

Celebrate the 7th Anniversary
of the Daily Worker at the
St. Nicholas Rink, on
January 10th

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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THOUSANDS DEFY STORM TO MARCH IN MILL CITIES

The Capitalist Crisis Described by Capitalists

SOMETIMES the Daily Worker is accused of "exaggeration" in describing the crisis of capitalism. It is interesting, therefore, to see the words used in this connection by that most conservative and eminently respectable journal, the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of Jan. 3rd. It describes the year just ended as:

"The most dismal year in the mercantile and financial history of the United States—with trade and industry prostrated as never before, with business activity in many lines steadily dwindling almost to the point of absolute stoppage, with the security markets in a state closely akin to utter collapse, and recording prodigious declines, with farmers passing through a period of acute distress as a result of the tremendous shrinkage in the market values of wheat and cotton and to a somewhat smaller extent in the case of other agricultural products, with the railroad carrying interest suffering contraction in traffic and income, gross and net, to the point where its very solvency is threatened, and with bank failures all over the country, large and small, so numerous as to be perfectly startling."

In the presence of these throbbing terms of description of a system in collapse, the Daily Worker pleads guilty of a stylistic conservatism which it will try to overcome.

WELSH STRIKERS TIGHTEN RANKS

Red Leaders Call for
Determined Fight

Capitalist press reports from London state that the 150,000 South Wales miners are digging in for a militant strike. The MacDonald government is calling in the mine owners and yellow union leaders to plan a betrayal of the strike.

An Associated Press dispatch from Cardiff says: "Communist organizers have entered the district and yesterday held outdoor meetings at a number of places despite the bitter winds which blew down from the snow-capped hills." The same cable says the miners are becoming more militant "and instead of there being any drift back to work, as anticipated in some quarters, the stoppage today was even more complete."

In the Manchester textile district, more than 20,000 workers are already out. It is expected that there will

Organizations Come in Body to the Daily Worker Anniversary

The Daily Worker Anniversary affair, Saturday, Jan. 10, at St. Nicholas Arena, will be a demonstration against the "Committee to Combat Communism," headed by Fish, Wolf and company. All workers' organizations must be mobilized 100 per cent for the Daily Worker Anniversary as a proper answer to the fascists. Organizations should bring their banners. Vote substantial sum for the Daily Worker Emergency Drive and bring it along to the affair.

soon be a strike of the 20,000 who are involved in the wage-cut

District 2 of the National Textile Workers Union in the United States has passed a resolution pledging solidarity with the British textile workers and calling upon the British textile workers "to militantly struggle against this attempt of the bosses to further exploit and squeeze profits from them."

CLEVELAND JOBLESS EAT, SAY "CHARGE IT TO CITY;" 2000 MARCH YOUNGSTOWN

Youngstown Officials
Forced to Promise
Lodgings

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Two thousand jobless hunger marchers here yesterday, forced their way into the city council session at the city hall and forced the city council to at least promise concessions. The city government agrees to house the unemployed. The demonstrators were militant. Their spokesmen were Jagoda, Karson, Il Hjevljevich and Marchell.

The city authorities were forced to withdraw their police from the streets and the jobless workers themselves directed traffic.

Youngstown is a great steel mill center, with thousands of workers barely existing under the "stagger system" and a regular orgy of wage-cutting.

AMERIDGE, Pa., Jan. 6.—Over 1,000 participated in a hunger march organized through the Metal Workers' Industrial League on the city council in Ambridge yesterday. Geo. Bailey, Edith Brisler and Gilliom were arrested while the committee was submitting demands to the council for immediate relief. Bailey, after speaking for some time, was pulled off the platform by the burgess, who pulled his gun, and helped by the chief of police, dragged Bailey to jail. Gilliom tried to defend Bailey and was arrested next. Edith Brisler, organizer of the M. W. I. L., was then arrested. The workers are in a militant mood.

1,500 FACE RAIN IN CLEVELAND

City Council Hides Behind
300 Policemen;
Refuses Any Aid

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 6.—Marching through a driving rain to the city hall last night, the vanguard of Cleveland's 115,000 jobless workers delivered their demands for immediate unemployment relief to the city council.

The city council was forced to suspend other business and hear the delegation, but failed to do anything to aid the jobless.

Throng of starving workers, leaving the demonstration after hearing the refusal of the city government to give them food, stormed restaurants, ate full meals and told the proprietors to "charge it to the city." The police managed to arrest some of them.

Most From Negro District.
In spite of the rain and heavy fog which persisted throughout the whole day, hundreds of unemployed joined in the hunger march from three concentration points on the east, south-east and west sides of the city. There were several hundred in each line of march, the parade from the Negro district at Central and East 30th St. being the largest, and the mass demonstration at the city hall numbered

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Danbury Strikers Win One Shop; Pickets Stop Scabs

500 Attend Strike Meetings; Struggle Will
Spread to Hatters; Mass Picketing
Halts Truckloads of Furs

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 6.—One of the four shops in which over 500 fur workers struck here last week, under leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, has given in and withdrawn the wage-cut announced. That is Hoyt's. Mass picketing yesterday and today before the other three—the National, Eastern and D. & B.—stopped scabs from entering.

The picketing was most militant today, strikers mounting the trucks of scab furs, breaking the bundles and throwing off their contents and stopping the scabs.

Enthusiastic strike meetings are attended by 500 or more strikers and also by workers in other shops and

NEEDLE WORKERS MEET TONIGHT ON STRIKE PLAN

NEW YORK.—Tonight at 7 p. m. there will be a general membership meeting of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, to discuss the work of the union and preparations for the coming dress strike. However, not just dressmakers, but all workers of all sections of the industry should attend.

One of the questions to be taken up will be the recommendation from the executive council of the union and the shop delegates' council for a tax to raise a fund for the dress strike.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

hatters from shops where wage-cuts are expected. There are speakers in English, French and Syrian.

The Lee Co. hat shops have announced wage-cuts. A meeting will take place next Monday to support the strike. There is a general mass meeting Friday night.

BOSS PRESS LIES ON RUHR STRIKE

Seek to Confuse Men;
Many Jailed

(Cable by Imprecorr)

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Persistent reports in the boss press alleging the collapse of the Ruhr strike are without foundation. These reports aim at breaking the morale of the strikers. Police terror is raging here unbroken. Yesterday severe collisions took place. Over 100 strikers were arrested. The negotiations between the mine owners and the reformist trade union leaders, under the chairmanship of the Labor Minister Stegerwald failed yesterday. The reformists are deliberately spreading the lie that the revolutionary trade union opposition is calling off the strike with a view to spreading confusion in the ranks of the strikers.

Yesterday evening the Prussian livered a radio speech against the re-ministry of the interior, Severing, de-molitionary miners assuring his capitalist hearers that all preparations were made to suppress the radical elements.

GREENSBORO.—Strikers' children in this vicinity were denied food on Christmas by the Public Welfare Commission. The P.W.C. announced that no striker or his family would receive any of the Christmas funds.

MASS MEETINGS TODAY IN BROOKLYN, BRONX FOR TOMORROW'S MARCH

NEW YORK.—Brooklyn, Bronx, Harlem and Down Town jobless are rapidly perfecting plans and organizing for the day of demonstrations and hunger marches, Thursday. A new preparatory meeting is announced for tonight, at 8 p. m., 140 Neptune Ave., Brighton Beach section. Other mobilization meetings tonight in Brooklyn are:

Williamsburgh Workers Hall, 795 Flushing Ave., 8 p. m.

Green Point, Laisve Hall, 46 Ten Eyck St., 8 p. m.

Borough Hall Workers Center, 15 Myrtle Ave., 8 p. m.

Borough Park, 1373 43rd St., 8 p. m.

Coney Island, 2901 Mermaid St., 8 p. m.

Red Hook, Workers Center, 312 Columbia Street, 8 p. m.

There will be three parades Thursday converging at Court and Fulton Sts., where a combined mass demonstration will be held, and a committee elected to go in and present the demands of the jobless for immediate relief to the borough president.

One of these parades will assemble at Broadway and Myrtle Ave., at 10 a. m., where a meeting not longer than twenty minutes will be held, then it will march up Myrtle to Court and Fulton.

Another parade will assemble at Hamilton and Columbia, at 10 a. m., hold a twenty minute meeting, and march on Columbia to Carroll, then to Court, and on to Court and Fulton.

Bronx Mobilizes.
Today also the Bronx workers and jobless are conducting mobilization meetings to prepare for their part in the great demonstrations tomorrow. Under the leadership of the Bronx Council of the Unemployed there will

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

MASS SUPPORT FOR 'D.W.' AFFAIR

As Workers Rally to
Defense of Press

NEW YORK.—The working class of New York City is rallying to the defense of the Communist Party and its press against the vicious attacks of the Fish Committee and its supporting fascist organizations.

Workers and working-class organizations are planning to make the 7th Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker on January 10 at St. Nicholas Rink one of the biggest demonstrations of militant workers this city has ever seen.

Many organizations have already endorsed the demonstration and have issued statements to their membership urging mass attendance. Among these organizations are the International Workers Order, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the International Labor Defense and scores of others.

At a meeting last night of its Executive Committee, the Needle Trades Industrial Union went on record as giving full support to the anniversary celebration and called upon its membership and all sympathizers to work for mass attendance January 10.

Unemployed Workers! Fight for Your Lives! Fight to Win!

Trade Union Unity League Calls Upon All Workers To
Struggle Militantly for Relief.

Untold misery, mass starvation, death—this is the lot of the unemployed workers and their families throughout the richest country on earth. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat in storage, yet the workers starve. Plenty of milk, yet the workers' babies die. Clothing for everybody, yet families in rags. Warm rooms in apartments, hotels, the mansions of the rich for all the unemployed and their families, yet they freeze and live in squalor in unheated and crowded rooms and shacks, or walk the streets the whole night through.

Everything is produced by the workers, yet the rich have it all. "Let the damn unemployed go to hell and work the employed to death"—this is the murderous maxim of the bosses and their government.

We must fight to live, and mobilize the widest masses of unemployed and employed workers for battle at once. We must know how to fight for bread, for immediate relief in every city and simultaneously enlist all workers' organizations in a mass attack upon Congress and the bosses that own it, for steady sustenance, for Unemployment Insurance.

Workers—into action! Into action along a front so broad and powerful as to make it possible for the starving unemployed to obtain all they need. In the ranks of the starving jobless for steady day to day struggle for food, clothing and shelter. Support the Trade Union Unity League, organizer of militant unions and unemployment councils.

Signature Campaign.

The campaign for signatures for the Unemployment Insurance Bill must arouse the American working class for a decisive struggle for Unemployment Insurance and against the criminal neglect, abuse and degradation of the hungry unemployed workers.

The unemployed workers from the neighborhoods, bread-lines, soup kitchens, flop houses must be and can be systematically drawn into this activity in addition to the employed workers.

The whole country, the entire working class must be made conscious of our nation-wide campaign for signatures.

Every single working class organization must be visited by committees of unemployed in the signature campaign.

Unemployed committees shall canvass all residential sections systematically under the direction of the United Front Committees.

Signatures shall be collected on the streets, at meetings, demonstrations, factory gates, in the factories, on the bread lines and every place workers gathers. The field for collecting signatures is limitless. The issue is broad enough to embrace the vast majority of the population. The signatures for the Unemployment Bill is the basis for the building of Unemployment Councils, revolutionary unions and the support of all the struggles of the unemployed. No police regulations or interference must stand in the way of the signature drive. The signature drive is the most elementary mobilization for the struggle for unemployment relief. March

through the busy streets, display signs with slogans of the Signature Campaign everywhere. Make the Signature Campaign an organic part of the militant struggle for Unemployment Relief.

Hunger Marches and Local Struggles.

The Hunger Marches on the City Halls, Municipal Buildings and State Capitols must be preceded and followed by daily struggles, demonstrations and marches based on the most elementary partial demands of the unemployed. Each Hunger March must have a purpose and a goal.

The committees leading Hunger Marches must be ready to present concrete local relief demands to the respective City Council, Board, Department, Legislature or Official.

The local demands are to be popularized among the masses and formulated with the participation of the masses.

While a city or state hunger march is based on the general demands of the unemployed, smaller marches on the directors of bread-lines, flophouse offices, charity institutions, city welfare departments, courts, eviction cases, can and should be organized on the basis of the most immediate grievances of the unemployed.

The unemployed councils must raise and realize the slogan of "Stop the Eviction." In a number of cities evictions no longer take place due to the militant mass struggles against them. In addition to mobilizing the neighborhoods against evictions, the Councils shall organize marches of the unemployed to the eviction struggles both on the streets and in the magistrates' courts.

Every charity and City Relief institution is rife with hundreds of most burning and degrading and insulting grievances.

The Unemployed Councils through its contacts in the bread lines, soup kitchens and flophouses must raise these issues. Unsanitary condition, lack of heat, insufficient blankets, etc., in the flophouses together with the prison regime. Standing long hours in the cold, bad quality and pitiful quantities of food in the bread lines and soup kitchens. All these issues must be raised sharply in these institutions and positive demands formulated. Adequate relief and workers' administration of relief. Elimination of charity grafters, etc. Struggles must be organized on these most elementary demands of starving workers and linked up with the demands for cash relief through the Unemployment Insurance Bill. All sections of the population must be drawn into the movement, especially the most exploited and those who are hardest hit by the crisis. Women, children, Negro workers, foreign born workers, depositors of the rapidly crashing banks. Entire families and whole sections of the population must and can be involved in all local struggles.

Increase United Front Conferences.

We need more city and town campaign committees for unemployment insurance (united front conferences); we need broader conferences. We must involve ever larger masses of workers in the drive for signatures for our Unemployment Insurance Bill. The conferences already established must be broadened to include delegates from hundreds of A. F. of L. local unions and all other categories of workers' organizations.

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There must be direct representation from the bread lines and flop houses, from job agencies, from the shops, and all unemployed councils must send bonafide delegations of unemployed workers.

No matter how few workers' organizations exist in smaller cities, a conference should be established. Committees of unemployed workers should be sent in great numbers to workers' organizations to enlist them in the struggles, the signature drive and secure financial support for that work.

All conferences and organizations belonging to them and all members in these organizations must be won for our entire program of tasks, steady signature collections, local struggles for relief, hunger marches, organization of unemployed councils, mass meetings to elect members of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Delegation to Congress, the nation-wide mass demonstrations on February 10th.

Conferences must plan the securing of funds to finance the campaign for signatures and the delegation to Washington.

In mining camps and other small industrial settlements where workers' organizations are practically non-existent, committees of employed and unemployed workers should be set up to campaign for signatures, to fight for immediate relief.

Mass Meetings to Elect Washington Delegation.

A total of 135 workers are to be elected by the larger and smaller cities as members of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Delegation to Congress.

Every city to which delegates have been assigned must elect them at an immense mass meeting, composed of unemployed and employed workers. Workers from the bread-lines, flop houses, job agencies, unemployed workers generally, must participate in the election so that the delegates will actually be their representatives. All members of workers' organizations belonging to the city campaign committee (conference) must participate in the mass meetings, large masses of employed workers from the shops must attend.

The mass meetings must be a source of financial aid to broaden the signature drive and finance the delegation to Washington. The Workers Unemployment Insurance Delegation to Congress will meet in Washington, D. C., on February 9th, to further discuss and agree upon the demands in the Bill, and go before Congress demanding unemployment insurance on February 10th.

February 10th—The Day of Nation-Wide Demonstrations.
On February 10th, the most gigantic workers' mass demonstrations against starvation and misery and for bread and unemployment insurance must be held in every city. Every mining camp, textile town, steel town, every industrial center no matter how large or small, must arrange a mass meeting or open air demonstration.

This is the day upon which the Workers Unemployment Insurance Delegation to Congress will make its demands for Unemployment Insurance at Washington, D. C. Employed and unemployed workers, in immense masses must make their voices and their will heard in Washington, the political

center of the rich bosses, on this date.

February 10th must mean more to us than just another demonstration. By this date we must have established tens of hundreds of additional unemployed councils in large and small cities. Our demands for immediate local relief should be so popularized and local struggles and hunger marches of such frequency, the fight for bread and shelter must assume such proportions by then and our Unemployment Insurance Bill must become so generally known, that hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers can be counted upon as actually tied organizationally to our leadership, fighting steadily day after day for relief.

February 10th must be the day upon which, noting our organizational gains and the increase in the day to day struggles, we resolve to multiply them ten-fold during the following period of time.

Impregnable armies of unemployed workers, workers from the shops, women and children of the working class, numbers of organizations belonging to our conferences, must occupy the streets in such masses that resistance by the agents of the bosses and city governments is swept aside.

Steady and Growing Activity.

By February 10th, we must be in a position to march forward in all our activities upon a broader, better organized, more militant field. During the coming month, we must register a steady and growing activity, a decided advance in the organization of Unemployed Councils. To attain achievements we must understand that every task here outlined is interwoven with all tasks. Every phase of the struggle for local relief, every street and hall meeting, every hunger march, every onslaught upon a bread line, must be a means of securing thousands of additional signatures for our Unemployment Insurance Bill. Every organization we interest in the Bill, every worker who signs it, must be involved in local struggles, must be interested in helping to organize unemployed councils.

Starving desperate workers and their families, in fast growing numbers, are ready today to organize and fight for relief. Win them upon the basis of our local demands and unemployment insurance. They will march forward militantly to challenge the bosses and their government in every city, state and at Washington; to challenge them and fight them for a return of the wealth the workers have been robbed of.

Into struggles! Fight for bread, shelter and clothes! For Unemployment Insurance! Enter this battle against the rich, who, reveling in wealth and splendor, condemn the unemployed to starve, to die; condemn the workers' children to living corpses, to death. We want bread for the unemployed, and plenty of it, and we're going to get it.

Signature lists for our Unemployment Insurance Bill can be obtained from the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, 2 West 15th St., Room 414, New York City.

Directions for organizing unemployed councils can be obtained from the organizing center for the councils, the Trade Union Unity League, 2 West 15th St., New York City.

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST FISH COMMITTEE AT 'DAILY' ANNIVERSARY AT ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, SAT.

HOOVER'S UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE PROPOSES EVEN WORSE "STAGGER"

Ex-Police Commissioner Voices President's Proposal to Reduce Hours to Six, and Days to Three, Wage Cut Proportional

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Yesterday Hoover's "Emergency Committee on Unemployment," headed by that expert in cracking strikers' skulls, Col. Wood, ex-commissioner of police of New York, began to distribute circulars giving details of a proposed stagger system more vicious than the one already in force. Wood says he will give them to 65,000 employers.

The circulars begin by admitting that practically every employer of more than 5,000 men reports that he has laid off part or all of them. Of these, 82 per cent are staggering their workers. Of the firms which have 30 per cent or more unemployment, 95 per cent stagger their workers.

The forms of staggering suggested by Wood include, and cutting the number of days per week down to three; cutting the hours down to 6, with reduction of wages understood, of course.

Wood's report indicates that many firms are just cutting down to part time without rotating jobs. Of the total number of firms reporting half time 53 per cent operate by means of cutting down the days per week but only 48 per cent rotate. Wood's figures on the prevalence of part time are ridiculous underestimates, of course. Whole sections of industry, especially mining and steel, are running part time.

Labor and Fraternal

DUE TO LIMITED SPACE NOTICES CAN BE RUN FOR THREE DAYS ONLY, INCLUDING DATE OF EVENT.

An 8-Day Drive For the New York Workers Center, and for the printing press has been authorized by the Central Committee. The drive will open with a banquet on the 11th of January and will continue with a hunger for seven days. We urge all organizations not to arrange any affairs during this drive.

Heilbron Beach Unemployed Council is calling upon the workers of Heilbron Beach to come to a special meeting today at 8 p. m. at 140 Neptune Ave.

Mass Meeting of Depositors of the Bank of U. S. under the auspices of the Bronx Local of the United Depositors of Greater New York takes place tonight at 8 p. m. at Morris High School, 153th St. and Boston Rd.

Mass Meeting to Organize an Unemployed Council in the Bronx takes place tonight, 8 p. m. at 1172 Boston Rd. in the Bronx Workers Club. Speakers in English and Jewish.

All Members of Furniture Workers League for distribution of leaflets for our mass meeting that takes place at Manhattan Lyceum. Reports today at 16 W. 21st St. at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Williamsburgh Branch I.L.D. At 735 Flushing Ave. Attorney A. Taub will lecture on "How Workers Should Defend Themselves in Court," at 8 p. m. All workers welcome.

Rehearsals for Lenin Memorial Meet All comrades playing band instruments are asked to come to the rehearsal of the W.R. Band in preparation for the Lenin Memorial Meet. Rehearsals take place at 8 p. m. at 121 W. 28th St.

Workers Laboratory Theatre of W.I.R. Calls upon all workers who have technical stage ability and who can take part in musicals to come to rehearsals for the Lenin Memorial Meet on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 p. m. at 131 W. 25th St.

All Unemployed Y.C.L. Members Are to report to the District Office, 35 E. 12th St. at 11 a. m.

MASS MEETS TODAY IN N. Y.

Prepare for March Tomorrow

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

be an open air mass meeting on unemployment at 10 a. m. at 150th St. and March Ave., from where the jobless will march to Courtland Ave. and 148th St., and demonstrate before the state employment agency at 10:45 a. m. There will also be a preparatory indoor meeting this morning at 9 a. m. at the headquarters of the Unemployed Council at 341 East 149th St., to which all jobless in the Bronx are welcome.

Thursday's demonstrations in the Bronx will be at Claremont and Washington Ave., 12:45 p. m.; Clinton and Washington Ave., 1 p. m.; Courtland Ave. and 148th St. (this is the state employment agency), at 11 a. m.; 150th St. and Morris Ave., at 10 a. m., and Washington and Tremont Aves., at 1 p. m.

Many meetings in the down town section are arranged for Thursday morning and at 1 p. m. there will be a demonstration outside the Welfare Department offices at Leonard and Lafayette Sts. Buck Olden will be chairman. He is a young worker. Speakers will be Fred Biedenkap and D. Gordon and others.

The New York Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, in general charge of the whole demonstration, points out that at every meeting lists must be circulated for signatures to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and calls on all workers' organizations to open additional headquarters for signature campaign. Only 25,000 signatures have been collected so far in New York City, in view of the 900,000 jobless here, the Committee considers totally inadequate. Industrial unions and leagues must be more active!

In Harlem Thursday's demonstration will begin with an assembly of jobless and militant workers at 130th St. and Lenox Ave. at 10:30 a. m. At 11:30 the march will begin and proceed up Lenox to demonstrate before the state employment agency office at 132nd St. and Lenox. There are no jobs in any of these employment agencies, and the jobless demonstrations outside are to forcibly call attention to the fact, and to make the following demands:

\$15 a week cash relief for all single workers, and up to \$25 for families; free food and care for children of the jobless, no eviction of the unemployed; 20 per cent reduction in all rent up to \$50, free light and heat for the jobless, all vacant apartments, armories and public buildings to be turned over free to lodge the unemployed who have been evicted because they cannot pay rent.

The Communist Party calls on all unemployed members of Section 4 to report Thursday at section headquarters (308 Lenox Ave.) at 9:30 sharp.

Cooperators! Patronize SEROY CHEMIST 657 Allerton Avenue ESTABLISHED 1915 BRONX, N. Y.

Joe Hill Branch I.L.D. Meets at 6:30 p. m. at 132 E. 29th St.

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STATIONERY AT SPECIAL PRICES for Organizations

RED BANQUET given by the NEW YORK WORKERS CENTER to greet the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the occasion of their moving into the new building, 35 East 12th Street

Sunday, January 11, 1931 Admission Fifty Cents All Workers Organizations Are Urged to Elect a Delegate to this Banquet

8-Day Bazaar TO HELP MAINTAIN THE NEW YORK WORKERS CENTER. COLLECT ARTICLES AND SEND THEM TO THE CENTER, 35 EAST 12TH STREET, N. Y. C. FOR THE 8-Day Bazaar WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE FROM Jan. 11 to 18

MORNING FREIHEIT COSTUME BALL Saturday Eve., January 24 at Madison Square Garden TICKETS IN ADVANCE 75 AND 50 CENTS at MORNING FREIHEIT 35 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK

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BUTCHERS' UNION Local 174, A. M. C. A. R. W. of N. A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 315 East 84th Street Room 12 Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M. Employment Bureau open every day at 8 P. M.

MELLA MEMORIAL Sunday, January 11, 1931, at 3 P. M.

NEW HARLEM CASINO, 100 WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

SPEAKERS: ROBERT W. DUNN, Chairman, Anti-Imperialist League J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, Secretary, International Labor Defense THE FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA Will Play Auspices of the ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE OF U. S. Admission Free

SERO RELEASED PENDING APPEAL

\$1,000 Bail Furnished By I.L.D.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Guido Serio, militant worker and anti-fascist leader, was released on bail late this afternoon, while his case is being appealed to the U. S. District Court by the International Labor Defense. Serio was released on \$1,000 bail secured through the efforts of the N. Y. district office of the I. L. D.

Serio has been imprisoned since last May, when he was arrested while speaking at an anti-fascist meeting in Erie, Pa. During the past eight months while he was incarcerated in the county jail at Erie and finally at Ellis Island the Italian embassy at Washington and the Department of Labor had been working hand in hand to deport him to Italy, where a certain death awaits him for his anti-fascist activities, both in Italy and in the United States.

The Department of Labor charged Serio with being an anarchist, although he pointed out that for years he has been an active member in the Communist Party. The records of the immigration officials in possession of the International Labor Defense prove that the Washington authorities while interrogating this militant worker tried to point out as a ground for his deportation that he had attacked the Catholic Church and defended the Soviet Union.

The International Labor Defense calls upon all workers "to come to the defense of Serio and stop this Mussolini attempt to murder this worker because of his loyalty to the working class. Organize mass protests! Defend the rights of the workers to organize against fascism!"

There will be a protest mass meeting at the Stuyvesant Casino on Friday, Jan. 9. The speakers at this meet will be Max Bedacht from the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Si Gerson, editor of the "Young Worker."

Gerson is scheduled to speak in the following cities: Cleveland on Sunday, Jan. 11; Detroit, Tuesday, Jan. 13; Chicago, Jan. 16, and Minneapolis on Jan. 18.

"SOVIET FILM, 'AL-YEMEN' IN PREMIERE AT CAMEO FRIDAY

A rare film of one of the most unusual countries of the world is to be seen at the Cameo Theatre Friday, when "Al-Yemen" will have its American premiere. Produced by the Mejlrapbomfilm of Moscow, this is the first official film record of this state of Arabia.

Through the efforts of an expedition that spent two years among the strange inhabitants of this little-known region a pictorial record of the lives of Jews and Arabs, has been brought to this country.

The cities, the bazaars, the peasants and feudals, the life of the Arabs and the Jews, the fishers and the Beduins, and the military dandies are all shown vividly in "Al-Yemen."

The singular life of "Al-Yemen," inherited from ancient times and retaining medieval forms, provides a subject that is decidedly different and interesting.

"THE LIVING CORPSE" OPENS THIS SATURDAY. The Eighth Street Playhouse has booked another Soviet film, produced by Mejlrapbomfilm of Moscow, "The Living Corpse," based on Leo Tolstoy's widely read novel.

The picture which will have its first American showing on Saturday, has for its leading player Pudovkin, the talented director of "Storm Over Asia," and a former member of the Moscow Art Theatre. The film is released here by the I.W.R.

none LEHIGH 6533 International Barber Shop 2 W. SALA Prop '016 Second Avenue, New York (bet 103rd & 104th Sts) Ladies Robe Our Specialty Private Beauty Parlor

DR. J. LEVIN SURGEON DENTIST 1501 AVENUE U, Ave. U Sta., B.M.T. At East 15th St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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RED BANQUET given by the NEW YORK WORKERS CENTER to greet the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the occasion of their moving into the new building, 35 East 12th Street

Sunday, January 11, 1931 Admission Fifty Cents All Workers Organizations Are Urged to Elect a Delegate to this Banquet

8-Day Bazaar TO HELP MAINTAIN THE NEW YORK WORKERS CENTER. COLLECT ARTICLES AND SEND THEM TO THE CENTER, 35 EAST 12TH STREET, N. Y. C. FOR THE 8-Day Bazaar WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE FROM Jan. 11 to 18

MORNING FREIHEIT COSTUME BALL Saturday Eve., January 24 at Madison Square Garden TICKETS IN ADVANCE 75 AND 50 CENTS at MORNING FREIHEIT 35 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEW YORK

HEALTH FOOD Vegetarian Restaurant 1600 MADISON AVENUE Phone University 5865

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BANK U. S. PAID JUDGE BIG GRAFT

Roosevelt Aids White Washing Stung

NEW YORK.—It was brought out in a complaint filed by one of the stockholders against the Bank of the United States that Supreme Court Judge Aaron J. Levy got a \$100,000 unsecured loan from the bank just before it crashed. This was a virtual bribe to this Tammany judge who was at the very moment sitting in a case involving the Grammermercy Investment Co. Other Tammany politicians such "loans" in the bank officials of Tammany grafters to keep the bank going.

The fact that charges were made in the case of the bank of the United States was operating in a criminal manner is now being brought out. The Tammany state and city grafters knew these facts, and particularly the State Bank Superintendent, Warder, who was convicted of bribery, a D. Broderick who has issued all sorts of lies to protect his fellow henchmen: Alfred Smith, Gilchrist and Kenney.

These facts come from the fact that the bank robbers who stole the savings of 400,000 small depositors splashed into the newspapers with a fake appeal for "investigation." This "investigation" is in the hands of Crain and others, very close to the big bank robbers and the Tammany grafters who made millions at the expense of the hundreds of thousands of workers who were duped of their hard-earned pennies.

There will be a protest mass meeting at the Stuyvesant Casino on Friday, Jan. 9. The speakers at this meet will be Max Bedacht from the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Si Gerson, editor of the "Young Worker."

Gerson is scheduled to speak in the following cities: Cleveland on Sunday, Jan. 11; Detroit, Tuesday, Jan. 13; Chicago, Jan. 16, and Minneapolis on Jan. 18.

"SOVIET FILM, 'AL-YEMEN' IN PREMIERE AT CAMEO FRIDAY

A rare film of one of the most unusual countries of the world is to be seen at the Cameo Theatre Friday, when "Al-Yemen" will have its American premiere. Produced by the Mejlrapbomfilm of Moscow, this is the first official film record of this state of Arabia.

Through the efforts of an expedition that spent two years among the strange inhabitants of this little-known region a pictorial record of the lives of Jews and Arabs, has been brought to this country.

The cities, the bazaars, the peasants and feudals, the life of the Arabs and the Jews, the fishers and the Beduins, and the military dandies are all shown vividly in "Al-Yemen."

The singular life of "Al-Yemen," inherited from ancient times and retaining medieval forms, provides a subject that is decidedly different and interesting.

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WORKERS OF SOVIETS ADOPT THE VICTIMS OF CENTRALIA FIGHT

In a Letter to the Imprisoned Workers They Tell of Land Where Freedom Is Attained

International Labor Defense Replies in Behalf of the Centralia Prisoners

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—In a letter to the six Centralia class-war prisoners serving sentences of from 25 to 40 years for their working-class activities and in prison since 1919, the military employees of the Ukrainian military district at Kharkoff in the Soviet Union send a letter of greetings through their MOPR (Russian I. L. D.) branch and a promise to help in the freeing of all workers incarcerated for their militant activities. The letter comes in the midst of the Winter Relief Campaign of the International Labor Defense inaugurated for the purpose of helping the wives and children of the many workers imprisoned.

The six Centralia workers, Eugene Barnett, Ray Becker, Bert Bland, O. C. Bland, John Lamb and Bert Smith, have been imprisoned for the last 11 years as the result of an attack made upon the I. W. W. hall at Centralia, Wash., in 1919 by legionnaires. The letter from the first Socialist Republic is addressed to Eugene Barnett, one of the six imprisoned workers, and opens as follows:

"After getting acquainted with the life of the political prisoners in the bourgeois prisons, the general meeting of military employees, members of MOPR decided to aid you in your struggle. At present you are languishing and suffering in prisons. Many of the best fighters for freedom have been tortured to death by the bourgeoisie."

The letter tells the imprisoned workers that there is one land "where your brethren have already obtained the freedom you are fighting for with so much loss and where the working class is glad to support you."

Remembering the Winter Relief Campaign of the International Labor Defense these Russian workers

have adopted the six Centralia fighters. The letter concludes with a reminder that the workers in America are not alone in their struggles against capitalism:

"Inform us of your needs, your life and struggle for better and more glorious life. Don't ever forget that you are not alone in your struggles, that we are always with you and ever ready and glad to fight against the oppressors of the whole working class, and our number is not small and our hands are strong. Don't give in! Not far is the day when the sun of freedom will shine for you, too. Remember, 'Unity makes strength.'"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The International Labor Defense, in behalf of the Centralia prisoners, replied to their letter of encouragement and help in behalf of the Winter Relief Campaign and promising them to continue the fight against capitalist oppressors everywhere and for the defense of the first Workers' Republic, the Soviet Union.

The returned John Reed delegation from the Soviet Union, William Gropper, A. B. Magil, and Harry Alan Potamkin, will be greeted at a mass meeting at Irving Plaza, Thursday evening, January 8, where they will describe recent developments in the field of revolutionary art and literature, both in the Soviet Union and also in Germany, England and other countries.

Patronize the Concoops Food Stores AND Restaurant 2700 BRONX PARK EAST "Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Left Wing Movement."

MELROSE DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place. 1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., Bronx (near 174th St. Station) TELEPHONE INTERVALLE 9-9149

All comrades Meet at BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant 558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

We Invite Workers to the BLUE BIRD CAFETERIA GOOD WHOLESOME FOOD Fair Prices A Comfortable Place to Eat 827 BROADWAY Between 12th and 13th Sts.

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STORM OVER ASIA Pudovkin's Gigantic Masterpiece

THE TRUTH GAME with PHOEBE FOSTER and VIOLA TREE ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 47th Street, West of Broadway Evenings 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

GLOBE 46th Street Daily From 10:30 A. M. CHARLEY'S AUNT with CHARLES RIGGLES and JUNE COLLYER CAMEO 42nd Street & Broadway STORM OVER ASIA PUDOVKIN'S GIGANTIC MASTERPIECE

HEAR Revolutionary Writers and Artists JUST RETURNED FROM THE SOVIET UNION Gropper, Magil, Potamkin and Olgin Bob Dunn, chairman IRVING PLAZA, THURSDAY, 8:30 P. M. Auspices of the JOHN REED CLUB ADMISSION 50 CENTS

8th St. Playhouse 82 W. 8th Street Con. Noon to Midnight! Pop. Prices "Der Tanz Gebt Weiter" ("THE WHO DANCE")

5th Ave. Playhouse 66 Fifth Avenue. Con. 2 P. M. to Midnight. Pop. Prices WEDNESDAY TO FRIDAY "BRIDE 68" with CONRAD VEIDT

FRITZ LEIBER IN SHAKESPEAREAN REPERTOIRE Today Mat. "HAMLET" Tonight "AS YOU LIKE IT" Thursday "RICHARD III" Friday "JULIUS CAESAR" Saturday Mat. "MACBETH" Saturday Night "HAMLET" Eve. 8:30, 41 to 83. Mats. 2:30, 51 to 82.50 AMBASSADOR Theatre, 49th, W. of W. 9

THE TRUTH GAME with PHOEBE FOSTER and VIOLA TREE ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 47th Street, West of Broadway Evenings 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

250 FIGHT WAGE CUT AT JAFFE'S

Amalgamated Officials in Dirty Deals

NEW YORK—Three hundred men at the J. Friedman clothing shop on Lafayette St., got a wage cut a week ago, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers officials forced them to accept it.

But when 150 workers at the Jaffe, Cohen and Lang shop were given a cut of 26 cents a garment, Dec. 29, they refused to go on working, and the shop is tied up. They all belong to the Amalgamated, and the Amalgams refused to recognize this as a strike, but the shop is shut down.

The Rank and File Committee to Fight the Check-off, Wage-Cuts and Reorganization calls on these workers to form their shop committees and fight.

The Forward's Answer A bunch of tailors from various shops who belong to the socialist party went recently to the Forward to ask it to speak out against the terrible conditions in Amalgamated shops and expose the treacheries of the Amalgamated officials.

The answer of the Forward gang was that it would under no circumstances attack the leaders of the Amalgamated because the "Communists would take advantage of it."

Furthermore, the tailors were advised to swallow all the mistreatment, for the same reason. A little sample of official skulduggery in the Amalgamated is the case of one Italian worker who, because of the speed-up at the shop at 125 Bleeker St., got his finger caught in a press and has lost the use of a finger.

When he was able to work again, he went back and found that his place has been taken by a favorite of Bartoni, the Italian business agent of that district of the Amalgamated. And this worker is unemployed, as well as injured.

ALL YEAR VACATION PLACE—\$12 per week, 5716 Avenue Farrer, U.M.W. Park, N. Y.

CAMP AND HOTEL NITCERDAIGET PROFITARIAN VACATION PLACE OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR Beautiful Rooms Heated Modernly Equipped Sport and Cultural Activity Profitearian Atmosphere 414 A WEBER CAMP NITCERDAIGET BEACON, N.Y. PHONE 731

SMASH CAPITALISM! CIRCULATE THE DAILY WORKER!

In spite of the increasing need for mass circulation for the Daily Worker in organizing the unemployed in hunger marches, this week's report shows there has been a slackening in the campaign for 60,000 readers.

Figures in today's tables show a gain of only 228 during the week. Some districts evidently have called off the campaign with the first of the year. This in spite of the need for the Daily Worker and despite the failure of the districts to attain their quotas. The continuation of the drive until February 15 has been decided upon by the Central Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE MAINTAINS TEMPO

The tempo of the campaign has kept up in the drive for subscriptions but bundle orders are erratic. The whole gain for the week has been due to the gain in subscriptions. The increases and decreases in bundle orders have balanced each other.

The best gain during the past week was in district 13 which put on 219 due to the use of the Daily Worker in building up hunger marches. This, however, will be lost in next week's tables.

District 12, Seattle, put on a daily increase of 134. An increase of 162 is shown in tables for the new district 18, Butte, Montana. However, there is a corresponding loss in District 11, Agricultural, from which this territory was sliced.

REAL INCREASE SHOWN IN DIST. 10

The next real increase is in District 10, Kansas City, which boosted its orders a total of 115 daily. This follows a very successful Daily Worker drive when 3,000 papers were distributed. The comrades in this district are determined to reach their quota and their activities in the past few weeks indicate they will do the job.

District 7, Detroit, registers an increase of 34 the biggest loss during the week was in District 1, New York, which went down 155. This was in part due to the paper being late. On one day 300 papers in the District 2 bundle had to be lopped off due to a shortage of paper. In this way the Daily average was cut down. Here are the tables:

Table with columns: District, Sub. Jan. 1, Bundles Jan. 1, Sub. Jan. 6, Bundles Jan. 6, Total Jan. 1, Total Jan. 6, Increase. Lists districts 1 through 22.

Model Factory Slashes Wages, Cuts Forces

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—On Dec. 4 the New Haven Register, one of the greatest defenders of the capitalist class that there is in this country, came out with an editorial in regard to the New Haven Clock Co. In the editorial it said, above all of the factories in our city we must take off our hats to the clock shop. They have come out of the present crisis unscathed. This factory is to be recommended, with good wages, plenty of orders ahead and full time.

Prosperous Indeed. They are indeed a prosperous concern. That was on Thursday, Dec. 4. Right on Friday, the day following this editorial, the bosses went through the factory. They laid off one-fifth of the help, the remainder was notified that they would have to submit to a 5 and 10 per cent cut. Which they did without a murmur. Since then there has been another cut with a drop in help again. Now the whole factory is closed up tight for three weeks. It is improbable if they start then.

Foiled Workers. The whole affair is this: The clock factory had several little orders in October. They started them all together, right before election, to make the administration look good. I was talking to an old clock shop hand the other day. He told me that there have been nine different wage-cuts these last 10 years in the factory. So you can see, fellow-workers, how the capitalist papers are trying to deceive the workers. —W. L.

16,000 Apply for Clerk's Job for 28 Such Positions

New York City. The crisis of capitalism and the despair of the workers is greatly reflected in the amount of workers applying for civil service examinations. It used to be a sign of waning self-confidence for anyone to accept a government job. However, due to the alternative of either finding a master or starving to death, and due to the loss of faith (which may never have existed) between the workers and the bosses, the city finds abundant wage-slaves at its disposal. Sixteen thousand people passed the examination for Clerk, Grade 2, recently given. However, there are exactly 28 such positions to be filled. It is anticipated that the list will be sufficient for the next four years. This is one of the clever ways the city is trying to solve the unemployment situation! —L. S.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL WAITERS GYPPED

Refuse Men the Pay Coming to Them

NEW YORK—The city's newspapers had much praise for the blow-out at the St. George Hotel gave its guests on December 22. However, when the waiters tried to collect their wages, Carl Letch, the manager, refused saying that if there was only twelve or so of them he would pay but as there were 27 men it took much money to pay out.

Cheap Millionaire Corp. This is the second time this has occurred in short period. At a supper and dance last month I asked Meyer, the headwaiter about my wages for this day's work. He said, Bing and Bing, the owners of the hotel couldn't afford to pay out any money. This millionaire concern is one of the worst oppressors of labor in town.

The set wage for extra hotel waiters is \$6 for 3 meals. Bing and Bing pay \$5. The waiters must pay 30 cents a day for a white uniform coat, and at the end of the month they assess the 60 waiters 10 cents a piece to pay the porters wage. The porter is a hotel employee.

Threaten Militants. A notice was recently circulated amongst the hotel employees to this effect. Any employee who is not satisfied with conditions here will soon find himself on the outside with the thousands of others.

Dividends at the Expense of Bank Clerks, Workers

New York City, N. Y. Comrades: The Chatham Phoenix has declared a dividend of fifty cents on each share to the stockholders of the bank. As the opportunities of investing the money of the bank are almost nil, it is plain that the possibility of a dividend is due to decreasing the expenses. That means the workers of the bank are actually paying for the dividends. How is this possible? By a reduction of the working force, and by "rationalizing" those who remain. For instance the clerks are often made to work until as late as eight-thirty without even getting the super money usually allowed for "over-time". An increase in the working hours without a corresponding increase in the wages, is equivalent, proportionately, to a decrease in wages. It is through such indirect wage-cutting, among other things, that make it possible for the banks to give dividends on their stocks. —L. S.

COMING EVENTS IN JOBLESS CAMPAIGN

DETROIT—Foster mass meeting, Danceland Auditorium, Jan. 11. CLEVELAND—Second United Front Conference, Jan. 9, South Slav Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave. PITTSBURGH—Hunger march Jan. 14. Jan. 13, Foster mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, Federal and E. Ohio Sts. CHICAGO.—Ratification mass meeting Foster speaker, Jan. 9 at Chicago Coliseum, 14th St. and Wabash, 7:30 p. m. Second United Front Conference, Jan. 11. Hunger march on city hall, Jan. 12. NEW YORK—Hunger march on Brooklyn Boro Hall, demonstrations in Bronx, Harlem and Downtown, Jan. 8. Hunger march on New York City Hall, Jan. 19. Mass trial of Hoover, Green and Walker, Jan. 11. Second meeting N. Y. Campaign Committee, Jan. 12. Irving Plaza Hall, 7:30 p. m. Two hundred open-air meetings, Jan. 13, 14, 15. Indoor meetings Bronx, Harlem, Downtown, Williamsburg, Boro Hall, Brownsville, to elect delegates to Washington, Jan. 16. House to house canvass for signatures to Unemployment Bill, Jan. 18. PHILADELPHIA—Foster mass meeting at Broadway Arena, Jan. 14. BOSTON—Hunger march, Jan. 12, on City Hall. Foster mass meeting at Ambassador Palace, Jan. 15. NEWARK, N. J.—Demonstration before City Hall, Jan. 7, 11 a. m. Hunger march, Jan. 28. Second United Front Conference, Jan. 18 at 2 p. m. in Slovak Hall, 52 West St. STAMFORD, Conn.—United Front Unemployment Conference, Jan. 26. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—State Unemployment Conference and hunger march on state capitol, Feb. 1 and 2. WHEELING, W. Va.—United Front Conference, Feb. 1, at 2 p. m., at Masonic Temple, 1407 Market St. LOS ANGELES—Second United Front Conference, Jan. 15. SOUTH BEND, Ind.—United Front Conference, Jan. 18, 2 p. m., at Workers Home, 1216 West Colfax St. ST. PAUL, Minn.—Hunger march in St. Paul and Minneapolis and demonstration before state capitol, Jan. 7. Simultaneous demonstrations in Duluth and other towns. PASSAIC, N. J.—United Front Conference, Jan. 16, at 8 p. m., at Union Hall, 205 Paterson St. CANTON, Ohio—Demonstration before city hall, Jan. 12, at 7 p. m. The Campaign Committees in many towns have not sent in the announcement of their meetings and hunger marches. They should do so at the earliest possible date.

TAKE A LIST TO WORK WITH YOU FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Living up to the expectations of the boss government to which he was appointed by President Hoover, Secretary of Labor Doak has taken up the hue and cry against the foreign born workers.

1,500 FACE RAIN IN CLEVELAND

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) between 1,500 and 2,000, the number varying as the bitter cold and sleet drove many to seek shelter. Gathering outside factories, where they had been seeking work, in halls and at other neighborhood centers early in the day, hundreds of Cleveland's jobless besides those who were hardly enough to brave the weather and march to the City Hall, listened to the message of the Councils of the Unemployed. Already in the morning, hundreds of jobseekers who had gathered at the Fisher Body plant were on the march to a hall half-way downtown shouting their demands for immediate relief. 300 Police. First to arrive at the city hall were the East Side hunger marchers, who were greeted by a solid wall of 300 police, lined up three deep on the steps and along the street. The cheering as each succeeding parade arrived in good order made many a well-fed agent of the bosses in the City Council squirm uneasily in his seat. A delegation of 15 was immediately elected by the demonstration to carry the demands of the unemployed for immediate establishment of an emergency fund to provide \$17 a week for single jobless workers and \$25 a week for those with dependents and other demands.

Leaders of the unemployed councils addressed the demonstrations waiting outside the city hall, telling how the city is paying \$25,000 to a city manager, is maintaining a golf department and has money without end to waste in graft and serving the bosses' interests.

Finally the delegation returned and reported that the Council, true to the masters it serves, would rather see the unemployed starve than accede to their demands.

Conference Friday. There was no mistaking the militant spirit of the workers. This hunger march is the forerunner of bigger and more militant demonstrations for unemployment insurance and genuine relief, for which the

Celebrate the 7th Anniversary of the Daily Worker; Rush All Contributions at Once

The Seventh Anniversary of the Daily Worker, with an almost 100 per cent increase in circulation over last year, is the fighting answer that the working class is giving American imperialism. The Daily Worker, particularly in the last year, has been used as the fighting organizer of the masses of workers in their struggles against unemployment, wage cuts, etc. The Daily Worker was recognized internationally as a very important factor in mobilizing the million and a quarter workers around the unemployment demonstrations of March 6.

Today it is our chief weapon and organizer for the Hunger Marches of the unemployed. All through the year the workers in shops, in mills, in the South, throughout the country, have looked forward to the Daily Worker as their chief weapon in their every day struggles.

In New York City the Seventh Anniversary of the Daily Worker will be celebrated on Saturday evening, January 10th at the St. Nicholas Rink, 69 West 66th St. At this celebration the workers will mobilize and there again determine to carry on the work of the Daily Worker, to support it as the weapon of the work-

class, to sell it, to distribute it and to make it reach every worker—in shop, factory and home. The same holds true for all of the celebrations through the United States.

Although the Seventh Anniversary finds the Daily Worker growing in strength and in power as weapon of the working class, however, the financial condition, due to the deficit of the Daily Worker is endangering its actual existence. The response to the campaign has been too slow and the campaign has been extended for another month. There is still \$20,000 to be collected. This deficit must be liquidated if we are to carry on

our work. If the Daily Worker is to live, the collection and income from the celebrations must give the campaign for funds a decided push forward. All funds from these celebrations must be rushed immediately to the Daily Worker.

Make the Seventh Anniversary a fighting answer to American imperialism. Make the Seventh Anniversary the starting point for increased donations and contributions which will push forward the liquidation of the Emergency Fund into its final stages. Rush all funds to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th Street, New York City.

Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill proposes: 1.—Unemployment insurance at the rate of \$25 a week for each unemployed worker and \$5 additional for each dependant. 2.—The creation of a National Unemployment Insurance Fund to be raised by: (a) using all war funds for unemployment insurance; (b) a levy on all capital and property in excess of \$25,000; (c) a tax on all incomes of \$5,000 a year. 3.—That the Unemployment Insurance Fund thus created shall be administered by a Workers' Commission elected solely by employed and unemployed workers. All who sign the lists now being circulated by the Workers National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance or its subsidiary organizations, demand that congress shall pass the bill, in its final form as (possibly) amended by the mass meetings which ratify it and elect the mass delegation to present it to congress, or as (possibly) amended by the mass delegation itself. The final form of the bill will follow the general line of the three points printed above.

Doak Demands Deportation For Foreign Born Militants

Secretary of Labor Wants Sharper Laws, New York Chamber of Commerce Demands Compulsory Fingerprinting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Living up to the expectations of the boss government to which he was appointed by President Hoover, Secretary of Labor Doak has taken up the hue and cry against the foreign born workers.

In a letter to the Senate yesterday, Doak called for more stringent anti-

working class laws to crush the rising revolt of the masses against the system which sentences millions of unemployed workers to death by starvation.

"There is need for strengthening the law relative to the deportation of those aliens who are affiliated with organizations which advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States," Doak told the Senate in his letter.

The campaign against the foreign-born, then, is not a campaign against alien racketeers and criminals as the bosses and their press have tried to make it appear. It is, as the Communist Party has repeatedly pointed out, a campaign against those foreign born workers showing the least sign of militancy, against those who dare to participate in the struggles of the American masses against the capitalist starvation policy. It is directed against the entire working class and must be resisted as such.

Further exposing the boss class character of the campaign was the action of executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State in demanding of their servants in Congress passage of "a measure for the compulsory fingerprinting of all aliens in this country as a means of strengthening the deportation laws."

BRITISH ARREST RED CANDIDATES

IN JERUSALEM ELECTION Campaign JERUSALEM, Jan. 5.—In a brazen attempt to deprive the workers and poor farmers of representation in the coming elections to the Jewish-elective Assembly, British police today arrested 12 Communists running on the Jewish proletarian ticket. They were charged with belonging to an illegal organization. In this hope, the British imperialists hope to crush the only force uniting the Jewish and Arab workers and poor peasants for a struggle against imperialism.

WHEREVER WORKERS MEET, SIGN UP FOR INSURANCE!

Cleveland unemployed will prepare at the United Front Conference on Jan. 9, at South Slav Hall, 5607 St. Clair Ave., and at the mass meeting to be addressed by William Z. Foster on Jan. 12 at the Slovenian Auditorium, 6417 St. Clair Ave.

CUT WAGES OF BELGIAN TOILERS

Red Union Leaders Call for Struggle

BRUSSELS.—The Belgian bosses are increasing their wage-cut offensive in the two most important branches of industry, mining and metallurgy. The mine owners announced their intention of carrying through wage-cuts amounting to 5 per cent. This would be the third wage-cut in the Belgian mining industry since last July. The owners declare that the severe economic situation makes a further wage-cut necessary. They also declare that the social impositions are more than the industry can bear. They refer to the miners' pensions law for which the miners already pay 2 per cent of their wages and will pay 3 per cent from the first of January 1931 on.

The reformist miners' leaders are calling meetings in the district and doing their best to create the impression that they are prepared to defend the miners' wages but their attitude shows that they are prepared to capitulate if given sufficient excuse. They declare that they could only then discuss the question of wage-cuts if an independent inquiry showed that the economic situation is really as bad as the mine owners make out. The reformists are also conducting a campaign against the "foreign-born workers and trying to split the ranks of the working-class by causing disunity and fomenting national hostility towards the foreign-born. They are also conducting a campaign against the importation of foreign coal.

70,000 Japanese Students on Strike

TOKIO.—For the purpose of investigating the radical activities of college students in Japan, the Department of Education has set aside Yen 37,000 (\$18,599 for next year. At the present time 59,000 students of three universities, 2 universities for men and 1 for women, have been out on strike for demands of free speech, right to join political parties, registration of present presidents of the universities, and a cut in tuition fees. Every day students are demonstrating at the universities grounds and singing revolutionary songs.

CREW MUTINIES ON BRITISH WARSHIP

Imperialists Arrest 42 As Leaders

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Adding to the increasing troubles of the British imperialists, a mutiny broke out yesterday on the British submarine parent ship, Lucia, off Plymouth. The angry crew attacked the officers of the ship in protest against rotten conditions and brutal discipline.

Forty-two of the crew, said to be leaders of the mutiny, were arrested when the crew was rushed by forces from the shore. The arrested men were brutally beaten up and taken off under a strong guard to the dockyard barracks. Throughout the day strong patrols of marines watched approaches to the dockyard and kept a close surveillance of all vessels passing the Lucia, indicating that the imperialists view the mutiny with the greatest concern. It is the second mutiny on a British warship within recent months.

50,000 Japanese Students on Strike

TOKIO.—For the purpose of investigating the radical activities of college students in Japan, the Department of Education has set aside Yen 37,000 (\$18,599 for next year. At the present time 59,000 students of three universities, 2 universities for men and 1 for women, have been out on strike for demands of free speech, right to join political parties, registration of present presidents of the universities, and a cut in tuition fees. Every day students are demonstrating at the universities grounds and singing revolutionary songs.

"mixed commission" for the engineering industry met on December 22 in order to examine the demands of the employers. There is no doubt that the reformist leaders will do here as they did in the wage-out industry, that is, accept wage-cuts on the ground that the economic crisis demands them.

Mayor Hague Boasts of Biggest Riot Squad in U. S. to Crush 40,000 Jobless Workers

(This is the eighth in a series of articles on A. F. L. and political corruption in New Jersey.)

By ALLEN JOHNSON. There are 40,000 workers in Jersey City, with its population of 325,000, who are out of a job. Being out of a job in equatorial Africa may be no great discomfort, although the "socialist" government in England is doing its best to "remedy" matters there. But here in Jersey City—and what city in America is different—being out of a job means going hungry, it means gnawing, maddening pain which is not appeased by the sight of chain stores with overloaded shelves, nor of warehouses bursting with food that will not be sold without a profit of an "honest" 20 per cent to its owner.

Being out of a job in Jersey City means watching one's family die a slow, tortured death; it means going mad with stifled rage at a system that permits a few hundred thousand parasites to gorge themselves with the perfumed things of life, while millions, so many millions of workers and minds as their exploiters are crushed like ants under the heels of the wealth they themselves create.

Here in Jersey City the contrast in standard of living between workers and exploiters is sharp and clear. Rents in working-class districts are so high that the first of every month

becomes a nightmare, a bad dream whose bitter portents are often realized in evictions, furniture dumped helter-skelter on the sidewalks, homes broken up, naked misery parading like a ghoul.

\$1,000,000 For Parades, Nothing For Unemployed.

A few weeks ago Jersey City (that is, Mayor Hague) celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the city. Forty thousand jobless workers, facing grim starvation, were called upon to commemorate the memory of Peter Stuyvesant, a ferocious reactionary whose fame largely rests on his passing of a prohibition law to increase his own liquor business.

The main streets of the city were decorated with flags, bunting and electric lights, all paid for out of the city treasury. Monster parades were held, in which gaily bedecked and costly floats depicted the generosity of the Statue of Liberty, the democratic party and Mayor Hague himself. All in all the celebration cost \$1,000,000. Before that and since Hague has refused to set aside a dollar for unemployment relief, confining his relief activities to arranging a football game between two local high school teams. On the day that Standard Oil, Dixon Graphite and American Railway Express laid off several thousand more workers, Hague staged a pageant costing \$100,000. Circuses without the bread

at a cost of many millions of dollars, Hague has constructed a city hospital which he never fails to point to as indicating his interest in and love for "the people." Actually the hospital has been a means of enriching himself and his friends with lucrative contracts. Moreover, a worker in need of medical treatment has as much chance of finding a bed in the Jersey City Hospital as America has of returning to pre-1929 "prosperity." The hospital has become virtually a private sanatorium where friends of Hague may go for a prolonged rest cure.

Whenever a demand is raised that some of Jersey City's ratty streets be paved, or that the tax-rate, highest in America, be lowered, Hague's reply is to build an addition to the City Hospital. The priests, of whom there are so many that a stone thrown in the air would fall on forty of them, and the newspapers never fail to "point with pride" at these bones thrown to a hungry populace.

Building Repaired Before Completed.

The most recent addition to the hospital cost several million dollars, at the contracts being awarded to firms who had previously guaranteed to return part of the contract price to Hague. Before the hospital was finished, the city was called upon to repair the plaster in this building which had never been used. The foundations of the structure are cracking already and the power house

which is to supply the electricity has not yet been built, although the hospital proper has been ready for several months. A new nurses home was built to supplement the hospital. Very deliberately, the architect, at Hague's orders, "forgot" to draw up plans for a sewer. One is now being built at a cost of \$160,000, about a third of which will find its way into Mayor Hague's capacious pocket.

"Reformers" Await Opportunity.

Hague cannot last much longer, despite the fact that he boasts that the Jersey City police department has the largest riot squad in America to "handle" the city's 40,000 jobless, and a force of police auxiliaries that sports steel helmets. But who will take his place? Will it be the "reform" politicians in Jersey who are snapping at his heels and foaming at the mouth in expectation of the juicy graft that is their's to command once they enter the city hall? An incident that occurred a couple of days ago in North Bergen, a small township controlled by Hague, may reveal the answer. When the mayor, a Hague puppet, tried to railroad 46 additional ward-healers onto the city payroll, 700 enraged workers swept 20 cops aside, broke through the council room doors, and cried: "Lynch the mayor," "Tar and feather the robber," "Ride him out of town." There are no theories of relativity that can qualify the law of economic determinism.

HAVE THE UNITS OF THE PARTY MADE THE TURN?

By I. AMTER.

The Twelfth Plenum of the Central Control Committee of the Party was a session for taking up the practical work of the Party. The line of the Party did not need investigation or modification, for events had demonstrated that the line laid down by the Comintern and by the Seventh Convention of the Party was correct.

But the Plenum dealt with a most important phase of our Party work: The problem of the application of the line of the Comintern and the Party in the every day work. It examined the work of the Party in the unions and mass organizations. It dealt with the work of the Party organs. It investigated the work of the units of the Party.

The Plenum emphasized that the Party must make a turn—the turn in method of approach to the workers, in the raising of concrete partial everyday demands. These very and must be studied by each nucleus, by each single comrade in a shop.

Is the nucleus in facing the new methods of approach to the workers, in raising concrete everyday demands, meeting its tasks? Is it discussing and deciding on new forms of work—forms of work for the nucleus, for each member at the place where he works—in the shop, factory, mine, office, etc? Has the nucleus a bureau that organizes the work of the nucleus—before the nucleus meeting—so that the technical work of the nucleus is soon finished and the unit meeting is spent in discussing—not abstract generalities, but the concrete work of the nucleus, the everyday work of each member in the shop in carrying out the campaign of the Party?

Or is the nucleus still dragging along in the old fashion—not having made the turn? With no order of business—because either there is no unit bureau, or the bureau does not function—with the eternal selling of and collecting for tickets, etc., etc., with the reading of documents intended for the unit bureau, which it has not distributed and consequently cannot present proposals to the unit? The result of such a situation is that the nucleus meeting is a nerve-killing, energy-destroying process, dragging on for hours ending in disgust and discouragement.

If the unit has made the turn—and it is the duty of the District and Section Committees to ascertain whether there are unit bureaus, if they now how to function, and teach them if they do not—then the life of the unit is entirely different.

How is the unit to discuss its work? How is it to discuss the work of its members in the shops (and almost all the members of the Party work in shops, although not in a shop nucleus)? Must first know its territory. It must know the character of the population in the territory covers, the conditions of the homes—unemployment, evictions or probable evictions, etc.—

school conditions, political conditions, etc. It must know the conditions in the shop on which it is concentrating—not generally, but on the basis of information received through contact with some of the workers. This contact it obtains by assigning members of the nucleus to distribute Daily Workers, leaflets or other literature, the comrades speaking to the workers, getting an idea of the conditions, learning the grievances—even the petty ones, which frequently are the most important ones—thus enabling the nucleus to issue bulletins and lay the basis for an organization committee for the building up of a shop committee.

There must be reports by the members of the nucleus in rotation. The members of the nucleus must discuss the conditions in the shops in which they work, discuss the ways of doing work, need of assistance, etc. In this manner, not only goes the nucleus tackle its problems in the new manner, but it aids each member of the nucleus to do the same. Thus not only the nucleus becomes a leader in the territory, but each member of the nucleus becomes a potential leader in his or her shop.

This is what is meant by the new turn—new methods of work, concrete partial demands. Are the units of the Party meeting the needs of the turn? Are they round the turn only ideologically—or have they also organizationally made the turn? Are the meetings of the nucleus, as a consequence, an inspiration to the members, so that they come to the meeting with pleasure and zest, or are they still the old, mechanical meetings that sap the remaining energy of the comrades?

Are the meetings the old, dry, deadening meetings, so that new members cannot recognize the inner life of the Party that which brought them to the Party—and consequently leave disappointed? Or are the meetings of the nucleus a reflection of the struggle taking place in the shops and on the streets, where the members of the Party discuss the political issues, the organizational tasks, and their concrete application to the particular situation or shop?

In other words, have the units of the Party made the turn in practice—or are they still ideologically and organizationally following the old path—and therefore are guilty of opportunism in practice, even though sometimes unintentionally? This question the nuclei and each member must ask themselves. This question the Section and District Committees must investigate. Till the nuclei make the turn in practice, the life of the Party will not correspond to the objective situation, the Party will not be functioning properly, the new members will not remain in the Party, the turnover remain high—and the Party as a whole will not be equal to its gigantic tasks.

This investigation and study must be made at once.

THE NEW OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR

By BURCK



WORKERS LEAVE THE CAMP OF RENEGADES

Applying for re-admission into the Communist Party, Bessie Eisman, a worker in the dress-making industry of New York City, states:

"I fully realize the mistake I made in voting against the expulsion of the Lovestonites and against the decisions of the Tenth Plenum. I am now convinced that the line pursued by the Comintern and by the American Party is correct. The anti-Communist activities of the Lovestonites in the mass demonstrations, their anti-Communist work in the unions and mass organizations of the workers, and their anti-Communist analysis of the world crisis of capitalism have convinced me of the correctness of the Comintern and of our Party in exposing the Lovestonites as agents of American Imperialism. I feel that at this time when the Party is carrying on struggles against the bosses and against all their agents, and is winning the masses of the working class under our leadership, my place is in the Party of the working class, the Communist Party of the U. S. A."

Recognizing that Comrade Bessie Eisman is sincere in her complete dissociating from the Lovestone renegades and in her full endorsement and acceptance of the line of our Party and of the Comintern, the Central Control Commission has approved her re-admission into the ranks of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.

JANUARY COMMUNIST OUT

"Fewer high-falutin phrases and more simple every-day deeds" (Lenin), was the keynote sounded by Comrade Browder in his report to the 12th plenum, which appears in the January COMMUNIST.

If the Communist Party and the Red unions are to be real mass leaders, it means serious attention to the elementary, every-day needs of the workers. Every jobless worker, every hungry child, every wage cut, every bowl of sloopy soup, every eviction, represent forces out of which our movement develops.

For our movement to give expression to this suffering and discontent, means greater practice of trade union and working class democracy; the chance for all workers to give voice to and joint action about their problems.

Because the Party has been too much divorced from the daily struggles of the masses, is one reason why it could display such flagrant and such "strong remnants of bureaucratic methods," as have been practiced by our Party members, especially in trade union work. Our weakness in this respect represents an impermissible lack of faith in the workers. We must learn for ourselves, Lenin's undying faith in the toiling masses.

Comrade Browder's ringing call at the last plenum to get down to the vital every-day needs of the masses, to help organize and give these expression under our leadership, is given in full in the January COMMUNIST.

That is in their interest to join this league and help fight speed-up and all other evils confronting them in the industry.

Now, let us come to the other 88 per cent of accidents on construction work.

The causes and the guilt of this 88 per cent of the accidents are quite familiar to the workers in the industry. The bosses, in their only aim to safeguard their profits, are supplying on the jobs feeble scaffolds, stepladders, etc. The building inspector sees first the boss, in order to take his graft, permits the use of these feeble implements and materials, and overlooks the supposed to be law safety devices. The politicians in investigating an accident when it occurs, do their utmost to hide the real facts of the cause and guilt.

These are generally known facts. The boss who carries a compensation policy, feels himself safe. He does surely not lose through a few of his workers are killed or injured. The sufferers are the workers and their families.

Now let us see how they are protected by compensation laws.

About these Workmen's Compensation laws in the U.S.A. in the next article.

Whither the U. S. S. R.?

By G. T. GRINKO
People's Commissar of Finance, U. S. S. R.

What kind of a social order is being created by that rising tide of revolutionary enthusiasm which, though it has engaged the energies of the millions of people in the Soviet Union, can have been only faintly suggested here? What answer is given by actual development under the Five-Year Plan to the historical question raised by Lenin at the beginning of the New Economic Policy: "Which will be victorious in the economic and social development of the U. S. S. R.—socialism or capitalism?"

It seems to us that the actual development during the twelve years that have passed since the October Revolution and the nearly two under the Five-Year Plan supply a perfectly clear and convincing answer. The economic construction and the social development of the Soviet Union are making rapid and decisive steps toward socialism. The Five-Year Plan is being carried forward with the greatest enthusiasm both as a basis for great projects and as a program for the accelerated and victorious socialist offensive against the remnants of capitalism in all branches of the economic, social, political and cultural life of the U. S. S. R.

The development of the productive forces of the Soviet Union is passing the milestones set by the Plan more rapidly than was ever contemplated in the most optimistic estimates. Our analysis of the results achieved in 1932-1933 show this, as do the control figures for all branches of Soviet economic and cultural development and social and political life for 1932-1933. Especially significant is the fact that the tempo contemplated by the Five-Year Plan for the agricultural reconstruction and industrialization of agriculture has been greatly exceeded, accelerating the reconstruction and development of the village on socialist foundations. Only a little while ago the All-Union Communist Party and the Soviet Government were still considering two alternative drafts of the Five-Year Plan, the "basic," drawn up with a view to the most unfavorable conditions and another, the so-called "optimism," which provided for a higher tempo of development. Now there is no more talk of the minimum or "basic" variant of the Plan. The actual course of development has entirely eliminated it; it has converted even the "optimism" draft into a mere minimum program. Reality has surpassed the most daring estimates. Ever more frequently and persistently resounds the slogan, "The Five-Year Plan must be carried out in four years."

We have repeatedly emphasized the fact that any plan for the economic development of the

U. S. S. R. must, in its entire structure, answer the question of interrelation between the various social sectors. In other words, it must make clear what guarantee it gives of the strengthened leadership of the socialized sectors—of the socialist forms of the economic system.

However, the real process of socialization proceeds much more rapidly than contemplated in the Five-Year Plan. Already in 1929-1930, 85 per cent of all persons working for hire are employed in the socialized sector, which is producing 88.2 per cent of the entire output of industry and accounting for 59 per cent of the entire basic capital and 76 per cent of all the capital investments during the year. But the process of socialization is especially accelerated in the field of agriculture—that is, on that very sector of the economic front where the last decisive battle with the remnants of capitalism is being fought. The Five-Year Plan contemplated bringing the sowed area of the socialist sector up to 27 million hectares by 1932-1933 but in reality we already have 20 million hectares in 1929-1930. The Five-Year Plan was based on the estimate that by 1932-1933, about 43 per cent of the grain available for market would come from the socialized sectors, whereas already by the end of 1929-1930 the socialized sector will supply over 50 per cent of all the marketable grain stocks. The great masses of the peasantry, not merely the poorest but also the middle, have begun a determined advance, under the guidance of the Communist Party, on the road toward agricultural socialization. This has become a mass movement, extending not only to individual holdings but to entire villages, districts, even regions. This is the crucial fact of the present social and political life of the U. S. S. R. It furnishes a conclusive answer to the question of the fate of the socialist development in the great republic of labor.

From The Five Year Plan of the Soviet Union, by G. T. Grinko, one of the original collaborators on the Five-Year Plan of Socialist Industrialization, a complete account of its operation and a political estimate of its place in world economy.

By special arrangement with International Publishers this \$2.00 book FREE WITH THE DAILY WORKER FOR ONE YEAR! (\$8 in Manhattan and the Bronx, \$6 outside New York. Rush your subscription to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York. Mention this offer.

Accidents on Construction Work and Workmen's Compensation

By A. PETERSON.

Article I.

The writer of this article came close to the fact that while there is ample information material on commerce, real estate, etc., there are accurate figures on a national scale to determine accidents and details in the construction industry. The same is true about other industries. Only a few states record these accidents; yet states have inadequate statistics or no records at all. This proves how little the government institutions, nationally and locally, do about the well-being of our workers.

However, from the figures available on accidents in the building construction industry, the four million workers employed in this industry in the U.S.A. may claim contribution in inflicting the feverish demands of profits for restors, their contribution not only in becoming physically unfit at the age of 40, but also crushed and maimed bodies, or in becoming crippled for life.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics and Information in its Oct., 1930 report puts the accidents construction work 4 per cent higher than in 1929 and this is in spite of the fact that there are about 20 per cent less workers employed in construction work in 1930 than in 1929. The total is 20 per cent above the total of 1925-5.

Only in the four states, New York, Pennsylvania and California, more than 68,000 accidents were reported for the year of which 650 were in Illinois state, 82 accidents were reported among children on construction work under the age of 18.

The available estimation shows at least 2,200 building construction workers are killed annually each working day. It is second only to mining industry in accidents.

As per trades; carpenters are running first; workers next, etc. Next to the direct accident on the job, come occupational diseases—the impairment of health making the workers unfit to work. Here painters are coming to the front places in list. Benzol and wood alcohol, lead-dust, in spraying, are gradually but surely undermining the health of the painter.

Protection of the Workers. That concerns the protection of the health of the workers in the U.S.A., there is a striking

While the Department of Labor is stating that disease which caused the impairment of vital resources, the U. S. loses annually 2 billion dollars in wages. We may note that Congress has appropriated about \$54,000,000 in the five years to reduce and conquer disease among plants and animals and not quite \$4,000,000 has been made available for inquiring into preventable human afflictions.

That concerns safety codes, state regulations protection of building trades workers, so 27 states have no special codes or even regulations the labor laws to safeguard the lives of workers engaged on buildings under construction, giving this responsibility to the cities and towns rich under the excuse of lack of funds are neglecting it as far as possible.

In addition to the 27 states which have no safety codes, 14 states have no codes but contain provisions in the labor laws concerning workers on buildings. These regulations are fully inadequate. New Jersey has a few provisions relating to the construction and guards

ing of scaffolds. Illinois has the guarding of floor openings, hoist and the provision of signal systems for hoisting apparatus. Michigan has nothing but a regulation providing temporary toilers on the job. Only six states and the District of Columbia have enacted codes to safeguard building trades workers. State of Washington has some safety standards—that employers continually violate the law is generally known.

Something About Responsibility.

Mr. Davis, former secretary of labor, had something to say about industrial accidents in the U.S.A. In an article in the carpenters' monthly he states among other things—that the workers are also to be blamed for not learning the lessons of safety. He blames workers for 12 per cent of industrial accidents.

But while touching the 12 per cent for which he puts the blame on the workers, Mr. Davis fails to mention the causes and blame of the other 88 per cent. And in this manner he, as a true agent of the bosses' government, is doing his service to the bosses in whitewashing their guilt.

As a building trades worker, it is not hard for me to bring a life picture about this 12 per cent of the accidents—how they really occur. Speed-up, the general hustling and bustling on the job is their direct cause.

The boss, contractor, foreman and pusher and in some instances even the architect or engineer are watching the movements of the workers on the job and are speeding them. The results are: a plumber rushes with pipes and breaks the feeble guards on the elevator opening. The carpenter who rushes by and notices it is busy in performing a day's work (besides, he has no order to fix in another guard). Meantime a laborer is called in a hurry. The call sounds, "Ga damn, hurry up, quick!" The laborer rushes right into the elevator opening and drops to death. A carpenter who has to lay a certain number of beams in a day must walk fast on the walls of building and it happens that he loses his balance, drops down and breaks his head. In rushing, it is to be expected that a brick or stone may drop from a scaffold and injure a passerby who is not even employed on the job. Such is the nature of these 12 per cent accidents.

Now, in this crisis, when the building industry is hit the hardest and the majority of the workers are unemployed, the workers on the job are less careful, they are more afraid to lose their job, face the wolf at the door. Speed-up is the only way not to get fired at any hour. Just now the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics puts the accidents 4 per cent above 1929-1930 in spite of the fact that there are now about 20 per cent less employed than in 1929.

Our union officials in the building trades, in their collaboration with the bosses, established the ethics of an honest day's work and the right to hire and fire at the bosses' will. And it is surely the boss who determines what is an honest day's work. The union officials even signed agreements inserting the clauses: "That there shall be no limitation as to the amount of work a man is to perform during his working day."

To fight speed-up is not in the line of these A.F.L. unions. Fighting speed-up in the building construction industry, is in the line with the program and tactics of the Building Construction Workers Industrial League and it is for our building trade rank and file workers to realize

Red Sparks
By JORGE

Artists and Bolsheviks

We got all excited at receiving three unusual papers from south of the Smith & Wesson Line the other day, two from Texas, one from Birmingham. And we're going to let you take a peek at 'em.

First is "The Fundamentalists," and take it from us this sheet from Fort Worth is "Funda" if not "mentalist." Across the front page at the top is a headline in red ink capital letters reading: "Old Fashioned Heaven-Sent Fire-Baptized Holy Ghost Sin-Convicting Mourners-Bench Shouting Revival in Amarillo."

That would make you sprout wings right where you're hatched, if a god-fearing Baptist. But this sheet is so all-fired fundamentalist that it declares a new civil war on the Baptist Church of the perfidious North.

But now comes "Brotherhood Eyes," a weird little Dallas sheet. It seems also Baptist, but Jim Crow Baptist. More, it says it is after "the Evil Doer within the Race," and mostly it specializes in lecherous Negro Baptist preachers whose sins are related in cold type.

It opens up by saying that "Although the State Baptist Convention is split asunder, we find the same crookedness prevailing." Kinda of a "left wing." But its main line is such things as "Preacher Faces Charge of Being Father of Baby," and "Old Sugar Daddy Still Likes Them Young." Inside, Madame Ismar, Spiritualist, is advertised to tell "past, present and future for white or colored."

What rot, both of these bughouse sheets, with real issues of starvation, misery, lynchings, and war facing millions of southern workers and poor farmers!

And what a breath of sanity and clarity for all toilers we get from the third, the Birmingham paper, the "Southern Worker"! Here straight from the mill towns and cotton patches we get the pulse of class struggle, of things that matter! The fight of the jobless, the struggle against lynchings, Chattanooga Elections, stories of how the farmers fight with guns for bread—and it's not all in Arkansas, either!

As an antidote to the Baptist bunk—an exposure of the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance in its leading the bourgeois Negro powwow at Chattanooga celebrating the so-called "Emancipation Proclamation," which it rightly terms: "Celebrating a Piece of Paper While Negroes Remain Slaves." This article alone is worth any worker's time.

The "Southern Worker" is the voice of the Communist Party in the South, and it deserves pushing. The issue we have, printed before the Arkansas outbreak, shows it was "felt" in advance. An editorial opens:

"Armed warfare for very existence smoulder on the countryside. The rock bottom prices of cotton and tobacco, the taking of the whole proceeds of crops by landowners, the refusal of landlords and merchants to advance any more credit for food, severe unemployment, the drought, winter, bank failures—is why warfare smolders on the countryside. People do not starve peacefully, no matter how the bosses would like it so."

Here, workers, is something vital, something alive! Not the Holy Ghost Revival of the Fundamentalists, nor the immoral "morality" of "Brotherhood Eyes," but the voice of the Negro toilers, of mill hand and hill Billy rising to the dignity of social revolution! Here is a paper that means something!

Hungry? Chew on Sunshine!

Spanish things seem all the rage now. And since the Spanish bourgeoisie has been trying the difficult stunt of overthrowing the monarchy without getting off the neck of the proletariat, no end of nonsense has been flowing from the pens of bourgeois journalists.

A case in point is an article by one Jules Sauerwein (correctly and fittingly pronounced "Sour Wine") who occupies the exalted position as Foreign Editor of the Paris paper "Le Matin." Sauerwein writes in the N. Y. Times of Jan. 4, telling all about it, gives us the following brilliant "reasons" why the working class in Spain have nothing to complain about:

"There is not nearly so much misery as there used to be. Where the workers are poorly paid they at least enjoy a wonderful climate. Where the climate is not so good, wages are better."

Would the worker of Barcelona wish for a plate of beans, let him take the trolley car and view the scenery of Montserrat! Does the worker of Madrid pine for huevos revueltos, or in plain English scrambled eggs, let him stroll around the Puerta del Sol and soak up the sunshine!

Cherished by the prospect of such a settlement of our own situation after reading Sauerwein's article, we came to work on a miserably cold day when, alas, the Business Manager came in with five dollars for the week's pay. Somehow, Sauerwein's Spanish apple sauce don't work here.

Charming? No End!

From a London dispatch to the N. Y. Times of January 4, we extract the news that:

"A charming glimpse of King George's home life was given by J. H. Thomas, Laborite Dominion Secretary, in a speech in South Wales last night."

We interrupt here to mention that the South Wales miners are starving and striking and doubtless the "socialist," Mr. Thomas, thought it wise to cheer them with "charming" stories about their beloved King. But the story goes on to quote him:

"I was in audience with the King on State matters around six in the evening," he said, "when the Queen entered with little Princess Elizabeth, saying: 'Would you mind? We want the Princess to wish grandpa good night.'"

"Thus," added Mr. Thomas, "when his little grandchild comes, the King is no longer King."

This, we believe, is rich, though not rare or racy. It seems to express the point of view of all fake "socialists" toward monarchy. The King "is not longer king" when his grandchild comes in. But when such "socialists" come into power, the King remains, and remains a king, too.

So the story is not only a "charming glimpse" of the king's home life, but a revealing glimpse of monarchists disturbed as monarchists.

Why the Panama Revolt?

By H. G.

CONCLUSIVE evidence that the "revolution" in Panama was engineered by American imperialism, was given by the N. Y. American of January 5, in an interview with Richard O. Marsh, former Secretary and Charge d'Affairs of the U. S. Legation in Panama, later on at-tache of the State Department and recently a Latin-American expert of the Department of Commerce.

Marsh speaks with authority as he was connected with the U. S. Legation in Panama when some of the events he tells of, occurred. The U. S. had made the revolution which split Panama away from Columbia, and got along all right, until, says Marsh, eight years ago one Rodolfo Chiari, was elected president.

Chiari was a financier, but \$500,000 in debt, and was helped into office by his creditors so he could graft a lot and play them back. Marsh says Chiari cleaned up by playing a dirty trick on the U.S.A., through ceding to a British company "all the public rubber lands." The company was headed by such outstanding British imperialists as Sir Alfred Mond (who died but a week ago).

The contract permitted the British concern

to drill, equip and officer its own troops for "policing the concession." Marsh himself reported this offense against Yankee interests in the canal to Washington. He says Washington protested that such a step was "inconceivable, particularly when British or Japanese interests are involved." The U. S. protest caused the military clause to be cancelled, but the British still hold the land concession.

Chiari is believed to have gotten millions of dollars for this from the British. Arrosena, the president who succeeded Chiari in 1928, was apparently also bought off by the British on the land business, though ready to sell anything loose to American interest if the price was big enough.

American imperialism became "morally outraged" at this corruption, and Marsh says that "the best minds of Panama," headed by Dr. Harmodio Arias, "determined on revolution."

Arias, says Marsh, is "a sincere patriot and friend of the United States" (an anomaly Marsh don't seem to understand), and to show how nice Arias is, Marsh tells us that he "has been attorney for the United Fruit Company, the Firestone Rubber Company, the Ford interests and other great American concerns."