

ORGANIZE AND SUPPORT THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH TO WASHINGTON! MOBILIZE FOR THE BIGGEST MASS PROTEST IN AMERICAN LABOR HISTORY!
 DEFEAT THE HOOVER STARVATION PROGRAM! FIGHT FOR FREE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT AT EXPENSE OF CAPITALISTS!

WORKERS
 OF THE WORLD,
 UNITE!

Daily Worker

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



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Central Committee Calls for Utmost Support of National Hunger March

THE Unemployed Councils' Committee for the National Hunger March has issued a call to the workers of the U. S. to mobilize and participate in the National Hunger March to Washington on December 7. This Hunger March must be made a mass demonstration of the unemployed and part-time workers against starvation and for the demands of unemployment insurance and immediate winter relief. The National Hunger March will unite all the struggles of the unemployed workers on a local basis and mobilize mass support behind the demands upon the federal government. The National Hunger March is the most important immediate task of the Party.

Hand in hand with increased starvation and misery, the cutting off of the miserable local relief, the spending of more billions of dollars for war preparations, the bosses increase their demagogic propaganda to fool the unemployed workers through all kinds of fake schemes and so-called "relief plans." The workers of this country have by now the experiences of the past "relief" plans of the bosses and their government as well as the pledges of the Hoover government to "maintain wages." In their starvation schemes the bosses have the full cooperation of their loyal agents, the A. F. L. officials, the Mustelites and the Socialist Party.

The third winter of the economic crisis is approaching. More hunger and misery, evictions and wage cuts are facing us. It was the Communist Party of this country which led the monster demonstration of March 6, 1929, it was the Communist Party which urged and helped the workers in the organization of the Unemployed Councils to lead the struggles against eviction, for immediate relief, for unemployment insurance, as well as organizing the workers in the struggle against wage cuts, stagger system and lay-offs.

The Communist Party calls upon the workers of this country to rally behind the call of the Unemployed Councils Committee to help to make the National Hunger March to Washington a gigantic demonstration against hunger, for the demands of winter relief and Unemployment Insurance. The only way to make the Hunger March a success is through developing local struggles for the immediate demands of the unemployed workers, to intensify the struggles against evictions and above all to build the organization of unemployed—the Unemployed Councils.

The National Hunger March must be a rallying point of broad masses of the workers, employed and unemployed, white and Negro, men and women, youth and adult for the mutual demands, for Unemployment Insurance and the struggle against wage cuts.

The Central Committee calls upon the Party membership to give full assistance to the Unemployed Councils in the preparation of the Hunger March. Every District and Section Committee as well as every Party Unit shall consider the National Hunger March as the most important immediate task of the Party and draw in all possible forces for the support of the March.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C. P. U. S. A.

Young Communist League Calls Youth to Fight for Relief

NEW YORK.—"All young workers, fight for immediate winter relief and unemployment insurance, against discrimination for young workers, against hunger and wage-cuts! Not one cent for the bosses' war, but all war funds for the unemployed! Organize for the National Hunger March to Washington on December 7." This is the beginning of a statement issued yesterday to all young workers, employed and unemployed, by the National Executive Committee of the Communist League of U. S. A.

The statement tells of the cruel misery of the young workers and children of unemployed and wage-cut parents. It tells how the boys and girls both sleep on garbage dumps and in parks because they have been discharged or their parents evicted.

It describes the war preparations, and the brutal orders of Governor Roosevelt and Governor Pinchot to the militia officers to prepare to crush the demonstrations of the unemployed this winter.

It tells how the farmers are being driven into pauperism and their children starved. It describes the arrest for "vagrancy" of hundreds of young workers who have to hitch hike around in search for work. It tells of the terrible toll of lives given to disease by these young workers, starved until they have no resistance left.

Demand Winter Relief.
 The statement announces the following demands, put forth by the Young Communist League for the young workers to organize to support and to fight for:

1. \$150 cash for winter's relief for all unemployed young workers.
2. Unemployment insurance amounting to full wages for all unemployed young workers, to be paid by the state.
3. Six-hour day for all young workers under 18 and the seven-hour day for all above.
4. Abolition of child labor under the age of 14 and government maintenance of those now employed under that age.
5. No discrimination against Negro young workers.
6. Opening of public buildings for the use of the unemployed youth, under the control of the young workers; free use of gyms, bath houses, play grounds, etc., for the unemployed youth.
7. The opening of vocational schools for young workers on the basis of full wages, these to be under the control of the workers and financed by the government and employers.
8. Free food, shoes, clothes, books and care for the children of unemployed, part-time workers and strikers.

DEFEAT THE HOOVER HUNGER PROGRAM!

THE HOOVER PROGRAM—A CRUST OF BREAD ON A BAYONET

By BURCK



CONFLICT OF U. S.-JAPAN SHARPENS

Japan Votes Against U. S. Participation In League Council

As a result of the pressure exerted by the United States imperialists the League of Nations Council voted on Thursday to "invite" a representative of Wall Street to participate in the Council sessions over the Manchurian war situation. The only vote against allowing the United States imperialists to sit in on the conferences was by Japan. The vote of the Japanese imperialists and the other actions which occurred in the past several days, and which have just been revealed, indicate a sharp-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Mass Farewell to Workers' Delegation to the Soviet Union

Demonstration at 10 a.m. at Pier 56, W. 14th St., S. S. Laconia

Today at 10 a.m. a farewell demonstration will be held for the American Workers' Delegation to the 14th anniversary of the Russian Revolution at Pier 56, W. 14th St. The delegates will sail on the Laconia (not Caledonia as previously announced). The demonstration will also demand a halt to the imperialist maneuvers against the Soviet Union in Manchuria.

The delegation consists of ten workers from three basic industries and one war industry: marine, metal, mining and chemical. Two new delegates have just been added: R. B. Hudson, one of the leading members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union in New York, and Mrs. Lynch, wife of a Negro coal miner of Pennsylvania, who was one of the most active in the recent strike.

The delegates will bring greetings of solidarity from the American toilers to the Soviet workers and peasants. Their sailing is of direct concern to every worker and friend of the Soviet Union. All out to demonstrate today!

Communist Party Candidates and Speakers Election Campaign Conference meeting to be held today at Workers Center, Room 207, at 4 p. m. All those who are active in the campaign must be present.

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4,000 HEAR FOSTER IN LAWRENCE

Strikers Leave U.T.W. Meeting; Now Build Real United Front

Score "Arbitration" Fakers In Secret Meet With Mayor's Board

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 16.—Four thousand attended the National Textile Workers Union and rank and file strikers' mass meeting in Lincoln Court yesterday afternoon to hear William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League and to further build up the united front of the 25,000 textile workers striking here against a ten per cent wage cut.

Hundreds of workers left the United Textile Workers meeting on Lawrence Commons to walk to the Lincoln Court meeting.

Foster urged the workers to carry on their struggle with solid ranks and to build and strengthen the united front leadership, the rank and file strike committee elected by the strikers themselves, and the united front strike committees in each mill. Dates and places for mill meetings at all mills were announced to be held within the next 5 days. He warned that the employers are trying to cut wages here to the level of the Southern mill workers and described the starvation conditions in the South. He told the meeting that the fakers are allowed to meet on the Commons because they are helping the mill owners' cut wages, while "we meet in a back yard because the bosses are afraid of militant organization." Foster urged the strikers to demand the right to meet on the Commons, to demand the freedom of the arrested strike leaders. He warned them of A. J. Muste's strike breaking program which is that the workers should help cut wages to the point where they scab the scabs out of the jobs. Muste speaks on the Commons today.

Foster pointed out that the present "arbitration" to which the U. T. W. agrees is a scheme to break the strike and cut the wages.

Pizer, Bramhall, Committed
 The chairman of the meeting was Rubin Pizer, local strike leader, who has just been released by the immigration authorities after they had to admit that there is nothing wrong about his U. S. citizenship. Pizer and Samuel Bramhall, Communist

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Raid N. Kensington Communist Party to Jail Jobless Leaders

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 16.—The Communist Party headquarters in New Kensington was raided last night. Three leading members of the section committee were arrested, John Sara, Nick Teermegas and Wilkins. Wilkins is the Communist candidate for constable.

Fire engines were called out and were ready to use the water hose. The terror campaign is being intensified to imprison the leaders of the unemployed.

Workers are being mobilized to fight this terror and for the relief demonstration to be held on Monday at 7 p.m. at 1125 Third Ave., despite police threats. Demonstrations are being organized in the surrounding towns of Allegheny Valley. The Communist Party is holding a series of election rallies throughout the valley. There is to be a county hunger march in this county soon.

The last two weeks have been a series of ever greater mass demonstrations of the New Kensington unemployed miners and steel workers for immediate relief, with the city government alternately making promises and breaking them. A few days ago, state troopers, city police and firemen beat up and gassed a crowd of 1,000 which was marching on a city conference of the mayor, borough council, American Legion and Red Cross.

Make the Line of Hunger March An Unbroken Class Front!

Twelve million workers are unemployed. Millions more work only part time. Wage cuts in all industries slash the incomes of those still employed. Industrial production continues to drop. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are ruined and in want.

There is mass hunger and actual starvation in America—the richest country in the world.

Wall Street government, spending a billion a year for war purposes, and now organizing openly for war on the Soviet Union, refuses any form of relief for the starving millions. Banks, railway companies, steel companies all tap the treasury for hundreds of million with the tender help of Hoover.

Congress meets on December 7. No representative of the working class is in Congress. No spokesman of the working class is heard in the halls sacred to the robber class of America. The legislative forum where anti-working class laws are passed is closed to the toiling, robbed and hungry masses of American workers.

But Washington—the seat of Hoover-Wall Street Government—will hear the thunderous voice of 12,000,000 jobless workers when Congress opens on December 7.

Twelve hundred elected delegates, marching from every important industrial center in the United States, bearing

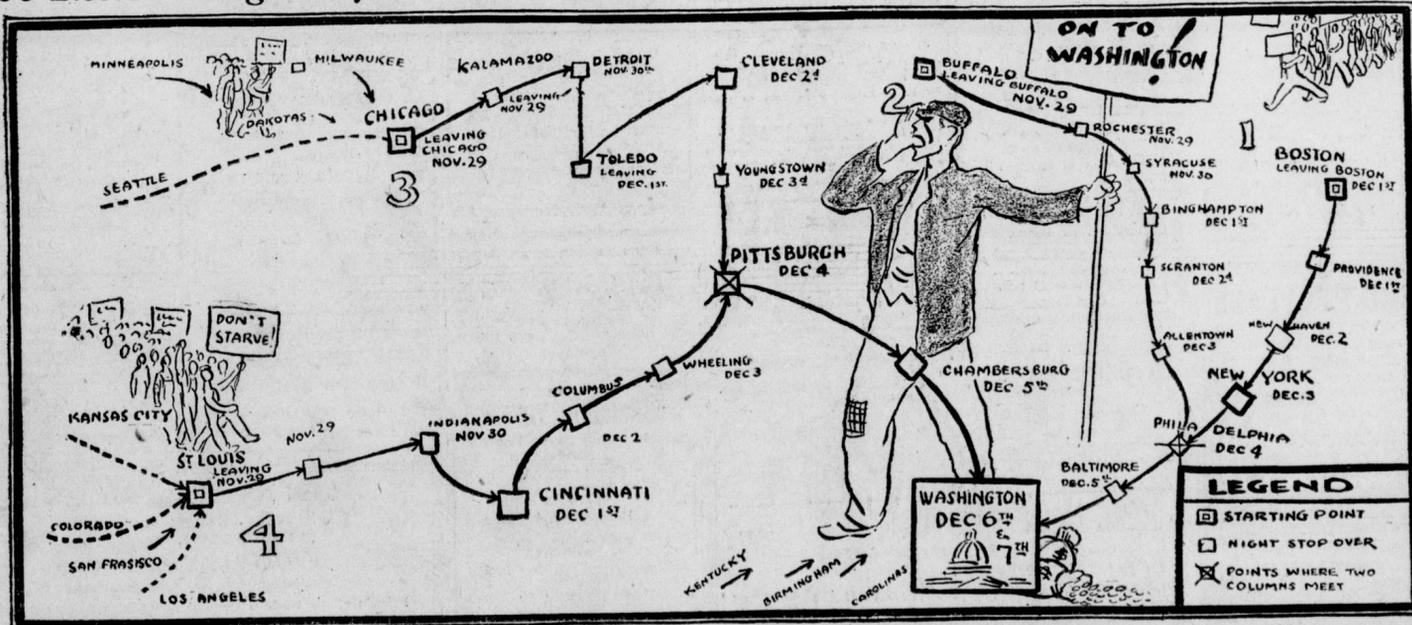
the mandates given them by masses of workers assembling in hundreds of mass meetings, coming directly from the scores of struggles against evictions and for immediate relief which have made America a battleground for bread since March 6, 1930, speaking in the name of the martyred dead in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Yorkville, Los Angeles and Birmingham, and in the name of the hungry millions of unemployed and EMPLOYED workers, will present to Congress the demand for unemployment insurance furnished free by the government at the expense of the capitalists, the demand that all war funds be turned over for unemployed relief.

The 1,200 marchers, bulwarked by mass delegations from the big cities in the vicinity of Washington, will expose before the working class of America, and the whole world, the monstrous state of affairs in which billionaire bankers, robbery railway companies and huge corporations like the steel trust are given grants of millions from the U. S. treasury while 12,000,000 jobless workers and their families are condemned to slow starvation.

A CRUST OF BREAD ON A BAYONET—this is the Hoover program for "relief" of the unemployed. Stinking

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

1,200 Elected Delegates of the Jobless Millions Take This Route to Reach Washington Dec. 6!



1. \$150 cash for winter's relief for all unemployed young workers.
 2. Unemployment insurance amounting to full wages for all unemployed young workers, to be paid by the state.
 3. Six-hour day for all young workers under 18 and the seven-hour day for all above.
 4. Abolition of child labor under the age of 14 and government maintenance of those now employed under that age.
 5. No discrimination against Negro young workers.
 6. Opening of public buildings for the use of the unemployed youth, under the control of the young workers; free use of gyms, bath houses, play grounds, etc., for the unemployed youth.
 7. The opening of vocational schools for young workers on the basis of full wages, these to be under the control of the workers and financed by the government and employers.
 8. Free food, shoes, clothes, books and care for the children of unemployed, part-time workers and strikers.

TAILORS ESCAPE POLICE FRAME-UP

Ben Gold Speaks At Meeting at Noon

NEW YORK—Seven members of the Amalgamated Rank and File Committee yesterday narrowly escaped being framed by the police and Amalgamated officials on charges carrying long prison terms.

The tailors of the left wing organization were going from shop to shop distributing leaflets calling a mass meeting today at noon at the Stuyvesant Casino, 9th St. near Second Ave. One of the shops so covered was that of Dan, 638 Broadway, doing work for Goldin & Sons. The shop had been the center of struggle between the Hillman clique and the newly organized dual company union of Orlofsky's. Only recently Hillman had promised the boss of the shop to reduce wages for his aid in lining up the workers in the A. C. W.

Police Arrest Left Wingers.

Yesterday morning goods in the shop were found out and machinery smashed after a night's visitation by a gang, connected intimately with the fight between the two cliques.

As the workers came out of the shop, having distributed the leaflets which were readily accepted by the workers, they were arrested by detectives and policemen.

At the police station efforts were made to implicate the left wingers in the Dan shop situation, but after several hours of near third degree treatment the police were forced to admit they had no evidence to pin on the seven rank and file tailors. Amalgamated officials were notified in the police station and it was interpreted to mean that the Hillman gang had more immediate interest in pinning the Dan shop sortie on the Orlofsky clique rather than the left wing workers.

Ben Gold will be the chief speaker at the tailors meeting at noon to spur organized resistance against both the Hillman and Orlofsky socialist cliques in the industry.

Election Bike Parade Of Young Workers In Bronx Today

Today at 4 p. m. the first Election Campaign Bicycle Parade will take place in the Bronx. The members of the Young Communist League, the Labor Sports Union and the Youth Center of the Cooperative will participate. It will start at 2700 Bronx Park East at 4 p. m. and will go down White Plains Ave. to Boston Road, Prospect Ave., Southern Boulevard and back.

On the very same night open air meetings will be held at the following places: Prospect and Longwood, 161st and Prospect, Wilkins and Intervale, Washington and Claremont Parkway, 224th St. and White Plains Road, 174th St. and Vyse Ave., 180th St. and Daily Ave.

What's On—

SATURDAY
Painters and Building Workers
Will gather at a send-off for a comrade leaving for the Soviet Union in a banquet tonight at 1700 Bronx Park East, at 8:30 p. m. A good program will be held. All invited.

International Workers Order, Youth Branch
Will hold a general membership meeting at 2 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. Dances will be held.

TUUL School
Opens today at 3 p. m. at headquarters, 5 E. 19th St. All unions and leagues are asked to notify students to come on time.

Friends of the Soviet Union, Downtown Branch
"Storm Over Asia" will be shown by the FSU at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave. at 8 p. m. Admission 25c.

ILD, Eugene Debs Br.
Will hold a concert and dance today in the Auditorium of the Workers Cooperative, 2700 Bronx Park East, for the benefit of class war prisoners, at 8 p. m.

Long Island Workers Club
Will hold an entertainment and dance tonight, 111 Fourth St. at 8 p. m. Good time assured. All invited.

League of Struggle for Negro Rights
Are giving a concert and dance at Lafayette Hall, 151 112th St. tonight. There will be a play and performance by proletarian artists. Tickets may be gotten at 19 West 129th St.

Ongoing Lecture on the 5-Year Plan
Will be given by Sender Garlin, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, at 20 Broomeville St. All workers are urged to come and hear about the country owned by the workers.

Harlem Progressive Youth Club
Will hold a dance at 1492 Madison Ave. Negro jazz orchestra. All invited.

Pioneer Leaders' Dance
And graduation will be held tonight at the Workers Center, 35 E. 15th St. at 8 p. m. Anter will speak. Proceeds will go to Pioneer movement on the Pittsburgh. Snappy jazz band. Admission 25c.

Bronx Workers Club
Will hold a concert and dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker at 1510 Boston Rd., 9:30 p. m. All workers invited.

Brownsville Workers Center
Will have a concert and vetcherinka tonight at 118 Bristol St. Proceeds go to the Morning Freiheit.

Tremont Workers Club
Will hold a lecture on the Manchurian situation tonight at 726 Tremont Ave. All invited.

Women's Council 17
Will hold a package party and vetcherinka at the Brighton Beach Workers, 140 Neptune Ave. Admission 25c.

International Workers Club
Will hold its regular physical hour at 7:30 p. m. at the Hungarian Work-

Settle For Bazaar Tickets

The Daily Worker - Freiheit - Young Worker bazaar last week was a great success. The attendance jammed the Madison Sq. Garden hall and the sales were up to all expectations. The support of the rank and file was magnificent.

But there is one thing that threatens to turn victory into defeat. Many comrades have not yet turned in the money for the tickets they have sold. Immediate action, not in a few days but today, is vital.

Turn in the money at once, to the bazaar committee, sixth floor, 50 East 13th Street, for the tickets you have sold.

MUSTE SLASHES WAGES OF OWN OFFICE WORKERS

NEW YORK—The "Fellowship of Reconciliation" of which J. A. Muste is chairman, has cut the wages of its office workers 20 percent to go into effect soon. Muste's office manager told the girls: "If you don't take this wage cut, we can get hundreds to take your jobs."

Muste is also the founder and outstanding head of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, which is the wing of the A. F. of L. that pretends to be progressive, and under the general term of "Mustelism" has conducted some of the worst and most insidious forms of treachery toward the workers.

Muste is particularly active in the textile industry, where his henchmen are posted in the United Textile Workers Union offices, and especially in the hosiery branch of that union, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Muste's "Fellowship of Reconciliation" is an organization which tries to put ever class collaboration, and end strikes. One of the latest acts was to send an agent, one Charles Webber, to Allentown to try to persuade the silk workers to go back, of course with "liberal" and "progressive" arguments.

The wage cut in Muste's own office comes with far less excuse than even the frankly reactionary capitalist can offer, for the Fellowship of Reconciliation has not suffered any decrease in income. It gets as much this year as last. A very large contributor to it is Harold A. Hatch, head of the Seearings Milliken Co., a textile firm with mills in the South and at Wappinger Falls, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Section 1—Dances will be located at 135-15th St. and Prospect Ave., near 4th Ave. Office is open everyday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

NAACP BLOCKS MEET FOR 9 BOYS

Barred From Church Workers Meet on St.

NEW YORK—Four hundred Negro and white workers held an indignation meeting Thursday in front of St. Mark's Church at 138th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., when Rev. Lorenzo Kind, pastor of the church, withdrew his consent for a meeting in defense of the 9 innocent Scottsboro Negro boys.

Rev. Kind had given his consent for the meeting several weeks ago to a delegation from the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. In the meantime, however, the leaders of the N. A. A. C. P., continuing their traitorous efforts to hamstring the mass defense movement had brought pressure to bear on the pastor. Thursday night when the workers showed up for the meeting they were told they could not have the use of the church.

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the boys, and J. Louis Engdahl, Welsh and other speakers, addressed the meeting which was held in front of the church. Many members of the church were in the audience and expressed the greatest indignation against the action of their pastor in hampering the mass defense movement which alone can save the boys. The large crowd continued to stand intact in spite of the terrific rain storm. They stood intact when the pastor and trustees of the church called in the police to club the workers and break up the Scottsboro defense meeting. So militant were the workers that the police decided it would be better not to try to carry out the orders of the trustees and pastor of the church.

Election Campaign Torch Light Parade In Passaic Tonight

An automobile torch light parade has been arranged by the Communist Party, Passaic Unit, for the coming election campaign.

The parade will start Saturday, Oct. 17, 7:30 p. m., at the corner of Monroe St. and 3rd. The parade will end up in a rally on Market and Essex St., Passaic.

All workers and sympathizers with cars are urged to come down to this parade and participate in it actively.

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

Tenants League Calls Mass Demonstration To Stop An Eviction

The House Committee of the Tenants League in the house of 30 St. Marks Pl. is calling upon the neighbors of the block to join in a protest demonstration in front of the house this Saturday at 3 p. m. to protest the eviction of one of the workers.

The attempt to evict the worker and his family is an action taken by the landlord to defeat the rent strike of the tenants who are demanding a reduction of rent and repairs to the apartments. A victory of the tenants league to stop this eviction will mean a victory for the entire neighborhood in the fight for reduced rent and better living conditions.

Marine Workers' Role In Bos's War Stressed In Garlin Talk Sunday

The role of the marine workers in the next imperialist war will be emphasized by Sender Garlin, co-editor of the Labor Defender, when he speaks at the Marine Workers' Industrial Union Hall, 140 Broad St., corner South, tomorrow (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Garlin, who recently returned from an extended tour of the Soviet Union, will speak on "The Soviet Five-Year Plan, the Hoover Plan, and the Marine Workers."

The latest pictures of Soviet factories, collective farms and Soviet harbors and shipping will be shown in contrast with the "Hoover Plan"—breadlines, lynching and mass terror. Garlin will at the same time contrast the miserable conditions of the American seamen with the excellent conditions aboard the Soviet ships—maximum eight-hour day, large, clean, well-ventilated living quarters; one month's vacation with full pay for the engine crew and two weeks for the sailors; he will describe the ship committees, and tell of the part that the 200,000 members of the Water Transport Workers' Union in the triumphant completion of the Five Year Plan.

Immediately following this meeting Garlin leaves for an extensive tour of the West.

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30 West 29th Street

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WAGE-CUTS FOLLOWED BY STAGGER PLAN IN ATLAS CEMENT PLANT

Force Workers to Contribute Part of Pay to Fake Community Chest Fund

Negro Workers Discriminated Against by Welfare Agents in Hudson, N. Y.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
HUDSON, N. Y.—Workers in the Atlas Cement plant, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, whose wages were recently cut 10 per cent and time schedule reduced from a full week to four eight-hour days, are now being bullied and frightened into contributing "at least one day's pay" to the Community Chest Campaign Fund.

Since these wage cuts have gone into effect few workers will receive more than \$12 per week. On this miserable poverty and starvation pittance they will have to support their families this winter as best they can.

200 FACE SLOW STARVATION IN ARIZONA CAMP

Live in Pastboard Houses; Eat Bones and Stale Bread

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHOENIX, Ariz.—On September 30 I took a bus ride to the Salt River bridge, which is about two miles south of the town. Here under the bridge is camped 200 workers. Very few have tents. A few have constructed a little shelter with pasteboard, from paper cartons, which affords them some privacy. Most of the campers have only the bridge for their shelter.

The riverbed at present is dry, or nearly so, a few pools, green with silt and mosquito breeding. Scattered all about is loads of rubbish, tin cans and trash of different kinds. I can't imagine a worse place for people to live. Any day heavy rains in the far off mountains may flood them away.

Some of these workers sleep on rags, some on dirty mattresses and some in their clothes on the ground. All are American born. I am sure that nowhere in the world is there a more poor, squalid and neglected neighborhood as this one.

I talked with several of these people and learned that they are treated like swine. Their principal food is skimmed milk which generally unfit to drink. They also receive some old bones for soup, which are most always stale and green mouldy bread.

There are families here whose children cannot attend school because their clothes are not fit and because they are poorly nourished. The only work offered these people is cotton picking, which pays them less than 50 cents a day.

I am writing this so you readers can throw the lie back into the face of those that tell of terrible conditions in the Soviet Union. Not long ago I heard President Hoover say over the radio that here in America there was greater love for ones neighbor than in any country in the world. The contrary to this is true. I wrote these particulars in a letter to the capitalist press and it was refused publication.

GIMBLE CHARGES SALESGIRLS FOR UNSOLD GOODS

Moves Clocks Back to Gyp Girls Out of Dinner Money

To the Editor:
I am writing this letter to give your readers an idea of the working conditions now being endured by girls in the Gimbel Bros. store in Philadelphia.

A few weeks ago, during a soap sale at this store, each girl had to sell 25 dozen cakes of soap. If we didn't do this we had to pay for the soap ourselves. We were supposed to get dinner money when working until 9 p.m. To avoid paying this miserable 50 cents, they send us home at 8:30 each night. On Sept. 26, the last day of daylight saving time, we worked until 9 o'clock and then they moved the clocks back to 8 o'clock so that they wouldn't have to pay us the 50 cents for dinner. These clocks should not have been touched until Sunday 2 a.m.

Newspapers print the crimes of racketeers and do not publish the crimes of Gimbel Bros., because of the thousands of dollars they receive in advertising.

FOOD STORES TAKE 'RIOT INSURANCE'

(By a Worker Correspondent)
FRANKLINVILLE, N. J.—There is a rumor floating around South New Jersey that one of the large chain food stores has taken out "riot insurance." Families out here in the country and the small towns average about one to a dozen with sufficient food to eat. The people in this section, the majority of them 100 per cent American, are in a considerable state of ferment. The majority have not paid taxes in over three years.

CHILDREN OF A NEW WORLD



A school festival in the Moscow Park of Culture and Rest on the occasion of the completion of the school term. A group of Pioneers and workers' children with their banners are celebrating the festival.



Comrade Yaroslavsky, who is an honorary Pioneer, is talking with the delegates of the National Republics to a conference of Young Internationalists.

Oklahoma Farmers to March on State Capitol November 21

To Demand \$15,000,000 Appropriation For Relief of Destitute Farmers, 3 Year Moratorium on Debts

(By a Farmer Correspondent)
OKLAHOMA CITY.—The farmers of Oklahoma are preparing a march on the state capital here November 21st, to demand relief. They will come in truckloads and cars from many parts of the state.

Oklahoma is the state where is found the so-called "radical" Governor Murray (Alfalfa Bill). Far and wide he is heralded as a half-raising fellow, clubbing and smiting monopoly and "special privilege" at every turn of the road. He is "the man of the house for the masses." What ye think of that?

No doubt he will be a candidate for the presidency at the forthcoming national democratic convention. This is the same "radical" Murray who on February 10th, this year, found it necessary to have in readiness 5,000 national guardsmen to prevent the workers from marching in the streets of this city, demanding jobs which means the right to live. No marching, says Murray. He sure favors the workers!

This is the same Murray who at that time took occasion to slander and vilify the Soviet Union, the only country where the workers and farmers rule.

Oil Plan for Monopolists
This is the same Murray who was going to smash the oil trust and bring back "prosperity" through his oil "plan," a plan which is resulting in strengthening monopoly. Thousands of farmers in Oklahoma have written Murray, asking him to help them, but he says he has no constitutional right to do for the farmers what he did for the oil men. And that's that.

It is of the greatest significance to the farmers and workers of Oklahoma and also of other states that this charlatan and mountebank be thoroughly exposed. He is a demagogue of the worst type, and the farmers and workers must and will soon learn this. The revolutionary workers and

Workers Victorious in Fight Over Eviction in Sioux City

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SIoux CITY.—The prestige of the Sioux City Unemployed Council has increased greatly during the past week due to the determined struggle it is carrying on against evictions.

Just a few days ago the council acted on the case of Fred Sigmund, 1417 Cook Street, father of 4 children, and old time resident of the city. Sigmund's belongings had been thrown out of the house which he had occupied and paid rent for over 3 years. The unemployed council mobilized about 75 of its members, forced open the door, and restored the furniture in record time. A car load of dicks watched the "moving job" but did not dare to interfere.

However the case did not end here. In two days time the landlord came with a shotgun and two men and threw Sigmund's furniture out on the street. The Unemployed Branch immediately mobilized for action. The workers were determined that the Sigmund possessions would remain in the house at 1417 Cook Street, shot gun or no shot gun. However, before tackling the "moving job" again, a good committee was sent to see Mr. Lebeck of the Welfare Board, to demand that he live up to the promise once made that there would be no evictions. Mr. Lebeck evidently had been informed

of what the unemployed had been doing and were planning to do. At any rate he agreed without much argument to appropriate \$20 to rent Sigmund another house.

185,958 Fired in Year by Jobless "Relief" Head

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—According to official statistics Mr. Gifford's American Telephone and Telegraph Co. laid off during the year of 1930 185,958 workers. Now we see this same Gifford at the head of the Hoover unemployment relief committee. Hoover picked out one of the biggest exploiters of labor when he picked Gifford. The unemployed can guess will be forthcoming from this committee.

Jamestown Metal Workers Fight Bosses and A. F. of L. Fakers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Workers at the Art Metal Shop No. 1 had their wages cut from two to 12 per cent Monday, October 5.

With this the workers refused to start to work and about 300 started to parade in the shop. The superintendent came in and told the workers to go back to work, but the workers refused, saying that their wages were already cut to the bone and they were not willing to accept this wage cut.

The superintendent said, "We have a \$200,000 order and we are trying our best to keep you working. Now I am satisfied with all of you. Be good and go back to your bench."

When the workers refused to do this he told them to get their coats and get out of the plant, but the workers refused to leave the plant and paraded all day.

The boss then selected a faker, G. S. Peterson, a foreman of one department, who took the initiative in calling a mass meeting Monday, October 5, at Nordic Hall. Previous to the meeting he came to the Trade Union Unity League headquarters in the Arcade Building and demanded

U. S. SEAMEN ON PULPWOOD SHIP SPIKE ANTI-SOVIET FORCED LABOR PROPAGANDA

(By a Worker Correspondent)
ALBANY, N. Y.—There was a Moore-McCormick ship named Argosy in the port of Albany discharging a load of pulpwood from the Soviet Union. It was visited by hundreds of workers from Albany who were anxious to learn of the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union.

The longshoremen, who were unloading the ship, were especially interested. The whole crew, including some of the officers, were very enthusiastic about what they saw in the Soviet Union. Regular meetings were held by the crew with the longshore-

men, the crew answering questions that were fired at them a mile a minute.

One of the visitors asked about convict labor. "Why don't you ask about convict labor right here in Albany. Here the longshoremen have to work 16 hours straight without time and a half for overtime. It takes you longshoremen only five days to unload a ship

and when the chairman opened the meeting Comrade Sgovio, district TUUL organizer, got on his feet and demanded from the chairman the right to address the meeting, according to a previous understanding, but the chairman tried to ignore Sgovio. When he was unable to ignore him he appealed to the assembled workers to throw him out, confusing the workers for the time being. However, when the meeting adjourned the TUUL committee opened a meeting outside the hall, Sgovio speaking to the workers from the shoulders of two comrades exposing the attempt to organize a company union and calling on the workers to vote Communist in the election campaign.

The chief of police arrived and tried to break up the meeting, but the workers, very much enthused, shouted: "Let him speak!" We then concluded our meeting inside the hall, where the workers listened to the program of the TUUL and the program of the Communist Party in the election campaign. We are well on the way to defeat the labor fakers here and rally the workers in real struggle against the wage-cuts.

These workers, about 400 of them, were enthused by the address of our comrades and demanded that we arrange another meeting at the same hall on October 8 for all the metal workers in Jamestown. But when we came to this meeting we found a committee selected by the boss to mislead the workers. Instead of organizing them into the TUUL, they had planned to organize a company union. They separated the metal workers of other shops, sending them upstairs in the balcony and excluded all those who had organized the meeting. In other words the meeting was run by the bosses.

But in face of this the TUUL committee succeeded in getting in

of the visitors were enraged about the American newspapers that print so many lies about the conditions there.

Many members of the crew joined the Marine Workers Industrial Union while in Leningrad. The capitalists can howl their heads off "convict labor" and "starvation" in the Soviet Union, but they can't fool the workers much longer, especially the seamen, who are going over there and seeing for themselves. And these seamen are bringing the good news back here and spreading it among the workers they come in contact with who just eat it up alive.

Workers Crowd On Albany Dock to Listen to Sailors Tell What They Saw in the Soviet Union

that is loaded in the Soviet Union in seventeen days. In the Soviet Union they only work seven hours a day with a ten minute rest every hour.

The crew also distributed some cigarettes and some literature, which they brought from the Soviet Union. Around the ship one could see groups of workers discussing the Soviet Union with the crew. Many

LETTER FROM USSR DESCRIBES LIFE IN CAMP FOR CHILDREN

Pioneers Build Strong Bodies and Minds in Soviet Vacation Center

Send Revolutionary Greetings to American Children

(By an American Worker)
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—We go to the station. A group of Pioneers are coming. They'll be here on the 1:20 train.

The train has arrived. The Pioneers greet the town with a roll of drums and bugle calls. They line up in twos and march through the town. They have a three-mile hike to the camp. One can see joy written on their faces as they go laughing and singing on their way.

There's a six-year old boy with mussed hair singing at the top of his voice, though he can barely pronounce the words of the song. I asked him if he was happy to go to the camp. He answered, "Sure, yes, certainly." See that older one there, he's singing, yet he has a serious look in his eyes. Why? Because, he sees, he sees what an immense task it is to complete the Five-Year Plan (though he has no doubt of its being completed). Even on his vacation this lad is thinking of better ways to work, how to increase production.

Well, we have reached camp. The boys fill their mattress bags with straw; they are formed in groups of four and five boys or girls in one room. There goes the bugle call. They line up and march singing to the lake to refresh themselves by swimming and also to take a bath before tea. They return to tea, which is either tea and bread or milk and cookies. After tea they go to play ball—rugby, volley ball or basket ball or else they go to the woods for berries. At eight o'clock all the Pioneers have supper—a light supper—because there has already been served three meals and also they are going to bed soon.

After supper there was a fine bonfire and we had singing and stories—sometimes there are speeches by the leaders, League members, on how the Five-Year Plan is progressing, how workers' children are living in other cities and in other countries.

At ten o'clock there is a bugle call. We all stand up in front of the flag and review what we did all day. Then we salute the flag and go to the lake to wash before bed. At ten-thirty the leaders go around to the rooms to inspect the Pioneers to see if they have clean hands, faces and feet. If any dirty Pioneers are found their names are taken and they are shamed in front of the assembled Pioneers. To my knowledge only three such cases were found during my seven weeks stay in the camp.

In the morning the Pioneers wake at eight o'clock. They line up and march to the lake to wash before breakfast. We attend the rising of the flag at nine o'clock and then have breakfast consisting of bread, butter, eggs, cereal and tea. Then the Pioneers go to the neighboring collective farm and work from ten till twelve o'clock. From half past twelve till one o'clock they all go swimming. Then comes dinner. It consists of excellent soup, potatoes and meat, vegetables and bread and butter. Immediately after dinner they go to rest until tea.

On my leaving this camp the Pioneers instructed me to send their revolutionary greetings to the workers' children in America, with special greetings to the American Pioneers, with hearty wishes for the future Soviet America.

Send Greetings to U. S.

On my leaving this camp the Pioneers instructed me to send their revolutionary greetings to the workers' children in America, with special greetings to the American Pioneers, with hearty wishes for the future Soviet America.

SOLDIERS' HOME OUSTS OLD VET

Served in the Spanish American War

(By an Old Veteran)
STILLWELL, Okla.—I am an old veteran, 76-years old trying to get into the Veterans' Hospital at Oklahoma City. I am very badly afflicted and was put out of the National Soldiers' Home about nine months ago. They said that I was a Communist and for that reason I could not stay in the home.

I am living with a poor farmer who can't afford books to send his children to school. I would send the Daily Worker my last dollar, but now I have to borrow stamps to write you. I want to get the Daily Worker. It is the only satisfaction I have living in this capitalist hell.

It's awful to live this life. I have a place in the Poor House at Leavenworth, Kan., but I have no money to pay railroad fare. This is the way the government treats an old soldier. They could find everything for us when they called us to war. I was in the Spanish American War.

I wish that I was stronger. I would then go around and speak to the workers. All I live for now is to see a Soviet Government all over the world. I am glad to see the ex-servicemen falling in line behind the Workers Ex-servicemen's League.

SPANISH POLICE MURDER COMMUNIST

SEVILLE, Spain.—Jerónimo Navarro, an active member of the Communist Party of Spain, was murdered by police tools of Spanish capitalism in the struggle here in September. His sister, Rosario Navarro, has taken his place in the Communist Party under the slogan:

"Avenge my brother's death and the rest of our fallen comrades."

JOBLESS DEMAND VACANT HOUSES

Rich Realtor Denies to Workers Empty Flats
Chicago, Ill.

When the unemployed branch of the South Side of Chicago sent out various committees to canvas vacant flats and all dilapidated buildings to house the many thousands of homeless workers who are sleeping in Washington Park and many other parks and hallways, they also sent a committee to the G. F. Harding real estate office at 31st and Cottage Grove Ave. and found out that Mr. Harding had just taken an aeroplane to Europe. This was the report of the secretary and when the secretary was asked concerning the housing of the unemployed she openly stated that Mr. Harding had left strict orders for her not to allow any flats or buildings to go for the purpose of housing any unemployed men or women, and not to rent any buildings to any charitable institutions.

We of the unemployed find that Mr. Harding has under his control over 500 empty flats on the South Side of Chicago. Why are these buildings and flats unoccupied? Is it because the workers of the South Side refuse to live in them? No. It is because the fat-bellied landlord has drained the poor worker to the last drop, and in order to keep up high rent, the poor workers can not meet the fat-belly's damnd they are immediately evicted on to the streets to die like rats, while these fat-bellies tour Europe. Workers, we must organize and fight to the very last man!

MISSOURI VALLEY WORKERS WIN IN EVICTION FIGHT

Return Furniture of Family of Five to Home

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia.—The Council Bluffs Trade Union Unity League received a call from Missouri Valley asking for advice. A worker, Dick Foreman, had been evicted from his home a few days before and had no place to go except a covered wagon and a cow shed. The weather had sickened him and his three year old son.

We called the Missouri Valley workers together and advised that we set the furniture back in the house. The militancy of the workers was such that they did not want to do so at night but in broad daylight. So in the morning we put the furniture back.

The landlord then came and said: "Why?" We informed him that human beings have a right to live on this earth and that we workers didn't propose to see a worker, his wife and three little children exposed to the inclement weather; that the county was responsible and that he (the landlord) would have to go to the overseer of the poor and demand the rent from him. This he agreed to do, so the first eviction case here has been won.

This is the town where the chief of police of Council Bluffs and Omaha tried to use an ignorant small town mayor as a catspaw for a chestnut that was too hard for them to handle. They advised him to keep us out of the town and deny us the right of free speech, thereby perjurying his oath of office by violating the constitution of the United States. Needless to say, we held the meeting in spite of Mr. Mayor Faith-"less" and others.

WORKERS SMASH POLICE TERROR IN KANSAS CITY

One Thousand in Mass Demonstration Against Jailing of Militant

(By a Worker Correspondent)
KANSAS CITY, Kan.—The workers here recently scored a smashing victory against police terrorism in Kansas City, Kansas. This is the consensus of opinion of close to a thousand workers who turned out to a mass protest demonstration in Shawnee Park, against the arrest of Herbert March, Y. C. L. organizer, while leading a body of children in demand for free clothing and food.

The police judge had warned the workers that henceforth the Reds "would be tried on the streets"—meaning that they would be clubbed and shot down. Not for years has Party and the Y.C.L. addressed the on charges of inciting to riot. He was fined \$25. But the case was appealed. In the meantime, while the trial was actually going on, leaflets denouncing the police attack and elaborate police preparations were made to smash the demonstration. But the militancy and size of the demonstration. Police terror, admittedly inspired by the packing trust which controls the town, has received a sharp blow. The Party and the Unemployed Councils in Kansas City, are following upon this victory with organizational consolidation. There are now two strong Unemployed Councils and three functioning Party units, in Kansas City. There is also a big Workers there been held a successful outdoor leaflets, etc., have been frequent.

March's trial took place last week demonstration in Kansas City, Kan.—Workers, join us!

A high spirit of militancy pervaded the crowd at the end of the I.L.D., the Unemployed Councils, the hall, at 730 Central Ave., where open forums are held every Tuesday night. crowd caused the police captain to change his mind. Speakers for the

Give your answer to Hoover's program of hunger, wage cuts and persecution!

BY GROPPER

The Blast Furnaces of Magnitogorsk Begin to Roar

By JACK PERILLA

Two years ago a small Cossack village of 100 population—today a city of 52,000 population, with the largest steel mill in the world. This is the story of Magnitogorsk, now Magnitogorsk. The completion of Magnitogorsk and other similar plants are the foundation of the economic independence of the Soviet Union. It is the final blow to those who doubted the ability of the workers' state, with their own resources and under their own direction, to build a large basic industry. During this month the huge blast furnaces of Magnitogorsk will begin to roar.

The steel industry of the whole world is practically at a standstill, while in the Soviet Union new, immense plants are being built, the likes of which cannot be seen in any of the capitalist countries. Steel production in the United States is at its lowest ebb in years—23 per cent of capacity. In the Soviet Union, at the end of 1931, steel production will be 400 per cent of its war production. A general campaign of wage cuts is being conducted in the steel industry of the United States, but in the Soviet Union wages are steadily rising.

The total pre-war production of pig iron in Russia was 4,000,000 tons. In Magnitogorsk alone during 1932-1933 2,500,000 tons will be produced, to be increased to 4,000,000 tons during the second five-year plan. (The U. S. Steel Corporation in Gary, Indiana, the largest in the world until the completion of the Magnitogorsk plant, has a production capacity of 3,000,000 tons.) With the completion of Magnitogorsk, Kuznets and other steel mills in the Ukraine, during the present five-year plan, the U.S.S.R. will reach and overstep many of the leading imperialist countries in this basic industry. In 1929 the production of pig iron in Great Britain was 7.7 million, in France 10.45 and in Germany 13.4 million tons. In the Urals alone, during the present five-year plan, it will reach the capacity of 8,000,000 tons. The economic foundation of a socialist economy is being completed.

plished this stupendous task. The saboteurs also played their role of destruction in the construction of the plant by distorting the plans so that the plant would only have a productive capacity of only 600,000 tons.

In the construction of the water power dam, which is five-eighths of a mile long over the Ural River and will supply electric power for the plants, socialist city and the surrounding territory, they constructed it two months ahead of the time set by American engineers. Shock brigades, socialist competition, collective initiative, is the answer to the bosses who blubber that under a Soviet State, under Socialism, there can be no incentive or initiative.

From the Urals and from Kuznets (750 miles away on a new railroad built under the leadership of Bill Skatoff) will come the coal that will be fused with the iron ore of Magnitogorsk to turn out steel for the production of machines, tractors and other machinery necessary for the socialist industrialization of the U. S. S. R. A total of 7,500,000 tons of coal will be needed yearly for the steel production in Magnitogorsk. To keep up with the production figures a trainload of 10 cars (40 tons capacity each) will leave the Magnitogorsk iron range for the blast furnaces every 8 minutes.

The whole section of the Urals, which until recently was uninhabited, will feel the effects of the industrialization of Magnitogorsk. Street cars and buses will connect the plant with the Socialist City and the various other institutions being constructed. An electrified railroad with a radius of 50 kilometers is being constructed that will tie up the whole section with the developments in Magnitogorsk.

In order to overcome the dust and poison gases that emanate from the steel plant a forest is being planted between the plant and the Socialist City, in order to make the homes livable. Capitalism has no such concern as the health of the workers in industry.

In spite of all obstacles the work-



"We Need Economists of 200 Years Ago--"

By E. BERT.

Under the title of "We Need Some Economists 200 Year Old" Leonard P. Ayres, economist of the Cleveland Trust Co. and one of the leading lights of bourgeois economists has written an open confession of the present futility of bourgeois economists. This article published in the Cleveland Trust Monthly is the elegy of the "new era" economics and an admission that bourgeois economics was not only incapable of understanding the development of the capitalist economy prior to the crisis but was incapable of understanding it after it had occurred.

He introduced his article with the following statement of the impotency of bourgeois economists to even grasp the significance of this most serious crisis that the capitalist world has ever known.

"Few people foresaw this depression. Among the few who gave warning of its coming there can be found scarcely anyone who realized that it was likely to prove unusually severe, exceptionally widespread and of prolonged duration. These statements are true alike of economists and business executives, of bankers and business statisticians, of American and of authorities in foreign countries. The truth is that two years ago the world was entirely unprepared for any such period of hard times as has befallen us.

During the past decade the economists of the capitalists have been collecting data in a manner and to an extent never before attempted by the capitalist class. They have prepared graphs and charts to cover tens of acres.

They have prepared indexes of every conceivable series of data. They have used every conceivable mathematical device to twist and turn this data. They have derived out of this data cycles of business activity varying in length from months to years or decades. And then they have fought over their data, their cycles and their indexes.

Ayres points this out for it worries him.

"This nearly universal failure to recognize the significance of the gathering stormclouds of business trouble is specially disquieting in view of the fact that more and better research work relating to the problems of business cycles has been done both here and abroad during the past ten years than in all the previous decades."

The bourgeois economists have performed all their contortions for naught. They have collected and collected. They have torn this data in shreds in six different directions and have put the puzzle together again. But it makes no sense now. It was a maze and remains one. They have hung their intellectual gymnastics around their necks and they have sunk deeper in the morass of incomprehension as the crisis of their economy, the capitalist system, has become more acute.

They have learned that it has become more acute. Ayres points this out. He writes that "This is not merely another major depression. It is a major secondary post-war depression, which is something different and more serious."

But he hasn't learned anything. After this statement that this crisis is in some ways unique he fills his articles to the extent of several hundred words with a rehash of the most superficial summary of all bourgeois economics has said in describing the course of crisis. He jumps this together under the following heads: "Price inflation, farm land prosperity and speculation, price deflation and depression, city prosperity and speculation, secondary price deflation and secondary depression." It would be rather futile to analyze his description of crisis.

What is Ayres' conclusion from his analysis and from the analysis and data that the bourgeois has so patiently piled up. "What the country needs now is some well-trained economists who are 200 years old." This is the intellectual bankruptcy of the bourgeois economists. This is the open admission that the development of

bourgeois economics of the past two hundred years has been in vain. The bourgeoisie cannot understand its own system which has reached maturity—has already entered the period of decay.

But Ayres does not want even the bourgeois economics of 200 years ago. The bourgeoisie has during the past

century clawed its way, has wriggled and squirmed in a frenzied endeavor to escape just that economics whose foundation was laid by the fathers of political economy. They tried to transform bourgeois economics from an objective science into a subjective searching of the soul of the shopkeeper, of the soul of the higgler and peddler. This was marginal utility. But this theoretical way out left them nowhere—the advent of imperialism, of the day in the sum of United States finance capital had as much relation to marginal utility as to palmistry or Christian Science.

They have given up the ghost. They have bidden farewell to theory. They started out again with institutional economics under the leadership of Veblen and ended up collecting figures and drawing charts. This is the end of bourgeois economics—using adding machines and calculating machines, chart paper and India ink.

They don't want their economics of 200 years ago. And why not? Because Marx took up economics, drained it of every bit of real insight these fathers of bourgeois economics had been able to gather and on the basis of the further development of the capitalist system since their time laid bare the very soul of capitalist exploitation and drew the historically logical conclusions. To hide this exploitation, to cover up the historical role in the proletariat in cleaning out the system of exploitation the economists of the bourgeoisie fled to marginal utility, to institutional economics and to statistics.

While the bourgeois has fled from its heritage of theory of a century and two centuries ago this heritage fell to the class that is destined to sweep out this bourgeoisie—the proletariat. It is only in the ranks of the proletariat that that heritage has been evaluated for the analysis of the imperialist era of capitalism. The proletariat has had need of the economics of 200 years ago and through Marx has used them. The bourgeoisie calls for a return of this two century old analysis of the foundations of capitalism. The proletariat has gone forward from this foundation developing every stage in the further development of capitalism—analyzing the growth of capitalism into imperialism and clearly showing the path of the downfall of capitalism.

This bourgeoisie harks back two centuries because it has not been able to understand this greatest of all crises that capitalism has yet known in its history. The proletariat through its world party, the Commu-

nist International, on the basis of the international development of imperialism in the past decade understands this crisis, and more, was able to predict it.

At the fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was held in December, 1927, two years prior to the present crisis, Comrade Stalin summed up the analysis of the Communist International of the historical period in which capitalism then found itself. Comrade Stalin stated:

"On the contrary, from the very fact that industry develops, from the fact that trade increases, from the fact that technical progress and industrial possibilities increase while at the same time the world market, the limits of that market and the spheres of influence of various imperialist groups remain more or less stable, arises the most profound and sharpest crisis of world capitalism, pregnant with new wars and menacing the existence of any form of stabilization."

"From partial stabilization develops an interludic crisis within the capitalist system, the developing crisis shatters stabilization—such is the dialectic of capitalist development at the present historical moment."

This is the Marxian analysis of the crisis that the capitalist class finds only a maze which their statistics make no sense of. This is the analysis by the proletariat of capitalism in the present period. Through Marx the proletariat took the genius that was contained in the writings of the fathers of political economy. The revolutionary proletariat led by the Communist Party has, out of the magnificent heritage left it by Marx forged one of its mightiest weapons for its attack on the system of imperialist exploitation.

The bankruptcy of the capitalist system is reflected in the bankruptcy of its "theoreticians." The bankruptcy of its "theoreticians" of the bourgeoisie is admitted and revealed in the demand of one of its chief prophets, Ayres, that the capitalist class of the United States needs economists "200 years old."

Significance of Scottsboro

By RICHARD B. MOORE (Head of the National Negro Department, I.L.D.)

"Praise be for the I.L.D." With this spontaneous cry of joy, millions of down-trodden Negroes on the Black Belt of the South hailed the united, militant, mass struggle of the International Labor Defense to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro boys. Smarting under the bloody yoke of the white, slave-driving, lynch-oppressors, these bitterly exploited and persecuted black toilers instinctively knew this movement of white and Negro workers, rising for united fight against this ruling class lynch frame-up, to be theirs.

Over the "grape-vine" telegraph, through fields and shops and streets and houses, the struggle of the I.L.D. was heralded with lightning speed. Even in the churches where the religious, slave-superstitions of the hypocritical lynch-masters weigh heavily upon them, the Negroes burst forth with new spirituals, singing not of the slave-drivers' Jesus, but of the I.L.D. as their "savior."

In such forms even among the most backward, their spirit of rising revolt flared forth in ready response. In the I. L. D. and other militant working-class organizations, the Negro masses recognized at once their allies and their leadership for the fight against the unbearable slavery, increasing starvation, and savage terror of the landlord-boss system of racial and national oppression.

Equally significant is the militant mass response of the white workers to the Scottsboro campaign. For the first time do we see millions of white workers in the United States and throughout the world battling in the forefront of the struggle in defense of the Negroes, demonstrating in the face of brutal police terror, giving of their last pennies, fighting side by side with their Negro class brothers, taking their stand squarely against the capitalist Jim-Crow lynch system, for equal rights and self-determination for the doubly oppressed Negro toilers.

Their effective solidarity and fight of the white workers against the Scottsboro "rape" frame-up, despite the vicious and lying white ruling class howl for the "protection of white womanhood," is of the most tremendous importance. It shows that under the pressure of the increasing exploitation, misery, and terror of the deepening capitalist crisis, the white workers and poor farmers are realizing in life and deed that unity and common struggle with their Negro fellow-toilers is the only hope for the protection and emancipation of the entire working-class.

No less significant is the savage offensive of the white ruling class terrorists and their fascist and reformist agents against the united mass defense movement led by the I.L.D. The vicious attacks upon the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and other proletarian organizations; their furious drive to split and smash the united front; the violent

attempts of the police thugs and fascist gangs to break up protest meetings and demonstrations throughout the United States and in other countries; the terror at Camp Hill, Birmingham, Chicago, Barberton, and elsewhere against the Negro toilers—all prove that the imperialist lynchers realize only too well that this working-class mass struggle is the only force which can free the Scottsboro boys and smash their savage lynch system.

The treachery of the Negro misleaders of the N.A.A.C.P., Urban League, UNIA, etc., is of the greatest political significance. The mass struggle of the I.L.D. forced these reformist master-class agents into the open, to expose their true class role as the best servants of the white ruling-class lynchers and the worst enemies of the Negro masses. The betrayal of the Scottsboro boys by the NAACP top leaders through the Klan lawyer Roddy who urged the boys to plead guilty, aided the lynch court, and was the first to launch the attack of the blood-thirsty slave-masters upon the I.L.D. and the united front mass movement, has been followed by ever more vile betrayals.

Wm. Pickens appeared at first to support the I.L.D. only the better to betray the Negro people. Speaking at Chattanooga, Pickens openly incited the southern lynch terrorists against "the Communists sapping through the densely ignorant masses of the Negro population." The very lynch press which howled for the blood of the Scottsboro boys praised him for this "warning." The Camp Hill massacre which followed when Ralph Gray and four other share-croppers were murdered by a police mob and scores arrested, and the murderous terror let loose in Birmingham, shows how effective was this ominous "warning."

The entire line-up of imperialist lynch terrorists and their white and Negro lackeys must be met by resolute struggle and merciless exposure. The united front must be built from below, winning still broader masses of white and Negro toilers and all who are ready to join in the struggle. The Scottsboro campaign must be intensified and broadened. It must be linked up with the defense of Harlan and white miners of the 44 Negro and white miners of Harlan now facing another capitalist death frame-up, with the struggle to free Mooney, with the local defense struggles against the rising persecution of the Negro masses, with the fight to free Yokine and against deportation of foreign-born workers, with the campaign for the liberation of all the victims of boss terror.

The murder of the Scottsboro boys has been halted thus far by the mass pressure of the workers, white and black. But a still more powerful fight is necessary to force their release from the clutches of the imperialist lynchers, and this depends upon persistent organization. The struggle to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro boys is of the greatest moment to the entire working-class. Workers of all races and nationalities! Rally to the

The Decisive Year-- Socialist Building Speeds Ahead

By A. A. HELLER

Note:—The following is an extract from the pamphlet, "The Decisive Year in the Soviet Union," published by the Friends of the Soviet Union. The author has spent many years in the U. S. S. R., studying conditions there. The pamphlet may be obtained from the F.S.U., 80 E. 11th St., Room 221, New York City. The great socialist construction that Heller describes will be studied at first-hand by the American Workers' Delegation that will leave this month to attend the celebration of the 14th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. This delegation is now being organized by the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The year 1931 is the third year of the Five-Year Plan, called the Decisive Year. This year is to prove whether the Five-Year Plan is going through as anticipated or whether through foreign or domestic complications its fulfillment will be retarded.

Ten years passed since my first visit to Soviet Russia—but a brief space of time in human history. In the capitalist world these ten years have brought the masses greater misery than they knew in 1921—more unemployment, severe wage reductions, harder labor, thru speed-ups and rationalization schemes, a general lowering of the standard of living. Nor has the millennium arrived in the Soviet Union. Communism is not yet established there; but the amount of preparatory work accomplished in these ten years towards the establishment of a socialist society, the depth and strength of the foundations already laid is nothing less than heroic. If John Reed were alive, he would write another book: "Ten Years That Changed the Face of the Earth"; for that is exactly what the Bolsheviks achieved in these ten years—literally changed the face of Old Russia, as eventually they will change the face of the world.

As I write this I see in my mind the Russia of 1921 and compare it with the Soviet Union of today. Then—idle factories, hosts of unemployed, broken down transport, flooded mines, silent oil wells, and what was most painful—the wretched villages with a strip of land cultivated here and there, but miles and miles of waste land, unused, neglected, overgrown with brush and wild grass. Now—what a change! Let me take you around with me, on my all too brief journey through the Soviet Union, and let us together examine this change.

A glance at Moscow, First of May, International Labor Day. The greatest demonstration of workers' solidarity the world has ever seen. A genuine holiday spirit pervades Moscow, bright, warm sunshine, smiling skies, the sound of music everywhere. The marching hosts pass through the Red Square in front of Lenin's mausoleum, at first regiment after regiment of Red Army men, then the workers of Moscow, young and old, men and women, over a million strong. They are greeted by Soviet leaders, by delegates from distant lands. From early morning till late in the day the paraders file by; all

in the heart of the Urals (whichers in the Soviet Union forge forth this new Socialist industrial center), this plant will be able to serve the heavy machine industry in the various centers of the Urals and the Soviet Union with pig iron and partly finished steel.

The total investment in this plant is 700,000,000 rubles (\$350,000,000). This will include not only this immense steel plant, but also a large coking plant, chemical plant and socialist city. Schools, technical institutes, laboratories, communal kitchens and laundries are part of this tremendous program—much of which has already been completed.

Many were the obstacles that they were confronted with, but through the correct leadership of the Communist Party all the obstacles were overcome and the plan completed. Consider, for example, the fact that 90 per cent of all workers employed in building the plant were former peasants, never employed in industry, and in spite of this they accom-

Moscow is out in the streets, in festive mood.

But let us see the city in its work-day clothes. Here is the Amo Plant (automobile manufacture). In 1921, when I first visited it, it was standing still, now it has grown into an enormous plant; it is already putting out thousands of automobiles (trucks mainly, Soviet type); while a year from now its production will reach 25,000 trucks. Next to it is Dynamo—another huge electrical plant, employing over 10,000 workers, quadrupled in size and capacity within the last few years, and still expanding. A whole new city has grown up around this section of Moscow—new plants, workmen's homes, clubs, technical institutes. Nearby is my familiar Rasag plant, now called Wat—All Union Autogenous Trust. In 1928 this was an empty lot. Today almost a dozen acres are covered by handsome buildings, housing the latest machinery, working 24 hours a day every day in the year (except legal holidays) and planning additional buildings and equipment to satisfy the demand. "Come visit us next year," the plant director said to me, "we shall clean up all this muck around the buildings—some of them are on the point of completion—and put down lawns and flower beds!"

We visit another Wat plant, at Rostokino, at the other end of the town. I saw it completed in 1926, a bit of a plant then. Now it has become a huge establishment. So it is with other plants in Moscow—electrical plants, (Electrozavod), metallurgical (Hammer and Sickle), rubber (the famous Bogair), clothing and shoe plants, furniture, plants, etc., etc.—old and brand new, huge establishments, employing thousands of workmen, operating two and three shifts a day, 350 days a year. The population of Moscow is near three million now; in 1921 it was less than two million!

Dnieprostroy

We arrive at Alexandrovsk in the wee hours of the morning; this is the railway station nearest to Dnieprostroy. It was formerly called Zaporozhye and was the headquarters of the Ukrainian Cossacks; a sort of natural fortress with the impassable Dnieper protecting the place; from here the Cossacks carried on their depredations over a wide territory, coming back to Zaporozhye with their booty. Now Zaporozhye—Alexandrovsk—is a peaceful, sunny town, basking in the glory of nearby Dnieprostroy.

To throw a dam across the Dnieper here at the Porozj (rapids) in the heart of the former Cossack country, was an old dream of Russian engineers. Already under the old regime surveys and investigations were carried out by the tsarist government considering it of military importance to raise the waters of the Dnieper in order to make it a navigable river, but the project never got beyond that stage. It was left for the Bolsheviks to bring the project to realization, not at all out of military considerations, but in order to tap a vast amount of power for the rapidly growing Soviet industries. Already in 1919-20 Krzhizhansky, in his plans for the electrification in the Soviet Union named Dnieprostroy as one of the chief sources of electric power; and Lenin heartily supported Krzhizhansky—for to Lenin, as you will recall, electricity plus Soviet power equal Socialism.

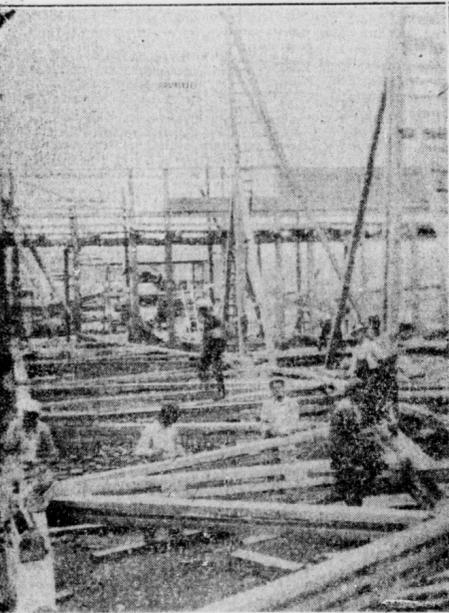
Cossack Country

Work on Dnieprostroy is now nearing completion; it comprises a dam of magnificent proportions and beauty, a power station to house nine turbo-generators of 90,000 h. p. each, and a lock canal to permit ships to pass above the rapids. The raising of the river level some 25 feet will flood a territory fifty miles in extent, and will provide sufficient storage capacity to permit uninterrupted operation of the plant. With the dam and power station as the center, a whole new industrial city is rising all around; an aluminum plant, chemical and metallurgical plants are projected here on a scale unknown in Russia, or in Europe for that matter, to take up practically the entire power generated; a number of buildings are already rising above the foundations—in a year or two the hum of machinery, the whistle of passing ships and trains will have replaced what was a short time ago a robbers' nest and an impassable barrier. Dnieprostroy was to be completed, according to original plans, in 1933, but the Five-Year Plan has hastened construction, so that it will be completed at the end of 1932; and part of the power plant, I was told may be in operation this year!

I was so impressed by Dnieprostroy—its sweep and magnificent dimensions, by the industrial undertakings projected in the immediate proximity, by the vast and daring scope of the whole layout—that I accepted this as a symbol of the growing might of the Soviet Union, as a milestone on the road to universal Communism. And Dnieprostroy is but one of a number of great undertakings that are beginning to dot the Soviet land in every direction and that create an impregnable foundation for the approaching Socialist State.

We bid goodby to our hosts—at 3 in the morning—and speed along to the next point Rostov-on-Don, for a sight of Selmasch (agricultural implements plant) and the large state farms, Giant and Verblud, in Northern Caucasus, some little distance from Rostov.

American Workers in the Soviet Union Helping to Build Socialism



Last spring this group of American carpenters took their tools and woodworking machinery and moved to the Soviet Union, the land where workers rule, where unemployment does not exist, where not only are wage cuts unknown but wages are constantly being increased.

A few months ago, when American miners' living conditions were so much driven down to the starvation level that in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia there broke out strikes of coal miners of tremendous militancy—just at this time wages for miners in the Soviet Union were increased 30 per cent. On Oct. 1st one million steel workers in the U. S. received a wage cut—on the same day the wages of steel workers in the Soviet Union were raised 30 per cent. In the last 12 months the Soviet Union opened 518 new factories, mills, and mines, while in the U. S. in this same period factory after factory is either completely shut down or is working part-time only a few days a week.

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INNOCENT, SERVED 23 YEARS.

CHESTER, Ill., Oct. 8.—Jesse Lucas left prison a few days ago after serving 23 years of a life sentence for a crime which another man's confession now shows Lucas did not commit. He was convicted in the same kind of a court they use on arrested strikers

J. L. P.

On the Carrying Out of the 13th Plenum Decisions

FOR CONCRETENESS IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST SOCIAL DEMAGOGY

(Excerpts from a report by T. J.)

WE ARE today experiencing in Milwaukee an unprecedented flood of social demagogy which is indicative of the greater use of this weapon against the working class throughout the country in the months to come. We can already draw certain lessons from our struggle against the socialist party and against social demagogy in the Milwaukee section.

In the struggle against social demagogy it is necessary to remember that the social fascists and the capitalist demagogues can talk as well as we can. They can produce at times as "revolutionary" sounding programs for relief of unemployment on paper as we can. Therefore it is necessary not only to expose these people in words but in deeds. As long as we lag behind in the development of concrete struggles for immediate relief for the unemployed, as long as we fail to put into life our slogans of organize and strike against wage cuts, in the eyes of the workers the paper program of the socialist party may be just as good as our paper program.

The first task is therefore to show the workers by means of deeds that we know how not only to formulate correct programs and to advance correct demands but also to organize and lead the struggles for these demands and actually win some of them. To win the workers for our Party it is not enough to advance the slogan—Organize and fight against wage cuts. We must above all go into the shops and actually organize such strikes against wage cuts on a mass scale. It is not enough to demand immediate relief for the unemployed. It is necessary to actually organize the workers and lead them into mass struggles which will win them immediate relief.

On the other hand, it is necessary to so maneuver that the socialists and capitalist demagogues shall have to expose before the workers their real program, not their paper program, but their program in deeds. We must above all maneuver to force these people into taking action on specific issues before the working class in order to expose their program as nothing but empty phrases, in order to prove that in deeds these people always act against the working class. We must on no account rely on denunciation alone but must have a positive approach in our struggle against social demagogy.

For instance, in Milwaukee where the socialist party exercises a decisive influence in the city administration, a system of unemployment "relief" is in effect which practically amounts to forced labor. The workers put in three days a week on public works for which they are paid one dollar in cash and the balance in food-stuffs, etc. It is necessary here to expose this for what it is. To do this we must advance immediate demands of cash payment in full for a minimum wage of fifty cents an hour and we must demand actively to organize the workers on these fake relief jobs and to strike these jobs. The organization of the workers on the jobs in preparation for strike action must be accompanied by the widest exposure of this forced labor program in our agitation and by mass demonstrations of the unemployed before the City Hall denouncing this whole program. The comrades are already working along these lines in a similar situation in Racine, Wis.

In Milwaukee the comrades state that the socialist Sheriff, Benson, signs eviction notices in the morning and in the afternoon appears at mass meetings where he advocates unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the overthrow of capitalism. We must expose people of this type concretely. Therefore we must make every effort to collect a batch of these eviction notices signed by Sheriff Benson and when he speaks at a mass meeting we must have the unemployed there with these eviction notices in the hands of their leaders ready to expose him before the workers on this concrete action against them.

Always our aim must be to maneuver these people into a position from which they cannot squirm out by means of phrases, but which demands of them definite action on some issue before the working class. By such maneuvers we can contrast their actions against the working class with their demagogic phrases. Only by seeing these people in action will the workers learn their true role.

The greatest danger in our struggle against social demagogy in the Milwaukee section as I see it, is that our comrades may develop the theory that the activities of the socialist party among the workers is of a two-fold character: that while on one hand its aim is to prevent the development of mass struggles, on the other hand its effect is to a certain extent to politicize and develop the workers and make them more able to understand our program, and presumably more responsive to it.

The danger of a lack of clarity in this question is indicated by the fact that several weeks ago in a very excellent little mimeograph paper issued by the Unemployed Council, "The Hunger Fighter," there appeared a headline in which the socialists were referred to as fascists. On the other hand, in the discussion at the membership meeting in Milwaukee there was advanced the idea that the years of socialist propaganda in Milwaukee have somewhat educated the workers and made them more political-minded.

This opportunist theory is not a new one in our movement. If one starts from this premise, the logical conclusion to be drawn is that the activity of the social fascists, insofar as it "educates" the workers, is a good thing. It must inevitably lead to a relaxation in our struggle against the social fascists and against social demagogy. The section and district leadership must see to it that any such dangerous tendencies are smashed as soon as they raise their heads.

War Between America and Japan Has Been Prepared for Decades

By N. LENIN.

(From his speech on war to the First Congress of the Soviets, delivered June 22, 1917.)

You know that war between Japan and America is imminent, it has been prepared for decades it is not accidental, and it does not matter who will be the one to fire the first shot. It is ridiculous! You know full that both American and Japanese capitalists are equally predatory. Still, there would be talk about "national defence" on either side; it would be either a crime or a terrible weakness, a "defence" of the interests of our capitalist enemies. This is why we say that the schism among the Socialists is irreparable. The Socialists have completely deserted Socialism, they have gone over to the side of their governments, their bankers, their capitalists, they have done in spite of their verbal renunciation and condemnation of the latter. It is a matter of condemnation.

You call upon other peoples to throw off their bankers, yet you support your own bankers! Speaking of peace, you have not said what kind of peace! When we pointed out the glaring contradiction underlying the conception of peace on the basis of status quo, we received no answer. In your resolution which deals with peace without annexation, you will not be able to say that it is not a status quo. You will not be able to say that status quo means the restoration of pre-war conditions. What, then? To deprive England of the German colonies? Just try to do it by peaceful agreement! The whole world will laugh at you. Just try to take away from Japan, without a revolution, the stolen Kichow and the islands in the Pacific!

PARTITIONING CHINA

(Leading Editorial of the Moscow, "Pravda" of October 3, 1931.)

The crisis which is shaking the entire capitalist world has already led to an abrupt sharpening of the contradictions between the separate imperialist countries and groups of countries in all corners of the globe. The danger of new wars for the repartitioning of the world becomes ever more apparent from day to day. The Manchurian events are not only reminders of the fact that in the diplomatic offices and general staffs of capitalism preparations for war are going on. From the fields of Manchuria already sounds of cannonade are reaching us.

The toiling masses of China have even hereof experienced upon themselves all of the horror of the imperialist oppression and exploitation, of the partitioning of their country into "spheres of influence," concessions, "treaty possessions," the seizure of economic and political rights of the country by the capital.

The Kuomintang could not unify China. The national unification of the country is possible only as a result of the victory of the anti-imperialists and the anti-feudal revolution. The party efforts of the executioner of the Chinese workers and peasants, Chiang Kai Shek, to unify the country within the limits of the domination of imperialism over China, with the retention of the feudal and semi-feudal agrarian system, could not but suffer a shameful defeat. Foreign capital has during the domination of the Kuomintang conquered new positions in China. The Kuomintang—military groupings are merely puppets in the hands of one or other imperialist powers.

The ceaseless wars of generals have been at the same time wars between the imperialists for the partitioning of the spheres of influence in China. Now the Japanese military clique is coming out openly for a new repartitioning of China. Now the hypocritical phrases about the "sovereignty and territorial unity" of China are being discarded. The sharpening of the imperialist contradictions as a result of the crisis, the enormous importance of the Chinese market and the struggle for the hegemony in the basin of the Pacific Ocean have entered into the period when the actual partitioning with all of the resulting consequences becomes the basic form of the further extension and strengthening of the imperialist position in China.

There is however one more reason predetermining the policy of partitioning: This is the struggle of the imperialists against the actual unification of the country by the Chinese toiling masses under the leadership of the proletariat.

The heroic struggle of the worker peasant masses against the imperialists and their general—Kuomintang jackies has already assumed enormous proportions. The south of China and the valley of Yangtze are flaming in the fire of civil war. The red banner is already waving over the Soviet regions in the north of China. The soil is burning under the feet of the Nanking cossacks, the Canton hangmen and other general "rulers."

The Kuomintang, that is the block of bourgeoisie and the landowners, is ready to sell out all of China, as it was selling it out until this time in parts to the imperialists in exchange for the defense from the Chinese Soviets. The imperialists have supported and are still supporting the militarists and the Kuomintang through whom they are basically conducting the policy of colonial enslavement of the Chinese people. But the foreign imperialists and the Chinese slave-drivers are not slow to understand the real situation. The broader the front of struggle for the worker-peasant power becomes, the stronger thunders the storm in south and central China, the more distinctly approaches the date of the real unification of China. The imperialists are hastening to forestall the events, to tear into pieces the body of China, to crush the victorious worker-peasant movement and thus to "solve" the Chinese question.

This double purpose of the imperialists has been unequivocally formulated by Mr. Broxton Reed. This American agent of the Japanese colonizers in "the Far Eastern Review" which stands all the time for the cooperation of American and Japanese imperialism in China says: "The Chinese problem may in the present conditions be solved only through the creation of several separate compact states within the limits of China. Another century will pass before the Chinese people are prepared for the basic elements of self government. . . . Manchuria already constitutes a separate unit and this fact will have to be realized sooner or later. . . . Neither the Kellogg Peace Pact, nor the League of Nations nor any other similar institution will

A WATCHDOG OF THE BOSSES



stop Japan."

"At present," he continues, "Canton strives to conquer the Nanking group. But it would be more reasonable that the foreign powers recognize the independence of Canton (which will include the provinces of Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow. The intervention of the foreign powers through the recognition of the real existing situation presents the only way of saving China from the splitting into a number of Soviet Republics."

Japanese imperialism has come out for an open partitioning of China with the support of the League of Nations and in part of the imperialist powers. It would be the greatest mistake to think that United States imperialism is opposing the occupation of Manchuria because it struggles against the partitioning of China. "The maximum program" of American imperialism consists in the transformation of all China into a colony of the United States. Therefore the United States has been supporting the Nanking executioners not only in the struggle against the Chinese people but also in the war of the generals against the other militarists and Kuomintang groups which are the agencies of other imperialist powers.

The United States has been striving to unify China for a considerable part of China under the power of Nanking in order through its Nanking agency to transform all China into its colony. "The recognition" of Nanking even a verbal formal one, and not at all a factual one, on the part of the Mukden grouping has therefore aroused the suspicion of the Japanese imperialism. Japanese imperialism has chased away its submissive servant Chang Hsue Liang and the other Manchurian warlords because they have attempted to utilize in their mercenary dealings with the Japanese imperialism the Japanese-American contradiction.

However, the American finance capital is not at all united in its policy in regard to China which is evident among other things by the statement of Bronson Reid. The separate groups in the camp of American finance capital have attempted to compromise, have signified their willingness to cooperate with Japanese capitalism.

American imperialism is extremely interested in the strengthening of its position in China and therefore it would not refuse to join the Geneva conspiracy of imperialists against the Chinese people, were this not prevented by the special sharpening of the Japanese-American contradiction. It is however, undeniable that the United States will attempt to compensate itself for the military occupation of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism by seizing another part of the country. Substantially the position of the American imperialists differs very little from that of the Japanese, English, French and others.

The government of the United States has expressed noticeable restraint during the events in China. The causes of this restraint consist first in that American imperialism, having large interests in Manchuria, found itself nevertheless bound by the crisis and therefore could not come out resolutely against the occupation of Manchuria, although it is not prepared to withdraw from there. The struggle for Manchuria is, still pending. Secondly, in the very camp of American imperialism a struggle is going on for this or another direction of the Far Eastern policy. Thirdly, U. S. imperialism fears the renewal of the Japanese-English alliance which was broken up only in 1922 under the pressure of the U. S. at the Washington Conference.

As concerns the Japanese colonizers, they will attempt to cloak their adventure in a Chinese-Mongolian garb. The problem is the more difficult because the entire substance of this whole repulsive masquerade is evident. But the Japanese military clique is not very much embarrassed by this circumstance. According to the tasks outlined by the Tokyo conductors there already arose "independent" Kirin, Hailungkiang and Mukden provinces and Inner Mongolia which since long past, together with Manchuria, had been the attractive center for Japanese imperialism has also declared itself "independent." All of these "new state formations" are a milestone upon the road of transforming Manchuria and Inner Mongolia into a second Korea.

The bustle which has been occurring for nine days in Geneva, assumed in the light of these facts, a veritably abominable character of the business men of the League of Nations who are dealing in the blood of the Chinese people and have blessed Japanese imperialism's occupation of Manchuria. The Council of the League of Nations has attempted to cloak the Manchurian robbery organizing simultaneously as far as pos-

The National Hunger March and the Building of the Party

By A. W. MILLS

THE National Hunger March to Washington on December 7 will be a mass demonstration against hunger and misery, for the demands of unemployed and employed workers for Social Insurance and immediate winter relief. In the course of the preparations of the hunger march, as well as the march itself, we will reach hundreds of thousands of workers, hitherto untouched by our agitation. The National Hunger March will expose the demagogy of the capitalist politicians, of the social fascists and will be a convincing demonstration to hundreds of thousands of workers, that only through militant struggle will we be able to force the bosses' government to grant concessions to the workers. The National Hunger March if properly prepared will be a mass struggle for the interests of all the workers in this country.

Our Party must be built in struggle. The latest events in this country have more clearly brought this truth to the attention of our Party membership. In sections of the country, where our Party does not develop struggles, our Party is weak, few new members are coming in, the units still remain the old dues collecting agencies isolated from the masses. In these sections of the country where there have been struggles of the workers against unemployment, wage cuts, for Negro rights, our Party gains strength and is on the road to becoming a real mass Party.

The struggles of the workers led by our Party not only activate our Party membership, but make our Party an integral part of the working class. Thus in the course of the struggle we are solving the problems which confront our Party forces, tactics, etc.

Let's take our Party in a few districts where more struggles were organized and led by us—Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia and Cleveland. In these districts we see gains, more organizational stability, new forces coming to the front, a sharper struggle against bureaucracy and a swifter orientation to the shops and factories in line with the decisions of the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee.

The National Hunger March is a mass struggle, a struggle which can be brought into every community. There is no working class family in the U. S. which is not affected by unemployment. There is no worker in the U. S. who does not feel the starvation conspiracy of the bosses either through direct unemployment or through wage cuts, speed up, etc. It is the National Hunger March and primarily the local struggles around the hunger march, which will enable us to organize and lead new strata of workers, who until now perhaps did not even hear of our Party, of our demands, of our program. And in the course of this struggle our Party must especially be brought to the forefront, and our Party must be built.

The present struggles of the unemployed workers in various parts of the country can not be divorced from the mass campaigns of the Party. This is true everywhere. Especially is this true in the Pittsburgh district. The Pennsylvania Hunger March was actually one of the steps in the direction of the heroic miners' strike, involving 40,000 workers. It was the hunger march, where we made the first contacts with the unemployed and part time miners, which helped to expose the demagogy of the Pinchot government and laid the basis of the struggle against wage cuts in the mining industry.

The hunger march in Ohio had a tremendous effect on the steel workers in Mansfield. It is the work among the unemployed, the developing of the struggles for immediate relief and social insurance in such towns as Homestead, Braddock and other company steel towns, which will be a first step to the organization of the workers into the revolutionary unions and developing strikes against wage cuts.

It is just at the time of the hunger march and its preparations, when misery and hunger in the United States will be exposed, when wage cuts and the Hoover stagger system will be shown in its nakedness without the smoke screens of fake promises, that we have the best opportunity to compare the conditions of the workers in this country, with the rising standard of living in the Soviet Union, and mobilize the workers for the Defense of the Soviet Union.

The National Hunger March is a mass struggle, and in such mass campaign, we must build our Party. Quite often our Party members who are active in the movement, absorbed with immediate organizational needs of the struggle, do not see the necessity of building the Party right from the beginning. The growth of the Party does not correspond with the developing mass struggles. This is evident in many cases. Especially is this evident among the furriers in New York. Lately the union, through the application of a correct line, succeeded in taking in over 3,000 members. In the Party, however, we did not get a single furrier. Does this mean that the furriers are not ready for the Party? Of course nobody will dare say no. It is our fault; it is the formal division of work. The Party comrades active in the Furriers Union concerned themselves only with the building of the union, leaving to the Party units to build the Party. This is formalism.

In a personal conversation with a comrade in connection with a strike, the comrade was proud of the militancy of the workers, and correctly so, but when asked "what about the Party or the League?" the comrade answered this is the job of the Party Unit, or League Unit, which concentrates on this factory. This is formalism, formalism of which the Plenum warned so sharply. In building of our Party in the course of the Hunger March we must get rid of this formal, "division" or work.

The experiences in the strike of the miners has clearly shown that there, where we succeeded in building the Party our union work was stronger, the strike was organizationally in better condition. Especially in connection with the developing of the activities of the Hunger March, all these mistakes must be understood by our Party membership. Right from the beginning of the campaign, hand in hand with preparations, along with the developing of local struggles, our Party comrades while leading the unemployed workers in the struggle for relief have as their task to bring forward the Party as the political leader of the working class, to bring in new elements into the Party, to strengthen our fractions in the Unemployed Councils and thus strengthening the unemployed work in general. Out of every



"Good News from London"

This was the title of an editorial in the Boston "Daily Record" on Sept. 22. And the long-eared editor started off in the first line: "The news that Great Britain has repudiated the gold basis is the best news that has come out of Europe for a long time." Maybe some of our Boston connections might kid the Record editor on whether or not it was an unmitigated blessing in view of the painful howls now coming out of Wall Street and Washington.

Two Souls With But, Etc.

In the Brownsville district of N. Y. City, a "socialist" party candidate for alderman in the 23rd Assembly District, a social-fascist named Friedman, was speaking to a cop at the edge of a workers' meeting:

"We'll fix these Communists," he confided to the Tammany bull, "you fellows and we socialists will fix 'em."

The scene changes. It is Union Square on the day when the "socialists" and other social fascists were holding their "Mooney meeting." Quite a way from the speakers and across the square, one of the Red Builders was selling Daily Workers. A natively dressed gent with no jaw but lots of lip, sidled up to him and spoke in terms of official authority, glibly, threateningly:

"You're not allowed to sell THAT paper around here, SEE! Beat it, or we'll run you in!"

And that gent, workers, was Bert Wolfe, who was kicked out of the Communist Party as a renegade, but who still poses as a Communist!

Fake "socialist" and fake "Communist," both of them with the police against the Communists, against the workers. Now do you savvy why they are called "social fascists"?

It Makes a Lot Of Difference

If Washington "withdraws" its warships in the same way Tokio "withdraws" its troops from Manchuria, you can expect that some of these days some "unauthorized" gunplay will take place, and if a U. S. sailor is killed, "national honor" will demand war on Japan.

We thought of that, when we read an Associated Press dispatch from Augusta, Ga., about the Reverend J. M. Williams, pastor of the Methodist Church at Rochelle, Ga.

It seems that the Reverend was hard up, having been gambling in the cotton market. So, having a son, Rafoed Grady Williams, "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh," who is a sailor in the U. S. Navy, this Methodist preacher murdered his son and collected the life insurance of \$2,500. The boy was home on a furlough, and was found dead, shot through the head, on a road.

The preacher had planned the murder long in advance. He arranged the furlough on the excuse that there was sickness at home, and bumped off his own son for \$2,500. But the U.S. won't go to war against the Methodist Church. Oh, no!

A Mad Marinero

"What is a waterfront?" asks J. J., a deep-sea fish from Philly. "Daily Workers sold up-town. Literature sold, but not to mariners. Meetings held, but not where the Delaware flows. Union organizers looked upon as the head of the General Defense Corps, general leaflet distributor, and janitor of 137 Pine St.

"When I arrived here a month ago, the Marine Workers union hall was used as follows: Monday night, the L.S.N.R. (in spite of the fact that it is the regular meeting night of the union); Tuesday, Unity Bureau; Wednesday, Unit; Thursday, Union Executive Committee; Friday, Czech-Slovakian I.L.D.; Saturdays and Sundays for slag days.

"All are evicted. I am called an anarchist, but the union is holding its membership meetings, two seamen's meetings, union executive meetings and an open forum every week and is growing. Some spitooners say we are 'off the line' because we occasionally ask the seamen themselves what they want. Quite a few can't understand why the seamen wouldn't fight for free gas.

"Still the old trouble. Nobody wants to do T.U.U.L. work except us 'politically underdeveloped' ones. It's below their dignity. I'll say one thing, though; we got a darned good T.U.U.L. start here, only not enough concentration on the waterfront. But the T.U.U.L. is not to blame because the full timers can't be in a hundred places at once. Otherwise, it's as bad as Hudson wrote, only sometimes worse. But it isn't the district leadership so much as the section and units.

"Of course I know you won't print this. You didn't print anything about New Orleans and Galveston. But I suppose we got to put up with some editors until the revolution."

"Yeah! We're a lot of barnacles on the ship, mebbe. But you didn't remember that our liver fell down on us some months ago, and we couldn't do our duty by the Marine Workers Industrial Union—long may it waver!

However, about what Hudson wrote: It was all O. K. when he kicked about the Party not paying any attention to the mariners on South Street. But hanged if we weren't surprised to learn from a Y.C.L. organizer down there, that some of the boozes think that they have a monopoly on asking mariners to join the Party.

Yet they've let a lot of 'em go unasked, and one who is said to have been doing all kinds of work and trying to break into the Party for two years, is given the cold and unfeeling eye and put off until the poor chap is utterly disheartened.

If you want the Party on South Street, recruit members into it!

local demonstration, out of every struggle against evictions, out of every local hunger march, new recruits must come into the Party, composed of the most important workers. This can be done only, if we immediately take the necessary steps to build the Party Fractions in the Unemployed Councils, strengthening the existing ones, to carry through the Plenum decisions of assigning capable Party forces to the unemployed work. The National Hunger March must be brought in to every Unit of the Party, into every Section, and involve every Party member in the activities of the Hunger-March.

Let's do everything in our power right now, so that when we write the resolution on the Hunger March, we shall not repeat the well known sentence, which we have repeated so many times in the past, "We underestimated the building of the Party, etc."