

Gathering Signatures for Our Unemployment Insurance Bill Lays the Basis for a Mass Movement Against Capitalists and Their Government. It's An Important Task

# Daily Worker

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

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No. 20

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22,

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

## 10,000 IN LOS ANGELES UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION

### Speed Workers' Unemployment Insurance Delegation to Congress

FOR weeks immense masses of unemployed workers have participated in militant struggles for immediate relief and unemployment insurance in large and small cities from coast to coast. City streets and city halls have resounded with the tramp of destitute and starving workers, men, women and children, as they engaged in hunger marches upon the city citadels of capitalist power. Mayors and city councils, in instances, fled through back doors or locked themselves in their chambers in fear. In most cases the hungry workers invaded the city council chambers and sometimes for as long as two hours, exposed the demagoguery of the capitalist politicians, threw fine promises to do something soon back into their faces, and laid bare the starvation rations being doled out by all charity institutions.

Enough to eat, and immediately, for every unemployed worker and his family, a place to sleep for everyone, free rent for families, no evictions, cash relief from the city, passage by Congress of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, shorter hours for the employed workers, no wage cuts nor speed-up—these were the demands that echoed throughout dozens of city halls. The fighting spirit of the unemployed workers was exemplified by the fact that in only a very few instances was the police power of the city, with all its tear gas bombs, clubs and other ammunition, able to keep the unemployed workers from entering the city council chambers.

This determination to get bread and plenty of it, the force and power of all these hunger marches must now resound in Washington, D. C. The passage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill constitutes one of the major demands for the unemployed workers, the tens of thousands of them who participated in the hunger marches. The Workers Unemployment Insurance Delegation to Congress will swoop down on the capitol of the American ruling class on February 10. The 150 workers in this delegation, representing all industries, Negro and white workers, foreign born and native, will demand of Congress on this date that our Unemployment Insurance Bill, which calls for the creation of a fund of billions of dollars by taxing the rich and using war appropriations to pay unemployed workers cash relief under supervision of a committee elected by the workers, shall be passed.

The election of this delegation of 150 workers is now in progress. Immense mass meetings are being held in large and small industrial centers where unemployed and employed workers are voicing their demands for passage of our bill and naming their representatives to Washington. However, at this time we must issue a warning. All delegates must be elected by February 1st. The time between Feb. 1st and 9th will be taken up in travel to Washington. Many of the smaller industrial centers and a number of the larger cities are failing to sufficiently speed up the election of their delegates.

Financing this delegation to Washington, collecting funds for fares and expenses, which task falls upon every industrial center that sends delegates is also proceeding too slowly. The organizations belonging to the city conferences that have been organized must be approached in greater number for contributions. The mobilization of thousands of workers for the January 31, Feb. 1 Tag Days must be rushed.

The collection of signatures for our bill must receive ten times the attention in the next ten days that it has received up to now. The delegation that goes to Congress must have enough signatures in hand to lift the roof of the White House. Signed lists in the possession of the various organizations must be sent to the National Campaign Committee, 2 West 15th Street, New York City, at once. More and ever more workers must be given signature lists for the securing of endorsements for our Bill.

The gigantic mass demonstrations which are scheduled for all industrial centers on February 10, the day the Washington delegation makes its demands upon Congress, must receive organizational attention right now. Unemployed and employed workers into the hundreds of thousands must stand solidly behind their Washington delegation upon this date, constituting a determined notice upon Congress that the workers will never take "no" for an answer, that the workers of the United States will continue the fight for Social Insurance, a phase of which today is the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

### Fascism Means Death of Art, Science, Says Feuchtwanger

(Cable by Inprecor)  
BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Today's "Welt am Abend," a working class newspaper, publishes an article by Lion Feuchtwanger, famous novelist, concerning what representatives of science and art may expect from fascism. A resume of this article follows:

The last World War released pent up barbaric instincts in an unthought of degree. The fascists organized this barbarism for political ends. Fascism is essentially anti-logical and anti-intellectual. It aims at deposing reason and replacing it by a feeling of the primitive urge, in other words, barbarism.

The fact that art and science transcend national boundaries, makes them suspect fascism which aims to gag them. This aim is the least dangerous to carry out so that fascism's greatest successes are obtained here.

Where nationalism rules it attacks everything intellectual and artistic with special fanaticism. The liberal bourgeoisie are abandoning, without

a fight, all cultural positions before advancing fascism. Except for a few workers' halls, no movie, no theatre in Germany dares to produce a piece displeasing the fascists. The authors are adopting an anti-fascist attitude (all worthwhile German authors are anti-fascist, with one exception) receive threatening letters. The German intellect was never so untried as it is today.

What the intellectuals and artists may expect from a fascist triumph is clear—extermination! Most authors are aware of this with the result that those who are able to do so are preparing their departure. Consorting with Berlin intellectual circles gives the impression that the whole town is preparing to emigrate.

Therefore, the plain duties of all intellectuals is to fight fascism heart and soul. So long as there remains a corner in Germany where reason may open its mouth, let us speak plainly and unmistakably. The day of the triumph of fascism means the extermination of science, art and intellect!

### End of Capitalism If Reds in Germany Win, Says Gerard

NEW YORK.—Fearful that the advance of the Communist Party in Germany, in the present economic and political crisis, would lead to successful working class revolutions in France, Poland, and England, James W. Gerard, former U. S. ambassador to Germany, in a speech Tuesday night appealed to the Wall Street bankers to bolster up the capitalist system in Germany.

Gerard said that the Communist Party has gained seats in the Reichstag at every election since the World War. While he mentioned the growth of fascism, this spokesman for the capitalists in the United States put the heaviest emphasis on the danger of Bolshevism.

Gerard is the one who declared that 69 rich men rule the United States no matter what political party is in power. This exposure created a storm. Being on the inside Gerard knew them personally, as he knows of the advance of Communism in Germany and the threat to the capitalist system of the world growing out of the worsening economic crisis.

### Starving Jobless Demand Food; N.Y. Police Ride Them Down



### Oklahoma Marches Force City, State Governments to Give

### First Demonstration Causes City Council to Appropriate Funds; Legislature Acts With Haste When Food is Taken

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 21. Hunger marches are getting effect! Yesterday a thousand jobless workers demonstrated on the Oklahoma city hall. They had been promised relief through a secret appropriation by the city council, but demanded it at once and no evictions, etc. When the city manager, Fry, failed to hand it out, hundreds of the jobless marched on a grocery store and took all the food. They also fought with the police sent to disperse them with tear gas.

As a result of this battle, at noon,

even this sop the city council did not intend to give until pressure was brought against them by the jobless, themselves.

The mayor of Oklahoma City called in the Unemployed Council committee and informed them of the action of the city council.

The jobless and those who still have jobs know that their action forced the issue. All over the fields one can hear men say, "It was great, wasn't it? Did you see me there in the Hunger March?"

On with the Hunger Marches!

**CAUSE**  
**JOBLESS STORM CITY HALL HERE**  
500 Call on City Manager Ask Housing and Other Assistance

**—AND EFFECT**  
**RELIEF FUNDS VOTED**  
Council Makes Secret Appropriation for Needy

yesterday, the state senate advanced on its calendar a bill to appropriate \$400,000 for food for the unemployed and for drought stricken farmers, and voted it through yesterday afternoon. The senate's vote was unanimous!

Even the appropriation of the city government was the result of the mass demonstration of the jobless, held Jan. 10.

To the left, above, is a reproduction of headlines in the Oklahoma News, of Oklahoma City, Jan. 11. It appeared the day after hundreds of jobless hunger marched on the city hall.

To the right, above, is a head from the same paper three days later, showing the results of the demonstration. To be sure, it is a sop, but

Mass demonstrations Feb. 10 to support the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill!

Seven men accused of being leaders in the taking of food from the grocery yesterday are in jail and will be tried for "inciting disaster." Francis Owens, the spokesman of the jobless at the city hall in both demonstrations, is also arrested, and will be tried with the others.

There were both Negro and white in the demonstration and in the crowd taking the food.

Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray stated yesterday that the city would provide quarters for 100 persons at the state fair grounds and the Salvation Army would take care of 200 more—only 300 out of the thousands of homeless jobless here.



### 9 DRESS STRIKE MEETINGS TODAY

### Preparations Rushed; Committee Growing

NEW YORK.—Yesterday the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union carried through six very successful mass open air demonstrations with placards displaying the demands for the dress strike. These meetings took place at 36th St. and Eighth Ave., 38th St. and Seventh Ave., 35th St., 39th St. and Seventh Ave., 236 W. 26th St., and 119 W. 23rd St. Masses of dressmakers attended the open air demonstrations and responded very favorably to the call of the speakers to prepare for the dress strike.

Today also there will be open air meetings at 294 W. 40th St., at 305 W. 38th St., at 370 W. 35th St., at 151 W. 26th St., and at 159 W. 25th St., all in preparation for the strike.

The strike committee meets at 6 p. m. to go over the plans for the struggle and to organize for all the details of preparation.

At 8 p. m. tonight at Columbia Hall, 522 Stone Ave., Brownsville, all dressmakers and other needle trades workers are called to a mass meeting at which the Brooklyn workers will elect their representatives on the strike committee.

Negro and white workers of Harlem will meet tonight at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St. to prepare for another larger mass meeting which will elect representatives to the strike committee.

At 2 p. m. today there will be a meeting of unemployed dressmakers at 131 W. 39th St. to elect representatives on the strike committee.

The Industrial Union is calling an active workers meeting at Manhattan active trade workers are called to Yuccum, at 7 p. m. tomorrow.

### TAILORS UNITE AGAINST A.C.W.

### 2,500 Strike Against Wage Cut, Speed Up

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Desperate attempts of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers officials to prevent the rank and file from organizing here and to force speed up and wage cuts on them, and break the unauthorized strike of 2,500 Amalgamated members in Fashion Park shops here being made without much success.

H. Sazer, of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union spoke Monday at a meeting called by the Rank and File Committee of the Amalgamated, and urged them to organize against the bosses and against the officials, and to refuse to recognize the "Quality Manager" of the Fashion Park and the Amalgamated, and the other bureaucracy of speed-up experts fostered on them by the united front of company and company union.

About 50 tailors joined the Rank and File Committee to fight wage cuts and speed up, at this meeting. The meeting was held, although the Amalgamated called a special meeting and ordered all members to be present. The officials were denounced even in their own meeting.

The Fashion Park Clothing Co. has

### HUNGER MARCH ATTACKED BY 500 HEAVILY ARMED COPS; RESIST BRAVELY

### 20,000 IN LENIN MEMORIAL GIVE ANSWER TO FISH

### Bigger Fights Against the Bosses

NEW YORK.—In a striking answer to the Fish report demanding the outlawing of the Communist Party, thousands of workers streamed into Madison Square Garden last night in one of the most enthusiastic Lenin Memorial meetings ever witnessed. At eight o'clock 20,000 workers were seated, with many thousands more still pouring in.

The meeting was just getting under way as we went to press, but the keynote was already struck and found a quick response in the great assembled throng. The call by the chairman, I. Amter, to greater struggles to wrench material relief from the bosses for the starving millions, the call to organize to smash the huge wage-cutting campaign and worsening conditions, the call to rally around the Communist Party as the leader of the working class, aroused enthusiasm that re-echoed through the great hall.

Cooper of the Young Communist League, Sol Harper, William Z. Foster and Robert Minor are among the speakers scheduled to speak as we go to press.

A pageant by the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, depicting the building of the Russian Bolshevik Party under Lenin's guidance was prominent on the program.

three shops in Rochester. The strike started in one shop against unequal division of work, all agreed to by the Amalgamated. Another shop came out in sympathy and 500 struck in the third shop.

Amalgamated Calls Cops On the fourth day of the strike, the Amalgamated closed the hall, and called out the police to prevent any of the strikers from breaking in.

Finally the chief of police and the Amalgamated offered to the strikers that the hall should be reopened, if all the speakers would agree to advise the strikers to go back to work.

A committee of rank and file strikers came up to the Labor Lyceum, headquarters of the Trade Union Unity League here, and told of the situation, and Sazer went up for the T.U.U.L. from New York.

### U.S. Navy Chief Calls for War Against Workers' Republic

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Clearly indicating that peace pacts were futile since wars were inevitable.

"To be frank with you," said Admiral Pratt, "it is my opinion that, so long as the world is what it is, there is no cure for war." In short, so long as capitalism exists wars are necessary to the exploiters. Speaking about "parity," Admiral Pratt brought out the fact that "neutrality" could not exist in the next war. He said:

"Therefore, parity brings an entirely new note into our national life. It means that no longer can we hold rightly to neutrality, if neutrality is selfish and unjust; on the other hand, it might demand a joint neutrality, if it became necessary by so doing to maintain the peace of the world; or joint action if necessary to preserve our western civilization from being done to death."

"Joint action," to preserve "western civilization," according to Pratt, means an attack against the Soviet Union, together with other imperialist powers. On more than one occasion Pratt has called for war against the workers' republic.

**ORGANIZE TO END STARVATION; DEMAND RELIEF!**

### Officials Break Word, Refuse to Hear the Delegation

### 3-Day Reign of Terror Continual Raids Smash Up Headquarters

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 21.—An hour before the hunger march was scheduled yesterday, 1,500 jobless and workers were assembled near Fifth and Towne Sts., and 700 were massed at the post office, to march on the city hall and demand relief for the unemployed.

Five hundred police blocked all approaches and stopped traffic. They were equipped with police patrol wagons and armed motorcycles.

The delegation, previously promised a permit to see the city council, was denied the right and the demonstrations were attacked within a block after they started to march at 10:15 a. m. Tear gas guns, and black-jacks were used by the police.

The jobless made three forced rushes to clear the way to the city hall, but were unable to get there. Over 10,000 men, women and children, participated in the demonstration. The Mexican workers, the women and children especially, showed a splendid fighting spirit. Many men and women were beaten unmercifully by the police. One cop was injured. The known arrests are Bertha Goldstein, Hector Triana, Alex. Ivanice and Thomas Ray.

The delegation elected by the jobless to present their demands for immediate cash relief for the jobless, no evictions, food and clothing for school children of the unemployed, etc., presented itself to the city council at 10 a. m. The city government broke its promise, and not only refused to let them present the demands but threw the delegation out. Those ejected included Fred Firestone, Aida Handler and the lawyer

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

### CONFERENCE TO FIGHT HIGH RENT

### Walker Answered By Working Women

The working women of New York City from shops and factories and working class households will answer the refusal of acting Mayor Corrigan to listen to the demands of the unemployed workers, by launching a mass campaign against high rents, high cost of living, and for unemployment relief.

The conference will work out concrete plans of assisting the Needle Trades workers in the coming strike of the dressmakers and will discuss plans for an organized mass campaign amongst working women in preparation for International Women's Day which takes place on March 8th.

Working women from organized and unorganized shops, working women's organizations, organizations that have women members are called upon to send delegates to this conference.

### Jobless Sell the Daily Worker

Unemployed workers can earn expenses and engage in important political activity by joining the Daily Worker Red Builders' News Clubs, scattered over the country. Members are shown how to sell the paper, where to go and how to increase their sales. The paper costs them 1 cent and is sold for 3 cents.

Workers who wish to join such a club should write the national office of the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York, or visit headquarters of the Communist Party in their own country. Some Red Builders sell as many as 100 copies a day. Write now. Join up! (Circulation slips page 3.)

## Increase the Mass Support Behind the Fighting Daily Worker!

HELP COMPLETE THE \$30,000 EMERGENCY FUND IMMEDIATELY

All over the country workers are repudiating the fake "charity" that is offered them—enough food to keep most of them from dying of starvation and the pious hope that the unemployed and partially employed will be properly grateful. Workers are joining marches, demanding unemployment insurance. Workers are refusing to freeze, are organizing to fight starvation. The Daily Worker is helping in this task. Through the columns of this workers' newspaper, the working class is fighting the capitalist "promises" of prosperity—still around that corner.

In the capitalist press the notorious Fish Committee is carrying on the boss fight against the workers, attempting to deport every militant foreign born worker, to stifle every protest and to make it impossible for workers to struggle against increasing oppression and exploitation.

TODAY MORE THAN YESTERDAY, TOMORROW MORE THAN TODAY THE WORKING CLASS NEEDS THE DAILY WORKER.

The Daily Worker must continue. It must not suspend for a single day. AS THE STRUGGLE INCREASES IN INTENSITY IT IS NECESSARY

TO BUILD THE DAILY WORKER, to put it before every worker, to cover every phase of the class struggle.

But the efforts of the comrades who are working to preserve the Daily Worker, and of those who have so far aided in wiping out the deficit are not enough. There must be an increased mass support. THE \$30,000 EMERGENCY FUND MUST BE LIQUIDATED IMMEDIATELY.

This is the pressing task of every worker and of every working class organization. If your unit or your union has not yet come to a realization of the importance and immediate necessity of saving the Daily Worker by wiping out the deficit, or if you or your worker-friends have so far been lax in supporting the Emergency Fund, this lack must be rectified.

There is a Red Shock Troops Coupon on page 3. Fill it out now, before you put down this paper, and send it with whatever you can spare. Take a donation blank out among your fellow workers. SAVE THE DAILY WORKER.

Send all funds AS SOON AS THEY ARE COLLECTED to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York.



# LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

## Cal. Women Cotton Pickers Tell of the Miserable Conditions They Work Under

### No School for Children Who Are Forced to Help in the Picking to Meet Expenses

MILLER AND LUX COTTON PLANTATION, Calif.—This article is written by a group of women cotton pickers on one of the numerous Miller and Lux ranches near Bakersfield. Miller and Lux are one of the biggest land holders in California.

At this Miller and Lux cotton plantation with two hundred workers who have many things to go through to get to pick a little cotton so we might eat a little while longer.

A family of us live in a tent with little camp stove which is burned out and the fire falls through at the front of the tent. This father and mother had no money for gas to take the children to the field with them and there were four, the smallest seven months old, which cannot stand very much cold, and two little girls, one three and one five. While the parents were picking cotton the three-year-old child caught fire and burned almost to death. The older sister put water on the child. The child was taken to the county hospital in Bakersfield and is in a serious condition, being cared for there.

You have to sign your life away before they take in any member of a worker's family at the county hospital. In the red tape he was asked how much he made a day and he told them that if his whole family worked hard they could make \$1.50.

No School for Children. The children cannot go to school, as they have no clothes, shoes or anything, and they have to pick cotton. They can't earn enough to buy new clothes, so an old second-hand clothes man comes in camp once a week and to hide the naked bodies from the public we are forced to buy these clothes for five and ten cents each. A good picker might pay 25 cents or a little more for a dress or a pair of pants.

We live in a sheep shed about 100 and 50 feet long, fenced off for 6 families in squares with boards running up about seven feet high. There are no ceilings and when one member sweeps with the one broom in the camp everybody else gets his or her dirt. When Mr. Husband and wife disagree everybody else knows about it. The stable ends are open and this California breeze sweeps through and is awful cold at night. Everybody has a cold and a cough.

Poor Housing. There are so many mice and rats in this shed they eat up all our food and cut up all our clothes. The roof leaks like a sack, not a dry place in the whole shed when it rains. The company doesn't furnish wood and we have to go about two miles for it after we come home at night or early in the morning or at any time we can get a little time while it is daylight.

As to sanitary conditions, the word is unknown here. About 100 people use the same lavatory—men, women and all. It has no roof and a very pleasant spot when raining. It is never cleaned. It is about thirty feet from the end of the sheep shed which is our home.

The workers are gritting their teeth upon this all. Yet to live they must work. The organization is something they vaguely understand, yet are willing to listen about it and it is up to the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union to bring this message to them. Organized they will be able to abolish some of this misery.

Women Cotton Pickers. Layoffs in Etnas, Penna. In this little Dutch town of Etnas, Pa. the main industry for men is the Donaldson Iron Co. where they make cast iron pipe. But it does not make any difference if they are Dutch or a Chinaman, the big boss of this dirty slave men drives the workers. His name is George Castor and he takes all that's possible out of the workers' hides.

He gives them \$16.88 for five days' work. On January 16th a large number of men were laid off until further notice. Now there will be more layoffs, one man doing two men's work.

Chances are some won't get their jobs back. But any one can talk that don't help any. As to what counts, workers, organize and fight or starve by inches. You have nothing to lose but your chains.

Workers Celebrate Daily's Birthday. PORTLAND, Jan. 18.—The celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Daily Worker was a successful affair.

About one hundred and fifty attended and gave support to the Daily. The Youth Orchestra of the Finnish Workers Club played revolutionary music and a play was given by the Dramatic group. The play was local and made a successful appearance. In fact the workers would like to see more of the same talent displayed.

The speakers, both in Finnish and English, made the work of the Daily in the class struggle the example of all papers and called for active assistance in building the organization in Portland. Portland challenged Seattle.

## Canton Jobless Put Up Fight For Real Relief

### Canton, O.

Daily Worker:—The conditions here in Canton are becoming worse and worse every day. There are thousands of workers, women and children on the brink of starvation. Gas and electric is being turned off by the scores.

Our honorable Mayor notified the delegates that presented our demands to the city council that he would give us a report. On the 16th of January the delegates were there, 15 in all, to see what he would do for the starving workers. But when the mayor called us in he said he could not do anything; he didn't have the authority to do anything.

Big Hearted Mayor. There were two little children with the committee to see his ribs. They had nothing to eat all day, so the honorable mayor got very big hearted and gave them a dollar to buy their supper. But how about the following days? Is that meal supposed to last forever?

There was a demonstration at the Goodwill Mission the 15th against the rotten soup they gave out. The Mission gave a family of four a basket of carrots with a few onions mixed in and they were mixed in too, for the onions were so rotten you couldn't pick them up, they ran through your fingers. When the Unemployed Council went to the Mission to protest the poor misguided preacher or boss there was asked to eat one of his samples of garbage. He was so badly scared he almost had heart failure.

Building Strong Council. We have a strong Unemployed Council here and the workers refuse to starve any longer. We are going to organize a stronger council and go and take what we need. The city has no money for the unemployed but they can buy their cops pearl handled guns and new clubs to beat the workers down. But it won't be long for the workers will give them a taste of their own medicine.

United Front Session Plans Active Drive. NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19.—Fifty delegates from 36 workers' organizations met in Slovak Hall here yesterday to plan further details in the unemployment campaign. Sam Nassin reported for the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, and J. Kasper reported on the local movement and was elected secretary.

Plans were made for the hunger march January 23, on the city hall, where the budget discussion will then be going on.

Wilburne, a Negro worker, was elected and A. Krupainter to the alternate national committee which will present the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and the signatures to it, to congress on Feb. 10.

The conference set aside Feb. 8 as a special signature collection day.

The conference elected an executive committee of 15 to lead the drive for signatures here, prepare for the hunger march on the state capitol at Trenton some time around Feb. 1, and to conduct the campaign for funds to send the New Jersey delegates to Washington and for other organization purposes.

The conference adopted resolutions endorsing the Unemployment Insurance Bill and the Workers International Relief.

"Relief, Not Charity. The hunger march on the city hall here on Jan. 23 will put up demands to the city council, then considering the 1931 budget, for \$10 a week cash relief for each unemployed worker, and \$2 additional for each dependent. They demand the removal of La Fara, "Overseer of the Poor" who now handles charity and is generally believed to have stolen huge sums during his term in office, and they demand that his place be taken by a committee of the workers and jobless of Newark, who shall dispense relief, not charity.

Other demands are made in other cities, for no evictions, no cutting off of light and gas, food and clothing for school children.

Uniforms in March. The local papers say that the militia is to come out Jan. 23 and parade around the city hall in honor of one of their officers. This is an attempt at intimidation. The Unemployed Council and the committee of 15 elected by the united front conference answers by demanding the payment of the 1945 "Tombsone Bonus" to all ex-servicemen at once, and urges all ex-servicemen to come to the demonstration in their uniforms and demonstrate especially for this demand.

Get a 1931 Daily Worker calendar free with a six months' subscription or renewal.

## Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill proposes: 1.—Unemployment insurance at the rate of \$25 a week for each unemployed worker and \$5 additional for each dependant. 2.—The creation of a National Unemployment Insurance Fund to be raised by: (a) using all war funds for unemployment insurance; (b) a levy on all capital and property in excess of \$25,000; (c) a tax on all incomes of \$5,000 a year. 3.—That the Unemployment Insurance Fund thus created shall be administered by a Workers' Commission elected solely by employed and unemployed workers.

All who sign the lists now being circulated by the Workers National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance or its subsidiary organizations, demand that congress shall pass the bill in its final form as (possibly) amended by the mass meetings which ratify it and elect the mass delegation to present it to congress, or as (possibly) amended by the mass delegation itself. The final form of the bill will follow the general line of the three points printed above.

All workers are called upon to help collect signatures for this bill. Get the co-operation of all workers you know in the signature drive. All organizations should activate their members in the collection of signatures. Write to the National Campaign Committee for Unemployment Insurance, 2 West 15th St., New York City, for signature blanks.

## N. Y. Red Builders Aid Jersey City in Circulation Campaign; 20 Win Daily Worker Aprons

The Red Builders News Club of New York ordered 1,700 copies of the Daily Worker for Monday. It was reported at the last Hot Dog Jamboree Sunday at 35 E. 12th St.

Prizes of red Daily Worker aprons were awarded to the following, who reached a quota of 200 or over for the week: Barnes, 605; Wellman, 485; Stokes, 304; Sheohom, 300; Wehrnit, Reese, 245; Turner, 260; Halowchek, 248; Glasover, 239; Allen, 236; Gomez, 225; Bobuk, 224; Stein, 219; Himelreich, 218; Kalt, 213; Ryan, 205; Marino, 205; Bassen, 201; Forando, 200.

Arthur Allen is the youngest member of the Red Builders' News Club. Twelve years old, and still in grammar school, young Allen is on the streets on Friday afternoons and Saturday, selling an average of 50 copies a day. He shows promise of giving the more mature members a good run for their sales. Watch out for the "young bloods!"

I. Avner, district organizer, put new fire into the Club when he pointed out the tremendous influence of Red Builders' News Clubs should the Fish Committee recommendation of barring the "Daily" in the mails go through congress. In addition, should capitalist news services refuse to deliver the paper to the news stands, the Red Builders' News Clubs become the basis of distribution of the Daily Worker. "It is a very important institution," he said, "not only for the Communist Party, but for the whole revolutionary movement of the country."

A committee of five will work out, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, methods to advance the sales of the Daily Worker. Jersey City will wake up this morning to find eight N. Y. Red Builders on the streets, showing them how to sell the "Daily" and how to organize a Red Builders' News Club of their own. We wish them luck!

MINNEAPOLIS ON THE JOB. "We have followed the policy of apportioning the list a you send it in to the different sections," writes E. Siskind. "The Sections have distributed to the units and the comrades are on the job. We will send a special communication in our weekly letter emphasizing the need and urging the comrades to get on the job."

MORE ACTION SHOWN IN KANSAS CITY. Mel Werbald, district Daily Worker representative, is right on his toes directing circulation and increasing a new bundle order by 25. He writes: "Comrade E. J. Evard has been appointed to act as city Daily Worker Agent. He's a real hustler and I expect to see our street sales as well as monthly subs to increase under his leadership. I will co-operate with him to the fullest extent and will place more comrades in action to increase our street sales."

JAILED WORKER FINDS DAILY TRUE. From Harts Island, N. Y. C., we received the following letter: "Just a few words of congratulations for your ever-growing, truthful workers' paper, the 'Daily Worker.' Some of the amazing facts I have read in the Worker, concerning some certain political 'Big Shots' can't be denied. Keep up the excellent work Daily Worker and 60,000 circulation will be a mere trifle eventually. Don't neglect to send me mine. On my release I will pay this three months' sub and 'strong in advance.'"

"STRONGEST WEAPON" SAYS EX-SOLDIER. "Have been in the hospital for six weeks and the Daily Worker has been one of interest not only to myself, but to many other ex-soldier patients here. They are beginning to see the show and shame of the existing order. Enclosed find \$1 on my subscription. Will send more as soon as I get to working again. The Daily must not fail! It is the strongest weapon for the cause."—C. H. Jones, Washington, D. C.

60 YEARS, READY TO START SOMETHING AGAIN. "I am over 60 years old and can hardly get or earn enough to pay for lunch and a place to sleep," writes Fred Milbrat, Linden, N. J. "Sorry I can't do any better for the

# INTERNATIONAL NEWS

## Mexican Gov't Attacks Red Miners Union

Persecutions increase in Mexico. The organizer of the Red Miners' Union at El Cuba was arrested and is believed to be assassinated. An attack was recently made on the National Office of the Unitary Trade Union Confederation of Mexico and many comrades arrested. Eighteen workers in the Federal District were imprisoned when this local was recently forced to close down. These workers are in danger of being deported to the Marias Islands.

Valentin Campa, general secretary of the Unitary Trade Union Confederation of Mexico, has also been confined to prison. Communication is forbidden to all of these political prisoners and many have suffered barbaric torture.

The police of Mexico City continue to persecute militant Communists and offer rewards of 50 pesos for each Party member and 1,000 pesos for each leader.

In Tamaulipas the organizers of the revolutionary movement have been arrested. In Pueblo, Comrade Udeses Vilchaz, wounded in former encounters with the oppressors of the working class, has been imprisoned.

In Huachuquila, two peasants were ordered to give up their arms to representatives of the fascist government. They refused and were immediately shot. The representative of the Sovkino film, Eisenstein, together with a group of revolutionary artists, were also arrested.

Venezuela. The Caribbean Red Aid has organized a campaign to obtain the freedom of 1,500 revolutionary workers and students imprisoned in the dungeons of Venezuela and Curacao. Unless this campaign is successful the middle-aged of these unfortunates will die in prison and the young will come back old men.

Ecuador. The government of Ayora has informed the press that representatives will be sent throughout the country to campaign against Communism.

Honduras. Concurrent with added protection to fascist bands, the government has persecuted zealously the revolutionary organizations. The national leaders of the workers' movement, as well as members of the Red Unions have been arrested. Three North American comrades have been deported. Also, an edition of the workers' paper, "El Trabajador Hondureno," has been suppressed.

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## 500 FILIPINO RAILROAD WORKERS STRIKE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

### Misleaders in the Philippines Put Up Sham Organization to Keep Back the Worker-Peasant Fight for Independence

The economic crisis has hit the Philippines and in its wake there is a sharper attack against the workers. In Iloilo 500 railway workers went on strike. They were affiliated to the Union Obrera de Iloilo. The strike resulted when the bosses broke an agreement entered into with the workers.

The workers demanded that the hours of labor be limited and overtime to be paid for. They insisted on one rest day a week; that workers be not fired indiscriminately; and that the group of dismissed workers be reinstated immediately. The bosses would not comply with this demand, and the strike ensued.

The Proletarian Labor Congress, affiliated to the Pan-Pacific Secretariat, immediately supported the strike and called on all the workers in the Philippines to aid the strikers.

The Philippine authorities who rant so much about wanting independence aid the imperialist police in arresting Chinese workers who support the Communist forces in China. They are calling for "deportation of all Chinese Reds."

A sham battle is going on in the Philippines between Isaura Galdon, one time resident commissioner in Washington, and Speaker Roxas of the Philippine Senate. Galdon achieved spurious fame by disagreeing with Roxas on the question of immediate independence. He charged Roxas, Osmena and other with temporizing with Wall Street and not really desiring independence. But

Galdon, though he mouths phrases against Roxas, belongs to the same wealthy land-owning class that Roxas does and offers no different program for an independence fight. Roxas having failed to keep up interest of the masses in the fake campaign for independence, has resorted to a despicable trick. He has organized a society called the New Katipunan, utilizing the name of the insurrectionary movement of 1898 to cover his alliance with Wall Street. The "principles" of the New Katipunan, while talking about "economic nationalism" does not say a line about organizing the workers and peasants to fight for independence. It is a program based on the desire to create a wealthy industrial and land-owning class in the Philippines which could more effectively exploit the Philippine masses in the interests of United States capitalism.

Leader J. de Bekker, New York newspaperman, who claims to be an anti-imperialist, while on a visit to the Philippines recently, gave an interview to the Philippine Herald which crosses the Philippine independence. De Bekker said he was in favor of Philippine independence "provided that you are secure and free after American sovereignty is lifted here." This is the same argument made when the Platt amendment was fastened on Cuba and is the stock argument of all imperialists for holding the Philippines when they have no more logical arguments.

## HUNGER MARCH ATTACKED BY 500 ARMED POLICE; RESIST BRAVELY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) for the International Labor Defense, Leo Gallagher.

Twenty additional delegates of the unemployed were denied admittance to the heavily guarded city council chambers.

Series of Raids. The most extreme police terrorism has surrounded this demonstration of the starving unemployed here from the beginning. Demands for a permit to the Unemployed Council to march were denied. Virgil Martin, chairman of the Fire and Police Committee of the City Council, brazenly stating: "Everything possible is already being done for the unemployed."

On Jan. 17, Bonchi Frideman, section organizer of the Communist Party here, was followed from the Workers' Co-operative to his home by police and horribly beaten, his residence being also completely wrecked. Frideman's condition is serious, as he has internal injuries. He was unconscious for over 24 hours.

Jan. 18 the police broke up a dance at the Spanish Co-operative Workers' Center and smashed all the furniture, but without arrests.

Force Hearing. On Jan. 19 a committee of the Unemployed Council of the Workers' Executive Service Men's League, the I. L. D. and the American Civil Liberties Union forced a hearing. Their demand for a permit for the march yesterday was refused.

The newspapers carried the threat of Police Officer Hynes that he "expects resistance and as a result his men will be heavily armed and will carry riot clubs to beat the Reds into submission."

On the evening of Jan. 19 there were simultaneous raids on the Workers' Co-operative and the Trade Union Unity League headquarters.

The entire membership of the executive council of the National Textile Workers' Industrial Union was arrested, and then released, with the exception of Paul Stein. The others arrested (besides Stein) were Mike Billick, Karl Hama, Jack Hardy, Flores Blduto, Ramon Carorio, Patrick Chambers, Norman Halfelt, Joe Arlpe, Jim Edvardson, Joe Turchin-sky, Jack Silver and an unnamed Chinese worker. The police closed the hall to prevent other scheduled meetings later.

On the same evening there was a second raid on the Co-operative and a raid on all known workers' homes, in which the police smashed up everything.

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# TWO FAKE INSURANCE BILLS BEFORE N.Y. LEGISLATURE

By I. AMTER.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT of New York has the reputation of being a "progressive," a "liberal." He is reported to be in favor of unemployment insurance—but the plan that he supports is that of the General Electric Company, which has already been adopted. This is a complicated form of voluntary insurance on the part of the employer, part of the burden being put on the workers themselves, who insure themselves through the company. Should the number and amount of insurance exceed the amount in the insurance fund, a special tax is put on the workers. This is a smug way of making the workers pay for insurance for unemployment forced on them by the employers.

Two bills are now before the State Legislature, which must be exposed. This is particularly necessary, for one resembles in many particulars that of the socialist party, and because the other has the support of the State Federation of Labor, which did not dare through its delegates at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Boston to stand even for this treacherous piece of business.

Senator Hastings of New York has introduced a bill with the following provisions. The State shall collect data and statistics. Every employer of more than ten workers shall be obliged to insure his workers either in a state or a private insurance fund. Employers of farm labor are exempt from this obligation. Those "in the service of the United States, state or municipal governments" and actors shall not be insured. Seasonal workers shall not be protected by insurance. Insurance shall run for twenty-six weeks only and shall amount to no more than two-thirds of the wages of the workers and not less than \$8 a week.

The shameful and discriminating provisions of the bill are to be noted in the following: Only those workers shall be insured who have been continuously employed for six months by the particular employer; who "did not lose employment through their own misconduct; who did not leave employment voluntarily; who did not leave or lose their employment due to stoppage of work due to a strike or lockout." No premium shall be payable until Jan. 1, 1932 and no claims for compensation shall accrue until July 1, 1932.

Here we have the damnable provisions of the Hastings bill, which agree in many points with the socialist party bill. Thus certain categories of workers are completely eliminated from insurance, such as farm labor, state, municipal and government employees, actors and seasonal workers. They shall receive a maximum of 26 weeks of insurance, provided they have worked for the employer for six months, have not struck against miserable conditions or been discharged for "misconduct," that is organizing the workers in the shop, or even been locked out!

This is a bill directed against the militant workers, the purpose being to prevent strikes against wage cuts, speed-up and rotten conditions. It is a bill to establish espionage in the state, on the basis of a bribe in the form of unemployment insurance covering a period of 26 weeks! And it will not go into effect until July, 1932. In the meantime the workers may starve! Thus the socialist and the capitalist Hastings!

Another bill has been introduced in the State Assembly, sponsored by Steingut and represents the point of view of Roosevelt. This bill provides for "at least two days' work per week to be performed in the interest of the state at a minimum (read maximum) wage of five dollars per day." This is work on public works, the advertising, awarding and performance of the work being granted according to the usual conditions. The following are covered by this insurance

scheme: "Any person who has attained the age of twenty-one years; who is unable to support himself and his family because of forced idleness; is a citizen of the United States and of the State of New York for at least three continuous years immediately preceding his application for relief; is not at the time an inmate of any public institution."

Thus the great bulk of young workers—below 21 years of age, whose number is tremendous and whose wages are miserable; the unaturalized foreign-born and the large number of migratory and seasonal workers, who are not able to remain in the state or locality for a period, but must move from place to place looking for a job—these workers are barred from insurance.

But this is not the worst feature. Those who will receive insurance will get it in the form of work on public works for two days a week at the rate of \$5 a day. The purpose of this provision is to lower the condition of the building trades workers and all workers generally, for the further provision is made that awards shall be made as hitherto, except as to the scale of wages. This bill is supported by the State Federation of Labor.

Thus these two bills are directed against the bulk of the working class, against the seasonal, migratory and young workers, against the militant workers, against the foreign-born workers.

Against these two bills representing the so-called progressives, the socialists and the American Federation of Labor, the workers put the Workers Insurance Bill, which is to go into effect at once, to cover the workers from the first week of unemployment, without discrimination as to race, age, color, sex, nationality, and to prevail during the entire period of unemployment. In addition, contrary to the above two bills, the workers' unemployment insurance fund is to be administered by a Workers Commission of workers in the shops and unemployed workers so that no discrimination will take place.

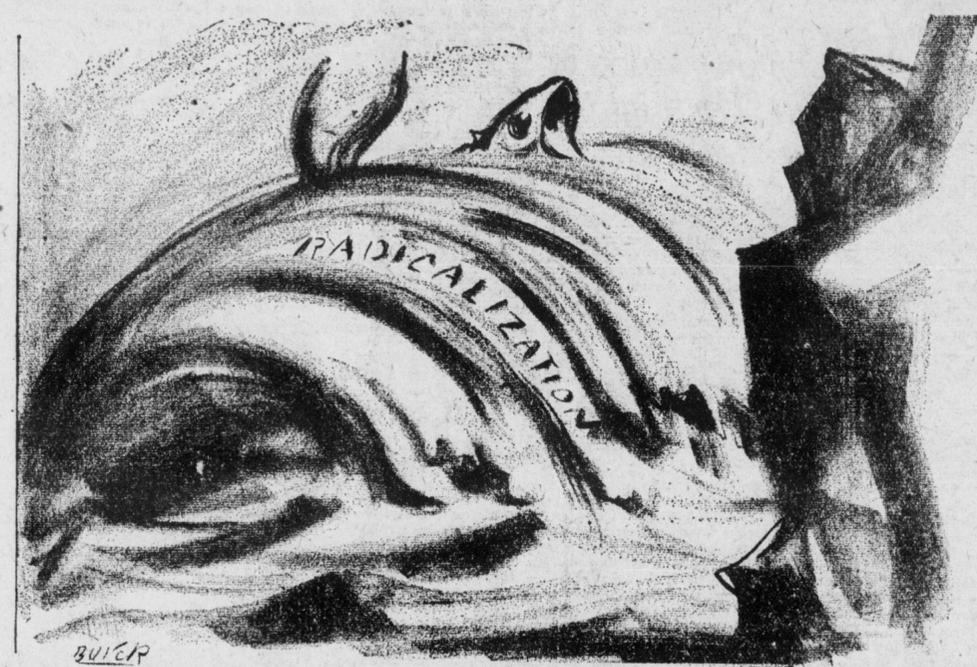
The purpose of introducing the above two bills is to offset the fight for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. The date for putting into effect is such that the 1,300,000 unemployed workers in New York will starve to death before obtaining any insurance. In the meantime, according to Steingut, Roosevelt and Hastings, they will have to be content with salvation army, police line and bread line charity.

The workers will not accept these conditions, but are fighting for the real insurance provided by the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, which will be placed before the United States Congress on February 10, backed up by a million signatures and by the militant struggles of the unemployed and employed workers all over the country for immediate unemployment relief and insurance.

Sign the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill! Become a collector of signatures for the Bill! Fight against evictions! Demand immediate relief from the cities! Organize in the fight for unemployment insurance! Roosevelt, the socialist party, State Federation of Labor, Steingut and Hastings, representatives of the capitalists, are carrying on a vicious campaign against the workers who are fighting for relief and insurance. Expose their fraud, as enemies of the workers in the shops and on the land—enemies of the militant, foreign-born and young workers—enemies of the entire working class!

Join the Unemployed Councils! Employed workers, join the unions of the Trade Union Unity League! Together fight for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, speed-up, worse conditions! Together we will put through our demands!

"HELP! HELP!"



## THE ROLE OF MISSIONARIES IN THE COLONIES

By HARRY GANNES.

MISSIONARIES are just as important to the imperialist masters in the colonies as their armies and labor ministers, and the exposure of the action of the British government, condoned by Ramsay MacDonald, in the case of the missionary Keithan in Madras, south India, China, Africa, Indo-China and the Philippines to help keep the masses shackled.

The Rev. Ralph R. Keithan was sent to India as a missionary by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the Madras district. Naturally, being an American missionary his interests lay with Wall Street and not with its competitor British imperialism. When the Gandhian agitation began, Keithan, good missionary that he was, made contacts with friends of Gandhi, because this was good business for those who financed the American missionaries. This angered the British in July, 1930, and he was ordered deported. Before Keithan was deported a British magistrate, J. F. Hall, wrote him a letter, telling him what the imperialist government expects of its missionaries. Nowhere is there a more glaring example of the hand between the sky-pilots and the finance-capitalists in their common action in clamping down the yoke on the colonial masses than this document. It is not peculiarly British. It is the basic policy of all imperialist powers and it is followed implicitly by 99.9 per cent of the hoard of religious opium vendors in the colonial countries. Keithan was told that the duties of missionaries in India were as follows:

"It is the duty not only of every servant of the government, no matter in what department he may serve, but also of every person whatever his nationality may be, who belongs to one of those non-official organizations which are permitted by the government to participate in any educational, medical or other public work in India to show his disapproval of the (nationalist) movement."

Of course, the "disapproval" demanded by the imperialists was not to be carried out in a negative form; and the degree of "disapproval" of workers and peasants revolutionary movements required can well be imagined. Keithan, together with all other missionaries, was told that their duty was to combat "by informal talks," all revolutionary activity and to encourage "loyalty to the government"—that is, to the imperialist government whether ruled by MacDonald or Baldwin. The instructions—the same given to missionaries the world over—go on to say:

"The government expects this service to be faithfully performed and looks to you as a member of such (missionary) organization to see that effect is given to this expectation. Any advice that you may require as to the particular methods to be followed will be willingly supplied by me on application."

The advice on methods which the magistrate volunteered to give in secret was detailed instructions on how to spy work against revolutionaries.

The same work is carried on by Roman Catholic and other missionaries in the Dutch East Indies, the French colonies, African colonies, China, Indo-China—in every colony of the imperialist powers. The Standard Oil Co. has its missionaries in China who do the same work. Each missionary from the imperialist country follows out the policy of "loyalty to the government" of his finance-capitalist masters. That is why millions are shelled out to them.

The China Century, a missionary magazine, published in China, in its issue of October 22nd, admits that the American missionaries had gone so far in their open imperialist activities in China that the "St. John's university, once the most important mission college in China, now is merely a shell, due to the conviction of the Chinese that, in a time of test, the college authorities showed themselves out of sympathy with Chinese aspirations." And we may add, too clearly showed their imperialist dirty work.

Missionaries are the poison gas carriers of the imperialist butchers in the colonies.

Fill Your Signature List for Unemployment Insurance. Send It in at Once. Get Another and Fill That. We Need Thousands of Additional Signatures

## The Program of the Indian Revolution

ARTICLE I.

THE Draft Platform of Action of the Indian Communist Party, published last week in these columns, is a document of first importance to the whole international Communist movement. In clear and simple language, comprehensible to the broadest masses, it sets forth the devastating results of imperialist domination in India with all its concomitants: Landlordism, usury, debt slavery, perpetuation of the abominable caste system, etc., and formulates the immediate objects of the Indian revolution. These are:

1. The complete independence of India by the violent overthrow of British rule. The cancellation of all debts. The confiscation and nationalization of all British factories, banks, railways, sea and river transport and plantations.

2. Establishment of a Soviet government. The realization of the right of national minorities to self-determination including separation. Abolition of the native states. The creation of an Indian Federal Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Republic.

3. The confiscation without compensation of all the lands, forests and other property of the landlords, ruling princes, churches, the British Government, officials and moneylenders, and handing over for use to the toiling peasantry. Cancellation of slave agreements and all the indebtedness of the peasantry to moneylenders and banks.

4. The eight-hour working day and the radical improvement of conditions of labor. Increase in wages and state maintenance for the unemployed.

The Indian National Congress and Independence. The first and foremost object of the Indian revolution is the overthrow of British domination and the complete liberation of the country. British imperialism dominates India not only through its political (including military) machine. All the key positions in the economic life of the country are in the hands of British imperialists. Can a country be free, when all its railways, its mining industry, the power stations, the banking system, the overwhelming majority of its factories, etc., remain in the possession of foreign imperialists? The answer is obvious. Yet in the Constitution, prepared by the National Congress (the so-called Nehru Constitution) the British capitalists were accorded full protection for their "vested interests" in India. The Communist Party of India has no use for such a freedom, which is the freedom of a Nicaragua—slavery in disguise. Real independence of India can be assured only through the cancellation of all debts and the confiscation of all enterprises of the British imperialists and their transfer to the Indian people.

The Way To Independence. But what is the way to achieve this independence? Gandhi answers: through a non-violent revolution. However, the history of mankind does not know of such a miracle as the victory of a non-violent revolution. On the contrary, history knows many cases, when the defeat of a revolution was wholly due to the indecisiveness of the revolutionary forces, to the absence of a resolute attack on the forces of counter-revolution. But what are the lessons of history to a Mahatma?

Gandhi himself actively helped the British imperialists to swallow up the small Dutch Boer republics in South Africa, to quell the Negro rebellions there, to fight the Germans in the world war, in which hundreds of thousands of Indian lives were lost for the glory of British trade. In all of these events the gun and the rifle played rather a conspicuous part. But then, you see, these were wars of the exploiters against the exploited (as was the case in South Africa) or of one group of robbers against another group of robbers (as it happened during the world war). In India at the present time the case is certainly different. Here is a war of an oppressed people against its oppressors, a war in which the British imperialist butchers massacre whole villages by air bombardments, and shoot, hang, beat to death, jail and torture the flower of the Indian people. No, says Gandhi, to the Indian workers and peasants, to the revolutionary Indian youth, in such a war you cannot answer with violence; why, you should not even hurt the feelings of your enemies! How does Gandhi explain this monstrous betrayal? Well, in his writings he just glosses it over with a self-forgiving "Gandhi, I'm a small insect, you know, you will forgive your Saint!"

The Indian Communists are pledged to explain, patiently and persistently, to the Indian masses, that, in the words of Lenin, the only really holy war history has ever known has been and is the war of slaves against the slave owners, of the serfs against the land barons, of the workers against the capitalists, of the oppressed nations

against their imperialist oppressors, of all exploited against the exploiters. That in this Holy War, which the Indian masses are now engaged in, Gandhi's non-violence means suicide for the revolution. That the reason for Gandhi's non-violence is that Gandhi together with the National Congress tremble for the interests of the Indian landlords and capitalists, whose power will be wiped out by the real, i. e., violent revolution. That behind Gandhi's sermons on self-sacrifice is the desire to sacrifice the freedom of 300,000,000 people in order to preserve the power and the "right" of 20,000,000 exploiters to bleed them white. The independence, preached by the National Congress, to be achieved by non-violent means, is a fraud. As stated in the Platform of Action, the complete independence of India can be achieved only through the violent overthrow of British rule, i. e., through the armed uprising of the Indian masses.

Land to the Peasants! Bread to the Workers! Power to the Masses!

Seventy-three per cent of the Indian population is engaged in agriculture. The overwhelming majority of the peasants have no land of their own. They sow and till, they water the land by the sweat of their brow only to see the landlord, the money lender, the trader, the tax collector reap the harvest when the crops are ripe. Their "normal" state is one of starvation, in a drought or with excessive rain they die in millions like flies. What is national liberation to the starving peasant if it does not liberate him from the clutches of the landlord and the usurer? The National Congress guarantees the landlords their landed property, and yet dares to speak of national liberation!

How can the peasant get the land he tills? Without a revolution, without the overthrow of British imperialism, this is impossible. The Indian landlords and the so-called native Princes, who are the biggest and worst landlords, derive their power from the British bayonets. Thus the liberation of the Indian peasant from the landlord (agrarian revolution) and the liberation of the Indian nation from imperialist domination (national revolution) are inseparably bound together. This is recognized in the Platform of Action in which the Indian Communist Party demands the confiscation of all the lands, belonging to the landlords and other parasites, without compensation and transfer of same to the toiling peasantry.

The Indian worker fares no better than the Indian peasant. His "normal" house is a slum, \$10 a month is high wages to him. He works ten, twelve and fourteen hours a day without a compulsory day of rest. The abuses of child labor and woman labor in the Indian factories, mines and plantations are without parallel in any capitalist country. Unemployment is downright death to him, yet the civilized British Indian government never attempted even to estimate the number of unemployed in India, which including agricultural workers, must now run into millions. The Indian working class, which is the vanguard and will eventually become the leader of the Indian revolution, will not tolerate this wretched state of affairs to continue. If the Indian revolution is to give anything to the Indian workers, it must guarantee them an 8-hour day, decent conditions of labor and bread in case of unemployment.

How are the Indian workers and peasants to assure the realization of these demands after the revolution? Aren't there instances when the masses had won the victory of the revolution by their blood and afterwards were robbed of their achievements, deceived in their most legitimate hopes by the landlords and the capitalists? Take an example nearest to us, Mexico. Was not the Mexican revolution carried out by the Mexican workers and peasants? The peasants were promised land. But after many years of the revolution how much of it have they actually got? Now the counter-revolutionary government of Ortiz Rubio has completely stopped even that meagre distribution of land to the peasants. A Labor Code is being enacted, which makes short shrift of all the promises the Mexican workers heard about decent wages and better labor conditions.

There is only one way to guarantee the real fulfillment of the objects of the revolution—the masses who actually win the power must keep it in their own hands after the revolution. The only form of government which makes the masses the masters of their country is a Workers' and Peasants' Republic based on Soviets. Under such a government there can be no exploitation of one nationality by another. Every nationality has the right to build its national life in its own way. This is what the Indian Communist Party stands for to assure the fruits of the revolution to the Indian people.

## PARTY LIFE

But Is It Party Work?

By JOSEPH NORTH.

A PARTY MEMBER engrossed in Trade Union Unity League rank and file activities in many parts of the country labors under a cloud. "Neglecting unit work" is a charge blasted at him from zealous unit organizers. Charges in some cases are brought against the worker. And there is perpetual wrangle between the party and the TUUL in most districts over the activity of such a worker.

In Cleveland district for instance, a comrade placed in charge of organizing a plan to raise finances for the TUUL, was unable after two weeks to accomplish any work for the TUUL. She said she was too busy with "party activity." In Chicago a unit organizer demanded to know of the district Labor Unity agent in what capacity was she to attend an unemployment conference, instead of going out for signatures in the local election campaign. He did not know, apparently, that Labor Unity, and its supplement, the Unemployed Worker, is the official organ of the TUUL and of the Unemployed Councils. It was very difficult to get the unit organizer to agree that the Labor Unity agent for the entire Chicago district should attend the Unemployment Conference and organize the apparatus for building up the official organ of the TUUL and Unemployed Councils, rather than to be out collecting signatures that particular day.

TUUL Work and Party Work.

True, the party member functioning in the TUUL should be responsible to his party unit. Reports must be made to the unit organizer as to his activities in the TUUL. The TUUL secretary must obtain the comrade's release from the majority of unit activity, to work in the TUUL. So far this is not done. As a result, the unit organizer is ignorant of the work of the comrade in the trade unions, and he skeptically eyes the vacant chair of the comrade during the unit meetings. Words of blame may come from the organizer. And yet at that particular time, that party member may be trying to speak before an A. F. of L. local, in danger of assault, or even of murder as the comrade who was killed recently in Chicago distributing leaflets at an A. F. of L. meeting. He may get a fractured skull—or may crash the gate and get his message to the A. F. L. membership—but he's not doing "party work."

The fault is in the organization of party and TUUL co-operation. The failure to check up on comrades in TUUL work. That is, comrades who are engaged in TUUL work—a job that requires more than even evening of his time—must be excused, formally, from regular unit activity.

It would be a good idea if he could arrange his activities so as to leave the two hours open during the week when his unit meets. But the A. F. of L. unfortunately does not recognize party unit meetings, nor does a pre-strike situation. But speaking in general, the party member must attend his unit meetings despite his work in TUUL.

But that he be required in addition to engage in the multitudinous activities of the party, as such, aside from his TUUL work, is piling up too big a burden on any one comrade's shoulders. In fact a far greater number of party members must be drafted to concrete TUUL activity.

Fractions.

In most districts, Party functions in TUUL groups, in Unemployed Councils, are unknown. They don't exist. As a result many reformist illusions are broadcast by well-meaning but undeveloped leaders in Unemployed Councils, often acting as a brake upon the militancy of the unemployed, rather than spurring them on to greater and more organized activity.

In most TUUL groups likewise, the fraction is non-existent. The Party member is too busy in the fraternal organizations, or perhaps in his singing society (Chicago can attest to the latter) to participate in the fraction of the union. Or even, as in most cases, to even belong to the union.

And in most cases the percentage of Party members enrolled and active in the TUUL is disgraceful. Here is the kernel of the situation. In Detroit, for instance, only 15 per cent of Party members, are active in the unions. Fifteen per cent of the Party strength behind the TUUL movement, which all "recognize and agree" must be pushed in this period to the maximum, to achieve mass status.

But at this rate, comrades, at the 15 per cent rate, it will never be achieved. The bosses are travelling 100 per cent speed. We will be lagging along at the tail of the movements of the working class. The enrollment of Party members into the TUUL is of absolute and fundamental importance. The TUUL secretary in each district should compile a list of comrades to be placed into 100 per cent active work in the different unions and leagues.

There are many Party comrades who have yet to be introduced to the TUUL. To get a clear picture of the proposition. And the woful ignorance of details of organization and the struggle for partial demands is widespread in the Party.

This can be clearly mirrored in the percentage, for instance, of the Party membership reading TUUL literature—Labor Unity for example, and its supplement, the Unemployed Worker, the official organ of the TUUL and the Unemployed Councils. To the great majority of Party members, Labor Unity is a publication suitable only for rank and file workers outside the movement. It's too "elementary, too simple" for the Party member. The mere fact that Labor Unity's worker correspondence section reflects brilliantly the conditions of the American worker, is nothing. The fact that between 75 and 100 letters from as many sections of the country come weekly to Labor Unity, is nothing. No other publication in the country gives a more accurate picture of the status of the American worker. But too many a Party member goes on the assumption that "he knows it all." As a result too many a Party member comes to the rank and file unorganized worker, and to the A. F. of L. rank and file, in a language that might as well be Korean.

As a result of this attitude of the Party membership, Labor Unity is being built almost entirely by non-Party elements. Which is good. The paper is growing at a rate considered impossible eight months ago.

Fifteen per cent Party membership active in the TUUL—as in Detroit—is something to think about. And it's not necessary to ponder about it at any length, but to get to work at once in TUUL activities, and break down that imposing dividing rail.

# Dollar Imperialism Means Deportation for 100,000 Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

IN its desperate efforts to overcome what Wall Street's "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of January 3, calls, "The most dismal year in the mercantile and financial history of the United States," the Washington government announced immediate plans for the deportation of 100,000 aliens.

This is the spearhead of the attack against militant labor inspired by the notorious Fish Committee of the United States Congress that has secretly developed its own "political police" for spying out foreign-born workers active in the growingly desperate struggles of the American working class.

The announcement of the wholesale deportations constituted the first public declaration of the new secretary of labor in the Hoover cabinet, William Doak, formerly legislative representative or "lobbyist" of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Doak Just Like Davis

The Hoover administration, driven frantic by the results of the November elections, and the growing crisis, put forward Doak as the successor to James J. Davis, the Pittsburgh steel baron, banker and mine owner, as an effort to hoodwink labor. Doak, the official of the railroad trainmen already proves himself in action to be of the same fascist breed as the Pittsburgh multimillionaire, who for years paraded as "secretary of labor" while leading in the campaign for the registration, finger-printing and deportation of foreign-born workers. Davis has now been promoted and became senator from Pennsylvania, where workers rot in prisons, serving up to five year sentences, for struggling against the steel and coal interests.

During the year 1931 the deportation program will be quickly extended, since Secretary of Labor Doak informs the United States Senate that "it would appear a fair estimate that there are 400,000 aliens illegally in the United States."

The 100,000 are deportable under existing laws. The congress now in session plans to strengthen these laws, with the special objective of reaching every foreign-born worker affiliated with a working class organization. It is the special ambition of the Fish Committee that has the endorsement of Secretary of Labor Doak, to drive every foreign-born member of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League with its affiliated revolutionary trade unions out of the country.

Deportations by Wholesale

During the year 1930, there were 16,631 deportations for all causes. Needless to say those

were practically all workers. Last August there was the wholesale deportation of 6,500 jobless Mexicans, who had been sweated in the Southwestern states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, until they were needed no longer. Then they were herded back across the Rio Grande to old Mexico, to become victims of the economic depression in this Wall Street colony.

In 1930, deportations that will be duplicated many times in 1931, included workers from the Oriental countries of China and Japan, as well as Latin-American countries, in addition to Europeans.

Ellis Island, the prison for aliens in the shadow of the so-called "Statue of Liberty" in New York Harbor is always crowded with an endless stream of exiles. At frequent intervals a "deportation special," an "alien prison train" crosses the nation from Seattle to New York with its human cargo of deportable "undesirables."

Recently, such a train carried 1,150 victims. In order to speed up this process the Secretary of Labor, Doak, asks congress for power to authorize his police agents over the land to sign warrants of arrest. This means that foreign-born strike leaders, all foreign-born workers active in unemployment demonstrations or hunger marches, in fact foreign born workers active in any working class activities, may be picked up on sight, thrown into prison, and started on their way out of the country before help can reach them from the International Labor Defense American section of the International Red Aid.)

For Right of Asylum

It is difficult to tell just how many workers have already been deported in this manner. While fighting for the right of political asylum in the United States, the International Labor Defense struggles through every resource to save workers already doomed by Dollar Imperialism to death at the hands of the bloody fascisms of Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, China, Spain, Venezuela and many other centers of black reaction. Denial of jury trial, secret hearings, framed-up evidence, deliberately falsified translations of testimony given by prisoners in foreign languages, these are some of the methods used to secure quick deportations of "undesirable aliens."

It is exactly in this period that labor in the United States on an increasing scale, irrespective of color or nationality, native and foreign-born, Negro and white, unite for the struggle against deportations, for the right of political asylum, against lynchings, for the right of legal existence of revolutionary class organizations, for amnesty for all class war prisoners.