

## ALL OUT TODAY TO DEMAND MOONEY'S RELEASE!

### You Can Defeat Wage Cuts!

WORKERS, you who have had your wages cut; you who are due to get wages cut; you who are desperately looking for some way to escape a wage cut! Read and learn from this example that there is a way out! Read and understand that it depends upon YOU as to whether you get a wage cut or not!

The Loft food factory at Long Island City, N. Y., works about 3,000 workers, mostly youth, many girls—all unorganized, with no strike experience. The company celebrated last Christmas by putting a wage cut in the workers' stockings; on Easter another cut; on Mother's Day a third cut—and then—last week the company tried to put over still another wage cut in the form of lengthening the hours from 48 to 60 per week!

The workers' petition for restoration of the 48 hour week was rejected with a sneer by Mr. Heller, the manager: "Let the dirty dogs work!" said this boss. No doubt thinking of the 1,000,000 unemployed workers in New York City.

Remember, no organization, no experience in strikes, no Communists among these workers to lead them, no Party nucleus in the factory, no factory group or factory committee, no connection with the revolutionary Food Workers' Industrial Union, no contact with the Unemployed Councils to prevent scabbing!

Against them, all the clever devilish tricks of company stool-pigeons, company hoodlums, company "back to work" spies, and the entire brutal force of the strikebreaking machine of the New York City police!

Did all these difficulties and odds-against-them stop these workers? IT DID NOT! Strike sentiment against the longer hours got to boiling on Saturday.

These workers had never been infected with the strike-breaking poison of the fake "socialist" party leader, Norman Thomas, who says that "soon or late wages are bound to come down." Their militancy was unspooled by William Green, head of the A. F. of L., who breaks strikes for the bosses by the unique method of turning the workers' attention from picket lines to arguments about the "morality" of cutting wages and its "economic unsoundness." THEY STRUCK!

Two workers hunted up the Daily Worker. It led them to the Food Workers' Union. Monday the whole plant was out. In the natural confusion company agents managed to get the union organizers excluded by tricky cries of "outsiders," and managed to get themselves on the strike committee.

Tuesday, with the whole force out in the morning, milling around in confusion, the strike committee came back with the bosses' answer—a "compromise"—54 hours a week. "NOTHING DOING! 48 HOURS!" the strikers replied.

But in the confusion hundreds of girls went back, thinking the 54-hour week was accepted, told so by the company stool pigeons. Once inside, they tried to get out again. And here comes a little lesson they learned about FORCED LABOR and what side police are on. Pinned inside, the girls threw the following note out the window:

"We are forced to stay up here. We have no chance of getting down because the doors are all blocked with cops. We all want to stick together. Start a riot and try to get us out to the ball field—From the factory girls."

And there WAS something of a riot! And the girls DID get out! And as they went out the management hung up the sign: "THE OLD WORKING WEEK OF 48 HOURS WILL BE RESUMED."

Of course the company will try some way to get even; to fire the "ring-leaders," to cut the money wage, to speed up. And there are many dangers that the victory will be lost unless the Food Workers' Union acts rapidly to build up a solid fighting front, a Shop Committee. BUT THE STRIKE WON!

And not only there! Three blocks away the Sunshine Biscuit Co., frightened, postponed a 10 per cent wage cut! STRIKES CAN WIN!

Workers! You could hardly face a strike in your own factory under worse or more difficult conditions than did these workers at Lofts! You, too, may be unorganized; inexperienced! The Communist Party wants you to prepare better than they did—if possible! It wants you to get in touch with the Trade Union Unity League, to form a Shop Group of the most militant workers! To estimate the possibility and the hour for strike! To build up a Shop Committee if possible from all departments! Yet, if none of these things are possible in advance of a sudden rebellion—STRIKE ANYHOW! AND STICK!

But above all, the Communist Party calls on you to have GUTS TO STRIKE! Not to be influenced by bosses' and misleaders' talk about the "depression" being "no time to strike." There is NEVER a "good time to strike" if you take the bosses' advice. Learn the lesson:

**YOU CAN DEFEAT WAGE CUTS! BUT ONLY BY STRIKE! A SOLID MASS STRIKE!**

### GERMAN JOBLESS MINERS REFUSE TO BE SCABS

Reformist Leaders and Government Try to Crush Strike

(Cable by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The release of the underground miners from contributing to unemployment insurance, means a wage cut of 4.75 per cent, instead of seven per cent, while the surface workers suffer the full cut. This measure thus aims at driving a wedge into the ranks of the miners. Despite the government's concession, the strike of the Ruhr miners is extending. Fifteen pits are now either fully or partly paralyzed. The reformist and Christian Democratic unions are working to break the strike. The members are being circularized with the propaganda that participation in the strike means damage to the strikers. The reformist union offices are the center of scab activities.

The reformists denounced the red officials and many have been dismissed and arrested. The authorities declare it is an outlaw strike and the employment agencies are sending unemployed miners to work in the pits. Refusal to scab means stoppage of relief for many weeks. However, an overwhelming majority of the unemployed workers refused to scab. The police are preventing picketing and pickets have been clubbed and arrested. The distribution of leaflets has been prohibited and distributors are

arrested. Meetings of the revolutionary union have also been prohibited.

Police fired into a demonstration of miners at Hamborn and Wansee, wounding several. Collisions occurred between strikers and scabs. The Communist member of the Reichstag, Dahlem, informed the delegates conference of striking miners, that secret negotiations are proceeding between the leaders of the General Trade Union Federation and the industrialists, with a view to carrying out the desired wage cuts without mass resistance.

The authorities yesterday announced that beginning on the 15th of October, unemployment support will be shortened from 26 to 20 weeks, on the basis of the Emergency Decree.

### VET POLITICAL SYMPOSIUM SUN.

All Invited to Hear Issues Discussed

NEW YORK.—Inviting all war vets to listen to a discussion of the forthcoming elections, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League has arranged a symposium at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, Sunday, October 4th at 2 p. m.

The Symposium will be on the question: "Which political party should the ex-servicemen support?" There will be speakers from the various parties. I. Amter, candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan, will speak for the Communist Party.

### TEXTILE, DOCK WORKERS ACT AGAINST PAY CUTS; STEEL MEN CHEER FIGHT

A. F. of L. Fakers in Boston Rush Ryan in From N. Y. to Break Longshore Strike

200 Steel Workers at Campbell, Ohio, at Shop Gate Greet Call for Organization

BULLETIN.

BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The Hanna Coal Co. cut wages 14 per cent in five mines, affecting 1,500 men.

NEW YORK.—As October first went by with over 5,000,000 receiving wage cuts ranging from 10 to 50 per cent, the workers realized by the latter action of the bosses that the open wage cut drive is just beginning and organization and strike is absolutely necessary to stop this incessant drive against the standard of living of the American workers.

That the determination of the workers is growing to resist the wage cuts is shown by many instances. A report from Youngstown, O., to the Daily Worker states:

"Over 200 workers, of whom the majority were Negroes, gathered at a shop gate meeting in front of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. at Campbell, O., and enthusiastically cheered the speakers of the Metal Workers Industrial League, the Young Communist League and the Workers International Relief, who spoke on the organization of a struggle against the wage cuts. The Daily Worker sold like hotcakes."

In Lawrence, Mass., action for a united front strike against the October 13 wage cuts is gaining wider support.

Within the ranks of the A. F. of L. the fakers are finding it more difficult to keep back strike action. In Boston, where the longshoremen voted for a general strike against wage cuts, the local misleaders were forced to call in Joseph P. Ryan of New York, president of the International Longshoremen's Association in an effort to break the strike.

The men were ready to go on strike when Governor Ely met with the bosses and the union misleaders, with the result that the strike was called off and a hurried call sent to Ryan to come to Boston.

The postponement of the strike is to give the bosses a better chance to plan their scabbing, and Ryan is counted on to do all he can to keep back the strike.

The longshoremen mean business and are determined to resist the wage cut. This is shown by the militant action against the few scabs who attempted to go to work just before the union officials called the strike off for the time being.

### CALL FOR UNITED FRONT TO HIT PAY CUT IN LAWRENCE

Thousands At Textile Mass Meetings

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 2.—Showing their determination to fight against the 10 per cent wage cut which the bosses with the help of the officials of the A. F. of L. and the mayor's committee are trying to put over, effecting between 25,000 to 30,000 Lawrence textile workers, over 2,000 workers have packed the Union halls for the past two nights and wildly applauded the organizers of the National Textile Workers Union when they called upon the workers to prepare for struggle to stop the wage-cut. At all three meetings the workers took a standing vote against the wage cut.

Despite the campaign of silence of the boss controlled press of the city,

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Soviet "Forced Labor"—Bedacht series in pamphlet form at 10 cents per copy. Read it—Spread it!

### 1500 War Vets Parade to City Hall; Demand Relief

NEW YORK.—The Third Big Parade took place yesterday when 1,500 worker ex-servicemen, marching under the leadership of the Worker Ex-Servicemen's League and Veterans from Relief Lines, swung up Broadway from Bowling Green to City Hall to be joined by thousands of other ex-soldiers in a militant demonstration demanding immediate relief. Many joined the lines even though threatened with a withdrawal of relief.

"Our first parade—1917—to make the world safe for 'democracy'; our second parade—1919—after making the world safe for 'democracy'; our now our third parade—1931—to demand relief from starvation, to fight for cash payment of the Bonus now." This tells briefly what the Third Big Parade means.

Dozens of placards told the immediate specific demands of the ex-servicemen: "Increased relief of \$80 a month for married veterans, \$10 a month for each dependent; \$60 a month for single veterans, \$10 a month for each dependent." "We demand similar relief for widows and orphans." "No discrimination against foreign born and Negro veterans." "Stop the degrading questioning and brow beating of veterans and their families by the investigators of the American Legion." These and other burning demands of the ex-servicemen were written on the placards. Board Afloat to See Committee. A committee of three ex-servicemen, De Nota, Harper and Levine, two white workers and one Negro worker, were elected to present the demands of the ex-servicemen to the Board of Estimate who were meeting in City Hall, apportioning out millions of dollars for every sort of graft except relief for workers.

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### Masses Continue Struggle in Streets of Glasgow, Scotland

Thousands of workers demonstrated again on Friday in Glasgow against the hunger budget of Mac Donald and resisted the police with the same determined militancy that they have displayed during the past several days in their struggles. The mass demonstrations in Great Britain have going on for ten days already. Fifty thousand workers are reported by the capitalist press as having demonstrated on Wednesday in Glasgow. Nine of the workers were so badly beaten by the Mac Donald police that they had to go to the hospital. The workers de-

### NEWS FLASH!

(Cable by Inprecorr)

MOSCOW, Oct. 2.—The Kharkov tractor giant opened up today in the presence of 25,000 workers. The Kharkov works are even larger than Stalingrad. The reconstructed Amo automobile works also opened today in the presence of masses of workers in Moscow. Twenty-five thousand trucks are scheduled to be produced annually.

### Demand Freedom of All Class War Prisoner

Rally at 12:30 Today to Protest Attempt to Execute Harlan Miners, Scottsboro Boys

NEW YORK.—All out in Union Square at 12:30 today! All out to demonstrate for the immediate unconditional release of Tom Mooney, of the Harlan prisoners, the Scottsboro boys and all other class war prisoners!

Thousands, responding to the call of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, will gather at 12:30 p. m. to demand freedom for all these brave fighters for the working class. It will be a demonstration that will be a mighty challenge to the efforts of the bosses to terrorize the workers into submitting to wage cuts and starvation.

From a central platform loud speakers will carry the voices of a number of speakers representing organizations that are participating in the demonstration. Robert Minor, who led the campaign for Mooney in 1916-17 and has since been one of the chief fighters in his behalf, will be among the speakers. Others will be Sadie Van Veen, representing the Scottsboro United Front Defense Committee; Carl Brodsky, for the New York I. L. D.; Hope, for the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; I. Amter, for the New York District of the Communist Party; Charles Alexander, a Negro worker, for the I. L. D.; and Caroline Drew, who recently returned from Harlan, Kentucky. Carl Hacker, secretary of the New York I. L. D., will be chairman.

Today's demonstration is part of a great mass campaign that the I. L. D. has launched to force the release of Mooney and the other class war prisoners. Further steps in this campaign will be planned at a big mass conference Sunday, Oct. 11, at 10 a. m., in Irving Plaza, 45th St. and Irving Place. All revolutionary unions, A. F. of L. locals, shop groups, unemployed councils, workers' clubs, fraternal and cultural organizations, etc., must by all means be represented at this conference. Send one delegate for every five members.

### Fascism Planned In United States By Rich

Major Gen. Butler of Marines Says 14 Multi-Millionaires Will Back Action Against Rising Workers Class Revolution

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—Backed by 14 multi-millionaires whose fortunes total \$5,000,000,000, Major General Smedley D. Butler, of the Marines, declared in a speech here Thursday night he is preparing now for a fascist dictatorship against the workers.

Butler's announcement, following the recent speech of President Hoover before the American Legion urging the ex-servicemen to be ready to back a fascist program, is of extreme significance. As a marine officer, Butler has had long experience in fulfilling Wall Street's orders by means of open armed force in Latin America and China.

The scheme proposed by Butler is described by the United Press as a "virtual dictatorship by an 'extra-governmental' agency."

"That the bulk of the nation's wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few," General Butler stated, "is one of the things that ordinary people are concerned about. Another is that there are so many millionaires in the Cabinet."

Forsees Revolution. As a result Butler forsees the capitalists in the United States along "with the rest of the world, overrun by revolutionary hordes."

To forestall this, Butler has been picked by the multi-millionaires he refuses to name, but who are undoubtedly among the leading "50" who now rule the United States, to prepare the fascist dictatorship. It is not only a question of a future inauguration of fascism. Every

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### Resist Police Clubs; Demand "Not a Penny Off Dole"

Thousands of workers demonstrated again on Friday in Glasgow against the hunger budget of Mac Donald and resisted the police with the same determined militancy that they have displayed during the past several days in their struggles. The mass demonstrations in Great Britain have going on for ten days already. Fifty thousand workers are reported by the capitalist press as having demonstrated on Wednesday in Glasgow. Nine of the workers were so badly beaten by the Mac Donald police that they had to go to the hospital. The workers de-

fended themselves with all manner of weapons that they were able to find at hand. When the patrol of police appeared on the scene the workers greeted them with a storm of jam jars and butter and hard tubs which they had obtained from twelve shops in the vicinity.

In Bristol thousands of workers demonstrated and paraded, bearing slogans such as "Not a Penny off the

### Hoover for Pay Cuts to "Cure" Unemployment

President Endorses Reduction of Hours and Pay in Chemical Industry

Jobless Demand Insurance, Relief and No Wage Cuts; March on Washington, Dec. 7th

BULLETIN

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Oct. 2.—Two thousand workers attended an open air meeting at which William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League spoke. Many applications to the T.U.U.L. were made and a great desire to struggle against the wage cut was demonstrated. Action Committees are now being built to develop local struggles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—President Hoover issued a public statement in favor of the six hour day yesterday as a cure for unemployment. BUT the statement makes it clear that the six hour day means a wage cut, another plan like the stagger system, with which the new plan would easily combine, to spread starvation, over the whole working class.

Instead of taxing the profits of the big corporations and giving unemployment insurance, as demanded by the organized jobless and the militant unions, the Hoover administration's whole idea in this crisis which has already produced 12,000,000 hungry jobless, is to save profits and let the workers starve. Part of it is the open wage cut program, which Hoover does not lift a finger to stop, while hypocritically pretending he is opposed to it. Another part of it now appears—wage cuts in the form of unemployment relief!

### HOSIERY STRIKE IN MILWAUKEE IS FACING BETRAYAL

Misleaders Forced to Act; Plan Sellout

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—The strike of the 1,600 workers of Phoenix Hosiery Co. here is in danger of immediate sell out. Alfred Hoffman, national organizer of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers was sent to Milwaukee to take leadership of the strike in order to sell out the strikers.

The strike in the Phoenix mills started Sept. 28 against a 30 to 45 per cent wage cut due to mass pressure from below, the rank and file members of the local forced the strike over the heads of the local officials and the national union officials. The strike started with 250 Full Fashioned Union men, and now nearly 900 union men and 700 non-union men are out on strike—a total of 1,600 workers.

From the very beginning of the strike John Banachowicz, president of the Milwaukee local, went to N. Y. to consult with the national officials as to the possibilities of betraying the strike of the Milwaukee workers. All the time J. P. Marjesson, general manager of the Phoenix Hosiery Co., has been loudly proclaiming that the wage cut was agreed upon between the national officials and the Association of Full Fashioned Hosiery manufacturers.

The National Textile Workers' Union issued a leaflet calling upon the workers to take the control of the strike into their hands. The NTWU also calls upon the workers to elect broad rank and file strike committees, telling the workers to fight against secret negotiations behind closed doors. Take the power away from the officials to negotiate. Organize committees of action in every department to unite the struggle of the union with the non-union workers, thereby intensifying the fight against the wage cuts and fake agreements between the officials and the company! The NTWU tells the strikers that all proposals for settlement of the strike must be made only through a two-thirds majority vote of the union membership.

Hunger marches and demonstrations are taking place in many cities, active organization of the unemployed is progressing, in a campaign leading to a national hunger on Washington, Dec. 7, to demand unemployment insurance and immediate relief, and to fight wage cuts and speed up for those who still are at work. Among the local hunger marches are the Cuyahoga, Ohio, county hunger march, Oct. 16; the Missouri state hunger march, Oct. 24-25; the Detroit demonstration and march, Oct. 5 and marches scheduled for Chicago and many other cities.

The association has already begun in many of its member plants to cut both hours and wages—the wages more than the hours, and it claims, that in some cases it takes on a few more men as a result of the shortened hours. It presents no real figures for this, however.

The Trade Union Unity League, the Councils of the Unemployed, and the Communist Party, in many statements here called for shorter hours, but without cuts in the day's wages; the workers who have jobs are already living on the starvation line.

### 6,000 FILIPINO WORKERS STRIKE

Communist Party Is Active in Walkout

NEW YORK.—Cable reports from Manila, Philippine Islands, state that a general strike of tobacco workers was called on October 1st, affecting six major companies. Over 6,000 men are out for better conditions. The present strike follows a whole series of similar actions taken by the Filipino workers in the present crisis. The strike is being led by reformist trade union leaders, and when the Communist Party of the Philippine Islands, through Crisanto Evangelista, one of the leaders, called for a united front on a militant strike basis, the misleaders, who want to keep in the good graces of Wall Street, refused.

The Communist Party, despite the refusal of the united front, is taking an active part in the strike and is urging the workers to take the strike into their own hands.

Suitcase Makers Vote Contempt of Socialist Officials of Local

NEW YORK.—A well attended meeting of a local of the A. F. L. Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Workers' Union at its headquarters here Thursday night voted non-confidence in the socialist party officials of the local and elected a rank and file committee to run its affairs.

The socialist machine and its allies tried every trick of demagoguery and put up all kinds of fake issues, but the membership laughed at them.

# 8,000 in Philadelphia Hunger Demonstration

## Told "Mayor Mackey Has Gone to Ball Game in St. Louis"; Defy Police; March Three Times

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—Over 8,000 assembled at the City Hall Plaza as part of the city-wide hunger march organized to demand immediate relief from the City Council and the Lloyd Committee.

Approximately 2,000 Negro and white workers directly participated in the march which was organized from four different points of the city. The marchers were joined by many unemployed workers while parading through the main sections of the city. The shouts of the marchers: "We demand bread," "Down with the fake charities," etc., met with the hearty approval of crowds assembled on the sidewalks.

The demonstration at City Hall was addressed by speakers from three platforms, who pointed out the miserable conditions of the unemployed workers and exposed the fake relief campaigns of the Mackey administration.

The police roped off half of the Plaza, saying "this space had to be used for those desiring to see the baseball scores." This prevented thousands more from actual participation in the demonstration. During the course of the demonstration Frank Fisher, chairman of the unemployed councils, presented the following demands for approval of the

assembled workers: 10 per cent of the \$90,000,000 city budget for the unemployed; a minimum of \$10 per

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## RATIFY TICKET OF COMMUNIST PARTY TONIGHT

### Parade To Precede Meet Through Harlem

NEW YORK.—The Campaign Ratification Conference in Harlem takes place tonight, October 3rd, at Lafayette Hall, 131 Seventh Ave. The conference will be preceded by a parade through the congested sections of Harlem to reach the exploited Negro workers with the Campaign Program of the Communist Party during the Election Struggle.

During this house to house canvas, the Communist Party calls on all red canvassers to expose to the workers the fake scheme of the so-called unemployed relief committee, which has been broadcasted by Governor Roosevelt, who is interested only in getting himself on the ticket for the presidential elections next year. The Communist Party calls the attention of the workers to the fact that the committee of 3 whom Roosevelt appointed to handle the \$20,000,000 for road building and construction, is a committee of reactionaries and labor haters of the worst type. Strauss, the head of R. H. Macy's is a notorious exploiter of women workers and young girls, whose policy is of squeezing the most out of the workers in this department store, has been condemned and exposed even by the bosses' charity machine. J. Sullivan, the second member of the Roosevelt Relief Committee, is a Tammany racketeer, head of the State Federation of Labor, with a long record as a labor faker ready at all times to sell out the workers in every strike. The third member is a banker. The workers can expect nothing from such an outfit or any other fake schemes of the bosses' politicians.

Tonight at 7 p. m. Section 5 has arranged for a series of street meetings for the Election Campaign with a central rally at which the truck equipped with loud speaker, which the District Election Campaign Committee has provided, will be used for the first time. The truck will be used one night a week in all boroughs of the city.

## BOOTHS TAKEN FOR D. W. BAZAAR NOW TOTAL FIFTY

### Include Jewelry Shop, Print Plant; Clothing \$12.50 to \$15

Gains were consolidated and a final big effort planned at the mass conference last Thursday night held to discuss the Daily Worker-Freihet-Young Worker Bazaar scheduled for October 8, 9, 10 and 11 at Madison Square Garden.

Delegates reported ten more booths taken for the bazaar, making the total now 50. The booths will include a jewelry workers' shop, at which watches will be repaired by expert watchmakers and hammer and sickle rings and other jewelry will be sold.

Another booth has been taken by the printers' league. This league has installed a printing plant where you can have personal cards and envelopes printed. The printers' league will also publish a magazine to contain articles now being written by proletarian writers and to be sold at the bazaar.

It was also announced at the conference that the committee has succeeded in buying a liquidation stock of clothing on such terms that it is able to offer men's suits and overcoats at \$12.50 to \$15. These cannot be gotten anywhere else at less than \$25 up, and comrades who are thinking of buying a new suit or a coat for the winter should wait until they see what the bazaar has to offer them. Also, comrades, if you are about to buy any other article of apparel—shirts, hosiery, underwear, etc., just delay buying until you see the wide selection at the bazaar, and the low prices, which can compete with those at any cut price store. You will be helping the cause, and you will be saving money.

Women delegates at the conference pledged that they would bake cakes for the bazaar, and recommended that all women comrades do likewise.

One last push is needed to put the affair over with a bang and establish a solid financial foundation for the Communist press in the workers' fight against wage cuts and the misery of the coming winter. Send your greetings in immediately. Send in the money for sold tickets at once. Get more greetings. Sell more tickets. Only five days left.

## Unity Meeting of Furriers Smashed by Company Union

NEW YORK.—About 2,000 furriers packed Webster Hall Thursday night for the "unity conference" of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and the A. F. of L. fur union. This conference was forced upon the leaders of the company union because of the bankruptcy of their outfit and the increasing popularity of the Industrial Union. The conference was turned into a remarkable demonstration for the program of the Industrial Union.

Two programs were presented. The one of the company union stated that if unity is to be obtained the Industrial Union must be liquidated, all furriers must apply for admission to the A. F. of L. union and pay a "nominal fee." Every mention of the American Federation of Labor was greeted with boos and cries of derision. A number of times Ben Gold, the chairman of the fur department of the revolutionary union, had to plead with the workers to allow their enemies of the A. F. of L. to speak.

A Real Program. In direct contrast to the program of the International Fur Workers was that of the Rank and File Committee which was set up at a meeting called by the Industrial Union a few weeks ago.

This program called for the election of a committee of 50 workers with an equal number of representatives from each side. That this committee immediately begin to organize strikes in the shops for union conditions, that every worker be allowed to work in any shop whether it is controlled by the union he belongs to or not; that the system of the boss or strong-arm squads collecting dues for the company union

be abolished. And after this work has been accomplished the same committee of workers have the right to call a conference of representatives of all fur shops to work out the plans for one union. The basic point in the company union program is that of taking new fees for the payment of officials' salaries; that of the Industrial Union is to begin to better the conditions of the workers at once.

Cheer Ben Gold.

The introduction of Ben Gold was the occasion of a glorious demonstration that lasted for many minutes. Gold examined the program of the company union and exposed it mercilessly. The speakers for the Rank and File Committee ripped to pieces the American Federation of Labor and showed how it was impossible to have a fighting organization and be within this boss-controlled outfit. The role of Stetky, who represented the International, of Kaufman, the president, and the leaders of the American Federation, in attacking the Soviet Union and the revolutionary working class organizations by backing the Fish Committee was brought before the workers.

Stuck on to the tail of the company union was a small group of Lovestonites. Their program was no different from Stetky. Instead of telling the workers to join the union under the American Federation of Labor, Shapiro, the Lovestonite, said

the workers must seize the office of that union. He did not condemn the A. F. of L. but only said in a more bombastic way what Stetky had said. The workers showed how well they understood this program by demanding that he be thrown off as representing no workers. Other Lovestonites in the audience did their best to provoke a fight in the crowd by heckling Ben Gold.

International Flees.

The conference lasted for eight hours and was broken up when the leaders of the Joint Council of the International Fur Workers Union left. They refused to accede to the demand that workers be allowed to work in any shop without having to pay tribute to the American Federation of Labor racketeers. The representatives of the Industrial Union asked that this question be put to the delegates of the conference but this was turned down. The fur workers pledged that they would proceed to put into effect the program presented by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and so build one strong union.

"EAST OR BORNEO" MOVES TO CAMEO

"East of Borneo," Universal's jungle romance, continues its Broadway run, having moved into the Cameo Theatre Saturday from the Mayfair. The picture which features Rose Hobart and Charles Bickford, was filmed in the dark jungles of Samatra.

Georges Renavent, Lupita Tovar, and Noble Johnson play leading roles in the film. George Melford directed the production.

## AMUSEMENTS

A Theatre Guild Production  
**"HE"**  
By ALFRED SAVOIR  
Adapted by Chester Erskine  
GUILD W. 42nd Street, 540  
Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:40

The Group Theatre Presents  
The House of Connelly  
By PAUL GREEN  
Under the Auspices of  
the Theatre Guild  
Martin Beck THEA. 45th  
St. & 3 Ave.  
Matinees: Thurs. & Saturday

**MAE WEST**  
IN  
**'The Constant Sinner'**  
ROYALE THEA. 45th W. E. W. Eves  
5:40. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Opening Celebration  
Cooperative House Music School  
Saturday Eve., Oct. 3, 8 P. M.  
In CO-OP AUDITORIUM  
2700 Bronx Park East  
Gala Concert will be given by distinguished artists—Unusual Program  
ADMISSION ONLY 15 CENTS

**CAMEO NOW**  
2nd Week on Broadway  
**"EAST OF BORNEO"**  
With ROSE HOBART  
and CHARLES BICKFORD

**HIPPOBROM** 6th Ave.  
BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK  
8 ACTS  
TOM MEIGHAN  
"SKYLINE"  
MUSIC

**Philharmonic-Symphony**  
ERICH KLEIBER, Conductor  
Opening Concert  
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 8, 8:45  
Fri. Aft., Oct. 9, 2:30; Sat., Oct. 10, 8:45  
Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 11, 3:00  
WEBER: "Euryanthe" Overture  
TELEMAN: Extracts from  
"Tafelmusik"  
REINICKER: Three Symphonic Dances  
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 7  
Subscription tickets available until  
date of first concert—each series  
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Place)

## 1500 War Vets Parade to the City Hall; Demand Relief

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

were addressed by J. S. Stember and Harry Raymond of the Ex-servicemen's League. Stember pointed out the betrayal of the American Legion who shelved the issue of immediate payment of the bonus by calling for beer instead of bread. "We want our bonus now," shouted the speaker. The veterans responded to this demand with a long ringing cheer.

Raymond spoke on the preparations being made by the capitalists for a new world slaughter. "The war that is now being prepared," said Raymond, "is directed against the only country in the world where there is real working class democracy, where there is no unemployment, where there is no capitalist class—the Soviet Union. What will be our position in the next war? Will we fight again for the rich against our fellow workers? I say we will turn our guns against our oppressors. We will defend the Soviet Union!" The veterans greeted this with prolonged cheering.

The committee returned and reported that the Board of Estimates refused to hear the demands of the war vets on the weak excuse that this business was not on the calendar. Levine, in reporting for the committee, stated that when the Wall St. bankers called us into the service they did not ask if we had the matter on our calendar. The committee, however, forced the board to concede to hear the demands of the ex-servicemen next Friday on which day the vets will come out in even a bigger demonstration and parade demanding immediate relief and payment of the bonus.

## What's On—

**SATURDAY**  
Young Workers Attention!  
Tonight the Red Hook Unit of the Young Communist League will give the biggest dance yet held this year at the Laurel Social Club, 221 Union Hall, Brooklyn. There will be dancing, entertainment and besides, special features by the John Reed Club. Admission 25 cents.

**Downtown Unemployed Council**  
will hold two open air meetings today, one at 11:00 a. m. at 7th St. and Ave. A and another at 14th St. and University Place 7:30 p. m. Employed and unemployed workers are urged to attend.

**Workers Ex-Servicemen's League**  
Branch No. 2,  
will hold an open-air meeting at 12th Street and 5th Avenue, 8 p. m. All good speakers are requested to come early.

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# HOBOKEN D. W. MEETING; WORKERS TELL CONDITIONS OF LONGSHOREMEN THERE

Recently we held the Hoboken Daily Worker Club as the shock brigade of Daily Worker clubs. To show how the Hoboken club is living up to its title we submit the full report of its meeting held a few days ago. The report shows what a live club can do and offers concrete suggestions for those who ask, "What shall we do at our meetings?"

"The chairman opened the meeting and explained the role and aims of the Daily Worker clubs, and the need of building working-class organizations under present conditions. Comrade Garrick spoke next.

He said that the social aspect should at all times be one of the features of the life of the club. He described the work of the capitalist press as propaganda organs of the bosses, exposing the Soviet dumping fable in this light and showed how the main aim of the capitalist press is to deceive the workers and divert them from the daily class struggle.

Longshoremen League. The floor being thrown open for discussion, a marine worker spoke on the conditions of the longshoremen, which are extremely bad.

He explained how A. F. of L. fakers with the help of gangsters caused the arrest of some members of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and had them framed for deportation. From Oct. 1, hours will be increased from 8 to 16, and the hourly rates of pay will be cut on the basis of an A. F. of L. contract.

The comrade pointed out that the leaflet issued by the M. W. I. U. was welcomed by the longshoremen but that same confusion existed, the men taking the union to be part of the I. W. W. He suggested that another leaflet be given out making the difference clear. He also reported that the contractors were forcing four men to do the work of five.

## CALL FOR UNITED FRONT TO HIT PAY CUT IN LAWRENCE

Thousands At Textile Mass Meetings

Workers Correspondence. In regard to workers' correspondence, one comrade volunteered to write about the longshoremen's conditions in Hoboken and also to get others to assist him, this to be the basis of a Workers' group.

It was further decided to arrange an affair and dance for the Daily Worker on Oct. 1, for which a committee of three was elected. A total of \$6.65 was collected to cover expenses, this including sales of red ribbons. Four workers volunteered for the English class. Five new members joined the club.

Workers' correspondence, house to house canvassing for Daily Worker subscriptions, open air meetings, dances and other social activities, distribution of leaflets and sale of Daily Workers in connection with strikes, English classes and use of all sorts of contacts to get new members—that is the answer the Hoboken Daily Worker Club gives to the question, "What shall a Daily Worker Club do?"

HELPERS WANTED. Volunteers to help in the Moon-Day - Scottsboro - Harlan United Front campaign of the International Labor Defense are wanted every day at the I.L.D. office, 80 E. 11th St., room 430.

# Chelsea Fibre Mills In Brooklyn Cuts Pay 10% On Part-Time

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Here is another one to chank up on wage cuts. At the Chelsea Fibre Mills, 1155 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, wages have been cut 10 per cent starting October 1st. This cut takes in all workers, mill and office, as well as foremen and supervisors.

Chelsea Fibre Mills is a Jute Mill, manufacturing yarns and twine. It is a typical textile mill with typical textile mill type of exploitation. It is owned by the Pratt family of Standard Oil fame. This cut was decided on at the same time the cuts in the other industries were put over.

The mill has been working part-time for months. Some of the workers have been going home week after week with as low as \$5. On that they will receive a cut of 10 per cent. A year ago they received a cut put over by an increase of hours, from 48 to 51. This was done with the aid of the State Department of Labor.

The plant is also being rationalized and speeded up. With new machinery the card room is being changed over to increase production 50 per cent with a labor reduction of close to 50 per cent. A night shift will now be put on and the best part of two departments shut down. And the poor Fratts are losing money keeping the plant running to supply work to the "poor devils" on the job (!).

## WORKER SUICIDE TOLL INCREASES

Boss Crisis, Hunger Means Murder

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—William H. Hannah of 1107 Mohawk St., 57 years of age, who was fired yesterday by the New York State Railways, hung himself last night at midnight in a clothes closet in his room. He had worked for the New York State Railways for 31 years.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Clara Quinn of 333 East 43d St., 36 years old, committed suicide by gas last night. She had been worrying over financial difficulties. The only thing of value found in her apartment was a \$1 bill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Christopher Christ, 48, who had lived until recently at 243 W. 48th St., collapsed early today on Eighth Ave., just below 43d St. Physicians said Christ was suffering from starvation. Christ said he had spent yesterday walking about the city seeking employment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Pearl Davenport, who was fired recently from her job as a teacher in the New Haven County Home, committed suicide today by swallowing several bichloride of mercury tablets at the home of Mrs. Charles Hertel of 776 Walley St., Woodbridge.

The capitalist press has a definite policy of omitting the reasons for suicides if they are caused by unemployment and hunger. The capitalist press does not give the reasons for the suicide of an unidentified man who jumped from the observation tower of the custom house in Boston on September 12. He "appeared entirely normal" to the capitalist press.

Workers Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it about your day-to-day struggle.

## ANOTHER INVESTIGATION

C. J. PERRY, 821 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY IS NOW BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE PUBLIC

# MASSES CONTINUE STRUGGLE IN STREETS OF GLASGOW

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) workers with militant phrases. The chiefs in this left wing attack on the government were Kirkwood, and Maxton who have been traitors to the working class for many years in their left role.

These "bloody" phrases are being used this time by the left opposition because they realize that when the workers are demonstrating militantly on the streets the old socialist phrases of MacDonald and Henderson are not sufficient to mislead them. They therefore use these 'bloody' phrases in this traitor attempt.

The left wing is attempting by these means to make possible the introduction of a fascist dictatorship in Great Britain. They realize that if they can get the leadership over the workers in the present militant period MacDonald can put through his fascist rule without the militant resistance of the workers.

The government has introduced a bill to prevent profiteering in food commodities. This is one attempt to stifle the militancy of the workers by making them believe that they can rely on government measures to prevent an increase in the cost of living and the cutting of their living standards. The New York Times reveals that the government does not intend to prevent profiteering at all.

## Churches Loose With St. Louis Negro Masses

Daily Worker: With the deepening of the economic crisis and the intense suffering of the Negro people here in St. Louis the bosses are resorting to various means to fool the Negro workers, they are using the churches in order to maintain humble negro workers so as to use them for tools this coming winter; and it can easily be seen by the increasing number of such institutions, in many cases there are more than one church in one block.

In a special religious service held the following "The Methodist preacher is loaded down with the burden of DOLLAR MONEY." A few lines below: "Baptist minister must eke out an existence with a small congregation." Another head line: "Lutheran minister has a congregation of 100."

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# Form Italian Section of the Friends of The Soviet Union

The militant Italian workers of New York who view the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union with the greatest proletarian enthusiasm are now organizing an Italian branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union. The Italian workers will not only form branches of the F.S.U. in New York but in every locality where there are Italian workers in the country.

## FOREMAN SENDS A YOUTH TO DEATH

The disregard of a foreman for the elementary rules of safety was responsible for the horrible death of a young worker on the Phoenix Utility Co. job laying 14 inch gas pipe lines south of Blossburg, Pennsylvania, on the United States Highway 111, a pipe worker informed the Daily Worker.

The young worker was ordered into the ditch over which a 14 inch pipe was suspended with frayed ropes. Hardly had he gotten down when the pipe snapped and the huge pipe crashed down, breaking his skull and all bones in his body. He was rushed to the hospital and died within an hour.

The pipe workers received 30 cents an hour and are forced to work 10 hours daily and often 15 hours with overtime paid for at straight time of workers.

Fifty workers quit immediately after the death of the young worker, lacking leadership that would organize them for struggle to enforce all safety measures.

## N. England Workers, Wages Cut, Hear of Progress in U.S.S.R.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—Brockton shoe workers, who have recently suffered a succession of wage cuts, heard of the constantly improved living standards of the Russian workers when Sander Garlin, co-editor of the Labor Defender spoke in Lithuanian Hall, Maine and Vine Streets, Brockton.

Garlin is making a coast-to-coast for the International Labor Defense following a four months' extensive tour of the Soviet Union and Germany.

The night before Garlin spoke in Worcester, home city of Judge Webster Thayer, executioner of Sacco and Vanzetti and told of the tremendous interest of the Russian workers and peasants in the case and in what they described as "the new Sacco-Vanzetti case," the frame-up of the Scottsboro boys. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Boston. A large number of workers joined the I. L. D. and subscribed to its official organ, the Labor Defender.

Pictures of the Five Year Plan of the Soviet Union contrasted with the "Hoover Five Year Plan," are a feature at all of Garlin's meetings.

Back to City Hall. The militancy of the workers was not subdued, they marched back to the City Hall. Here another meeting was organized and the committee was

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# 3,000 IN PHILADELPHIA HUNGER DEMONSTRATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) instructed to present the demands to the City Council which was then in session. When the committee came to the doors of the City Council a group of forty cops guarding the entrance, refused admittance and drove the committee from the building. This in turn was reported back to the assembled workers as a sample of how these corrupt politicians carry out their so called "relief programs" in practice.

Another mass meeting will be held at the Broadway Arena, Tuesday, October 6, at Broad and Christian Sts. This meeting has been arranged by the Communist Party which gave full support to the hunger march and demonstration. This meeting will not only take up the problem of continuing the fight for unemployment insurance, but it will also be a mass demonstration against the wage out policy of the bosses in this country and in England. The main speaker will be Earl Browder, representing the Central Committee of the Communist Party. This meeting will also mobilize for another city hunger march to be held in the early part of December as part of the national hunger march upon Washington, December 7.

Chicago Interracial Dance October 9 to Aid Build the LSNR

CHICAGO, Ill.—A big interracial dance for the benefit of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will be held Friday, Oct. at the Alvin Damsant, 51st and Michigan Ave. Program includes dancing from 9 until 2 a. m. with music by the W. M. Luke's Snycoators. Tickets are now on sale at the Vlnia, 3116 S. Halsted St.; 3335 S. State St., Washington Park Open Forum and the Book store at 554 East 63rd St. Tickets in advance 25 cents and 35 cents at the door.

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Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Emanuel Levin, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the "Daily Worker" and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to-wit:

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# On the Carrying Out of the 13th Plenum Decisions

## SHOP WORK AND THE MATURING CLASS BATTLES

By A. BITTELMAN  
(Excerpt from Comrade Bittelman's Speech at the Plenum)

THE report on the 11th Plenum of the ECCI has once more brought to our attention the growing danger that confronts all parties, also our Party, in the present situation, namely, the danger of lagging behind the radicalization of the masses. The question I want to raise is this: Why is it that this danger of lagging behind is especially dangerous at the present time.

Comrade Browder proceeded very correctly in his report when he stressed the proposition that the chief means with which to overcome this lagging behind is the turn to shop work, the building up of shop organizations, Party and union, in the decisive industrial plants and sections of the country.

But we have been speaking about shop nuclei and shop work for the last six years, and the Comintern has been pressing this matter for about the same length of time. Why is it, then, that if we should fail now to make the turn to shop work that is called for in the reports and resolutions of the Politburo, the results may prove to be more fatal for our movement than was the case five, four and three years ago?

I remember a speech by Comrade Foster delivered at one of the Plenums of the Central Committee (or perhaps it was a Party convention) some five or six years ago. In that speech Foster outlined a program of building shop nuclei in the heavy industries, proving that by building its organizations in the shops the Party will be able to place itself at the head of big strike movements of the workers. This was correct and basically important even then. But at the present time it would be totally insufficient merely to restate that proposition. We must realize that all that the XI Plenum said on the question is absolutely correct; that failure to turn our face to the shops and organize our forces there to lead the maturing class battles may spell disaster for the workers and for the Party. Why? Because we are no longer in a period of just preparing ourselves "generally" for the class struggle, or of strengthening our Party "generally" as the leader of the working class. This "generally" is no longer in existence. We all know and we all speak about impending and developing big class battles of the proletariat in the United States. We all know that big battles are coming, that important struggles are breaking out in several basic industries—in mining, in textiles. And let us now begin to hasten our preparations for struggle in the steel industry more intensively than we ever did before.

What are the dangers confronting us in the steel industry? If in the next several months we do not succeed in really putting our foot into a number of important plants in the steel industry, the danger is not merely that there will be fewer shop nuclei in the respective districts, or that we shall not have made enough progress, but that maturing struggles of the workers against the capitalist offensive will not come to fruition and that big sections of the working class will be defeated without battle.

## WOMEN IN THE MINERS STRIKE

By MARY BORICH

WHEN the strike of the 40,000 miners began, one of the chief tasks before the Party and the N. M. U. was to involve the women into direct strike struggle. This was not an easy task due to the fact that the miners' wives were never organized under the UMWA. Because of this there were many obstacles in our way and quite a resistance on the part of some of the miners. Nevertheless, we were determined to carry out our revolutionary policy, to organize the women and to involve them into every phase of the strike activity.

The leadership of the strike is in the hands of the local, section and central strike committees, under the guidance of the N. M. U. and Party. Scores of women were elected on these

## No Slackening In Our Unemployed Work

(b) Only by organizing the struggle for the minutest interests of the unemployed, and showing to the unemployed, through their own experience, how through struggle they can secure relief, can we enlist the mass of the unemployed around our organizations. Concrete demands are to be formulated for all the Unemployed Committees in their sphere. In the employment agencies, the Unemployed Committees are to put forward the demands for fare and lunches when coming for employment. At these points the unemployed should put forward demands for sufficient and good food and fight against any form of discrimination. At the lodging houses, demands are to be put forward for clean beds, no limit on the time unemployed can stay, and similar demands. At all the institutions, the demands for the control and administration by the unemployed themselves, must be put forward. In the neighborhoods, we must demand free rent for the unemployed, free gas, electricity, water, etc. The committee must put forward demands for food, fuel, milk for the children, etc. Demands must be put forward for relief to the young workers, and the setting up of lodging houses for the homeless young workers. Such demands must be linked up with the struggle against the terror against the unemployed, discrimination, etc. All these demands must be elaborated, developed, and modified by the unemployed themselves on the basis of their experience.

(c) In the center of our activity among the unemployed, and on the basis of the struggle for immediate relief must go the demand for unemployed insurance, amounting to full wages and to be paid to all unemployed throughout the period of unemployment. In the meantime this demand must be made to the city, town, and state governments. The fight for unemployed insurance must also be organized where possible on state lines, through the center of the campaign is the fight for federal unemployment insurance.

(From the 13th Plenum Unemployment Resolution which appeared in full in the October issue of the Communist.)

## "SPEAKING IN THE NAME OF PROSPERITY—"



We are now having a strike of the miners whose main demands have not been won. We are trying to narrow down the striking front concentrating on winning some of the local struggles. But do the miners feel defeated? No. The comrades who have reported here said that the spirit of the miners is not that of defeated workers. They go back to work but they don't break with the union, except individuals here and there. And, interesting, the Party recruiting campaign is still going upward in Pittsburgh. This is very characteristic—of what? That the miners, although they haven't won this particular battle and their demands, they have put up a good fight, have made a successful effort to organize. The workers have seen that they can fight, they are able to fight, but that their organizations are not yet strong enough to accomplish all that they set out to accomplish at this time.

In the steel industry there is the serious danger of the workers being defeated without a fight, if we do not increase manifold the tempo of our shop work. We may find large blocs of steel workers crushed down to defeat on the question of wage cuts, remaining for a time with a feeling of impotence because they couldn't even begin to fight these attacks of the bosses. To be defeated without a fight is the worst thing that can happen to the workers and to the Party.

Consequently, it is in the light of these impending class battles, to which we owe the greatest responsibility, that the stress on Party shop nuclei, and trade union shop work must be considered.

## The Plenum Must Have an Immediate Effect

About two hundred comrades attended the last plenum. How much of a force are these comrades in effecting a change in the methods of work in the Party? How well are these comrades mobilizing the Party, to bring about the turn in shop work, that the Plenum emphasized?

It is not sufficient to praise the Plenum resolutions. It will not do to refer to the good discussion that took place at the Plenum. The decisive question is, how we carry out in practice the line of the Plenum. The line is not something abstract, general. It embodies directives for immediate tasks. Every phase of our work, no matter how small it is, must show the effects of the Plenum resolutions.

The Party is at work. The problem is of making our work more effective. We must not run in a circle. The Plenum therefore raised sharply the question of our methods of work, of raising the political level of the membership. We must therefore in our work show "a combination of revolutionary zeal with the practical spirit which constitutes the essence of Leninism." (Stalin.)

## Against the Capitulation of the Indian National Congress

GANDHI has arrived in London. The leader of the Indian National Congress has come to take his place side by side with the Maharadjas and Zemindars, the big money-lenders and mill-owners, side by side with all the servile and exploiting classes of India in their deliberations with British imperialism. Gandhi and his associates of the Indian National Congress have come to join the imperialist and native exploiters in their task of safeguarding British domination and of elaborating new methods for the oppression of the Indian masses.

At the height of the struggle of the Indian masses for freedom, the Indian National Congress made peace with the imperialist oppressors. The participation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference sets the final seal on the betrayal embodied in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Now even the blind can see the true value of Gandhi's doubts and hesitations. His day to day vacillation from "feeling like going" to "feeling like not going" had only one purpose in view: to deceive the masses into believing that the Congress was still the champion of their interests, and thus to paralyze the opposition of the masses to his trip to London.

But all these elaborate maneuvers are in vain. Now that Gandhi is in London, it will be obvious to all that he has not undertaken his trip in order to serve the cause of the national liberation of the Indian people. The object of his participation in the Round Table Conference is to defend the interests of the Indian exploiting classes against the onslaughts of the Indian masses through the consolidation of the British overlords in India.

The proceedings of the Round Table Conference will undoubtedly provide many valuable lessons for those sincere but misguided revolutionary elements in India who still cherish illusions about what the Congress will do. The Indian workers and peasants will not be slow to realize that the vague and hypocritical demands on their behalf which were drawn up at the Karachi Congress, were intended only to mask the cowardly capitulation of the so-called "National" leaders.

The heroes of the Indian revolutionary struggle, now undergoing torture in the medieval dungeons and prisons of India or exiled for life to the deadly Andaman Islands, will doubtless appreciate the cordial shaking of hands between the "National" representative of India and their torturers.

The British imperialists, on their side, are doing and will do everything possible in order to help the National Congress to deceive the Indian masses. Noble lords and representatives of the imperialist Labor Party eulogize the greatness of Gandhi. His imperialist masters accept his eccentricities with an indulgent smile. Gandhi may even be permitted to render homage to his Majesty, the King-Emperor of Britain and India, dressed only in a loincloth. No doubt, great concessions for a subject nation!

The Indian national bourgeoisie may acclaim the generous reception accorded to their representative. But what of the demand for complete independence, accepted by the Lahore Congress only two years ago? Can anyone in his senses pretend to believe that India will be granted independence by the Round Table Conference, that independence can be achieved by negotiations with the British imperialists?

This is the crucial question. No diplomatic juggling at the Round Table Conference, no new maneuvers on the part of Gandhi, can alter the plain fact that the participation of the Indian National Congress in the Round Table Conference means the open and unequivocal abandonment of the demand for independence. The purpose of the conference is nothing else than the completion of the work begun by the Simon Commission. It meets in order that British imperialism can enlist the aid of the Indian capitalists, as well as of the Princes and landlords, against the growing threat of workers' and peasants' revolution in India.

At the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Congress pretended that it was not "peace," but a "truce," that it was not the end but merely a suspension of the fight. The participation of the Congress in the Round Table Conference gives the direct lie to this pretense. As the League Against Imperialism has repeatedly emphasized, and as was clearly formulated in the resolution of the last session of its International Executive, "the directing committee of the Indian National Congress has become an open agent of British imperialism and of the rich landowners and capitalists, and a traitor to the cause of Indian independence to which it has rendered so much solemn lip-service." For this culminating act of a long series of betrayals the "left" wing phrase-mongers, Jawaharlal-Nehru and S. C. Bose, will have to account before the Indian masses along with Gandhi and the other groups of the National Congress.

Wherein lies the duty of all fighters against imperialism in the face of this betrayal? Our duty is above all to mobilize the masses of India, of England and other countries against the Indian National Congress and its supporters abroad. It is necessary to expose the counter-revolutionary sabotage of the struggle for independence undertaken by Gandhi and the leadership of the National Congress. Demonstrations should be organized against the Round Table Conference, against Gandhi and the other Congress leaders. We call upon all the workers and particularly upon the masses of India to show by these demonstrations that Gandhi speaks not in the name of the Indian nation but in the name of a handful of Indian capitalists and money-lenders.

Down with Gandhi and all Indian exploiters in the service of British imperialism! Down with the Indian National Congress, the enemy of India's emancipation from the imperialist yoke!

Long live the struggle of the Indian workers and peasants! Long live the mass revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of imperialism and the achievement of complete independence!

## Kentucky's "Brave Defenders"

By TOM MYERS-COUGH

AFTER being searched no fewer than six times between nine o'clock Friday night at Neon, Ky., where we were arrested and about 4 o'clock Saturday morning on top of a big mountain near Lenoir, Va., where we were taken from the car and arms "looked over" to make sure we had no arms, Jim Grace and I were "invited" to fight by three, heavily armed Harlan County thugs to whom we had been turned over by the thugs of Letcher County.

I got to Norton, Va. where I now write these lines over a "trail" that I am sure was never "blazed" before. I know it was not the "lonesome pine," for I hit too many of them as I rolled and slid down the side of that steep and probably the highest mountain in this part of the country. And Daniel Boone was never over it for a tablet on a monument of some kind decorates every spot where he was supposed to have stopped. But down the "trail" I started with a dive over the edge as the three thugs began to "blaze" it with their guns, all the trees struck down by lightning during many storms and all the leaves of perhaps hundreds of autumns are still there.

I must say here that a terrible electric storm with its usual strong wind and exceptionally heavy downpour of rain perhaps helped more than any other one factor in my getting away and thus be able to write this description. 'Too, if I hadn't made up my mind to go over the side of that mountain, I would know nothing about my obituary notice which the Daily Worker would carry for they had their headlights shining down the road.

Poor Jim Grace. I don't know yet what has become of him. All I know is that he picked me for the first victim and after they had figured that they had either got me or would no longer be able to, there came a pause in the shooting. Then I heard many more shots but they didn't seem to be coming in my direction. Must have been aimed at Jim who only a few minutes before had said "This ain't the road to Harlan, it's atop the Big Mountain on the road to Appalachia. They're a fixin' to kill us."

The rain never ceased. This and the wind permitted me to keep moving down, often helping me to slip and fall off the crags I encountered

ment of the demand for independence. The purpose of the conference is nothing else than the completion of the work begun by the Simon Commission. It meets in order that British imperialism can enlist the aid of the Indian capitalists, as well as of the Princes and landlords, against the growing threat of workers' and peasants' revolution in India.

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## Health Hazards in Rayon Plants

(By Labor Research Assn.)

ORGANIZERS of workers in rayon plants such as those of Enka Viscose, Glanstoff, Benley and other giant companies, should be fully acquainted not only with the processes involved in the manufacture of the product but also with the health and lives of the workers who make it. Most production of rayon in the United States (about 85 per cent) is by the so-called viscose process, and this process, according to Dr. Carey P. McCord of the Industrial Health Conservancy Laboratories of Cincinnati, "may be charged with the responsibility for more disability than any other process." He lists the principal occupations and the hazards affecting them, a few of which are summarized in the following table:

Name of Occupation	Chief Hazard
acid worker	acid burns, fumes
capillary inspector	wetness, skin affections
churn operator	carbon disulphide fumes and explosions
coagulating bath maker	acid burns and fumes
drier	heat
drying machine operator	heat, wetness
filterer	wetness, skin affections
mercerizer	from alkali
mixer	explosions, carbon disulphide fumes
spinner	fumes
spinnerette cleaner	fumes
washer and bleacher	heat, wetness, chlorine fumes

Some of the actual hazards in particular plants, especially those resulting from hydrogen sulphide and carbon disulphide are given in the report of Dr. McCord:

"An instance is cited when 79 patients suffering from conjunctival inflammation were under treatment. They complained of darting pains in the eyes, a feeling of sand, photophobia, tears, halo and rings around lights. The eyes were red, the lids swollen, the follicle velvetlike and conspicuous."

"The solvent—carbon bisulphide—is so poisonous that it has been practically discarded in the rubber industry, but it is still used for treating alkali cellulose in the churn room of artificial silk factories. The workman is compelled at the end of the process to put his head into the churn to remove the orange-colored sticky mass, and so is exposed to fumes of carbon bisulphide. Further trouble, including sharp pain, photophobia, and conjunctivitis, is claimed to be set up by traces of superheated hydrogen generated at the spinning troughs."

It is pointed out also by this authority on industrial health in the rayon manufacturing process, "Many steps are carried out at high temperatures, thus introducing the danger of burns, as well as the systemic effects of high temperatures. In the same manner, wetness provides opportunities for falls, as well as the constitutional harms of excessive moisture."

All of these dangers to health should be stressed in campaigning among these textile workers for social insurance legislation.

**Red Sparks**  
By JORGE

## Can You Beat It?

We were busy yesterday training the crocodile just when, and when not, to bite, and the phone rang.

"Hello," said a voice over the wire. "This is the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York. Will you do us a favor, Jorge?"

We kicked the crocodile under the desk and gave a diplomatic answer: "What d'ye want?"

"Well, you know we're running a big ball at Rockland Palace Saturday night, 155th St. and 8th Ave. A lot depends on it. It's got to be a success. If not, our trade union mass revolutionary work will suffer. We won't make that decisive turn to the shops. Can't you give us a write up in the column?"

We demurred at writing advertisements. But the decisive turn was already begun on the concentration point of Red Sparks, and the necessity of self-criticism how into sight:

"Let's get around that, Jorge. We'll bring you over some errors we have made, some weaknesses—there's a lot of 'em. So, then, you can criticize us and link up the ball at Rockland Palace."

We were so kerflunked at this offer to swap self-criticism for column space that we forgot to thank the T. U. U. L. genius for the offer before hanging up, promptly yanking the crocodile out from under the desk, posting it at the door and instructing the varmint:

"When you see an out-worn method of work coming in, labeled T.U.U.C.—bite, darn you!"

## Bing—Also Bang

A. B. Bing, an insurance agent with offices at 41 Park Row did the dutch last Monday, and the Times tells us: "Dr. Miles, who established the death as suicidal, said there was no money in the pickets. Mr. Bing had suffered nancial reverses."

The editor of the magazine called "Fortune," which told everybody how to get rich, jumped out of a window recently for like reasons as Mr. Bing.

Denis Steiner, for twenty years manager of the Electro-Chemical Corporation shot himself Monday "over financial reverses," says the Times, in a story alongside that of Mr. Bing, while on another page we read that in Philadelphia William E. Caveny, director and counsel for a bank that busted Monday, shuffled off his mortal coil in his garage the same day that Mr. Bing banged.

All of which led a comrade to write us: "We should concern ourselves with suicides of workers, but the capitalist press does not bother reporting them any more, there are so many capitalists committing suicide."

"The old capitalist system just aint what it used to be. It's getting too tough for some of its own patriots and stand-patters."

"For reports of workers dying, if one takes a walk around Houston Street, East Third or East Fourth, near the river, workers dying of starvation are a daily sight. A friend who lives down there says: 'They drop like flies.' But it's not 'news' for the capitalist press and they don't report it—E. D."

Now, workers, don't you ever, ever commit suicide! That's just what the capitalists would like you to do, rather than see you fight along with your class for life.

Let the capitalists kill themselves. But don't take after them! See what can be won by class struggle! Look at the triumph of the working class in Soviet Russia! Join us, fight to live! Fight for food, with the whole working class! Join the struggle where there is hope, well founded hope of a better life through the struggle that we assure you will be victorious!

## "Socialist" Ways and Means

Out in sunny California, in the city of Pasadena, pink handbills were passed around recently notifying one and all that a mass meeting on UNEMPLOYMENT would take place on Saturday, September 19, in "Gold Shell" park.

It was a shell game, all right. The circular said the meeting was under the auspices of a long list of "citizens of Pasadena," among whom glistered the name of the mayor, Monsignor McCarty, numerous doctors and notables, and the reader was informed that it was his "civic and patriotic" duty to attend.

Further, "the meeting was to discuss ways and means of solving the serious situation"; to wit, UNEMPLOYMENT. And a professor was going to speak. Hot stuff!

But, says a reader, "The ways and means discussed came out to be an appeal to vote for the 'socialist' party!" But that only makes the more interesting the part of the leaflet, which spoke of: "... this serious situation confronting the rich and poor alike."

Well, we admit that the rich are pretty much unemployed. But that the situation confronts them "alike"! However, THAT is the kind of anti-worker applause put out by the fake "socialists", and not only in Pasadena.

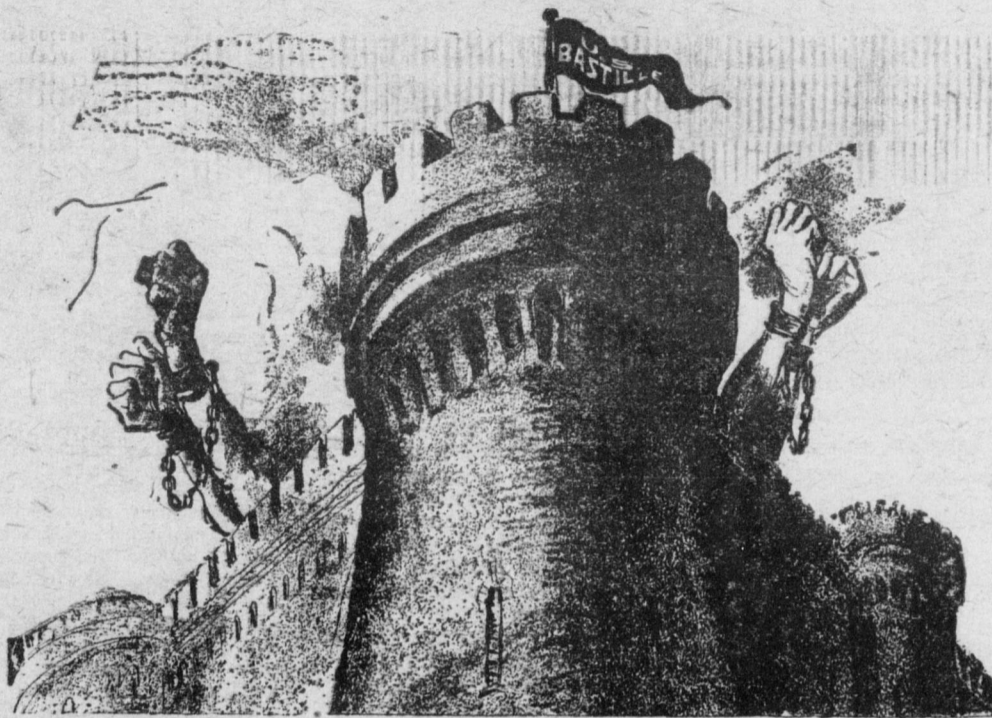
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## We Must Build the International Labor Defense!

By EARL BROWDER

Why do we have this organization, the International Labor Defense (I.L.D.)? Certainly it is not because we like this particular combination of letters, or because we want "another" organization. But certain tasks must be done — and tasks can be accomplished systematically only by organization.

Every week, as the crisis deepens, as new hundreds of thousands of workers are thrown onto the streets, as wage cuts for millions go into effect—the result is that the class struggle grows sharper. And that means, that every week hundreds of our comrades, leading the struggles of the workers, come into conflict with the capitalist government. They are thrown into jail. Workers on the outside do not desert them, however, but rally the masses for struggle for their release.

The defense of our prisoners of the class war is everybody's business.

But what is only "everybody's business is nobody's business." It is necessary that not only do we mobilize all workers in the struggle, to defend our prisoners, but also that this support be ORGANIZED, that it have a head and hands to work with.

The International Labor Defense is that head and hands of the workers' efforts for defense. It is nothing more nor less than the workers coming together to defend their own fellow-workers who have fallen into the hands of the class enemy.

The I.L.D. must have a large body of workers supporting its members of its branches and contributors to its funds. That is the body, without which the head and hands of the organization cannot do any work. The body gives all the strength. A head cut off from the body is a useless thing. Or a head with a very weak body is not of much use in the struggle. Therefore, if we want really to defend our prisoners, we must build up the I.L.D. into a really mass organization, and make it strong.

With such a strong body of membership, then the head and hands of the I.L.D., its headquarters and its few paid workers in the offices, will really be able to do effective work in the multitude of tasks. And the headquarters will be able to give directions to the mass activities, in meetings, in demonstrations, and so forth, that will powerfully help to bring our comrades out of the jails.

And the tasks to be done are enormous. In every city, arrests of workers for activities in the class struggle are of daily occurrence. In New York and Chicago they total hundreds every week. Then there are the big cases, of truly national and international importance—the Scottsboro case, the Imperial Valley case, the Mooney case, the Kentucky miners' case, and the scores

of cases of miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

All these cases are fights, battles. They require mass mobilization of the workers; they demand legal preparations for the fights in the courts. All of these activities cost money, large sums of money in the

aggregate, but small amounts when spread out over all the thousands of workers who should be interested in supporting them.

Today the I.L.D. is carrying on so many cases, the need for the I. L. D. is growing so fast, that it is having great difficulties today on all its

work. That is because its mass membership, its body, has not grown fast enough, not so fast as the tasks.

But we cannot allow our defense to be weakened. Now more than ever we must defend our prisoners. And we must make this defense a

part of our mass mobilization of struggle against the whole capitalist system which oppresses the workers.

That means that we must build the I.L.D. We must take it really seriously. We must build it in a practical way. That means that we must organize new branches, bring in new members, broaden the circulation of its paper, the Labor Defender, and its appeals. We must develop new leaders for its work. The I.L.D. must grow and become stronger in every way.

Tens of thousands of workers are interested in the work of the I. L. D. They are willing and anxious to join it and help in the work. But we have failed systematically to invite these workers into this collective work.

Let us immediately set about to strengthen this weak point in our battle front. To the masses, to the workers in their shops, streets and homes, with the fighting defense organization of the workers, the International Labor Defense.

## RECOGNIZE YOUR CLASS ENEMIES

### "Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro" — Its Meaning

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

The three words "Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro" carry an appeal that should awaken and arouse every worker and poor farmer in the land. Mooney, the worker, 15 years in prison, persecuted, tortured, for a time sentenced to die on the gallows for his loyalty to labor. Harlan, Kentucky, capitol city of one of the worst industrial tyrannies in the land, where the shedding of workers' blood is the mine owners' answer to the workers' cry for bread. Scottsboro, scene of the attempted judicial lynching of the nine Negro boys, a planned wholesale murder intended to terrorize all the millions of the oppressed Negro masses into meekly accepting an ever-worsening slavery in industry and on the land.

Either one of these persecutions should be sufficient to call labor to action. All three should stir a storm of wrath. When all three, however, are closely linked with all other savage boss class attacks on the working class, the 1,200 arrests in the Pennsylvania-Ohio-West Virginia coal fields; endless deportations, and other vicious attacks on the foreign-born; cold-blooded murder of the unemployed in the streets as on Chicago's south side; bloody warfare against the workers of other countries under the regime of the Wall Street dollar, then the hurricane of rage of the workers against the oppressing class should mount to strength as yet unknown.

#### Stir The Tens of Millions

The International Labor Defense declares frankly that the Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro Campaign moves forward and grows very slowly.

In the very moment when pressure should be increasing daily upon California's governor for the release of Tom Mooney and the other class war victims, McNamara and Schmidt, Billings, Merritt, the Imperial Valley prisoners, this political henchman of the powers that prey on labor, Governor Rolph, appoints the notorious prosecutor, Fickert, of Mooney and Billings to a lucrative state political job. He dares to do this only because our protest is not sufficiently strong.

In Harlan, Kentucky, the shootings, kidnappings, imprisoning of

workers continues, while the frame-up trials for murder is forcing more than 30 of labor's best fighters in Kentucky closer and closer to the electric chair. Governor Clem D. Sampson looks on, well satisfied.

In Scottsboro, the lynching mobs led by the so-called forces of "law and order" turned to the sharecroppers of Camp Hill, and then to the workers in Birmingham. Lynch law, inside and outside the courts, has not abated and the lynchers have the open support of the state.

#### Rockefeller-Mellon-Ford

Call the roll of the great interests that control the coal mines in and around Harlan County, Kentucky, and you have the names of the richest parasites and the most powerful monopolies in the land. The names of Rockefeller, Mellon and Ford are there, reputed to be the three richest men in earth. There is Rockefeller's Consolidated Coal Company. Mellon, the secretary of the treasury, who dominates the Pittsburgh Coal Company, is also close to the United States Steel Corporation that owns the United States Coal and Coke

Company that is mighty in Kentucky. Henry Ford built a railroad of his own from Detroit down into Kentucky to exploit these coal fields, among the richest in the nation. Next to these the International Harvester Company, the Insull Commonwealth Edison and the Peabody Coal Company, all of Chicago, rank high in the amount of their plunder and loot.

Alabama is also a state rich with coal and iron, as well as cotton, lumber, electric power, dominated by practically the same dollar interests.

#### Recognize Your Enemies!

There is hardly a worker in the land who should fail to see in the robber of his own pay envelope the enemies of Tom Mooney, of the Harlan coal miners, of the nine Scottsboro Negro boys. It is these same interests that today seek to put through new wage cuts bulwarked with new, ever-more savage attacks against the working class.

The Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro Campaign is the building of our resistance, the organization of the counter-offensive of the whole working class. It is on this basis that the demonstrations now being carried through must develop into mighty mass outpourings into the streets of great throngs of workers not yet drawn into the struggle. The Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro United Front Conferences must everywhere become the broadest possible expression of organized protest to develop this whole movement to hitherto unregistered strength, linking it up with the struggle against wage cuts and for unemployment relief.

The International Labor Defense calls all labor to throw powerful forces onto the defense front, to help free Tom Mooney and all the other class war prisoners; to combat lynchings and deportations, the weapons against the Negro and the foreign-born masses; to struggle for the right to strike, to organize of speech, press and assemblage, of self-defense. No worker can stand outside this giant effort. Every worker must join in and become an active part of it.

## 14 Class War Martyrs Murdered in Six Months

#### Harlan, Kentucky

- 1.—Joe Moore
- 2.—Jeff Baldwin
- 3.—Carl Richmond

#### Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia Coal Strike

- 1.—Pete Zigarcic
- 2.—W. Simons
- 3.—Mike Philipovich

#### Camp Hill, Alabama

- 1.—Ralph Gray

#### FOUR MISSING

- Chicago
- 1.—Abe Gray
  - 2.—John O'Neil
  - 3.—Thomas Page

Their families must be saved from starvation! Rush contributions to Prisoners' Relief Fund, 70 East 11th Street, Room 430, N. Y. City.

## A HARLAN MINER SPEAKS

By WILLIAM DUNCAN

(A Harlan Coal Miner, Charged with Criminal Syndicalism, and Now Out On Bail)

First I want to give the reader a little geographic sketch of Harlan County, the center of the coal mining done in Kentucky. It is located in the Cumberland Mountains, which is the headwaters of the Cumberland river. There are three principal forks of this river that averages about 30 miles in length. These forks are named Martin's Fork, Clover Fork and Pore Fork. These forks have many mining camps, which several of the largest companies in the country own.

Harlan town is located at the junction of these forks in a small narrow valley. The mountains of this section are very high steep and rough; and have three to four seams of coal in each mountain, and quite a bit of timber yet. The only resource in this part of the country is coal mining. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad runs thru here. The only railroad.

The courthouse with the jail combined is the largest building in the town of Harlan — and always open to the miners. Some years ago when this part of the country was in a more primitive state, when the natives of this country knew nothing about the value of coal, these companies took advantage of this, and bought and leased and faked the old settlers out of their land and coal rights at a small figure. When they came in posses-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

# Torturing of Militants in U.S. Prisons

By JESSIE L. WAKEFIELD  
I. L. D. Organizer Released from Harlan Jail After 8 Weeks by Mass Protest

Three cases displaying machine guns. Thirteen heavily armed deputy sheriffs. Nine Harlan defendants handcuffed in pairs of two. This is the picture that met the residents of Clark County, and the future jurors who are to try these nine miners for murder. When the men were moved on a change of venue to Clark County the authorities were taking every precaution to make sure that sentiment would be against the defendants by making them appear as "dangerous" criminals who had to be guarded. Local papers in that farming area were whipping up lynch spirit against the "bloodthirsty" miners from the mountains.

All during the hot summer months, the union men were herded into the "bull pen," where many of them had to sleep on the bare concrete floors. Every day they were fed the same menu of cabbage and beans, with the stench of the cooking cabbage reminding them of the nauseating meal to come.

But deputy Bill Randolph, the killer of six men, each one shot in the back, lounged comfortably in his "private room," away from the other prisoners, had his own radio, fried chicken every evening, and had all the visitors he wanted. He was held in jail only until witnesses could be bought off to say that he had shot in self-defense.

In jail, the defendants who had finally been intimidated to the point of turning state's evidence, were given every privilege, while those who were determined to "stick it out" were continually being discouraged by the jail authorities, and being reminded of their starving families on the outside. Propositions to leave the state, stay out of the union, go back to work, and they would be allowed to go free, were made to the men in a patronizing way. If any of them accepted such propositions they were supplied with spending money until "bail" was secured, and given a comfortable cell to stay in. If they refused, the authorities rebuked them as traitors to their families.

Those are the tactics used in Harlan to break down the spirit of the union defendants. In Scottsboro the nine Negro boys sit in their cells just opposite the electric chair that is being made ready for them. They are forced to witness each electrocution. They are scarcely allowed to see their parents, and are allowed no literature, outside of such trash as "Western Stories." Their mail is intercepted. But the N.A.A.C.P. is given free entrance to the jail to try to persuade the boys against them as defense action of the International Labor Defense.

In Woodlawn, Pa., the bosses are not content with imprisoning three



**FRANK SPECTOR**  
(Recently released from San Quentin. Now on National Tour)

workers for five years on charges of sedition, but are hastening the death of one of the prisoners, Milan Resetar, who is dying of consumption, by not allowing him to see a doctor, and keeping his case from coming before the Parole Board. Resetar will not live long. Pus sacks have already formed around his heart, and both lungs are affected. The jailors disregard him.

Because Tom Mooney was fearless in exposing the government, the courts, and the A. F. of L. traitors, the jailors changed him from a relatively easy prison job to one of peeling potatoes and onions, where the conditions are so bad, that it is wondered just how long Mooney will be able to survive, in view of his already weakened condition.

Such are the hardships of imprisoned militants in the United States. The I.L.D. must rally hundreds of thousands of workers against the brutalities practiced against political prisoners in the American dungeons!

# The "Labor Defender" Is Growing

By JOSEPH NORTH  
Unique among the working class publications in this country is the Labor Defender, the official organ of the I.L.D. Its circulation, which reached a high point of 40,000 in July and August is now steady at 33,000, probably the highest circulation of any working class periodical in America.

The pictorial character of the paper—its direct and simple appeal—furnishes the I.L.D. with one of the most powerful weapons any militant working class organization possesses. Its appeal is best to the broadest masses, the most untutored groups, the most backward sections of the American working class.

It can be used to great effect in winning contacts for the I.L.D.: Negro or white, foreign born or native, all workers instantly catch up a Labor Defender, which, equalling the attractiveness in technique of the capitalist pictorials, contains most vital issues simply presented to the workers.

Comrade Browder declared recently, "We have to turn the entire organization (the I.L.D.) toward mass work, building up individual membership branches, the penetration of new strata of workers. This is the only possible foundation from which to meet the increasing tasks of defense work. . . . This can only be done by building a mass organization. In this respect, I think the Labor Defender is the most successful phase of I.L.D. work. Here we have a substantial basis for a mass organ. We have only begun to exploit the possibilities for it."

Consider the fact that the AIZ, the workers' pictorial in Germany, has a circulation of more than a quarter million and you have something of a perspective of what the Labor Defender can be built to. All workers must use this weapon to reach the hitherto untapped strata of the American working class.



**SENDER GARLIN**  
(Co-editor of Labor Defender, now on coast-to-coast tour)

## "Soviet Union and U. S. A."

Sender Garlin, co-editor of the Labor Defender, is now on a coast to coast tour for the International Labor Defense. He recently returned from the Soviet Union and Germany and visited the most important cities. Garlin spoke to thousands of workers and peasants throughout the U. S. S. R. under the direction of MOFR, which arranged his tour there, explained the nature of the frame up against the nine young Scottsboro Negro lads, and to help mobilize protest against capitalist terror.

Speaking on the subject, "Boss Terror in the United States and Proletarian Triumphs in the U. S. S. R.," Garlin is now making a national tour. He has already spoken at successful meetings in New York City, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Providence, R. I., Pawtucket, R. I., Boston, Mass., Lawrence, Mass., and other cities. Meetings are also being arranged now in Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle, Wash., and in scores of smaller cities. Garlin's meetings are unusually effective in view of the fact that he shows a large number of striking photographs of Soviet life under the Five-Year Plan, contrasting this with unpublished pictures of misery and boss terror in the United States. No capitalist newspaper in the U. S. dares publish these pictures, which Garlin projects on a screen and shows to his audiences.

# To You Who Are Not Yet In Prisons--

By ROBERT W. DUNN  
Relief for the prisoners and prisoners' dependents is the first duty of the International Labor Defense. This relief has been given a good many years and without blowing of trumpets. The majority of readers of the Daily Worker probably don't realize what a steady and heavy job this relief business is.

Those of us who are not—for the moment at least—in prison for our beliefs are pretty prone to forget those who face long grey days behind prison bars. Perhaps it would help to keep us more aware of their presence there if we could contribute regularly to a specific fund to help them.

Because of this heavy obligation to the prisoners, the Prisoners' Relief Fund was recently formed. The I.L.D. has on its hands hundreds of strike, picketing, hunger march, deportations, sedition law, frame-up and other cases growing directly out of the class struggle. And it is pledged to fight all these cases and to help all workers who turn to it regardless of political or economic affiliations.

In addition to all this it does prisoners' and dependents' relief work. It attempts to send every class war prisoner each month \$5 to help make his life in a prison cell a little easier. And at the same time it tries to help the needy dependents (wivs, children) of the prisoners by sending each one \$20 a month. This entails a monthly expenditure running anywhere from \$500 to \$700 even if we count only those prisoners already sentenced for definite terms, such as the Centralia I.W.W. boys, or Mooney and Billings, or the Imperial Valley victims. Then on top of this come the needs of prisoners held for trial or whose cases are being appealed, like the Scottsboro defendants and the Kentucky miners. So any one with a little elementary arithmetic can understand why the I.L.D. has a heavy job and is continually "in the red" on its books.

Just now we are making a special appeal for the 26 miners still in the jails in Harlan, Mount Sterling and Winchester, Ky., and their 110 dependents who are actually starving.

We are specially eager to have readers of this article send us in something NOW for Kentucky prisoners' relief.

If besides sending us a contribution you can also send the names of persons who might help, your gift will be doubly appreciated.

Please send your checks and money orders directly to Grace Hutchins, treasurer, Prisoners' Relief Fund, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Both individuals and organizations should help in this necessary work. Adopt prisoners! Pledge your organization and yourself for regular monthly contributions to the class war prisoners.

## DOGS ALL—USED AGAINST STRIKERS



This picture was taken outside of a textile mill in Pawtucket, R. I., in the midst of a recent strike. Police dogs are now being trained by bosses to use against strikers.

# 1,200 COAL MINERS WERE JAILED IN BIG TRI-STATE STRIKE

By M. STERN  
The task of defending over twelve hundred miners who were arrested during the coal miners strike in Pennsylvania, Ohio and W. Va. has brought out some valuable lessons for the workers in dealing with mass arrests during large economic struggles. At the present time, when one section after another of the working class is receiving terrible wage cuts, many more bitter struggles are bound to come. These struggles will inevitably result in mass persecutions. The lessons learned from the defense of the miners together with an analysis of the shortcomings and failures of this defense-work, are valuable to the workers in the struggles to come.

When the strike broke out and mass arrests began to take place, the National Miners Union referred all cases to the I.L.D.

To the average miner the I.L.D. was something new. He immediately formed the opinion that it must be some very large office in Pittsburgh, with plenty of money and a large staff of attorneys waiting for a

miner to get arrested, so that one can immediately rush out to the squire, fight for him and if fined, to pay the fine at once. We had some very unpleasant moments before the miners were made to understand what the I.L.D. was.

We soon found out what our immediate tasks were.

1. Education.
2. Organization.
3. Application of Policies.

1. We started this campaign of education to show, first, that the I.L.D. is not something apart from the workingclass and the struggle, but is composed of workers and exists because of the struggle—that the I. L. D. is the workingclass, organized to fight persecutions. Second, that the strike apparatus and the Union must be involved in this fight against persecutions. Third, the I.L.D. has certain policies and uses certain tactics which—are most effective in the fight. This seduction had to be carried on very quickly as the need was extremely urgent. Every means was used: issuance of leaflets; personal talks with strike leaders,

## A Prisoner's Wife Writes:

From the wife of one of the Imperial Valley prisoners who is serving a 2 to 28-year sentence for organizing agricultural workers in California.  
San Diego, Cal.

Dear Comrades:  
I received your letter enclosing a \$20 check, for which I am thankful to you. You certainly keep in mind the victims of the bourgeoisie. If not for the help from the I.L.D. and some valiant comrades, we would be in a pretty desperate condition, with our comrades behind bars. We must fight for the I.L.D. and for the freedom of all our imprisoned comrades for their struggles against the boss class.  
Juventina Orosco.

strikers, and those persecuted; meetings with defense committees; section conferences; District Conferences; addressing the strike committees. Here I must state that the miners have grabbed up every bit of information very eagerly.

2. Persecutions took place so often and involved such large numbers that it was impossible for the existing I.L.D. apparatus to handle the situation. It would have been incorrect even if it could. Defense Committees were set up in most of the mines.

These defense committees were elected from the strike committees and responsible to the strike committee and the I.L.D. In this way the defense committees were the connecting links between the strike apparatus and the I.L.D.

Next we organized the defense committees into sections. Finally we have added to the I. L. D. District Committee some of the section organizers and also representatives of the central rank and file strike committee.

3. The application of our policies

of mass protest, workers' self-defense in court, non-payment of fines, took place just as quickly as the miners could be concretely shown their correctness. At first there was a tremendous demand for attorneys to be present at every hearing, but when they were shown the class character of the courts at the inability to furnish attorneys for all the cases, they began to practice this own defense. When the miners began to realize that hundreds of arrests were made primarily to fine them and thus rob them of badly needed funds, they stopped paying fines and went to jail instead. When miners realized that persecutions took place in order to break the morale of the strikers and that the courts were cooperating with the state troopers, thugs and constables, they began to put up a fight to prevent the arrests. It must be admitted that we have not organized sufficiently for mass pressure nor have we advocated it with sufficient energy. This, I believe to be the greatest shortcoming in our defense work in the coal strike.

# Workers! Learn Militant Class-Struggle Defense Policy!

By GEORGE MAURER

The increase in terror in various forms against the working class, especially against all militants, is to be expected in this period of rapid development of boss offensive and workers' resistance and counter-offensive. The organization of the mass pressure of the worker-millions is necessary to meet and hold back the boss-terror, to release and save workers from prisons, to stop lynching, deportations, etc. The I. L. D. is assigned to give the leadership in this task, as the particular class-struggle organization responsible.

The working class together with the I.L.D. must fully understand the policy and organizational line that needs to be carried on in order to hold back the terror and persecutions. It is essential for us to—

(a) Have a clear and well understood militant class struggle defense policy.

(b) Grasp the need of a mass defense and prisoners' aid organization based on active defense workers, mainly individual members of the I.L.D.

(c) Understand the role of I.L.D. as an independent organization, with which, however, the other class struggle organizations must share the tasks.

(d) Work out the methods of joint participation and establish proper relationship between the co-operating organizations and the I.L.D.

(e) Clear up misunderstandings as to the obligations of the I.L.D., and put a stop to wrong (legalistic, etc.) practices inherited from the past.

In line with the above, plan and make use of new methods as against old, ineffective methods.

In recent months the I.L.D. and the other organizations which have been involved in defense issues and problems have learned much, have been forced to learn and adapt themselves to the new situation and needs. We have also the valuable experiences in other countries to be guided by. Five months ago the I.L.D. attempted to popularize its so-called "new policy"—For a Class Struggle Defense Policy (June Labor Defender). The Communist Party, too, issued a Defense Policy resolution for the guidance of its members and workers generally. But only a beginning was made. Successful application was achieved in some places, such as Massachusetts (textile strike), Oregon (syndicalism cases), Ohio (Kassay and Barberton

cases), in the Penn.-Ohio Miners' strike (with more difficulty), of course in the Scottsboro case, etc. The trouble was mainly, that the matter was approached at first too abstractly, as theory, not aided by example or linked with current struggles sufficiently. Nevertheless, we earn in the heat of the struggles and are pushing ahead.

From the policy resolution we read: (a) "The mere legal defense in court is basically wrong and also hinders the building of the I. L. D. into a mass organization. This practice is a remnant of petit-bourgeois illusions, creating the idea that it is possible to get "justice" in the capitalist courts through legal maneuvers by some capitalist lawyer — we forget that against

all legal procedures which help keep capitalist crooks out of jail, the ruling class has hundreds of other reasons to keep militant workers in jail. The only correct policy in the organization of mass protest and mass defense around the particular issue out of which the arrest resulted — the only thing that will save and free the nine Negro boys framed in Scottsboro will be the mass protest and united front organized by the I.L.D. and League of Struggle for Negro Rights."

### Legal Defense Not All

"The legal defense in court of class struggle victims of capitalist justice is merely one phase of the defense and not even the most important one. We enter this phase of defense first because efforts must

be made to get out of capitalist so-called 'justice' whatever can be gotten, and second, to teach the workers in the course of the dispensing of this 'justice' by the courts that it is capitalist justice. Here also we must emphasize that to achieve both these aims mass mobilization is indispensable. It is not the quality nor the quantity of legal points that will free the accused worker. While we must utilize all possible loopholes of procedure in capitalist class justice, we must not sacrifice the class struggle issue involved in the particular defense case for the sake of the best capitalist lawyer who knows all the tricks of capitalist court procedure. It is therefore advisable in many cases that the accused workers defend themselves.

By this method we can prevent the drowning of the class issues in legal technicalities and bring out clearly the political character of the persecution."

To this we must add that while formerly where there were individual arrests of tens and even hundreds, legal help and defense in court could be given—today, when arrests run into hundreds and even thousands daily, this is not always possible. The I.L.D. will shortly issue a pamphlet on "How a Worker Should Defend Himself in Court." It includes sections on What to Do When Arrested and Questioned.

We cannot tell the workers: "You go and fight and the I.L.D. will keep you out of jail." But we can tell the workers: "You fight for your demands and we will help you and provide as far as possible for your dependants, and will carry on the struggle for your release if you fall victim to capitalist class justice." We can not keep all workers out of jail because of the very nature of the capitalist system, but raised by the lawyer of the I.L.D. we can and must support the militant fighters in jail and their dependants outside.

We conclude therefore that the relief for worker victims of capitalist justice and the relief for the dependants of such victims must be a first charge in the activities and finances of the I.L.D.

Under (b) every one must see that "gigantic pressure" (Mooney) and a mass protest movement as now called for in Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro Campaign must have as its backbone a special mass membership organization which concentrates on building such a million-voiced united front movement.

Under (c) we read from the resolution: "Not only the I.L.D. must carry on the defense activities, but all working class organizations and especially the organization carrying on the activity out of which the arrest grew, must take part in united front mass activities under the leadership and guidance of I.L.D. for the release of the class struggle victims." And "The conception and practice that one group of workers is organized to do the fighting and another group is in an organization which defends the workers from capitalist class justice, must be fundamentally changed."

All class struggle organizations agree that the I.L.D. must not be treated as a department of another organization.

(A second article will follow in a subsequent issue)

## HOW THE I. L. D. WILL BE BUILT

By G. ACKERMAN

Over six years ago the workers in the United States found it necessary to organize a working class defense organization, based on the class struggle, uniting the masses of workers on a non-partisan basis of international solidarity for prisoners aid and defense. Thus the International Labor Defense was organized June 1925.

The weakest point of the I.L.D. is our organizational work. The political and educational life of the I.L.D. membership is not what it should be. The I.L.D. has great influence amongst the toiling masses, but this influence we have thus far failed to crystallize organizationally. The number of members in our organization does by far not correspond to our influence among the masses. Besides this, it happens that as a consequence of agitational and educational shortcomings along with organizational mistakes, great fluctuation in membership takes place. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to pay much greater attention to the organizational and educational questions. A correct program is primarily, of course, that of building the I.L.D. into a broad mass organization — but a correct program and a general propaganda of this need among the masses is not sufficient to give a permanent character to the influence already won. Therefore, it is vitally important to carry on a correct organizational program and defense policy and sys-

tematic, planned organizational work, in order to fully utilize our influence.

This means to give political life to the branches—have regular educational work and discussions, classes for functionaries and the activists, training classes, etc.

### How Are We To Build The I.L.D. Into A Broad Mass Organization

We know that many workers join the I.L.D., want to be members of the organization, but do not find the meetings interesting or find time to come to meetings regularly; busy in other organizations, working late, too tired to come to meetings, etc. In order not to lose but rather to activate these members we propose the branches be organized on a group system with Membership Captains on the following basis:

a) Each Branch should have no more than 50 members.

b) Each Branch should be divided into groups, each group composed of no more than 10 members, with a Membership Captain.

c) The Membership Captain is to visit each member assigned to him or her at least once a month for the purpose of collecting dues, persuading members to take part in campaigns, etc. At the same time, the Membership Captain should have the Labor Defender and all other I.L.D. literature and leaflets to sell to the member and give to him to sell among his fellow workers, thus familiarizing the members with defense issues and I.L.D. campaigns.

d) The Membership Captain visit these members in the shops, at the Workers' Center, where the members of the I.L.D. gather, or at their homes.

e) Each Branch is to meet once a month where the executive committee is to report on its proposals and follow with an educational discussion. The Executive Committee is to see to it that each branch meetings has political and some social life, thereby making it interesting for the members to come.

### Our Work In The Trade Unions And Fraternal Organizations

The I. L. D. is an organization composed of individual members and affiliated organizations. A leading comrade recently said: "Defense work is not the task of the I.L.D. only, but the work for all organizations, under the leadership of the I.L.D." In the resolution of the National Executive Committee of the I.L.D. (printed in the June is-

sue of Labor Defense) we say: "The conception and practice, that some groups of workers are organized into organizations doing the fighting and another group of workers is organized into an organization which defends the workers from capitalist justice, must be fundamentally changed."

Each affiliated organization is to have an I.L.D. group, involved directly in defense work. A member of this group is to be a representative of his organization, or the group, report to the group on the I.L.D. campaigns and this group is to bring forth to their organization of all defense issues and I. L. D. campaigns.

There are many organizations, such as A.F. of L. locals, Amalgamated locals, and other independent unions which are not affiliated to the I.L.D. due to the anti-working-class policy of their reactionary officials. In these organizations the members of the I.L.D. are to act as a group within the organization and bring forth there to the members the boss-terror and persecution against the militant working-class and the campaigns carried on by the I.L.D. against this terror, such as the Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro campaign, Imperial Valley, etc., thereby getting the workers in such organizations to join the I.L.D. and the organization to affiliate.

The time is at hand when the most serious attention must be given to building the I.L.D. into a great mass organization!

## Defend the Foreign-Born

By T. N. CARLSON

The millions of foreign born in the U.S.A. are the ones who are facing today the most brutal terror, mass arrests, deportations, etc. The bosses are using very cleverly their method of dividing the different sections of the working class. Language and nationality plays a very important role in persecution of the foreign born. The bosses are still using the slogan that there is no work for the American workers because of too many foreigners. And at the same time the most backward workers does not understand as yet that they must unite in the class struggle regardless of the nationality, race or color.

The bosses are concentrating their attack on the most advanced and class conscious section of the foreign born workers, who have been active in the class struggles. Persecution of the foreign born is taking ever more brutal forms. Deportations are increasing very rapidly. The oppressive laws against foreign born workers have been adopted in many states and the Hoover government is carrying on

the vicious attack on the foreigners (Fish committee, etc.).

What shall the workers do under these conditions? Are we going to accept the bosses attack without any resistance? Not by any means. We must put up a strong fight against the arrests and deportations. We must unite in the struggle in order to defend the rights of the workers. We must demand that not a single foreign born worker be deported, and all of these who are waiting their deportation must be released immediately and unconditionally.

The International Labor Defense is fighting splendidly against the deportations and has succeeded in many cases to stop the deportations. However, it is important that our struggle for the defense must receive much more support from the large masses of the foreign born workers. We must bear in mind that unless we are able to put up a strong resistance, the bosses are going to increase their persecution to an unlimited extent. It is up to us to defend our rights, and organize ourselves for the struggles.

We must activate our language branches of the International Labor Defense. More new members must be recruited among the foreign-born workers, new branches, house and block committees established. With the good efforts we will be able to bring thousands of new workers to help our work and hit back the attack of the bosses, which has been concentrated on the radical elements of the foreign born. Only when united we are strong. Without the organization we are weak. Let us build the International Labor Defense a strong mass organization which is able to fight against deportations and persecution of the foreign born workers.

### A Scottsboro Boy Writes:

Montgomery Ala.

Mr. George Maurer:  
My dear friend, I thought I would write you a few lines to let you hear from me. I am well and hope when these lines reach you, they will find you the same. I am asking you to send us some money and if you send it please send cash. It takes two weeks before we can get it. We are out of smoking and no money. So I will close for this time.  
From Olen Montgomery at Kilby Prison.



RICHARD B. MOORE  
(Head of Negro Dept., I. L. D.)  
An important article by him, "The Significance of Scottsboro", will appear in a subsequent issue.

## A Harlan Miner Speaks

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

sion of this land and coal they also came in possession of the law, which they have been using for and to their own personal interest ever since. In many cases where the companies have the coal leased they are hogging the coal like this. They will work out the lowest seam in the mountain because this seam is easy to get at. This gives them a better chance to pile up more profits. But what else does this do? This breaks up the mountain above this seam. The mountain crumbles in and leaves it in a state that it can never be mined under no circumstances. In many cases in Kentucky there are millions of dollars worth of coal that is left, that will never be of any value to any one. These are things that many people do not see except the practical miner. It shows the terrible waste of the boss-class.

The program of the operators of this coal field at the present is to drive the miners to work under a starvation wage scale and in order to support this policy they are making a great use of the law which they own and control.

They always manage to buy the elections and keep the man in office that they want. They hire their gunmen and appoint them deputy sheriffs and pay these men big salaries to terrorize the miners and their families by beating them up and shooting down and jailing them.

In this way they hope to break down the National Miners Union and the result is there has been 12 or 15 men shot and killed. Several have been wounded and hundreds

have been jailed. Thirty-five facing murder charges. Thousands are starving and already the operators have spent enough money in supporting this brutal proposition to have paid the miners a decent wage scale and gave them decent working conditions for five years in Harlan County.

### Lynch Law At Work

From 1885 to 1927, according to figures published in the World Almanac, 3,326 Negroes were lynched in the United States. During the same period 1,407 white persons were lynched in the United States. From 1885 to 1889 Negro lynchings ranged from 71 to 95 per year. In 1891, 121 Negroes were lynched. From 1891 until 1895 Negro lynchings ranged from 112 to 155.

During 1927, 21 men were lynched—three of them burned to death.

During 30 years between 1869 and 1918 the North reported 213 lynchings, the South, 2,834, and the West, 156. Georgia leads the list of states with 386 lynchings; followed by Mississippi with 373; Texas with 335; Louisiana with 313; Alabama with 276; Arkansas with 214; Tennessee with 296; Florida with 178, and Kentucky with 169. Lynchings in 1930 jumped to 43. Whenever there is hard times, unemployment — lynchings increase under instigation of the boss-class. Halt lynchings!

# The Black Volcano of Scottsboro

By ROBERT MINOR.

Deep down in the life-conditions of the Negro masses is a cause of struggle. An enslaved people—millions of agricultural laborers and peasants living in peonage and serfdom—hundreds of thousands of Negro industrial workers exploited under special devices, confined to the poorest jobs and lowest pay—a great mass of enslaved people living as inferior "animals" in segregated slums where they are doubly exploited by landlords and credit sharks—there is a deep-seated volcano to be found in this mass.

It is a live volcano. There is always the urge of this human mass to rise up and throw off the slavery in which it lives in a country whose standing joke is "democracy" and whose standing practice is lynching and capitalist class dictatorship at home, and military rule over subject peoples abroad.

But the urge of these black masses to fight for freedom is always thwarted, hemmed in, deceived, diverted by a thousand shrewd devices. The Negro masses cannot vote except where their voting is completely ineffective; if they organize labor unions they are terrorized, murdered or jailed—anything to keep them silent, helpless, dumb slaves.

The political machinery, particularly of the southern states, is constructed and maintained not only for the suppression and exploitation of the working class generally, but largely for the purpose of keeping this mass of Negro population so completely hemmed in, restricted and terrorized as to be unable to move.

But the volcano is there, and it smoulders. And all who are not slaveholders or the agents of slaveholders are thinking: how to release the fighting forces of the Negro masses, how to break loose and make the fight for freedom.

This Spring, as cotton prices fell lower and lower, things were getting desperate for the farming and working population of the South, black and white, and the small merchants who depend upon their trade.

At the little town of Scottsboro, Alabama, local merchants were on the edge of ruin, with unsold goods, with mortgages unpaid and banks in a bad way.

It was in March, 1931.

The village merchants were looking forward wistfully to April 6, the date of a sort of county fair, which is called in Scottsboro "horse-swapping day" as a chance to stimulate trade.

On March 25, nine Negro boys, plain farm boys, from 13 to 20 years of age, were arrested on a freight train near Scottsboro for "hobbing" and for fighting with some white hoboes. Most of the whites and Negroes who had been on the freight train had jumped off and run away, while nine Negro boys and three white hoboes were put into jail. Then it was found that two of the white hoboes were women, dressed in men's clothes, who had been travelling with a crowd of white

## SAVE THESE NEGRO BOYS FROM LEGAL LYNCHING



The Nine Scottsboro Negro Boys. They Face the Electric Chair. Free Them!

men. Both of the women were known as prostitutes.

The investigation by the sheriff into the fight between Negroes and whites on the freight train, now centered around the question of the two white hoboes who turned out to be women. Did the Negro boys fight these hoboes who were really women in men's clothing? The women denied that the Negro boys had done anything to them at all.

But very soon an idea struck the sheriff and the prosecutor. The two white women in jail were again asked if the boys "didn't do something" to them. For, what sort of "fighting" could Negro boys be most logically accused of in connection with white women—if not "raping"? One of the women very willingly, the other one rather reluctantly, were led to agree that instead of being prisoners under charge of "hobbing" they should get out of jail and be the accusers of the Negro boys for "raping" them.

A thousand times things like this have happened in the long, sleepy and brutal, stagnant generations of slavery and peonage in the Black Belt of the South. "Horse-swapping Day" was coming on, and the prosecutor, the leading town merchants, the sheriff and all of the lawyers of the town (some of whom would have to represent the "niggers") agreed that a big crowd could be gotten to a trial of nine Negro boys for "rape." By general agreement, in consultation with the judge and local merchants of the town, the date of April 6—"Horse-swapping Day"—was selected as the date of the trial of the nine Negro boys for rape. The penalty for rape is death.

A big crowd would come from the mountains. "Horse-swapping Day" would be a success; there would be some trade at the stores. The managers of the local textile mill were interviewed and persuaded to allow the use of the brass band of the mill to play for the crowd that would come.

Almost all of this has happened before, countless times. And it was to be assumed that this would go through in its "orderly" process—the harrangues to the jury—the de-

fense of "Southern womanhood"—the verdict of death—the hanging—and then silence and the slow cruel pace of southern slave society would resume.

But the volcano was underneath. There was a rift in the silence. The black mass that had never moved since more than half a century ago when the capitalist North made its peace with the white ruling class of the South—began to move.

What was done? What was there this time to stir up the masses, to break through the obstructions and bring the hitherto silent voice of the black giant to a roar of rage and protest? Of course, there is something new: the unequalled economic crisis which is sapping the roots of American imperialist society—and something else. The Communist Party had been established, and already had a slight footing in the South within a few score miles of the little courthouse where nine innocent Negro boys were to be condemned to death on Horse-swapping Day. The Communists, bent on overthrowing "American institutions," interfered. All of the lynchers, all of the "white supremacy" citizens, the Ku Klux Klan, the sheriffs, the lynching judges—all agreed that "the Communist Party stirred up the trouble."

The roar of protest of the black mass arose—and suddenly, to the surprise of the unknowing—the roar of a new element, the revolutionized vanguard of the white working class—arose and blended with the roar of the black giant of the South.

The effort to impede, to hem in and to suppress and divert the protest had to be renewed. The white ruling class of the South recognized the revolutionary significance of a sudden volcanic eruption of protest against this most spectacular martyrizing of the Negro people. But the old machinery was not sufficient. Blustering sheriffs and Ku Klux Klan could not stop it.

But new machinery was found by the white ruling class to try to stop the flood of mass movement.

The white ruling class found that it had new servants—servants who had been considered enemies of white supremacy—black and white servants, who proved to be "friends in need" to the white ruling class. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which had always been considered "an enemy" because it claimed to be for the "advancement of colored people" stepped forward in the person of Mr. J. E. Spingarn, Mr. Walter White and (later) Mr. William Pickens, to prove to the southern white master class that they and they alone were precisely the bosses' best agents to suppress the rising wave of protest!

It has later become known that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leaders had stepped in and taken a hand in the actual frame-up of the nine Negro boys at Scottsboro. It was they who employed the lawyer, they say (though their name was not at first announced), who was put forward as the "attorney" for the boys, and who agreed to the whole proceeding of frame-up and death verdict, tried to induce the innocent boys to plead guilty, and, when they would not do this, re-

fused to ask the jury for an acquittal, thinking, along with the N. A. A. C. P. leaders, that the matter would never be heard of and all would be well with no change but just nine fresh graves in an Alabama jail yard.

But only because the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, at the instigation of the Communist Party, took up this fight and spread it around the world—only because of the mass protest that arose in spite of them—the NAACP leaders stepped in after several weeks of silence and claimed that they would "defend" the boys.

The role of the NAACP has been what? Precisely and only to defend the judge who falsely condemned the nine innocent boys, to defend the prosecutors who framed them up, to defend the governor who represents the whole system of torture and persecution of Negroes—to attack the I.L.D., the L.S.N.R. and the Communist Party for "stirring up" and "agitating" among the masses of persecuted Negro people. The NAACP leaders who themselves had a shameful part in the frame-ups and verdicts of death, now claim that "because they were interested only in saving the lives of the boys," they wanted no mass movement against the slavery of the Negro people, which they claim would "arouse prejudice" against the boys who were already sentenced to death with their connivance.

But the movement of protest, in spite of them, spread like a jungle fire through the North, the South, the East and the West and across the ocean to Germany, France, England and Spain and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

What is the present chance for this movement to save the lives and liberty of the nine innocent victims of the southern white ruling class?

Many who came to the defense of the boys were at first surprised by this sudden success in mass response—surprised by the great mobilization of the masses which started at the very first call of the Communist Party.

But what then?

The very success in getting the masses started into motion, the ease with which this was done, has caused many thousands of friends of the Scottsboro defense to slow down their work. There seems to be an idea that somehow the movement will automatically move on slavery.



White and Negro masses demonstrate to save the Scottsboro boys; marching in Harlem, N. Y. The workers jammed the streets to greet the marchers.

to success. Among the many thousands of Negroes who have learned to love the Communist Party for its fight in this case and otherwise on their behalf, some seem to think that "the Communists will save the Scottsboro boys."

But "the Communists" cannot save the Scottsboro boys—only the great masses of tens of thousands and millions can save the Scottsboro boys. The Communist Party of the Negro and white workers is only the vanguard of the working class. What the Communist Party can do is to mobilize and lead the masses.

The I.L.D. and the L.S.N.R. (both of which are independent organizations composed of workers and others, and some of whom are Communists) together with the Communist Party, can succeed in saving the Scottsboro boys precisely if they succeed in mobilizing the tens of thousands of Negroes and black and white workers in addition to the members of these organizations.

To succeed in saving the Scottsboro boys a movement ten times as big must be put under way by those who have the courage of initiative to lead the fight.

Have no illusions! The southern white ruling class and its officers of the law in Alabama will proceed with the legal murder of these innocent boys—they will burn on the electric chair—unless we fight on stubbornly, without stopping one instant, facing all dangers and overcoming all obstacles, to mobilize a mass movement with ten times the strength of the present movement, which has brought only the first chance, the first hope of life to these boys.

The opportunity to do these things is greater now than ever before. The united front conference to take place in all cities and towns in the joint defense of the Scottsboro boys, together with that of Tom Mooney, the Harlan miners, the Imperial Valley and other prisoners, are our finest and biggest opportunity! Many thousands of Negroes can be mobilized in every city for these conferences.

In addition, a mass campaign for the release of the 14-year-old Roy Wright, whose case was the only one at Scottsboro that did not result in a death sentence, but ended in a mistrial—will arouse the masses if we go at it with proper energy and optimism.

Let us not forget for a minute that in order to save the Scottsboro boys, it is not enough to defeat the direct forces of the state of Alabama, but also their hypocritical agents who pretend to "defend" the boys only for the purpose of breaking up of the mass movement, so that the slave-oligarchy of the South can proceed on its old sluggish way of lynching and peonage and "good race relations" as the Ku Klux Klan and William Pickens call it. Only by defeating the N. A. A. C. P. agents of the lynchers will it be possible to mobilize the masses and to save the lives and liberty of the nine innocent boys.

Down to work! Make the world ring with the fight of courageous masses to save these victims of the cold blooded slave-driving class—and in the saving of them we will find many chains broken which before had bound the arms of the great suffering black masses of this country who will be among the best fighters for the liberation of the whole working class as well from

## NOVEMBER LABOR DEFENDER

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