving the capitalist "republic" by murdering Liebknecht, Luxemburg and thousands of German workers.)

Socialists know this very well. It is their historical role to conceal this throughout from the working class as far as possible, and thereby disarm the working class, prepare the way for fascist dictatorships and counter-revolution. Any toleration of such views, privately or on the public platform, and especially when the excuse is given that such intellectuals as Brown, their following, and the fringe of radicalized intellectuals who cluster around our Party, and the various auxiliary organizations, must be treated more "gently" than workers, comes under the head of "rotten liberalism" cited by Comrade Stalin in his recent polemic directed against such tendencies in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and there, too, arising among the intellectual elements.

The struggle for clarity in revolutionary theory and practice by our Party and the Communist International, did not end in Europe with the desertion of the revolution by the social democracy, and the rise of the Communist International as the leader of the revolutionary working class. Neither did the struggle end in the United States with the desertion of the revolution by the Hillquits, Lees, Oneals and the recruiting of Thomas, to social fascism, and organization

and growth of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party is the most conscious section of the working class, but nevertheless the currents and cross currents, the various trends and tendencies in bourgeois society, are reflected within it. In the struggle against these tendencies the Party is strengthened. It is especially some intellectual elements who have joined our Party, and among those who are close to the Party, who suffer most from these influences. It would be well if some of them would study Marx and Lenin a little more, and what they term "cultural literature," perhaps a little more. . . . Writing of the shortcomings of intellectuals in the period of the youth of Communist Parties, Paul LaFargue said: "These intellectuals who have spent their youth in the university, that they might become experts on exercise, polishers of phrases, philosophers or doctors, imagine one can improvise himself into a master of the socialist theory by attending a single lecture or by the careless reading of a single pamphlet. Naturalists who have felt the need of painful research to learn the habits of mollusks or of the polyps who live in a community on the coral banks, think that they know enough to regulate human societies, and that by keeping their stand on the first steps of the ascending ladder of animal life they can the better discern the human ideal. The philosophers, the moralists, the historians and the politicians have aims equally lofty; they bring an abundant supply of ideas and a new method of action to replace the imperfect theory and tactics which in all capitalist countries have served to build up socialist parties strong in numbers, unity and discipline."

"The intellectuals propose to modify the tactics as well as the theories of the socialist party; they wish to impose upon it a new method of action. It must no longer strive to conquer the public powers by a great struggle, legal or revolutionary as may be, but let itself be conquered by every ministry of a republican coalition; it is no longer to oppose the socialist party to all the bourgeois parties; what is needed is to put it at the service of the liberal party; we must no longer organize it for the class struggle, but keep it ready for all the compromises of politicians. And to further the triumph of the new method of action, they propose to disorganize the socialist party, to break up its old system and to demolish the organizations which for 20 years have labored to give the workers a sense of their class interests and to group them in a party of economic and political struggle."

Lenin, writing on the same issue, called attention to the statements by Engels in connection with this question. "Let us refer to the remarks made by Engels in 1874 on the question of the significance of theory in the social-democratic movement. Engels recognizes not two forms of the great struggle of social democracy (political and economic), as is usual among us, but three, adding to the first two that of the theoretical struggle also." The statement of Engels referred to by Lenin and which he quotes at length, is made in the introduction to "The Peasant War in Germany" and contains the following, in reference to the struggles of the German masses:

"For the first time in the history of the labor movement the struggle is being so conducted that its three sides, the theoretical, the political and the practical economic (opposition to the capitalists), form one harmonious and well-planned entity."

More responsibility to the masses, closer connection with the revolutionary party of the American proletariat, more study of the nature and character of the enemies of the American working class, more careful listing of their names and addresses and a better direction of all mail to them, sharper and clearer analysis and exposure of social fascism and social fascists, better organized and more militant struggle against them, are needed to correct the weaknesses and shortcomings in the ranks of those revolutionary intellectuals who are closest to our Party.

From the reports we notice that the recruiting drive in Detroit and Cleveland is too narrow. The drive assumes primarily an inner organizational aspect. This must be overcome immediately.

Did you issue a special call to the Ford workers to join the Communist Party? Did our Party Fractions bring in recruiting into the Unemployed branches and block committees? The very small number of Negro workers recruited into the Party is alarming. Detroit recruited 5 Negro workers into the Party and Cleveland 7.

This can be remedied only if we immediately intensify the struggle for Negro rights, against discrimination and for the release of the Scottsboro boys.

TOTAL RECRUITED IN BOTH DISTRICTS—265.

TOTAL RECRUITED IN CHICAGO-PITTSBURGH-MINNEAPOLIS—989.

TOTAL 1,254

HOW TO PREPARE AND SUCCESSFULLY LEAD THE N. Y. DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE

THE directives given below for the preparation and successful conduct of the coming dressmakers' strike should be read and studied by all workers, but particularly at the present time, by the dressmakers, in order that the members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and the United Front Committee may prepare properly for the coming struggle.

1. The single dress shop strikes which are to be spread and developed into a mass strike in the dress industry are directed towards the mobilization of the dressmakers for energetic and militant resistance to the systematic wage-cut, lengthening of hours and general worsening of conditions, carried on by the bosses in conjunction with the strike-breaking bureaucracy of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Lovestone-Zimmerman group.

2. Along with these shop strikes we also aim to develop the struggle for the right to strike, organize and picket against the boss rule of terror, against the use of gangsterism, police and injunctions as weapons against the workers.

THE UNITED FRONT BASED ON THE SHOP.

4. One of the prerequisites for a successful strike is careful and planned preparation in the shops on the basis of a united front of all workers. This, however, is not enough. It is important that the conduct and leadership of the strike should be in the hands of the strikers themselves, who are to elect from their midst all the necessary committees for militant strike preparations prior to the strike and the elections of the proper strike committees by all workers, organized and unorganized, members of the Industrial Union, as well as those belonging to the I.L.G.W.U., after the strike is declared.

5. In order to be properly prepared for the conduct of single shop strikes, as well as the entire industry, it is necessary to call general meetings of all workers working in the shops which are to be struck. At these meetings the discussions should be centered around the aims of the strike, the concrete demands that are to be presented on the basis of the particular situation in each shop, as well as around questions of an organizational character, such as the creation of special committees for the preparations of the strike, whose functions, among others, is the organization of relief work, the activation of all strikers in general, and of each in-

THE FORMULATION OF DEMANDS.

7. In our program of demands, the central points must be put in the forefront and become the axis around which the entire strike is to revolve. Representatives of the unemployed must be included on all leading strike committees and they must be drawn into active participation in the conduct of the strike, and particularly in the mass picketing demonstrations. Through this unity of the employed with the unemployed, the attempt of the bosses to enlist the unemployed for mass strikebreaking will be successfully paralyzed.

COMPOSITION OF THE STRIKE COMMITTEES.

8. Candidates for the General Strike Committee are to be selected by the Shop Preparation Committees, the number to be increased by adding the most active and trustworthy workers, if such motion is made by the participants in the meeting. Every worker, irrespective of which union he belongs to, is eligible to be elected to the General Strike Committee. But only those workers are to be elected as are ready and determined unhesitatingly to defend the interests of the strikers. Care must be taken that the

AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

9. For the successful carrying out of all the necessary work in the strike preparation committees, and following the declaration of the strike, the general strike committee must organize the following auxiliary committees: Organization, Trade Union Committee, Picketing and Defense, Legal Defense, Women's, Negro, Italian, Spanish, Youth and Relief, Agitation and

3. The slogans of state social insurance for the unemployed, equal to full wages at the expense of the government and the employers, and of immediate relief to the unemployed, are not only demands of the unemployed in the dress industry, but are the demands of all those participating in the strike and of all workers engaged in the dress industry, irrespective of their political views or trade union affiliations.

The dress strike will be successful only if the dressmakers, irrespective of their political opinions or trade union affiliations, jointly enter the struggle and fight side by side. The active participation of the unorganized working in open shops is of basic need for a successful struggle. Special attention must be paid to the problem of drawing into the general struggle the Negro workers working in their respective shops. In addition to the general demands there must be special demands for Negroes. It is equally important to draw into the strike the new elements who have never before participated in strike movements, such as the young American girls, Italians and Spanish workers.

dividual in particular, the distribution among them of the various tasks that are essential for the proper preparation of the coming strike.

Simultaneously, special district meetings should be called, as well as huge mass meetings, involving all the strikers in New York. It is particularly important to draw in the unemployed in these meetings.

6. It is absolutely essential that neither the central committee nor the special shop committee in charge of the preparations for the strike is appointed from above, but is elected by all the workers, irrespective of their political or trade union affiliations, who are employed in their respective shops or who have participated in the United Front conferences. The aim is to coordinate the struggles and activities of the workers in individual shops with those of the central body in charge of the preparations for the strike. More than that, the demands must finally be adopted only after a thorough and exhaustive discussion by the workers. On the basis of the accepted program of demands, we must then proceed with the election of the leading organs or committees for the preparation of the strike.

In addition to the general program of demands, concrete demands must be worked out by the workers of each shop separately on the basis of the particular situation. The demands must include the various crafts and categories and particularly the Negro workers. These demands must not be brought down from the top ready made. The proposals made by the United Front Committee in charge of preparations must be submitted to a thorough discussion of the workers. The maximum attention must be made to proposals brought in by the workers at the meeting.

bosses' agents, whose aim is to bring about the disintegration of the leadership and to break up the strike from within, through spreading false rumors, creating panic and distrust in our own forces, are not permitted to sneak into the Central Strike Committee.

The Central Strike Committee must elect an Executive, collective leadership and personal responsibility from the outset must be established as a prerequisite for proper functioning. Careful attention to details must be paid.

Education. The functions of these committees are as follows: 1. Agitation and Education Committees—Agitprop brigades, arrange lectures, reports, concerts, movies and sport attractions for the strikers. It organizes short-time courses for the preparation of instructors and members of the strike committees, etc. It must compare the conditions of the workers with

DIRECTIVES ISSUED BY NATIONAL BURO, NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION.

those of the capitalist, expose the sham poverty of the bosses, etc. 2. The Organization Committee carries through a registration of all the strikers, draws in the unemployed, the workers' wives, as well as workers of other industries, into the work of the General Strike Committee, in a co-operative capacity. The Organization Committee calls meetings of the strikers, organizes demonstrations, picketing, etc. 3. The Trade Union Committee carries on a mass campaign to recruit new members into the Industrial Union or seeks to get new recruits for the revolutionary trade union opposition from the ranks of those who are members of the reformist unions. 4. The Defense and Picketing Committee guards the meetings of the strikers and demonstrations, and is to protect speakers and strike leaders from possible attacks by gangsters or the police. The Defense Committee has also the tasks of organizing the mass picketings. 5. The Legal Defense Committee must co-operate with the Workers' Defense Organization. 6. The Negro, Italian, Spanish, Youth, Women and Children's Committees are to carry through

WHAT TO DO ON THE DAY OF THE STRIKE.

12. On the day set for the calling of the strike, the Central United Front Preparation Committee and the Shop Preparation Committees are to call shop meetings which are to be attended by all workers, irrespective of their political and trade union affiliations, religious beliefs, men and women, Negro and white, young and adult, for the purpose of electing Shop Strike Committees to take the place of the strike preparation committees.

13. At the conclusion of these meetings it is advisable to carry through demonstrations with placards bearing the central slogans of the strike, for the purpose of securing the attention of the working-class populace and enlisting their sympathy and support of the strike. Similar demonstrations are to be carried through near shops,

REGISTRATION OF THE STRIKERS.

15. Under no circumstances must all the activities in connection with the strike be left in the hands of the General Strike Committee. The full participation of all the strikers in all the activities must be secured. For this purpose the strike committees must at the outset carry through a full registration of all the strikers. The strikers must be drawn into the daily work of the Strike Committees, such as mass picketing, calling mass meetings, arranging mass demonstrations, distribution of strike relief, struggles against gangsterism, protection of mass meetings and demonstrations, etc.

16. The development of single shop strikes through concentration on large shops at first, involving gradually more and more such shops,

MASS PICKETING.

18. In order to completely paralyze production on the premises, to prevent the possible use of the employers of strikebreakers or the sending out of goods and raw materials to be made up in different shops in this or other cities that are not affected by the strike—MASS picketing is absolutely essential. The wives and children of the strikers must be drawn into mass picketing. It is especially important to carry through the joint picketing of white and Negro workers in this picketing as well as those of new elements that were recently absorbed into the

INFORMATION SERVICE.

20. The success of the struggle depends to a great extent upon whether the strike leadership fully realizes its tasks, is able to unfold the mass activity and initiative of the strikers, and is able on time to react to every developing situation in connection with the strike. The decisions of the strike committee must, therefore, be brought down to the rank and file and become the property of the workers. A full ac-

count of the strike committees' activities must be regularly submitted to the strikers and a check-up as to the extent to which decisions are carried through must be practiced during the strike. The General Strike Committee must issue a special Information Bulletin at least once a week dealing with the progress of the strike, pointing out the weak points and shortcomings in the conduct of the strike, answering questions

mass work among their respective categories of workers, are to organize their mass participation in the conduct of the strike, carry through mass agitation work in conjunction with the Agitprop Committee and help all other committees by drawing the women, Negroes, Italians, Spanish and young workers into their work. 7. The Relief and Solidarity Committee arranges jointly with the organizations for Workers' Relief the collection of financial help towards the general strike fund, organizes the collection of food-stuffs, opens kitchens for strikers who are in need, as well as the unemployed, who are most active.

10. The success of single shop strikes prior to the declaration of the mass strike may give a decisive push to the more backward and vacillating workers of other shops.

11. Final decisions pertaining to the demands and tactics of the strike, as well as the date of declaring it, must be approved at general meetings and at conferences of the shop delegates elected on the basis of the United Front, who are to participate in the strike.

14. The Shop Strike Committees are to be united into block, section or district strike committees, for the purpose of coordinating the strike activities. It is the task of these committees to supervise the activities of the lower strike organs to give them practical help, to inform the higher organs about the state of the strike and to receive instructions. The General Strike Committee, block or section strike committees must elect out of their midst a buro. The buro is to consist of a chairman, secretary and representatives of the various auxiliary committees.

will convert the strike into a real militant mass strike.

17. The successful conduct of the strike includes the activation and the solidification of the strikers' ranks. It is, therefore, necessary to give systematic information about the strike movement to the workers of other shops working for the same firm, whether in the same city or out of town. For this purpose it is necessary to explain to these workers the purpose of the strike, the demands of the strikers, and appeal to them to refuse to do strike-breaking work for the shops involved in the strike, as well as call upon them for moral and financial assistance. At such meetings special solidarity committees are to be elected.

dress industry, such as the American born, Italians, Spanish, who have had no previous experience in the class struggle.

19. At the time of distributing the strikers for picket duty, it is necessary to explain to the workers the cases of individual workers or departments that are vacillating or are under the influence of the boss or his agents. In such cases class-conscious workers must be assigned to exert upon them moral persuasion and visit the homes of the absentees in an effort to draw them into active work.

that occupy the minds of the workers, informing them about the moves of the bosses and the strike-breaking leadership of the reformist company unions, directed towards the breaking

of the strike, giving brief important political information, posting important decisions of the General Strike Committee, etc.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

In order that the decisions of the General Strike Committee may without delay reach the widest possible masses, special instructors from among the more active and class-conscious workers are to be sent to help out in the weaker sections or districts.

21. In case of any serious change in the situation, due to the maneuvers or strike-breaking of the reformist union or the state power, where changes or additions in the demands are made

STRIKE AND RELIEF FUNDS.

23. Simultaneously with the work of raising funds and handing out relief to those in need, special workers' delegations must demand of the city government material help for the strikers, such as free food for children, free gas and elec-

necessary, these are to be submitted for discussion not only to the General Strike Committee, but to the general mass meeting of the strikers.

22. The struggle to reach a general agreement on the basis of the strikers' demands does not exclude the possibility of conferences and settlements with individual employers just as the preparations for the general strike do not exclude preliminary single shop strikes.

STRUGGLE AGAINST STRIKEBREAKING REFORMIST UNIONS.

24. Strike Committees, organized on the basis of the United Front, must not refrain from criticizing the strike-breaking activities of the company union's leadership and their allies, Zimmerman & Co. At meetings and in resolutions, the treachery of the latter must be unmasked. Only in this manner will the weaker, vacillating elements be definitely won over and become adherents of the class struggle. Those workers, members of the reformist unions, who through actual experience have convinced themselves about the strikebreaking activities of their leaders, must publicly declare it at mass meetings and in statements in the workers' press, as a result of which these traitors can be completely exposed.

25. The strike presents the best possibilities to completely expose on the basis of concrete facts the treacherous role of the corrupt bureaucracy of the reformist unions, for the development of the class-consciousness of the workers and the rooting out of the last vestiges of reformist influence. Mass agitation and propaganda and close contact between the workers of different political opinions and trade union affiliations are an aid toward closer unity and for raising the level of their class-consciousness. With extreme patience it is necessary to explain to the workers that the wage slashing campaign in the dress industry is but part of the general attack by the capitalists upon the living standards of the working class of the United States

of America. It is necessary to explain the role of the capitalist government and also the role of the strike-breaking trade union bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. We must compare the effects of the world crisis with its mass unemployment in the capitalist countries, and particularly in the United States of America, with the successful construction of socialism and the liquidation of unemployment in the U.S.S.R., and point out that the way out of this crisis lies in the consistent revolutionary struggle for partial demands of the proletariat as well as for the complete abolition of the decaying capitalist system. Each mass agitation will undoubtedly paralyze the influence of the reformists and help to strengthen the united front of the striking dressmakers.

26. The adherents of the United Front in the ranks of the reformist unions must expose the maneuvers of the bureaucracy designed to break the strike, by taking the floor at every meeting called by them and fighting for proposals that will lead toward the adoption of militant methods of struggle on the basis of the United Front. In case meetings do not take place or the bureaucracy refuses to call them, the adherents of the United Front are to call such meetings. It depends on each particular situation whether or not it is advisable to invite to these meetings the reactionary leaders to defend their acts before the masses.

ROLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION.

27. The members of the Industrial Union must be the driving force inside the United Front Strike Committee (shop strike committees and Central Strike Committee). They must show an example of activity and militancy. They must be in the first ranks on the picket lines. They must be able to find a common language with the members of the other unions and with the unorganized workers. They must in practice by their activities convince those workers of the militancy and correctness of the line of the Industrial Union. They must help those workers to carry out their activities and bring out their initiative. The Industrial Union must in time of struggles call periodical, regular meetings of the striking members of the union and instruct them to check up their activities.

28. The Industrial Union must not in the least weaken its activities or hide its independent face in the strike, which in itself would impede the formation of the united front and aid the enemy by giving him a trump card. We must display a maximum of initiative through the issuance of appeals and declarations.

29. The ending of a strike must be approved at a meeting of all the workers belonging to the particular shop involved. If a group of shops is involved or all the shops on strike, then the approval of delegates must be secured.

30. It is extremely important to inform the press regularly about the preparations of the

strike and to answer the rumors spread by the bosses and the fakers. Every effort to spread confusion and demoralization in the ranks of the workers must be answered. Therefore, it is necessary to organize a special press committee in the Strike Committees and Central Strike Committee which shall be responsible for the information and statements submitted to the press and to counteract all efforts to break the strike. The committees shall give information about the progress of the strike, stopping of shops, etc.

31. The strike of the dressmakers must not be isolated, but in order to get support of other sections of the workers, the Industrial Union and the United Front Strike Committee must draw in the workers of other industries, and clubs, fraternal organizations, such as Labor Sports organizations, Unemployed Councils, I.L.D., I.W.O., W.T.R., cultural organizations, etc. to give support to the strike. The representatives of these organizations must be fraternally drawn into the Central Strike Committee. At the same time, in order to strengthen the morale and solidarity of the workers, it is necessary to link up the dressmakers' struggle with the struggle of the miners, Scottsboro, etc.

32. The appraisal of the strike, its positive and negative sides must be published in the press and discussed at strikers' meetings.