

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

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

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

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INTO THE STREETS FEB. 4! RALLY AGAINST HUNGER, WAR!

Consolidate Strike in Ky.; Take Up Struggle from Mine to Mine; Build NMU

More Mines to Come Out in Tennessee; Miners Prepare to Demonstrate Feb. 4; Many Join Communist Party

Strike Committee Takes Steps to Strengthen Relief Collection

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—A hearing on a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the 9 arrested strike leaders will be held Friday morning. The writ declares that the criminal syndicalist law under which the coal operators seek to break the strike through the arrests, is unconstitutional.

The 9 arrested are Vern Smith, correspondent of the Daily Worker; John Harvey and Vicent Kamenovich of the National Miners' Union; Clara Michaelson and Norma Martin of the Workers International; Dorothy Ross Weber, of the International Labor Defense; Ann Barton, of labor press correspondent, and Margaret Fountain and Julia Parker who have been working for the National Miners' Union in conducting the strike.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—Spread of the coal strike in Tennessee is expected as the result of a huge meet in Jelicoe, Tenn. next Sunday. The strike is being consolidated in Kentucky, and an effort being made to reach all the local mines in a united front. Special efforts are being directed to activating the local struggles, in intensifying the fight against all local operators.

Preparations for the February 4th struggle for unemployment relief is being taken up throughout the strike area.

Condemn Vancouver Hunger Policy of A. F. of L. Leaders

NEW YORK.—Expressing the wide and growing organized fight in the American Federation of Labor against the Vancouver convention hunger policy and rejection of the demand of unemployment insurance, a conference was held Wednesday night at Labor Temple of 19 local A. F. of L. unions, with 42 delegates representing 20,525 A. F. of L. members who voted for the initiation of a referendum throughout the A. F. of L. and in the Railroad Brotherhoods for unemployment insurance and for participation in the February 4th unemployment demonstrations.

The conference was opened by Baskoff, who represented Local 2717 of the Carpenters. He outlined the growing struggle against unemployment which brings 12,000,000 workers to the brink of starvation. Brother Weinstein of Painters Local 499 was elected chairman. He pointed out the hunger program of Hoover and the capitalists which Green and the last national convention of the A. F. of L. endorsed. He declared it was necessary within the A. F. of L. to initiate a struggle for unemployment insurance, to be paid by the bosses' government at full wage rates, and that this should be brought to the attention of the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhoods through a referendum and through general agitation.

The resolution unanimously adopted is as follows:

Resolution on Unemployment Insurance

"There are 12,000,000 totally unemployed workers and at least 10,000,000 working only part-time in the United States and the industrial crisis gets deeper from month to month, with the employers throwing further millions of workers into unemployment, and

"The relief policies of the government, local, state and national, leaving to each community the care of its own unemployed by means of charity collections, have failed totally to relieve the famished condition of the workers and their families, with the result that there is now prevailing the most terrible state of mass hunger, destitution, and actual starvation in the history of this country, and this is rapidly getting worse, and

"This devastating situation demands the immediate establishment of national government unemployment insurance.

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El Salvador Revolutionists Capture Three More Towns

NEW YORK.—Latest reports from Central America show that the workers and peasants of El Salvador, despite the odds against which they are fighting, with Wall St. gunboats helping the fascist government, are making important advances.

An Associated Press dispatch from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, states: "Communist rebels in Salvador today beat back Federal troops in the interior, inflicting heavy losses and were tonight reported in control of Acajula, in whose harbor lie two American destroyers.

"New officers, crossing the Honduran border, rallied the retreating Reds to a fresh attack on the eastern seaboard, with the object of taking

PROTEST AGAINST EVICTION

All workers are asked to come to 166 Scholes and Graham Ave., to protest against the brutality of the landlord to his striking tenants, and to form a march to 167 Ten Eyck St. to protest against eviction and police brutality.

CHIEF CITIES PREPARE FOR FEBRUARY 4

400 A.F.L. Members In St. Paul Back Fight For Unempl. Insur.

4 New Cities Report

In all leading cities in the United States, as well as in hundreds of small industrial centers, preparations for huge February 4th demonstrations are advancing rapidly, penetrating all working class organizations.

As hunger and starvation grows in the United States, with a new wage-cut offensive started by the bosses, the danger of war looms larger as the capitalists look to a new world slaughter in an attempt to get out of the crisis, to plunge the hungry masses into war for new colonies and against the Soviet Union.

The February 4th demonstrations, in fighting war, will demand that all war funds—over \$1,000,000,000 is proposed immediately by Hoover—go to

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Two Slipper Shops Go Out On Strike

The Vincent Horowitz Slipper Co. and the Columbia Slipper Co. are out on strike.

The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union declared these two slipper shops on strike Thursday morning, Jan. 28. The Vincent Horowitz at 64 W. 23rd St., New York, employing between 75 and 100 workers, locked most of the workers out and those the firm called back to work were given a wage-cut up to about 30 per cent. The locked out workers, together with those that the boss wanted to re-hire on lower pay, joined together in a common fight against the wage-cut. The demands are all workers to go back to work, no wage-cut and recognition of the union.

The Columbia Slipper Co., 685 Broadway, was declared on strike on account of the firm's refusal to live up to the agreement which he had with the union. In both cases the strikers are enthusiastic and determined to win their conditions.

The strike at Pincus & Tobias is now going on the third week, in spite of the boss's schemes to break the ranks of the workers, in spite of arrests and police intimidation around the picket line. The strikers are as determined as ever to win their demands.

The two workers who were arrested at Pincus & Tobias are out on bail. Their names are E. Grecco and John Catania. The number of workers out on strike under the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union are over 200. The union calls upon all shoe and slipper workers to support the strike financially.

Warning!

The next few days are crucial in the life of your "Daily." So far we have received only \$685.87 and we are still \$4,315 short of the \$5,000 which we must get by Monday if we are to come out at all next week.

We were able to come out at all only because money received on the subscription drive continued coming in, and we were able to negotiate a last minute loan from a workers' organization, thereby endangering both the organization and the Daily Worker if enough funds do not come in immediately to make this good.

Only you, the workers, can save the Daily Worker! What will be your answer? RUSH FUNDS BY AIRMAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY OR WIRE TO THE DAILY WORKER, 50 E.13St., New York City.

16,000 Families Evicted in N.Y. This Year; May Total 200,000

NEW YORK.—A grave situation, with starvation facing hundreds of thousands of workers, with more than 16,000 families having been evicted thus far this year, and with the prospects of over 200,000 evictions in 1932, is admitted by the leading capitalist newspapers in the city.

The New York American, through investigation of the files in the office of Chief Marshal Charles Jacobs, says "unemployment distress has reached such a degree this month that more than 16,000 cases of eviction have been placed on court calendars or in the hands of the marshals since the first of the year."

The startling revelation is also made that there were 198,738 evictions in 1931, and the prospects are there will be over 200,000 in 1932, unless the workers organize to resist the evictions, demand immediate unemployment relief and unemployment insurance.

The situation is made worse by the virtual shutting down of the City Home Relief Bureau, which already has 75,000 families registered applying for relief. Because these families are not being fed, the city now refuses to register any others, leaving hundreds of thousands with no possibility of any relief whatever.

Mass Mobilization In Newark Tag Day for Ky. Miners' Relief

NEWARK, N. J.—A city permit has been granted in Newark for a tag day today and tomorrow. A mass mobilization for this tag day will mean that the Workers' International Relief will be able to send thousands of dollars of relief into the Kentucky and Tennessee strike areas immediately. Fellow-workers! We depend upon you to rally in support of the heroic miners! Report at 8 a.m. today and tomorrow at the Workers' International Relief, 16 W. 21st St., New York City. This will mean milk for starving babies, food for famished mothers and wives and a new determination and militancy to the miners for winning the strike and smashing hunger and terror!

Workers in Newark should report to 52 West St., Newark.

PAINTERS FORM T. U. U. L. UNION ON WEST COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At a mass meeting called Wednesday by the rank and file committee of action from the major locals, A. F. of L. Painters' 19 and 1138 the workers denounced and overruled the district council and A. F. of L. leadership and enthusiastically formed a new union known as the National Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Union.

The district council of the painters refused to call a strike when members voted overwhelmingly to strike against a two dollar cut in pay that was posted by the bosses to apply to the whole San Francisco area.

When a vigorous protest was made against the sell-out from the floor of the locals several militant workers were forcibly ejected from the meetings. Seventy per cent of those present left in protest.

Prepare Thruout City to Demonstrate in Union Square on February 4

NEW YORK.—Wide preparations throughout the city are scheduled for the entire week leading up to the huge demonstration in Union Square on February 4th, National Unemployment Insurance Day.

Fifty-two open air meetings throughout the territory of the Bronx will prepare the workers for the mass demonstration that will be held on Saturday, Jan. 30th, in front of the Bronx Boro Hall at 12 noon to demand immediate unemployment relief and unemployment insurance.

The workers under their own banners and flags will gather at three places in the morning at the following places: Washington and Claremont Parkway, Wilkins and Intervale, and 187th St. and Cambrelling Ave.

Workers of the mass organizations,

JAPANESE TAKE SHANGHAI; SEIZE HARBIN; AIM BLOW AT CHINESE REVOLUTION, USSR

Imperialist War Over Division of Loot in China Threatens as U. S. and Japan Clash Over Shanghai

Workers Must Answer Threat of New World Slaughter With Mighty Demonstrations February 4

According to the Harbin correspondent of the Renzo (Japanese) News Agency, Japanese train crews will take over and operate the branch line of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Harbin and Changchun, owned jointly by China and the Soviet Union.

An Associated Press dispatch from Hankow reports that a section of the Chinese Red Army came within ten miles of Hankow yesterday. Hankow is one of the biggest industrial centers of the Yangtze Valley. The imperialists are preparing to attack the Red Army. Admiral Yankey Williams, commander of the American naval forces on the river, has consulted with the other imperialists for a joint attack against the Chinese Red Army.

Latest dispatches from Shanghai report a fierce battle proceeding between Chinese troops in that city and the Japanese invading forces. Chinese workers are participating in the fight against the Japanese. Still later dispatches from Shanghai reported that the entire city had been occupied by the Japanese after 7 hours of severe fighting.

The Chinese troops were reported in a dispatch on Thursday to be on the point of revolt against the Kuomintang program of abject surrender to the Japanese demands to crush the Chinese revolutionary organizations, in line with the Kuomintang support of the imperialist plans for armed intervention against the Chinese Revolution and the partition of China. The present resistance is evidently in defiance of the Kuomintang mayor and other officials who are reported to have conceded to the Japanese demands.

The United States and British imperialists have their troops standing by and have mobilized all able-bodied nationals in Shanghai for military service.

The Japanese move against Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley is aimed primarily at the Chinese Revolution. The Japanese are heading directly against the Chinese Red Army and the powerful Chinese Soviet Republic, which is today the only stable force in all China. The Japanese demand that the Chinese anti-Japanese organizations be crushed is an immediate armed threat against the Chinese masses and their revolutionary organizations and is designed to crush the tremendous mass upsurge against the imperialists and their Kuomintang lackeys and to block the rapid growth of Communist influence throughout China.

Must Rally Masses to Defense of Chinese Revolution and the Soviet Union.

The Japanese are removing their nationals from the Yangtze Valley in preparation for a savage attack on the Chinese Soviet Republic. At the same time, Japanese troops have occupied the Manchurian city of Harbin, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, jointly operated by China and the Soviet Union.

The Japanese yesterday seized trains on the Chinese Eastern Railway to transport their troops to Harbin, and threaten to seize the entire southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This is another act of monstrous provocation by the

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STOP EVICTION IN MID-BRONX

On January 28 the Unemployed Council of the Middle and Lower Bronx, stopped the eviction of Rose Dropkin, living at 1705 Bryant Ave. Mrs. Dropkin is an unemployed worker who owes only a month and a half rent. Her husband is also jobless.

Hundreds of workers from the neighborhood organized and put the furniture back into Mrs. Dropkin's apartment.

On Saturday, January 30, at 10 a.m. thousands of workers of the Middle and Lower Bronx will assemble at Wilkins and Intervale Ave., in a demonstration against evictions, for unemployment insurance and immediate relief. At 11 a.m., after a short meeting the workers will march to Boro Hall. A committee will be elected by the workers which will present demands to Boro President Bruckner.

At Boro Hall the line of march will be joined by thousands of workers of the Upped Bronx.

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Mass Trial of Chauvinist Worker Called for Feb. 7th by Needle Trades Industrial Union

NEW YORK.—The opening gun in a campaign of determined struggle by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union against race discrimination on the part of the bosses and white chauvinism in its own ranks, will be fired Sunday, Feb. 7, with the mass trial of a white union member for a vicious attack upon a Negro organizer of the union. The trial

will take place at the New Harlem Casino, 16 West 116th St. at 2 o'clock. Negro and white workers will be on the jury. In calling for the mass trial, the National Bureau of the Union, has issued the following statement:

A Call to Struggle Against Race Division Among Needle Workers To all Needle Trades workers, Negro and white: Fellow Workers: The National Bureau of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union calls attention to the renewed attempts of the bosses to split us along lines of race and nationality. In the attack which they are now making upon our wages and conditions of work, one of the best weapons they have against us is race hatred—pitting the white workers against the Ne-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Dressmakers Strike Spreads Despite Co. Union Terror

NEW YORK.—The spreading of the shop strikes, the settlement of strikes on the basis of improved conditions, the widespread interest shown by the dressmakers in the coming united front conference where final decisions for the strike will be made, the mass movement among the dressmakers for a real strike under rank and file leadership, is driving the company union to despair.

Last week they made an attack on an executive member of the United Front Committee, but this did not stop the spreading of the strike. Yesterday morning a gang of hired thugs, under the leadership of Schecter, paid agents of the company union, attempted to attack the strikers in front of the Blue Bird Dress Co., 345 W. 35th St. The strikers, however, drove the thugs off, giving

two of them a good beating. Later when the mass of strikers were away from the front of the building the thugs returned and stabbed one lone striker, Kleiger, who was taken to the Beth Israel Hospital with a deep wound in his back.

The Industrial Union and the United Front Committee warned the company union agents that these attacks on the workers who are fighting for union conditions will not be permitted, that the Industrial Union and the United Front Committee are determined to drive the hired scoundrels out of the dress market just as they have been driven out of the fur market by the organized strength of the rank and file of the workers.

The United Front Committee calls on those workers who are still under the influence of the company union agents and who are sent along with the committees in order to cover up the gangsters, to denounce these terrorist methods and to join with all other dressmakers in the mobilization for a real united strike under rank and file leadership, a strike that will win better conditions for the dressmakers.

Credentials are coming in to the United Front Committee from many open shops and international shops and it is expected that this conference which will make the final decision will be representative of the mass of the workers in the dress trade.

At this meeting, Ben Gold, secretary of the Industrial Union, is invited to state the position of the Industrial Union on the question of a united front strike, and Sacha Zimmelman of the International is invited to state why he is fighting against the united front strike of dressmakers.

The United Front Committee considers this meeting of the utmost importance since the question to be discussed is uppermost in the mind of every dressmaker. It calls on every dressmaker, irrespective of union affiliations, to come to this meeting Sunday Jan. 31st, 1 o'clock in the afternoon at Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Admission will be 10 cents.

BOSSSES AND THUGS JOIN IN CLUBBING OF FISH STRIKERS

Police Arrest and Beat Up Strikers

A murderous attack was made upon the leaders of the Fish Strike Wednesday at 4 p.m. as they were leaving the 8th Magistrate Court, 181st St., corner Boston Rd., where one of the framed cases was adjourned to Feb. 3.

The strikers were attacked half a block away from the court house by a gang of about 40 professional gangsters led by the leaders of the Fish Dealers' Association, William and Morris Kaufman of 54th Ave. and Nathan Kaufman of Union Ave. and E. Wolf of 101st Street, Manhattan.

The strikers, outnumbered five to one, carried a gang that used guns, knives and pipes, put up a desperate resistance, scattered the pigs out of the hands of the gangsters and gave them a taste of their own weapons.

Two of the gangsters, who were knocked unconscious, were thrown by their companions into a stolen Checker cab, painted yellow, and sped away.

Some of the strikers were severely beaten: Sam Ruskin, 55 years of age, location of the scarp, 18 stitches, and is in a dangerous condition; Louis Esposito, hit with a pipe on the forehead, several stitches, was demented for a couple of hours, arrested; Simon Ginsburg, fractured arm, arrested; Eochberg, beaten on head, arrested; Dave Friedman, beaten in police station, arrested.

The whole attack was prearranged with the police, detectives and some of the court attendants.

The bosses pointed out the more active strikers.

The gangsters particularly inquired about Jack Buitenkant, the lawyer for the strikers, whom they threatened to take for a ride for the exposure of the racket in the injunction proceedings.

Although the attack took place half a block from the court and the fight lasted for several minutes, there was not a cop on the scene.

The gangsters had their stolen cab, with a phoney license, parked near the court house, and not one of the detectives was anxious to notice it.

The injured strikers went back to the court room. Louis Esposito fell unconscious in front of Judge Walsh. The entire court room was thrown in confusion, with some shouting at the judge: "There is your system—your bosses—your gangsters."

As soon as the gangsters beat it about 100 cops and dicks appeared on the scene.

One of the leaders of the bosses, Louis Palefsky, was cornered in the court house with a wrench in his hand. On advice of one of the court attendants, Palefsky, instead of being arrested as the leader of the assault, pressed charges against Louis Esposito and Simon Ginsberg and Dave Friedman, who went back to the court to inquire about Esposito's condition.

The police were exceptionally vicious and openly boasted that they were waiting for their chance to lay their hands on the leading strikers.

The four strikers, who were arrested, were charged with felonious assault.

The police refused to hold Palefsky, although the four strikers pointed him out as the leader of the assault.

Dave Friedman, in addition to being arrested for the crime of defending himself against the gangsters, was beaten up by the police in the station.

The terror of the bosses will not cow the fish strikers.

The action to be taken in this case will also be discussed at the "Smash the Injunction" Conference, which is taking place tonight, Friday, Jan. 29, at 7:30 p.m., at the T.U.U.C. Hall, at 5 E. 19th St., New York City.

The case of the four came up today in the 8th District Magistrate Court before Judge Walsh. All were held for the grand jury in \$1,000 bail each.

Call For Pickets.

The Industrial Union calls on the active dressmakers to report on the picket line in front of the W. & R. Dress Co., 253 W. 28th St. This shop has been on strike for the past seven weeks. The attempts of the company union to send scabs has not weakened the fighting spirit of the workers who are determined to go on with the strike until the shop has been settled.

The Superfine Dress Co., 344 W. 28th St., is another shop where the workers need assistance on the picket line. This shop was controlled by the Industrial Union and the workers maintained union conditions. The boss is attempting to evade union conditions under the pretense that he has joined partnership with a shop of the International, and has locked out the workers.

Assistance on the picket line is also needed at the Esta Dress Co., 1383 Broadway, where the workers are striking against the lockout where the International is trying to break this strike by ordering workers of their shops to make the scab work.

Dretel Fur Shop Strikes.

The workers of B. Dretel, 151 W. 26th St., one of the largest shops in the fur district employing about 110 workers during the season and 75 at the present time, was declared on strike today by the Industrial Union against piece work, speed-up and long hours. This is the answer of the furriers to the attempts of the bosses and the Kaufman clique to continue sweat shop conditions in the fur trade.

Another shop declared on strike is Cohen Bros., 330 7th Ave. These workers are striking against the wage cut and piece work.

A very important meeting of the United Front Committee will be held today, Friday, 10 o'clock in the morning at the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St. Further plans for the development of the struggle will be taken up at this meeting. Every member of the Unity Committee is urged to come on time.

Tonight, right after work, there will be a meeting of Greek furriers at 422 Seventh Ave.

HELEN TWELVETREES AT THE HIPPODROME.

The Diamond Boys head the eight-act vaudeville program at the Hippodrome beginning Saturday. Helen Twelvetrees' latest picture, "Panama Pie," is the screen feature, other players are Robert Armstrong, Charles Bickford, Marjorie Peterson and Paul Eust appear in support of the star.

The production was directed by Ralph Murphy from the original story and screen play by Garrett Fort. Others on the vaudeville bill are Pepito, noted Spanish clown; Freddie Plisene, with Andy Basso and Helen Rafferty; Frederick Renoff, Boris Danon and Alex Bekoff, Russian dancers; the Sinclair Twins; Sandy Dezon; Mary Palmer and Pony "Boy"; and the Knight Troupe.

YOU SHOULD HEAR BILL DUNNE

EDITOR, DAILY WORKER

And Also

RED DANCERS, PROLET BUEHNE and the NEWARK MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

At the

NEWARK RALLY for the DAILY WORKER'S 8TH BIRTHDAY

Saturday, Jan. 30th, 7:30 p. m.

53 Broome Street, Newark, N. J.

LAST FIVE DAYS! Stoyevsky's Great Novel Comes to Life!

KARAMAZOV

Screened from the Famous Book by And Directed by Featring

Dostoyevsky Fyodor Ozepe Anne Sten

ACME THEATRE 14th Street & Union Square

Twenty-one Former Socialists Join Communist Party

The extent to which the workers still in the ranks of the Socialist Party are recognizing the true role of that organization as another capitalist party, and the extent to which they are coming over into the party of revolutionary struggle, the Communist Party, is seen in the fact that 21 workers who were formerly members of the Socialist Party have joined the Communist Party during the course of the Recruiting Drive. This number includes only the two cities of Boston and Cleveland.

400 AFL Members Endorse Jobless Insurance Bill

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Four hundred workers, mostly A. F. of L. members, filled the Minnehaha Hall to hear an indictment of the A. F. of L. leaders by the Unemployed Council, Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party.

A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and the Feb. 4th demonstration, condemning the A. F. of L. leadership for opposing unemployment insurance, and calling for a referendum in all local unions on this question. Many appli-

CONDEMN VANCOUVER HUNGER POLICY OF A.F.L. LEADERS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ment insurance as the only means to ward off wholesale starvation by the workers and their families, and

"Resolved, that this conference elects a committee of 15 for the purpose of circulating all A. F. L. locals and RR Brotherhoods with such a referendum and to adopt other measures to popularize the demand for government unemployment insurance."

A committee of 15 was elected to carry out the actions of the conference and to lead the struggle for unemployment insurance and the adoption of the referendum for the initiation of this movement in the A. F. of L. The committee comprises: Weinstein, Peters, Johanson, Basch, Rosen, Peers, Myers, Pockman, Redler, Horton, Weiss, Gordon, Sanger, Gorkewich, and Botorlino.

A motion that the conference endorse National Unemployment Insurance Day, Feb. 4, received all but two votes.

A resolution demanding the immediate release of Mooney and Billings was passed unanimously, as well as a resolution, demanding the release of the nine Negro Scottsboro boys, and protesting against the deportation of foreign-born workers.

The union represented were:

Local 9 Bricklayers; Local 2090 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Local 499, German Painters and Decorators Union of New York, N. Y.; Local 10, New York Federation of Post Office Clerks; Local 261, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Local 101, 105, 110 and 116 Furriers Joint Council of New York; Local 848, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Local 905 and Local 121, Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Local 1164, United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Local 490 Bro. Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Local 107, Paper Plate and Bagmakers Union; Local, Bro. Chandler Brass and Metal Workers of N. A.; Local 2717, United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Sheet Metal; Plasterers Local 60.

JAIL THREE FOR PROTESTING AT RELIE OFFICE

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A delegation of unemployed workers, elected at a meeting of unemployed today, was evicted from the fake Home Relief Station at 95 Soerum St., which has closed down for the second time in an attempt to avoid giving relief to hungry workers, when they came to present the demands of the local unemployed.

Calling a meeting on a nearby corner, the spokesman of the delegation reported the vicious action of the relief authorities in hypocritically refusing to hear their demands. A gang of cops immediately attacked the meeting and arrested three workers after temporarily dispersing it.

Following the police to the Bridge Plaza Court, 50 workers acted as witnesses to which the judge conveniently postponed the case to Jan. 30.

FLOOR SCRAPERS FORCE BOSS TO GIVE UP BLDG.

Strikers in the Self-Mechanics Flooring Company, 125th St. and Park Ave., through militant picketing compelled the firm to give up the job on 125th St. and the builder called in another contractor who was compelled to sign up with the strikers granting all demands in recognition of the Building and Construction Workers Industrial League.

The strikers succeeded in taking down the truck driver that delivers material on the jobs in sympathy with them. One more job where two floor scrapers were working was also stopped.

The spirit of the strikers is splendid. They are determined to fight until victory. The Building and Construction Workers Industrial League, that leads this shop strike, calls upon all floor layers and floor scrapers to come to 5 E. 19th St. and report their wage cuts. The league will lead the strike with these workers against the wage cuts.

BRITISH SEAMEN TO GET WAGE CUT

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Payouts for sailors, firemen and stewards in vessels of the mercantile marine were ordered today by the National Maritime Board, effective February 1st.

ANY \$1.50 OR \$1 INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS BOOK WITH ONE 12-MONTH SUBSCRIPTION TO THE DAILY WORKER

AMUSEMENTS

NOW PLAYING SOVIET RUSSIA'S FIRST TALKIE (TITLES IN ENGLISH) ROAD TO LIFE

DRAMA OF THE HOMELESS WAIFS CAMEO 42nd STREET and Broadway POPULAR PRICES

EVERYBODY'S WELCOME The new musical comedy hit, with FRANCES WILLIAMS, OSKAR SHAW, ANN PENNINGTON, HARRIETT LAKE, SHUBERT THEA, 44th St., W. of W. 7th Ave. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

QUEENIE SMITH in A LITTLE RACKETEER The New Musical Comedy Hit! BEST DANCING SHOW IN TOWN! 4th St. THEATRE, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S TRILEY Mourning Becomes Electra Composed of 5 plays presented on 10 days HOME COMING, THE HUNTED, THE HAUNTED, COMMENCING AT 5:30 SHARP. Dinner Informal from one hour at 7 No Mats. GUILD THEATRE, 22d St., W. of W. 7th Ave.

THEATRE GUILD presents REUNION IN VIENNA A Comedy By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD Martin Beck THEA, 45th St. & 5 Ave. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:40

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

BANQUET AND CONCERT TO GREET THE APPEARANCE OF THE NEW UNEMPLOYED WEEKLY FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th at 8 P. M. Friday, Jan. 29th Manhattan Lyceum At 8:00 P. M. 63 E. Fourth St. Hot Supper Will Be Served at 8 P. M. 50c Per Plate UNUSUAL PROGRAM: Good Orchestra, Russian Movie, WIR Chorus, Violin Solo by Radio Artist and Other Numbers. AUSPICES: Unemployed Council of Greater N. Y., 5 E. 19th St.

Prepare Throat City to Demonstrate, Union Sq. on February 4th

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

sional district which you claim to represent in Congress are starving," the letter tells Sirovich. "The Home Relief Bureaus are not relieving this suffering. The government has taken no steps to secure Unemployment Insurance for these workers and paid no attention to the Workers Insurance Bill presented by the Hunger Marchers in Washington December 7."

Home Relief Bureau Shut

Yesterday the Home Relief Bureau closed its doors to the new applicants. The Downtown Unemployed Council sent a committee, taking with it about 20 needy families, and young single workers, Negro and white to Public School No. 13, at 239 E. Houston St. where there is a Home Relief Bureau station.

While the delegation went inside a large group of workers gathered around outside to hear the speakers. Upon the demand of the Council, the social work supervisor was forced to declare that these families would receive immediate attention.

Midtown Council March Today

Today the Midtown Unemployed Council will lead a hunger march to the Home Relief Bureau at 10 E. 34th St.

There will be two lines of march. On the West Side the marchers will assemble at 11:30 a.m. on the corner of 63d St. and Amsterdam Ave. from where they will march down Amsterdam to 53d St., then east to Ninth Ave., south to 40th St., east to 8th Ave., south to 38th St., and then east cross town to 10 E. 34th St.

The East Side marchers will assemble at 12:30 p.m. at 29th St. and Lexington Ave., marching north to 34th St., and thence west to the Home Relief office.

At noon a series of open-air meetings will be held in the needle trades market, awaiting the marchers, and joining their ranks as they pass. The West Side column will pass through 40th and 34th Sts., between 12:30 and 1 p.m., making it possible for employed workers in this section to come directly into the march from the shops.

Resist Smashing Hunger Meet

Yesterday the Unemployed Council of 493 E. 135th St. held an open air meeting at 139th St. and Brook Ave. The cop tried to disrupt the meeting but the workers resisted. One woman told the cop that her electric and gas were shut off and her seven children were starving.

The Council is organizing a mass

NEW BRUNSWICK JOBLESS PREPARE FOR FEBRUARY 4

Even though the Community Chest and all the other boss agencies in the city of New Brunswick, N. J., proclaim "Nobody starves in our city", the unemployed are taking no chances. And with plenty of justification.

About two weeks ago the Unemployed Council of this city demonstrated before the County Court House to expose the faker Freeholders who were holding an open meeting on the county budget. After the demonstration the Council met and at this meeting it received news of five families actually starving. There were five children in one family who were absolutely destitute and their mother sick in bed.

Immediately a committee of six was elected to go to the postmaster for relief to the needy and a doctor for the sick.

At City Hall the committee was told the postmaster was out. But the chief of police was in, and he chased all six committeemen to the street.

The committee was determined to obtain relief for the destitute. It went to the Community Chest Headquarters. Twelve clerks were in the office "working". They informed the committee that the "lady" in "charge" was out to lunch.

Determined upon definite action, the committee refused to be put off or bluffed. So the committee was referred to the "assistant" head lady. This one also tried to put off the committee and got angry when the workers demanded relief, not words.

"Nobody is starving in New Brunswick," this assistant said haughtily. "But there are five families actually dying of starvation that we know of!" the committee insisted. A heated argument ensued and this "lady" who is fattened by the money contributed by workers for the relief of workers had the committee ejected.

There were many other workers seeking relief at the headquarters. These joined the ejected committee and marched with them to the Unemployed Council where they got a real sandwich and not a cup of coffee.

demonstration on January 30 in front of President Bruckner's place to demand immediate relief and to rally the workers for the February 4 demonstration.

See Who Advertises in Your Own Daily

Concert and Entertainment Given by Unit 3 of the Communist Party for the formation of a New Unit Sunday, Jan. 31, 8 p.m. 105 SUTTER AVE., Brooklyn Admission 25 Cents

THE DAILY WORKER

Your neighbor at home, shop, mine or farm a Slovak or Czech worker? If he is, have him subscribe to the Daily Rovnost Ludu Czechoslovak Org. of the C.P., U.S.A. 1510 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cooperators' Patronize SEROY CHEMIST

657 Allerton Avenue BRONX, N. Y. 01-2-7584

Shave or Hair Cut Reduced Rates for Unemployed (With Council Card) Co-operative Barber Shop 344 EAST NINTH STREET (Bet. First Ave. and Ave. A)

Rational Vegetarian Restaurant

199 SECOND AVENUE (bet. 12th and 13th Sts.) Strictly Vegetarian Food

MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

Comrades Will Always Find it Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx (near 174th St. Station) TELEPHONE INTERVALE 9-9149

Workers!

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

ASK THEM TO DO IT! SEND US THEIR NAMES!

Daily Worker

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

FIRST CALL DOWNTOWN FRIENDS OF THE DAILY WORKER GROUP

at 257 East 10th Street FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, at 7:30 P. M. A member of the editorial staff will discuss the revolutionary press.

YOU SHOULD HEAR BILL DUNNE

EDITOR, DAILY WORKER

And Also

RED DANCERS, PROLET BUEHNE and the NEWARK MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

At the

NEWARK RALLY for the DAILY WORKER'S 8TH BIRTHDAY

Saturday, Jan. 30th, 7:30 p. m.

53 Broome Street, Newark, N. J.

LAST FIVE DAYS! Stoyevsky's Great Novel Comes to Life!

KARAMAZOV

Screened from the Famous Book by And Directed by Featring

Dostoyevsky Fyodor Ozepe Anne Sten

ACME THEATRE 14th Street & Union Square



PREPARING FOR STRUGGLE IN MARINE INDUSTRY

PLAN OF ACTION OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE MARINE WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION

The Marine Workers Industrial Union with the fullest assistance of the TUUL and the support of the Party is making a sharp turn. Never before were the shortcomings of the Union brought out so sharply as in the recent German seamen's strike...

The Central Language Bureau shall work out together with the Union and the various language bureaus a plan of how to carry on work between the longshoremen and on board ships where there are workers that do not speak English for this purpose each language bureau shall assign one comrade to be at the disposal of the Union for a period of three months commencing February 1st.

Finances. Until sufficient finances are raised the Union must live within the two hundred dollar per month budget. The finance committee to work out plans how to raise funds in visiting organizations, donations from mem-

ON DRAWING YOUNG WORKERS INTO THE STRIKE STRUGGLES

During economic conflicts special attention should be paid to protecting the interests of the young workers and drawing them into active work. In working out the demands, it is absolutely necessary to include special points regarding the labor of young workers, and during the election of committees, young workers must be drawn in on an equal footing with adult workers.

The activation of the whole movement depends to a great extent upon its ability to draw masses of young workers into the struggle.—Decisions of the International Conference on Strike Strategy January, 1929.

Recruiting Drive. The work as laid down in this program shall be intensified in the form of a recruiting drive commencing Feb. 15th. This coming recruiting drive must not be merely conducted on the basis of getting members at large but on the basis of struggle against wage cuts and worsening of general conditions on board ships and docks.

Unemployed Workers. The delegates to this congress must be elected on a united front basis from ships especially those where we will be able to promote job action and unorganized docks and locals of the reformist unions.

Harbormen. A committee to be called together of barge captains to work out a program of activity.

Unemployed Council. The Unemployed Council to move immediately from headquarters of the Union. A committee of five shall be formed to organize committees to work in the Institute where demands shall be raised.

Educational. Open Forums shall be held regularly once a week. Membership shall always spend one hour on some subject of TUUL work.

CHIEF CITIES PREPARE FOR FEBRUARY 4

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

are unemployed in the form of unemployment insurance. In Milwaukee, the Feb. 4th demonstrations will rally the workers, employed and unemployed for a struggle for immediate relief and against the capitalist lackeys, the city socialist administration.

In St. Paul nearly 400 members of the A. F. of L. endorsed the Feb. 4th call and are carrying on their struggle for the mobilization for unemployment relief within their own local unions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 28.—The February 4th demonstration in Milwaukee, coming at the opening of the election campaign, will be the answer of the over 70,000 unemployed to the demagogic promises of the bosses' politicians, Hoan, McCarthy, Metcalfe, Higgins and other "non-partisans" and "socialists" looking for re-election instead of TUETAOI ETAO ETAOE.

There is plenty of talk going on about relief for single men, food to be gotten from groceries through vouchers instead of the relief station, etc., but these are only talks.

The special session of the Legislature, in session for the past two months, even goes further. They passed an "unemployment insurance" bill which will go into effect in July, 1932, provided "no voluntary scheme will be adopted by the manufacturers" and the maximum \$75 that can be drawn by a worker will only be used in "future recessions."

By gathering at 2 p. m. at Haymarket, 5th and Vilot and marching down at 3 p. m. to the County Court House, the workers of Milwaukee will demonstrate for the Unemployed Insurance Bill and the immediate demands of the County Unemployed Council, \$12 a week cash relief and \$5 meal ticket and \$2 cash to single workers. The demonstration will also rally the workers behind the spring election campaign, in which Fred Base-Blair will be the Communist candidate against the bosses' "Miracle" Mayor Hoan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—The Unemployed Council here has called a public hearing to take place Jan. 31st, at 2 p. m. at Workers Center to expose the capitalists and their lackeys who uphold the present system of starvation and to mobilize for Feb. 4th.

Committees have been sent to Governor Leslie, Mayor Sullivan, J. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America. The charity offices of the Negro league of the NAACP, and many others, to invite these enemies of the workers to come to the hearing to defend their position before the masses.

The public hearing will mobilize for the mass demonstration at the Court House on Feb. 4, National Unemployment Insurance Day. The County Commissioners have refused a permit for the demonstration but the workers don't give a damn and will be there to demonstrate for relief, unemployment insurance and the right of free speech.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—Full preparations are being made for the Feb. 4th demonstration which will take place at the City Hall plaza at 2 p. m. A committee of unemployed workers will be elected at this demonstration to present the following demands to Mayor Jackson: (1) \$5.00 minimum immediate cash relief for all unemployed workers. (2) Free coal for all unemployed families. (3) Free food and carfare for the school children. (4) No evictions of unemployed workers.

Following the demonstration at the City Hall a march will then take place upon the Family Welfare Association where demands for immediate relief will also be presented to this fake bosses charity outfit. A full exposure will be made of the refusal to grant by this outfit upon a number of occasions to Negro and young workers any relief.

The unemployed movement is developing with rapidity in this city. Approximately 22 unemployed block branches have been established with a total membership of over 1000. A city wide collection of signatures for Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill is being conducted. A committee is also being organized in the City flophouse.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 28.—A conference of representatives of various Labor and Fraternal organizations in preparation for the Feb. 4th demonstration will take place this coming Sunday, Jan. 31, at the Workers Center, 106 East Jersey St. Elizabeth, N. J.

On Feb. 4th, the International Day of Struggle for Unemployment Insurance, a demonstration will take place at Union Square at 4 p. m. in Elizabeth, at which all workers employed and unemployed will turn out in a demands for unemployment insurance.

COMMUNIST SENTENCED TO DEATH IN WARSAW. WARSAW.—Press reports state that two Communists were sentenced to death, accused of espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION INCREASES. PINSK.—Minister of the Interior Peracki published figures showing great increases in political persecutions in Poland. In the first nine months of last year over 8,000 political were imprisoned.

ONE FASCIST KILLED; FOUR WOUNDED IN ESSEN. There were fierce collisions between workers and fascists in Essen, Tuesday evening. One fascist was shot dead and four wounded.

JAPANESE ATTACK SHANGHAI; SEIZE HARBIN; AIM BLOW AT CHINESE REVOLUTION, U.S.S.R.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Japanese imperialists against the Soviet Union. The Communist Parties and the revolutionary trade unions in every country are faced with the immediate and pressing duty of mobilizing the toiling masses against the imperialist plans for a new and bloodier world slaughter as a way out of the world economic and financial crisis of capitalism through the slaughter of millions of workers and the conquest and monopoly control of new colonies (China, the Soviet Union, etc.).

The February Fourth Demonstrations in the United States for unemployment insurance must also be a nation-wide mobilization of the starving unemployed and employed white and Negro workers and the ruined poor farmers for a relentless fight against imperialist war, for the war funds to be turned over for the relief of the 12 million unemployed.

It must be a nation-wide demonstration of the workers in defense of the revolutionary struggles of the American masses against starvation, mass misery, wage-cuts and the increasing lynch terror, and for the defense of the Chinese Revolution and the Soviet Union.

U. S. Tells Japan Shanghai Is Not Manchuria. Declaring that the Japanese attempt to seize Shanghai "presented an entirely different aspect from the standpoint of the United States than did the Manchurian occupation" (by Japan), the Wall Street government yesterday ordered Japan not to land troops in Shanghai or blockade the port or otherwise interfere with the interests of United States imperialism in Kuomintang China.

A Washington dispatch reporting that is practically an ultimatum to the Japanese, adds the significant statement: "This position was made known officially today as dark news of threatening warfare came in from China."

That the situation is considered serious by the Wall Street government is shown by its publication of some of the secret notes exchanged with Japan over the Manchurian occupation. This diplomatic correspondence which was published yesterday in the imperialist press shows no real note of alarm or warning on the part of the Wall Street government over the Japanese seizure of Manchuria. The acquiescence of the Washington government on the looting of Manchuria is in sharp contrast to its present alarm and anger now that the Japanese are directly challenging Wall Street's financial interests in Shanghai and United States hegemony over Kuomintang China.

While Japan confined its activities to grabbing Manchuria, there was a tacit understanding that Japan would convert Manchuria into a military base against the Soviet Union and lead the armed attack on the Soviet Union from the Far East.

Ignoring the sharp protests of the Wall Street government, the Japanese yesterday bombarded the Shanghai forts and landed 1,000 marines to reinforce 4,000 Japanese troops already in the city. Latest dispatches report that this Japanese force is advancing on Chapei, the native city, from positions in the International Settlement. An imperialist dispatch from Shanghai reports: "Japan decided today to occupy the Chinese portion of Shanghai, despite a complete Chinese surrender to its demands for cessation of the anti-Japanese boycott and other anti-Japanese activities."

Chinese Workers Fight Betrayal By Kuomintang. The surrender was made by the Kuomintang city government and is not participated in by the Chinese workers, who continue their demonstrations against the Japanese and the Kuomintang betrayers of China. Chinese workers and students yesterday demonstrated against the Kuomintang mayor, stoning his office and smashing windows in an expression of their indignation against this new betrayal of China. The mayor ordered police and troops to break up the revolutionary, anti-imperialist, anti-Kuomintang organizations of the masses.

Japan Threatens Break With U.S. The Tokyo government is reported to greatly resent the publication by the United States of the correspondence between the Japanese and the Washington government to invoke an economic boycott against Japan brought a threat from Japan to break off diplomatic relations with the United States.

The Japanese have begun the removal of their nationals from the Yangtze Valley towns, in preparation for all eventualities.

U.S. Troops in Shanghai Called to Arms. United States marines and troops have been called to arms to patrol the International Settlement in Shanghai. The U. S. destroyer Truxton, which has been at Shanghai for some time, has been reinforced by the destroyer Borie. The Japanese have 13 warships in the river before Shanghai, with other naval forces on the way.

A Washington dispatch checks up the American naval forces in the Far East. It admits that there are 10 United States gunboats and 4 destroyers patrolling the Yangtze River. Within 1,500 miles of Shanghai, "patrolling Chinese waters," are 14 more United States warships, with combined forces of 85 officers and 1,031 men. In addition, the destroyer McCormick has just arrived at Hong-

kong. The main United States Asiatic fleet is at Manila, three days' steaming distance from Shanghai. In Manila, also, are U.S. naval aircraft. The dispatch lists, in addition, 1,589 officers and 23,318 men of the U. S. Army in Hawaii, the Philippines and China. The Fourth Regiment of marines, consisting of 52 officers and 1,175 men, is stationed at Shanghai. The dispatch adds: U. S. Battle Force on Way to Pacific.

"In event of serious outbreaks in the Chinese area, this country probably would be forced to dispatch warships from San Diego and other stations on the Pacific Coast."

It states that there is only a small naval force at present at Hawaii, but significantly adds: "However, during winter maneuvers off Honolulu, Feb. 6-11, and throughout the remainder of February, the entire battle force of the United States fleet will be in Hawaiian waters."

This concentration is already underway. The gunboats Sacramento and the U. S. Asheville are now on the way to China.

In addition to the U.S. forces in Shanghai, the British have 2,170 men and 100 officers in the city. Three British gunboats are now off the waterfront, with 7 more patrolling the Yangtze River against the Chinese Revolution. The French have 1,000 men and 30 officers in the French concession in Shanghai. This tremendous force is being prepared for a bloody onslaught against the Chinese Soviets and the Soviet Union.

British Cool to U.S. Request for Joint Action. The British imperialists are reported to be in sympathy with the Japanese. A Tokyo dispatch a few days ago reported a rapprochement between Japan and Great Britain. The British-American rivalries are rapidly sharpening, with the British resisting the United States' attempt to grab British markets and attempting to wrest from the United States the leadership in the anti-Soviet front.

The Japanese continue their war of suppression against the Chinese masses in Manchuria and are pushing steadily forward toward the Soviet frontier.

CONSOLIDATE STRIKE IN KENTUCKY; TAKE UP STRUGGLE FROM MINE TO MINE; BUILD N. M. U.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The Communist Party has organized several units among the striking miners, rallying the most class conscious of the strikers into the ranks of the revolutionary party of the working class.

Governor Horton of Tennessee, who made a pretense at "investigating" the kidnaping and beating of Joe Weber and Bill Duncan, strike leaders who were viciously flogged by Harlan County gun thugs, now has dropped all pretenses and has openly given up his sham investigation. This again proves what Joe Weber told Col. Boyd, Governor Horton's investigator, that the Tennessee government officials, along with the Kentucky coal operator's officials, are doing all they can to smash the strike and help the gunmen of the coal bosses.

The Central Rank and File Strike Committee met at Pineville Wednesday with 150 attending. The following steps were taken: (1) To build the National Miners' Union among the strikers not yet in the union, as well as among other miners; (2) strengthening of the relief apparatus; to push relief activity to help spread the strike; (3) drawing in of women; (4) greater exposure of the strikebreaking activities of the United Mine Workers of America whom the operators are desperately trying to draw in to crush the strike.

North Carolina farmers are coming into the Knoxville office of the Workers International Relief and offering food to the striking miners. There is no demoralization in the strike activity of the Kentucky miners, despite the huge show of force and terror of the coal operators expressed particularly last Sunday by armed gunmen watching the roads off Straight Creek, Ky., it was decided to organize a mass march to Kettle Island Thursday to help the strikers there picket.

The Pineville authorities are trying to exclude all miners from other towns from this city. One miner from Gatlinf, 75 miles from Pineville, was arrested on the charge of "vagrancy." All other miners were warned by the police to keep away on the pain of the same charge. A number of Pineville residents demanded that the City Council refuse to pay \$4 a day to hundreds of deputized gunmen, and the mayor has threatened to "resign."

The Sheriff of Bell County called in strike leaders yesterday and told them that he would sue the Daily Worker because it said he hired gun thugs. He said it was the mayor who hired the gun thugs. The sheriff has always posed as a friend of the miners and is trying in this way to keep in good with them.

The preachers of Bell County have organized a meeting with the coal operators of Treasy Creek for the purpose of maneuvering for "arbitration" of the strike.

Section strike meetings are being held in Gatlinf, Middleboro and Clair Fort Thursday. Miners throughout the strike area want the Daily Worker but cannot get them at the post office where the authorities are acting, in many cases, with the coal operators and keeping the Daily Worker from the miners. They do not want the miners to know the truth about the strike in other sections or about the struggles of the workers in other parts of the country against hunger and the coming imperialist war.

"We are pronouncing in good faith the words 'the dictatorship of the proletariat' and we shall make them a reality." LENIN.

MASS TRIAL OF CHAUVINIST WORKER CALLED FOR FEB. 7 BY NEEDLE UNION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

gross and the native against the foreign born. The fakers of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union support the bosses in this policy of race hatred as they do in everything else. The ILGWU discriminates against Negro workers. Recently a most outrageous example of chauvinism and race discrimination occurred in Philadelphia, where Mr. Reiberg, vice-president of the national organization, stated openly at a meeting of the Jewish pressers that he can create jobs for them by removing the Negro pressers from the shops and has actually carried this policy into effect. Our own union in Philadelphia was entirely too slow in fighting this policy, and in pointing out to the Jewish workers that it is not the Negro workers who are responsible for the unemployment and bad conditions in the industry, but the bosses and their system, which Mr. Reiberg and his kind uphold and support.

Our union, the NTWU, has its policy the unification of all workers for a common struggle against the bosses, and a fight for the rights of the most oppressed workers in the trade, the Negro workers. The recent struggles of the furriers united Negro and white workers solidly for their common interests. Our union has also taken part in the mass campaign to free the innocent Scottsboro boys.

Yet the poisonous boss idea of race division has penetrated even into our own ranks. This is most sharply shown by a recent incident in New York, when a white member of the union, insulted and attacked one of the Negro organizers. This white worker stated also that "it would be better if we had no Negro workers in the trade at all." In this, he showed very clearly the vicious influence of the bosses and their company union.

The New York local of our union has decided upon a mass trial of this worker at the New Harlem Casino, 100 West 116th St., on Sunday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock. The National Bureau heartily endorses this decision. This trial should be the beginning of a determined struggle in the union to root out race division among the workers.

The coming mass strikes can be successful only if the workers refuse to allow themselves to be split on lines of race and nationality; if all the workers fight together for the rights of the most oppressed workers in the industry, the Negroes. The demands of our union in the coming strike include demands for the abolition of all forms of segregation and discrimination against the Negro workers in the shop, for the right of Negro workers to work in every shop and in every craft, at the same wages and conditions as white workers. White workers must be in the very forefront of the struggle for the rights of Negro workers.

on strike that they'd better go back to work, even if there is water in the mines and conditions aren't what we'd like to have them."

TURLEY, Tenn., Jan. 24 (By Mail).—Here there is a mine operated by Black Coal and Coke Co. In it Billy Wildman starved at the face of the coal working for 42 cents a ton, three or four days a week so that he fell white as work from hunger and went home and died shortly afterwards.

This happened in August, 1930. Wildman couldn't pay his house rent. He left a wife and two children. The coal here is four or five thick and has a foot of dirt in it, for which nothing was paid.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24 (By Mail).—The mass demonstration called to meet here today was broken up by a concentration of 200 special deputies armed to the teeth. The demonstration was called to meet at the court house here at 3 p. m. It was to be held in support of the "Spread the Strike Conference" with delegates from all the mines. The conference itself was to be held in the Workers International Relief warehouse at 145 Pine St.

Early in the morning the swarm of deputies took over Pineville. They were augmented by carloads of Sheriff John Henry Blair's Harlan gun thugs. The town was like a fortress. The court house was closed and barricaded. All visitors were denied the ten union prisoners in the jail and the jail office was filled with deputies. The streets were cleared of women and children. Machine guns were struck around out of sight, but handy for use.

All marching delegates approaching town were pounced upon before they reached the city limits and broken up and driven back.

Conrades. Only by branding out with a red-hot iron every trace of white chauvinism in our ranks. Only by merciless fighting and exposing every instance of such chauvinism, only by energetic struggle for the special demands of the Negro workers, by mobilizing the white workers in direct defense of the rights of the Negro workers in the shops, will we succeed in uniting the workers of all races, colors and nationalities in one common struggle of the workers against the bosses and their agents the AFL misleaders, for better working conditions.

Against the splitting tactics of the bosses, raise the banner of working class solidarity! National Bureau, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

GREEN ADMITS MINERS STARVE; LAUDS CO. PLAN

John L. Lewis Favors Coal Operators' Scheme

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 27.—Admitting that "every night, particularly in the coal mining fields, thousands of children go to bed hungry," William Green, president of the A. F. of L., speaking before the hand-picked convention of the United Mine Workers of America being held here, did all he could to lie about the responsibility of the leadership of the UMWA for the starvation of these children.

Green failed to mention the fact that the UMWA helped the Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Alabama coal bosses cut wages to the level where the miners could no longer feed their children nourishing food.

One of the features of the convention was a report by John L. Lewis favoring the coal operators' scheme drawn up by James L. Davis, U. S. Senator for the coal interests in Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK.—While 10,000 Kentucky and Tennessee miners fight starvation that is engulfing the working population of a whole coal area, and as Pittsburgh miners in the Terminal Coal Co. prepare to strike against wage-cuts, put over by the Pittsburgh district of the United Mine Workers, a "convention" of the U.M.W.A., created and engineered by John L. Lewis, is now meeting in Indianapolis.

The U.M.W.A. members at the Terminal Coal Co. mines wired a protest against the Lewis gang as a strike-breaking outfit.

In order to give the convention the fake stamp of acting in the interest of the workers, John L. Lewis invited Thomas N. Taylor, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, to speak at the U.M.W.A. gathering.

Forgetting for the moment that he supports William Green, who is against any form of unemployment insurance or relief coming out of the pockets of the bosses, Mr. Taylor said: "I don't care whether you call it a dole or not—we want food."

This demagogic, however, is an indication of the extent to which the rank and file of the A. F. of L. is opposed to the official hunger program.

Taylor himself is well paid and well fed, and does not speak for the workers. He went on to say: "We are perfectly willing to work, but whether or not we get work—we want food."

We are going to have food, whether or not we have to take it by taxation from millionaires and billionaires.

It is with the aid of the U.M.W.A., John L. Lewis and Mr. Taylor that the bosses have been starving the workers, slashing pay and attempting to keep the workers from organizing for real relief.

DAILY RAIDED IN AMSTERDAM. AMSTERDAM.—Police raided the editorial and printing offices of the Communist Daily Tribune. Much material was confiscated, including books. The daily now has eight pages instead of six.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Police raided and searched the local quarters of the Communist Party in Munich and Soligen. Much legal material was confiscated, but nothing of importance was found. Protesting workers were batoned off the streets.

PLAN OF CAL. BUILDING WORKERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The program of the Building Trades Workers Industrial League of San Francisco is a mode lone for all other sections of the league, if it is carried out. In order to organize all the building trades workers into one militant organization with a militant program of action and struggle, the program states:

1.—The officialdom of the A. F. of L. must be kicked out from the ranks of the labor movement; 2.—The "barrier" of craft unions must be broken down; 3.—a united front must be organized of all A. F. of L. rank and file building workers, unorganized, TUUL building workers and all unemployed and employed building workers.

The program calls for the organizations of unified committee of action (workers of all building trades, including laborers), on all constructions to fight wage cuts, speed-up, unsafe working conditions, for the 7 hour day, 5 day week with no reduction in weekly wages, against discrimination of foreign born and non-residential workers.

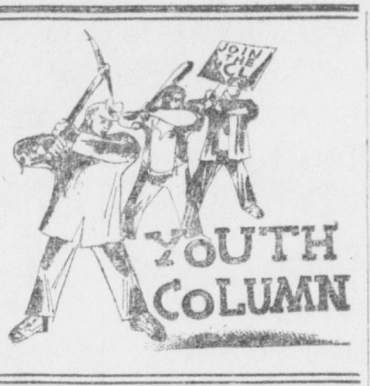
In an A. F. of L. unions opposition groups must be organized to free the workers of the corrupt officialdom and to organize a militant building trades union. The program calls for constant struggles against the offi-

cial's dictation and against their class collaboration policies; for the formation of a committee of action of all unemployed and part-time workers to fight for such specific needs of the workers as exemption from dues stamps while unemployed, etc. The organization of a Central Unemployed Council of all locals regardless of craft, on the basis of struggle for immediate cash relief for all unemployed workers and their families is also on the program.

COMMUNIST SENTENCED TO DEATH IN WARSAW. WARSAW.—Press reports state that two Communists were sentenced to death, accused of espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION INCREASES. PINSK.—Minister of the Interior Peracki published figures showing great increases in political persecutions in Poland. In the first nine months of last year over 8,000 political were imprisoned.

ONE FASCIST KILLED; FOUR WOUNDED IN ESSEN. There were fierce collisions between workers and fascists in Essen, Tuesday evening. One fascist was shot dead and four wounded.



25 CHICAGO ORGANIZATIONS START COUNTER OLYMPICS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Twenty-five mass organizations including two clubs from the Socialist Sports International, also the International Order of Good Templars endorsed and started work for the Labor Sports Union Counter Olympic Meet for this summer.

The program was endorsed at the Provisional Counter Olympic Conference held January 24th, 1932. The delegates pledged that on the following issues they will mobilize their membership for the largest International Campaign ever to be held in the United States.

1. To build an International Counter Olympic Campaign in direct opposition to the bosses' Olympics. 2. To mobilize tens of hundreds of workers in and around Chicago for this campaign.

3. To prepare for a Mass United Front Conference of Mass Organizations during March. 4. To protest against race discrimination in the Olympics. For an open Counter Olympics meet.

5. To demand the release of Tom Mooney who is honorary chairman of the Counter Olympics Committee. 6. To mobilize thousands for the welcoming of the Soviet Union sportsmen to Chicago.

A provisional United Front Committee of each organization. Tens of thousands of leaflets are immediately to be issued, to the factories, Y.M.C.A., etc., popularizing the decisions of the Conference calling upon them to join into the United Front.

The John Reed Club of Chicago, is preparing an International Poster Contest, in order to select the official Counter-Olympic Poster.

"We are pronouncing in good faith the words 'the dictatorship of the proletariat' and we shall make them a reality." LENIN.

Advertisement for a \$50,000 Fighting Fund. Text: 'For \$50,000 Fighting Fund! FILL OUT AND SEND WITH DONATION NOW! My Answer to the Bosses' Hunger Program and Capitalist War! I Contribute \$... Name... Street... City... State... Daily Worker 50 EAST 13th STREET NEW YORK CITY'

Party Recruiting Drive

January 11 - March 18, 1932

THE RECRUITING DRIVE AND NEGRO WORK

By CHARLES ALEXANDER.

ONE of the most important phases of our present recruiting drive and a phase which will measure to a considerable degree the success of the drive is the recruiting and keeping of Negro workers. In previous recruiting drives, this phase was to a great extent seriously neglected, and in some places, where attention was paid to it, such attention did not materialize into a consistent bringing in and retaining of the Negro workers enrolled, but merely to sign up application cards. Such a state of affairs in the present drive must under no circumstances be tolerated. The drive must be made the means of drawing into the Party great masses of Negro workers, of retaining them and further developing them into conscious fighters of the proletarian army. This drive must be the signal for every district, section and unit, for every member of the Party to take stock of the weakness of our Negro work in general, and to push forward with the most determined energy in the recruiting and retaining of hundreds, nay, thousands of Negro workers into our Party.

The situation in the drive so far in respect to Negro work is far from being satisfactory. While it is true that districts have challenged districts, likewise sections; it is necessary to point out that in none of these challenges was the amount of Negro workers which will be recruited stressed. Of course it can be argued that in the general number stated Negro workers were included, but this is not sufficient, nor is it sufficient to say this or that district will enroll so many Negro workers merely on paper. Such challenges should and ought to be made, but they must be made, with conscious determination and every effort must be bent toward the realization of the proposed number, and of retaining them in the Party.

That the districts are not yet alive to the importance of the drive in the development of our Negro work is evident from the reports. A few weeks ago the New York District, the largest in the country and with the greatest Negro population, reported only 22 Negro workers recruited since the beginning of the drive, and this in view of the horrible conditions affecting the Negro workers in New York. There is a possibility that other districts can show better results (notably Chicago); it is safe to say, however, that the situation existing in New York is an indication throughout the country of the extent of the general underestimation of the drive for recruiting and retaining Negro workers.

It is necessary to point out here a new theory which has developed, and which several comrades in the New York District have advanced as an excuse for failure to draw in more Negro workers. This theory is that the Negro workers in New York are not basically proletarians, because they are not employed in heavy industries. This theory is false. The overwhelming majority of the Negro population in New York are workers and they are bitterly exploited and plundered. Added to this is the robbery they suffer in the segregated districts they are forced to live in at the hands of the Negro and white landlords. A vast number of them are unemployed. Discrimination is rife. These are the factors confronting the Negro workers in New York. These are the things we must struggle against in behalf of the Negro masses. It is these struggles that will convince them that we are fighting for their rights. It is on the basis of these struggles we will recruit them and keep them in the Party. No comrades, it is not because they are not "basically proletarians," but because we have not CONSISTENTLY carried on struggles against their horrible oppression by the capitalist class.

To base the recruiting of Negro workers on the same general principle as that of the white workers would not only be a grave mistake, but it will also be a manifestation of a serious lack of understanding of the Negro question in the United States. It will be a failure to understand the Negro problem as that of a national minority, and will consequently lead to failure

to develop the proper tactics suitable for the situation. While it is true that the recruiting drive must be carried out on the basis of immediate struggles in connection with the immediate demands of the working class (unemployment relief, against wage-cuts, against evictions and cutting off of gas and electricity, etc.), the special forms of persecution and oppression which the Negro masses suffer as a national minority must be given great attention, and the necessary struggles must be carried on against them. It is only on this basis will we succeed to win, recruit and retain the Negro workers.

The recruiting drive takes place at a time when the rising upsurge of the Negro masses against imperialist oppression is developing at a rapid tempo. The hunger marches to the different capitols are taking place with the Negro workers taking a prominent part in the forefront. While Kentucky sees ten thousand Negro and white miners in a hectic battle against starvation by the coal barons, Chicago is alarmed at the tremendous demonstrations and persistent struggles of Negro workers in solidarity with white workers battling against unemployment, hunger and starvation. The South for the first time in its history since the civil war is terrified; the Negro share-croppers are organizing into militant share-croppers' unions, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia recently saw 40,000 Negro and white miners in a valiant battle against starvation wages. The Scottsboro legal-lynch frame-up is witnessing thousands of Negro workers in solid unity with the white workers demonstratively demanding freedom for the nine Negro boys.

Simultaneously with this rising spirit of struggle of the Negro workers, the capitalists have unleashed a savage and bloody reign of terror against them. To top it all the Negro misleaders have completely unmasked themselves, and are now nakedly joining the oppressors in crushing the rising revolutionary struggles of the Negro masses.

In the present recruiting drive, therefore, the Party must come forward both as the leader of the Negro masses in their struggles and as their defender against imperialism's bloody attacks and oppression. In the shops, mines and factories, on the farms and plantations—in short, wherever Negro workers are, we must penetrate in this recruiting drive. We must once and for all eliminate the periodic, sporadic struggles in behalf of the rights of the Negro masses which we have been carrying on up to now and replace them with CONSISTENT, determined ones.

The struggles against lynching, evictions, unemployment, discriminations, segregations—in short, the struggles against the whole vile national oppression of the Negro masses must be redoubled and utilized as the basis for the enrollment of Negro workers in our present recruiting campaign. No more vacillations, no more underestimations. Forward to making the recruiting drive a success in drawing in and retaining masses of Negro workers in our Party.

NOTE.—This article is good for general agitation. It is generally too abstract, not concretely stating how Negro workers can be recruited (for instance) from a laundry or the marine industry to the Party. Negro workers in New York are not steel, coal mining or stockyards workers in basic industries, but they are engaged in transport, which is basic, and large numbers are discriminated against and doubly exploited in the needle trades. These people in such industries are not domestics (as the general conception is the majority of Negroes in Harlem are domestics) but proletarians. They are excellent material for our Party and trade unions. We have conducted insufficient struggles for the special and economic demands of the Negroes in Harlem, and have failed to carry on a sustained fight against white chauvinism. These weaknesses must be overcome during the recruiting—Ed.

INVOLVING THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN THE Y. C. L. RECRUITING DRIVE

By JOSEPH ROBERTS

THE Young Communist League has launched a recruiting drive that started on Jan. 15, ending April 22, the tenth anniversary of the American Y.C.L. Our aim is to double the present membership and reach the goal of 7,500 members in the League.

The Party recruiting drive must be coordinated with the Leagues in such a way that the Party membership is fully mobilized in helping the Y. C. L. to attain this goal. WHY?

The Young Communist International and the C. I. have set the mark for every section to build a Y.C.L. that will catch up and surpass the Party in membership. In the United States the Party has now a membership of 12,000. Their drive to double the membership will raise the total to over 20,000. While our goal is 7,500 in the recruiting drive, it will nevertheless be the basis for narrowing the gap between the League and Party, at the same time increase the tempo in the leadership of youth struggles, amongst the unemployed, in the shops and thereby laying the basis for building a mass Y.C.L. in the course of the struggle.

The Party is much stronger than the Y.C.L. Its influence deeply rooted amongst the masses, it is becoming more and more the leader and organizer for the workers. It has contact in shops, cities and places where there is no Y.C.L. or working-class youth organization of any kind. For this reason it is essential that the Party, through its units, membership and network of mass organizations takes steps to help the Y.

C. L. in carrying out its broadest recruitment drive.

It is important that we start carrying out in real life the old-time slogan of the Party: "TO BUILD A Y.C.L. UNIT, WHEREVER THERE IS A LEAGUE UNIT, AND PARTICULARLY IN THE SHOPS." We are far from this goal today.

The recruiting drive must serve as a basis to help the Y.C.L. HOW?

1. Party members in the shops come in contact with young workers. They must be referred to the League. In shops where a large number of youth work and a Party shop unit exists, then the task of the Party shop unit should be to establish a Y.C.L. group.

2. The Party members in mass organizations have a broad contact with workers who can furnish your contacts. These are very valuable for the Y.C.L., which can follow them up and win them for the League.

3. There are cities with a Party unit or units, in some places even whole sections with no Y.C.L. in existence. Here the concrete task of the Party unit must be to start a Y.C.L. and guide it along.

4. The Party can only be effectively mobilized for helping the League if there is a thorough conviction among them as to the role and necessity for the building of a mass Y.C.L. For this reason the leading Party comrades in the units, sections, districts and central committee must check up on the activity of the Party membership for the building and leadership of the League in its work.

5. Let the Party responsibility for the leadership of the League be felt in the ranks of the Y.C.L. and in the Party. Then we can be assured of a successful recruitment drive and the bettering of the Party and League relations.

Already in certain districts (Cleveland, New York) the Party has assumed its responsibility. More than that they are doing it in deeds, with applicants and contacts being turned over to the Y.C.L. in large numbers.

Note from the Organization Department, C.C.: Cleveland District of the Party proposed to include in the revolutionary competition the recruiting of the young members into the Y.C.L. Good suggestion—let other districts accept it.

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WAR AND HUNGER—FEB. 4th

By BURCK



A CRITICAL REVIEW OF OUR WORK AMONG AGRARIAN MASSES

By H. PURO

PART I

THE Eleventh Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International paid great attention to the questions of the world agrarian crisis, the peasant movement and the work of the Communist Parties in the country. In emphasizing this work, the Politsecretariat of the E.C.C.I. later sent a letter to all Communist Parties with the opening paragraph as follows:

"In view of the new conditions of the revolutionary class struggle in general and in the villages in particular, which are taking an extremely favorable direction for the Communist Parties, in view of the role of the toiling peasants as the allies of the proletariat in the revolution, the Plenum put forward as one of the immediate basic tasks for the Communist Parties the winning over of the toiling peasants to the side of the proletariat on the ground of their struggle for everyday needs. But, in addition, while criticizing the work of the Communist Parties for the past year, the Plenum pointed out as one of the greatest shortcomings the extraordinary weakness of the work of the Communist Parties in the villages and the absolute absence of such work in some countries. This passivity of the Communist Parties in the villages has connections with the lagging of the Parties behind the radicalization of the village masses, their tailism with regard to the strikes of agricultural workers, to the unemployed movements of the peasants. The Plenum made it obligatory on the Communist Parties to increase their work on the village front to the greatest possible extent, thus strengthening the revolutionary alliance of the workers and the peasants under the leadership of the proletariat."

Especially now that our Party is conducting the Lenin Drive for membership, we must speak very critically about the shortcomings of our work among the agricultural laborers and toiling farmers, which in many of our Party districts amounts to a complete absence of this work. We must point out to our Party membership that it was Lenin who always pointed out the absolute necessity of work in the villages and the necessity of the winning over of toiling farmers on the side of the working class against the capitalist class. The establishment of the revolutionary alliance between workers and toiling farmers under the leadership of the workers in this alliance is one of the fundamentals of Leninism.

The teachings of Lenin in regard to the peasants are embodied in the program of the Communist International as one of the fundamental doctrines, and as a section of the Comintern our Party must follow this program, not only in theory but also in practice.

The program of the Comintern regarding the peasant question is embodied in the thesis of the Second World Congress of the Communist International. This thesis is written by Lenin himself. For the benefit of our Party comrades, this thesis has been republished in the Dec., 1931 issue of *The Communist*. This basic Leninist document of the Communist International on the present question must be studied by all the leading comrades of the Party and explained to the Party membership. On the basis of these Leninist teachings we must begin immediately to do practical work among the masses of agricultural workers and the toiling farmers, because acceptance of Leninist theory without practice does not mean anything at all. Let us point out some of the latest happenings in the villages and we can easily see the inability of our Party to utilize the growing spirit and readiness for struggle among the agrarian masses.

From Camp Hill, Alabama, one comrade writes:

"The croppers are getting but three to four cents a pound for their cotton after paying ginning. . . This is in the cotton belt, yet they must go around in tattered, torn clothing. The white croppers are in just about the same bad fix though they (some of them) get a little better treatment (than Negro croppers). . . White children go to school, but the Negro children do not go at all."

These situations are developing the determined spirit of struggle, both among Negro and white share croppers in the South (Camp Hill, Alabama, croppers). But our Party down in Alabama and in the entire South is too weak to develop these struggles, but very slowly. M

our Party were up to the level of its task, there are excellent possibilities all over the South to develop a gigantic movement of tenants, share croppers, agricultural laborers and toiling small farmers' movements, which could be a powerful ally of the Southern proletariat and which would mean a decisive turn in all our struggles for equal rights for Negroes.

Our entire Party must assist the comrades in the South to take up seriously and speed up our work among the millions of tenants and share croppers, in order to win them over for the revolutionary class struggle of the proletariat and for the liberation struggle of the Negro masses.

A couple of months ago there was armed struggle on the part of the toiling farmers in the

state of Iowa against the fake tuberculosis test of cows. This was a spontaneous movement of toiling farmers, on their own initiative—and the capitalist press was very much aroused about this struggle. The state militia was called to suppress this struggle of the farmers. These farmers had to conduct their struggle without any leadership. Although we are supposed to have some Party organizations nearby, they did not know anything about this struggle, or at least they did not do anything about it. They did not even send in reports to the Central Committee.

A similar struggle was reported going on in Western Minnesota. There our Party comrades at least discussed the problem, but were very much in doubt whether we can oppose a "scientific test." This hesitation and lack of clarity prevented them from doing anything.

A Book on Southern Unions

(A Book Review)

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

IT does not appear that the Communist entry in 1929 will offer continuing difficulty. With this last sentence in his book, *Textile Unionism in the South*, George S. Mitchell, instructor in economics in Columbia University, dismisses the efforts of the National Textile Workers' Union in southern mill towns. Mitchell, a white southerner, is opposed to militant unionism. On the other hand, he believes that safe and sane United Textile Workers' unionism would help the mill workers to understand capitalist democracy and hence prevent them from going Red. In fact, he accepts the whole class cooperation program of the A. F. of L. when he writes that "much is gained" if the unions "can materially aid the southern cotton manufacturers in restoring the industry to complete and successful operation."

Although Mitchell says, "I confess to a sympathy with the efforts of the mill people to organize," he can certainly not be considered a friend of the left-wing union; and his story of recent organization movements in the South is too sketchy to be of any value to organizers in this field. However, his account of attempts to organize textile workers from 1886 to date is well worth reading. It is a most careful and detailed account of historic strikes and union activities in the South. In fact the section on southern unionism in *Labor and Textiles* by Dunn and Hardy is based on this part of the Mitchell manuscript.

The story includes the early efforts of the Knights of Labor, those of the International Union of Textile Workers (1898 to 1901) and finally, those of the United Textile Workers from 1901 on. The four periods of greatest activity were 1886 to 1890; 1898 to 1902; 1913 to 1921; and finally the period of 1928 to 1930 when the National Textile Workers' Union played a leading part.

In his brief account of Gastonia, Mitchell admits that the "most arresting element in the whole disturbance is the ready acceptance by large numbers of the Gastonia workers of the Communist leadership." But like others who have attacked the N. T. W. U., he shows his ignorance of recent developments when he says that "the failure to recruit any membership since the Gastonia strike . . . would indicate, however, the practical elimination of the National Textile Workers' Union." But he brings out clearly the fact that the United Textile Workers' Union is now much more conservative than in the early days and how it has "offered its help to the management in scientific rearrangement of work schedules and in other problems of operation."

The account runs only to the Danville organization period of 1929-31 and does not include the strike itself or the United Textile Workers sell-out of the workers.

While International Publishers offers *Labor and Textiles*, a book of 256 pages, covering both the cotton and wool industries and their working conditions, union history and the present situation—all for \$1, this book of Mitchell's is issued by the University of North Carolina Press and deals with only one limited aspect of workers' struggles in cotton. Although 90 pages in length, yet it sells for the same price as the International volume.

in the beginning of December, when the burly tobacco sales opened, there were considerable protest movements among the Kentucky tobacco tenant farmers against the robbery of the tobacco trust. In Owensboro, which is in Northwestern Kentucky, as many as 3,000 farmers gathered around the tobacco trust office, holding their protest meeting. In some other places as many as 1,500 participated in similar demonstrations. Many militant farmers were arrested in these meetings. From the reports of the capitalist press, from which we were compelled to gather our information, we found that the tobacco trust was trying to prevail upon the farmers to reduce their acreages in order to raise the price of the crop, and it seems to us that to a certain extent they were successful in this.

In view of the big mine strike in Kentucky it is very important for our Party to immediately establish contact with these tobacco farmers in the northern and central part of the state, who have shown their willingness to struggle against the robbery of the tobacco trusts. These farmers can be easily mobilized for the struggle against capitalism on the basis of their immediate demands, which we should help to formulate. These tenant tobacco farmers can be gotten to support the striking miners.

From Colorado the District Organizer of the Party writes, describing the extremely favorable situation for the work among agricultural workers and poor farmers: "There exists a most favorable situation among the best workers and farmers generally," he says, "lack of funds and the inability of this weak Party organization to wholly subsidize the work of the Agricultural Industrial Workers' Union." It is important to know that there are thousands of agricultural workers in Colorado. And this is the most important category of village population among which we must work. At least our comrades in the Colorado District realize the importance of this work and try to do something, and we hope that in spite of difficulties they will succeed in mobilizing these thousands of agricultural workers in a fighting organization and into the struggle for their immediate demands under the leadership of our Party.

(To Be Concluded.)

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Broaden the Mass Movement to Free the Scottsboro Boys

By B. D. AMIS.

THE struggle to free the Scottsboro boys cannot be limited to the frame-work of bourgeois legality, neither can dependence be placed in Negro "leaders" to give aid in building up a united front mass defense movement.

To follow such a course is an opportunist error which will have disastrous effects upon the struggles to free the nine boys and the Negro liberation movement.

The first error is right opportunism, dependent upon legal measures, which ignores the importance of politicizing the struggle. It is a retreat to the positions of the reformists who advocate reliance upon "justice" from the courts of the lynchers. It objectively supports the base theory of these same scoundrels that a mass movement will "disturb the calm of the South and good southern race relations."

These wrong tendencies have been revealed during the course of the campaign. Their source springs from the opportunist conceptions—lack of faith in the Negro masses to struggle for immediate partial demands and against the sharpening persecution.

This lack of faith has expressed itself in the failure to build Scottsboro block and neighborhood committees. (And where they were built, to limit the struggles of the workers to the Scottsboro campaign only, no attempt being made to raise the level of the struggle and link it up with the growing waves of lynchings and increased terror against the Negro masses.) Failure to give revolutionary leadership to the militant struggles of the aroused and angered Negro masses at the present time subjects the struggles to savage verbal and physical attacks from the reformists, the capitalist class and their agents. Consequently, in the end, the struggles will be beheaded or turned into pacifist channels.

The second error is a negation of the forms of the united front tactic from below. It follows the path of least resistance, confining the struggle to a "struggle" with the Negro preachers for permission to "steal" their carefully guarded congregations from before their eyes. It is an attempt to build a united front from the top, to follow in the tail of the misleaders, who stand ready to serve their class interests and not the interests of the Negro toilers.

The leftist mistake to limit the struggle to the acts of a few revolutionary mass organizations places the campaign on a narrow sectarian base. The wrong conception of winning freedom for the boys (only adopting protest resolutions and sending protest telegrams) without the aid of outside pressure from the Negro masses and white and colored workers fails to broaden the united front. Rarely has the struggle been concretely linked up to the every day struggles of the workers for partial demands.

How to Avoid Mistakes.

How can we best overcome such opportunistic errors? The comrades in the suburban town of Detroit, Hamtramck, have set a good example as to how to broaden out the struggle by correctly linking it up with the election and unemployment campaigns. The demonstration of workers before the town council produced sufficient mass pressure to force the City Council to send a protest telegram to the governor of Alabama, denouncing this hideous frame-up. Other cities must follow this good example by mobilizing masses of whites and Negroes to demonstrate before the city councils in their respective cities and demand that they too should take the same action. Especially should demonstrations be held before the homes of Negro politicians such as Aldermen of Negro Wards. Mass pressure will force them to declare themselves on the case and growing Negro persecutions. We must demand of them to accede to send protest telegrams to the Alabama state officials. Their failure to do so gives us an opportunity to expose them before the Negro masses and brand them for what they are—class enemies to the struggle to free the nine boys and to the Negro liberation movement.

We must appeal over the heads of the Negro reformists to their rank and file membership. Their treachery and class interest must be exposed and they must be isolated from the rank and file who are willing and ready to struggle. Building block and neighborhood committees is a method to reach the rank and file members of the reformist organizations. Street demonstrations in the Negro neighborhoods and before local politicians will draw into the struggle the most conscious sections of the Negro masses. Appeals to the membership of workers' clubs should be made. Such forms of activities take us away from running around to churches and bring us in direct contact with the toiling masses.

The slogans issued on Scottsboro, appearing in the *Daily Worker*, January 20, 1932, will (with our concrete agitation) awaken the political consciousness of the Negro masses and white workers to intensify the struggle and raise it to a higher political level. Masses of Negroes and white must be drawn into such a program to produce required results and to broaden out the struggles.

We must smash through the subtle framework of bourgeois legality with a tremendous out-pouring of proletarian protests and demonstrations. Such activities will draw into the struggle those organizations and sections of the masses which are not on the periphery of our movement. It will turn the extensive indignation of the Negro masses into real revolutionary channels of struggle and will afford us an opportunity to build our organizations. The fact must not be minimized that the form of struggle as applied in Hamtramck is one that will give to the toiling masses a weapon which will be decisive in adding to smash the power which holds the nine innocent boys.

The immediate danger which confronts us is that the struggle will not assume the broad character that it should and that while waiting for the decision of the Alabama State Supreme Court, a lull will set in, which will enable the southern lynch bosses to carry through their plans of legal lynching unnoticed by the international and American toiling masses. Effective mass action, broadening out the struggle (at the same time properly linking it up to the struggle for partial demands), increasing its power, and always bearing in mind that the boys will burn if we are not alert to keep the masses in constant motion, will eliminate many of the dangers that face us.