

Send All Filled Signature Lists
to the National Campaign
Committee for Unemploy-
ment Insurance, 2 West
15th St., New York City
At Once!

Daily Worker

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

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No. 25

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

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

UNEMPLOYED BACK UP DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON

Fight For It!

UNLESS the millions of unemployed workers are willing to starve to death—and they are not willing—they must fight. And if they fight, they must have distinct aims of just what they are fighting for. Generally, of course, they are fighting for life, for their very existence. But they, the creators of wealth, the very foundation class of society, have a right to more than mere existence. Under a Communist society they will have a right to all the value created by them.

Just now, with the mass pressure forcing capitalist authority to acknowledge "in principle" the demand of the starving unemployed to the barest minimum, the Albany "conference of governors" and other capitalist "experts" are trying a new trick. They are beginning to acknowledge, in words, that some kind of unemployment insurance system is "desirable."

No worker should be fooled by this talk; for it is only talk and will remain talk unless the severest pressure is continued. And it is solely because the masses led by the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League have compelled this slight attention, that even this verbal trickery is resorted to.

The workers should be encouraged by this to intensify their struggle for enactment by Congress of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. Any and all schemes proposed by capitalists are simply tricks to avoid even discussing this Bill and its provisions. Let every worker fix them in his mind:

1. Unemployment insurance at the rate of \$25 a week for each unemployed worker, and \$5 additional for each dependent.
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 capitalist schemes, when they are not pure talk to delude the workers into thinking that something will be done without them fighting for it, are designed to unload the expense upon the workers and to administer it by capitalist agencies so that it can be used to break strikes and held as a club against militant workers.

The Hoover "Employment" Commission is, of course, not even using this disguise. It is clearly and viciously against unemployment insurance and does not even discuss it. But a certain Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth on Hoover's Commission has given out a "doctor's menu for the jobless," as a minimum below which no family can even exist. If Hoover's Commission has any authority at all, this "menu" should stand as an irreducible minimum below which no jobless worker should permit himself to be lowered. We do not accept it as adequate; on the contrary it is an outrage. But still it is miles above what the unemployed workers are now given by the miserable "charity" agencies. Let us examine its weekly budget:

"Flour and cereal, 25 to 30 pounds, cost \$3.75.
"Fresh milk—30 to 40 quarts—at 14 cents per quart, \$5.20.
"Potatoes, 21 to 28 pounds, cost 60 to 79 cents.
"Dried beans, peas, peanut butter, 1 to 3 pounds, 28 cents.
"Canned tomatoes, 40 to 50 cents.
"20 to 25 pounds of vegetables, \$1.09.
"Fats, four pounds, 86 cents.
"Sugar and molasses, 5 to 7 pounds, 35 cents.
"Lean meat, fish, cheese, eggs, \$2.20.
"Eggs for children (storage), 20 cents.
"Coffee, 35 cents; tea, 17 cents."

For this miserable minimum the Hoover Commission estimates the cost at \$15.77. And this is for food alone! Where is the workers' family going to live if rent is not paid? How are clothes to be gotten if the unemployed workers' family cannot get more than this minimum \$15.77 allotted for food?

The answer is irrefutable; the sum demanded by the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is by no means "unreasonable."

The sum demanded for each unemployed worker and dependent is absolutely required if disease and slow starvation is not to be forced upon the jobless millions. Let no bumptious capitalist official, living fat on the sweat of the workers, get away with the scornful claim that it is "too much!"

Everywhere, when the national delegation of the unemployed present demands to the federal government on February 10, let the workers of every American city understand the above figures of Hoover's own commission on food alone, and let them add in the sums necessary for rent and clothing—and thus clearly see that the Communist demand for the jobless is completely justified.

And then let the workers everywhere pledge to fight for these demands until they are won!

LABOR GOV'T TROOPS FIRE AT 10,000

Kill Five in India As
Gandhi Is Free
to Betray

Soldiers of the British Labor Government fired into a crowd of 10,000 workers and peasants in Calcutta and killed five. Hundreds were injured. This incident took place the day after the release of Gandhi by the British in an attempt to appease the masses and put over their plan for the tighter control of India by the British.

In Bombay a crowd of 200,000 greeted Gandhi on his release. In the presence of the great mass of workers and peasants Gandhi was forced to change his original tactics. When he was released he said he feared he could not control the masses, and that the Nationalist leaders had lost their hold.

He announced that the so-called "civil disobedience campaign" would continue unabated. "We can suspend judgment on Prime Minister MacDonald's statement of policy at the Round Table conference in London," he said, "but we cannot suspend the activities of the Congress party."

This announcement of Gandhi shows that he is afraid openly to accept the offer of MacDonald at once in the face of the growing violent struggles of the masses, as the Congress Party is rapidly losing its leadership by the masses. Gandhi was released in order to bring the masses again under the "peaceful" domination of the Gandhists.

Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Indian nationalist bourgeoisie, was released from the British prison in Poona Monday night in an attempt by the British to put through the decisions of the Round Table Conference with the support of the Nationalist leaders against the growing violent struggles of the Indian peasants and workers.

While Gandhi and a few of his associates were released, over 60,000 Indian nationalists, as well as revolutionary workers and peasants still remain in British jails. The Meerut prisoners, organizers of the Red Flag trade unions, have been imprisoned now for more than 18 months.

Protect the foreign born. Elect delegates to N. Y. Conference Feb. 3 at the Irving Plaza.

3,000 Philadelphia Jobless in Spontaneous Hunger March

Prepare to March on
City Hall Jan. 29;
Support the Bill

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.—Three thousand unemployed workers gathered today at Hogg Island in answer to an advertisement stating that men would be hired. When they were told that none would be hired today, the jobless began to tear down the signs, and William Simons, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League district here, mounted a car and spoke to the crowd about the fake programs for unemployment relief that the capitalists and their government are putting forth. He contrasted these with the program of struggle now being conducted by the T. U. U. L. for unemployment relief from the city and the demand for passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by Congress.

The jobless workers cheered, approved the bill and enthusiastically voted to take part in the hunger march on the city hall here, Thursday.

Some stool-pigeons tried to inter-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

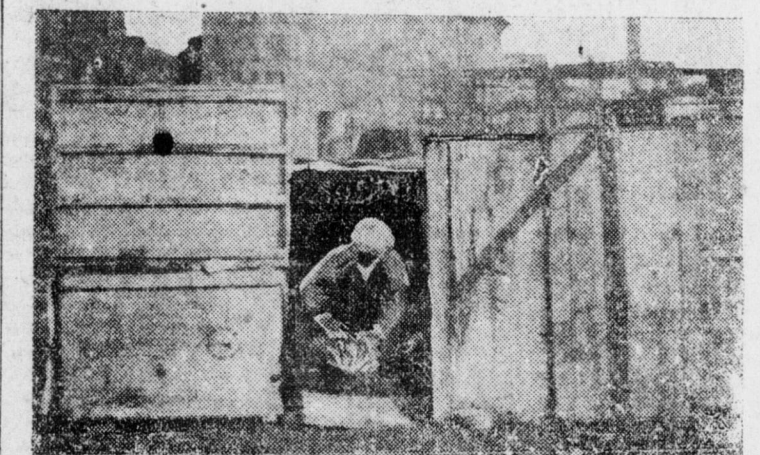
PLAN CAMPAIGN ORGANIZE WOMEN

The International Women's Day Conference called by the Communist Party on Saturday, Jan. 24, was attended by 180 delegates from shops and working women's organizations. A concrete plan for developing a mass campaign was presented by the District Committee and thoroughly discussed by the delegates present.

The conference was addressed by Anna Damon, head of the Women's Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Comrade Amer, district organizer of New York District, and Rose Wortis presented the plan of activity.

The conference decided to support the coming needle trades strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; to arrange indoor demonstrations on International Women's Day in the Bronx, Harlem, Williamsburg, Brownsville, Coney Island, Paterson, Passaic, Elizabeth, and that all delegates present constitute themselves a campaign committee for International Women's Day, March 1.

Capitalists and Workers Both Have the Right
to Sleep in Shacks



Workers are being thrown out of their jobs and homes every day. Above photo shows a Negro worker, jobless and homeless, seeking shelter under cover of boxes and by a primitive fire in the shadow of some of the downtown buildings of the world's wealthiest city, New York.

Shop Delegates to Lead the Dress Strike Demonstration

NEW YORK.—Led by 20 captains, just appointed by the Shop Delegates Council of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, thousands of needle workers will demonstrate at 36th St. and Eighth Ave. today at noon for the demands of the coming dress strike. There will be many speakers outlining the coming struggle, and calling on industrial union workers, open shop workers, those in shops controlled now by the company unionized International Ladies Garment Workers, and the unemployed to each do their part in the fight against piece work, against long hours and speed-up and unemployment.

The meeting manifested splendid spirit and readiness to mobilize the workers for the coming struggle. It was decided that the entire Executive of the Shop Delegates Council, number 45, are to be added to the strike committee so that their experiences and energies can be fully utilized for the conduct of the strike. This will raise the number of the members of the strike committee to 85. It is intended to augment this by a great many more delegates directly from the shops.

Committees were elected to carry out the distribution of one hundred thousand leaflets containing the call of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in connection with the strike.

The Shop Delegates Council decided to call a meeting of the registered dress workers for Wednesday, Feb. 4, in Bryant Hall. It was pointed out that it is of utmost importance to broaden out the Propaganda Committee so that the message of the union reaches every worker in the trade both organized and unorganized, both in the open shops, in the shops controlled by the Industrial Union and in the shops under the heel of the company union.

Brooklyn Meet Tomorrow
The Brooklyn dressmakers will hold a meeting at 795 Flushing Avenue, on Thursday evening.

Unemployed Meet at 10 A. M.
All unemployed needle workers will meet in the union hall, 131 West 28th St., at 10 a. m. today, to make preparations for the demonstration today.

Conference Saturday
Following the demonstration, the next greatest event in strike preparations is the united front conference of delegates from all workers' organizations, Saturday at Webster Hall at 2 p. m.

Every organization that has not already endorsed the strike and elected a delegate should act without delay and notify the N.T.W.I.U. at 131 W. 28th St.

Open Air Speaking
Yesterday the mounted police came out to herd the needle workers who occupy 36th St. between Eighth and Ninth Aves. during the noon hour as far away as possible from the speakers of the N.T.W.I.U. The crowd insisted on standing around and listening.

NEW YORK.—A meeting was held by the Red Builders' News Club on Monday, Jan. 26, at 14th St. and University Place. This meeting was well attended. It was called in protest against the recent arrest and sentence of Lorenz Stokes and Clarence Turner, two young members of the Red Builders who were given a six-months sentence for selling the Daily Worker.

The Red Builders believe this injustice to their comrades is a direct attack against the Daily Worker. The Red Builders are aroused over the bosses' plan to terrorize the Red Builders, who are trying to get the Daily Worker into the hands of all workers.

Over a thousand listened to the speakers, who were Comrades Lenko, Beverhoudt, Faulk, Nelson and O'Boyle. Some signatures for the Unemployed Insurance Bill were obtained and one hundred copies of the Daily Worker were sold.

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PLAN DEMONSTRATIONS FEB. 10; GARY MARCH TODAY; SOUTH ACTIVE

Steel Workers of Indiana Harbor, Hammond, Ambridge, Gary, Build Organization of Unemployed and Employed, Same Time

Signature Collections Speeded in Charlotte Along With Fight That Stops 4 Evictions

GARY, Ind., (By Mail).—Fifteen working class organizations were represented at the unemployment insurance conference convened by the unemployed council of Gary and the Metal Workers Industrial League here January 18. The conference unanimously endorsed the workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and a program of 14 local demands to the city authorities, and elected a broad committee of 15, 7 of them Negro steel workers, to see that the campaign for the bill as well as for the local demands was carried to every other working class organization in Gary.

In particular the Conference instructed the campaign committee to organize the local struggle against evictions, against the shutting off of gas, water and light, against Jim-Crowism and other rotten conditions in the flop houses, breadlines etc. January 22 was set as the date for the first hunger march in Gary and Feb. 10 was endorsed as the day of demonstration for the passage of the bill.

The spirit of the Conference was

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

At the same time the local movements in the many sections of the country are assuming a state-wide character, as expressed in state hunger marches. The state hunger march to Albany in the New York District will take place in the middle of February, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and numerous other states are in the process of organizing such state hunger marches, to demand unemployment relief.

The Workers' International Relief is undertaking to feed and care for the various state hunger marches and the Washington delegation. This will require many thousands of dollars. The New York hunger march alone will cost somewhere around \$10,000. Such hunger marches, with their mass character, involving hundreds and thousands of marching delegates, must be provided with food, supplies, medical aid, etc.

The Washington delegation, that will consist of about 150 delegates from all states in the country, must be taken care of. Housing, food, meeting places must be provided. It is therefore the duty of all workers to rally to the support of the Workers' International Relief in the tag days to be held this Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

All workers who can must give as much as possible in these tag days. All workers employed and unemployed must volunteer in every city as collectors in the tag days. All working-class housewives, all workers' children must be mobilized for the collections. Organizations must be visited, house to house canvasses made, collections must take place in the streets, stores and wherever possible.

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The New York Herald-Tribune in a story on war mobilization declares that plans are being rushed for rapid war preparations. They state:

"In the economic portion of the country's preparedness program, it was revealed at the War Department, are included plans for the swift manufacture of munitions and for the mobilization of industry into a co-ordinated unit. In the development of this program the assistance of over 14,000 manufacturing establishments has already been enlisted. On paper the task of producing munitions is being apportioned to the various sections of the nation in accordance with their capacities. The war equipment to be turned out by the various plants is also being assigned.

"I found a copy of the Daily Worker on the ferry boat to S. F. several months ago and liked it so well that I have bought a copy every week since then," writes Dr. Jones of Oakland, Calif. "Perhaps it would help the circulation if every edition contained a request that your readers leave their copies on street cars, trains, boats, public libraries, park benches, etc., after they have read them."

A good habit to use in bringing the Daily Worker to workers on the way to the job, and to those out of a job. (50,000 circulation tips page 3.)

Liquidate the deficit, save the Daily Worker, send your contribution immediately to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

T.U.U.L. CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT ATTACK ON FOREIGN BORN WORKERS

In a statement issued by the Trade Union Unity Council of New York, yesterday, the council makes the following comments on the hounding and arresting of the foreign-born workers:

"In an effort to break up the solidarity of the workers in their struggle against unemployment and for unemployment relief, the federal government, through its immigration officials, has started a dastardly attack upon the workers by arresting every unemployed worker on the street who appears to them to be a foreigner. On Saturday and Sunday they arrested in Hoboken, N. J., 275 unemployed workers, 58 of whom are being held now on Ellis Island for deportation.

"This effort on the part of Mr. Doak, Hoover's new secretary of labor, to terrorize the foreign-born workers from participating in the struggle of the American working class against the wage-cut and speed-up campaign introduced by the American capitalists and against unemployment relief, is designed to split up the ranks of the American workers and divide them on the lines of foreign-born and native so as to make it easier for the bosses to suppress them all. This is a prelude to the passing of laws in Congress for the registering and finger-printing of foreign-born workers, which has been introduced by capitalist agents and supported by the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy.

"The Trade Union Unity Council condemns this attack and calls upon all workers, foreign and native, Negro and white, to unite their ranks in a determined struggle against every persecution of any section of the working class. Only through unity in the ranks of the working class can we successfully meet the attacks of the bosses and their government and repulse the wage-cutting and speed-up campaign introduced by the bosses and supported by the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy. Join the Trade Union Unity League, support the Conference for Protection of Foreign Born which is to be held on Sunday, Feb. 8."

Lenin Meet Tickets Must Be Settled for

All units of the Party and YCL as well as all mass organizations to which tickets for the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg Memorial Meeting were given, are asked to settle up at once for the tickets. The District Office is in a severe financial situation which caused the cutting off of the electric power in the building last week. Please turn in all money at once. District Bureau, District 2, Communist Party of U. S. A.

Alabama Farmers Unite to Fight Hunger and Robbery

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 27.—The farmers of Alabama are organizing to fight against starvation. A mass meeting, held in the Bailey Township School House, at Cullman, Alabama, was attended by 100 farmers. Although the representatives of the bankers, the landlords and the merchants—the local cotton ginners, the storekeeper and one well-to-do farmer did all in their power to disrupt the meeting, by throwing eggs at the speaker, etc., they did not succeed in breaking it up.

The mass of local farmers who attended the meeting discussed their needs and drew up the following demands:

1. The immediate creation by the state of special farmers' relief funds to be raised from application to this fund of all funds now used for national guard, etc., and the cutting of state wages to a maximum of \$2,000.
2. Payment of relief to needy families at the rate of \$15 per month for one-horse families and \$25 per month for two-horse families until Sept. 1.
3. Fund and disbursements to be under the direct control of State Farmers' Relief Council to be formed by conference of local delegates on April 1, excluding farmers employing hired labor or renting to more than one tenant.
4. Fertilizer to be sold to all small farmers at prevailing cash prices on time, to be secured by simple chattel mortgage on next year's crop at 4 per cent.
5. Fifty per cent state and county tax reduction on all crop land, farm equipment and stock of farmers having less than \$2,000.
6. Five-year stay on all debts without exception of farmers having less than \$2,000 cash income last year.
7. Abolition of chain gang system. All public works to be performed by free labor. Immediate employment of farmers on the state and county roads on full time 7-hour day, 5-day week at minimum of \$20 per week.
8. All funds of county Red Cross Chapter to be turned over to County Farmers' Relief Council for distribution.
9. Adequate loans from drought relief fund (government fund now being disbursed) to croppers and working owners with no more than one tenant, secured by simple non-interest bearing mortgage on next year's crop. Such funds to be controlled in each area by special committees selected by the farmers at meetings called by Farmers' Relief Councils, which are to immediately supply the present committees appointed by Hoover and are to take entire charge of disbursement of the funds.
10. All of these demands affect the immediate interests of the poor farmers of the South. For example, the demand that fertilizer be sold on

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"Be Ready to Strike Dress Shops in February", Says Call by Needle Industrial Union

FIGHT FOR WEEK WORK, MINIMUM WAGE; 35-HR. WEEK IN DRESS SHOPS

Workers Have Suffered 35 Per Cent Slash in Pay; Many Get Less Than \$15 a Week

Great United Front Conference to Prepare for Strike, Will Be Held Jan. 31

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has issued a call to the workers in the dress industry and to all others, in connection with the strike. The call is being distributed in one hundred thousand lots in four languages: English, Jewish, Spanish and Italian. The call reads as follows:

"To All Dressmakers! Join the Union! Prepare to strike in February!"

"You have been reduced to slavery. The prices you are getting this season were slashed 35 per cent."

"Conditions change daily from bad to worse. Expert dressmakers are making as low as four dollars per day and lower. Less skilled workers earn no more than fifteen dollars for a full week's work and in many cases, much less than this."

"Piece work, speed up, home work, and long hours are being forced upon us as the price you have to pay for miserable living."

"Everywhere the same sweat shop conditions. Everywhere the same abuses. Everywhere the same slavery."

"You are starving. Thousands of you are turned out into the streets as a result of the ever greater speed-up. You are compelled to slave nine and ten hours daily, including Saturdays and Sundays and even then you barely earn enough for a living. At the same time the jobbers who control our industry make millions of dollars."

"In order to still more reduce your earnings and to drive you to still greater speed up, the bosses have drawn into the industry thousands of young workers of school age who slave for next to nothing. Everything under the sun is being done to reduce you to the state of beggary."

"How long are you going to stand by? How long will you permit this condition to prevail?"

"The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union calls upon you to organize, to mobilize, to strike, to fight to demand better conditions."

"You can do it!"

"Dressmakers, employed and unemployed, adult and youth, white and colored, workers long in the industry, and workers recently drawn into it, you have a common cause to fight for. You must fight for better conditions. Unite your ranks and get ready for the strike in February. Get ready to demand and fight for:

(1) Week Work.
(2) Minimum scale for all workers.
(3) Seven-hour day, five-day week.
(4) Unemployment Insurance.
(5) Right to the job.

Organize and Fight to Win These Demands!

"Remember, the bosses are decided to worsen your conditions; the agents of the bosses, the 'International', is driving the bosses every day to enslave you. Only under the banner of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will you be able to fight and march to victory."

"Your struggle will be supported by all the workers. Organizations outside the workers. Organizations outside the workers."

Labor and Fraternal

WEDNESDAY—
Office Workers' Educational Meeting: "Welfare Schemes and Office Workers," 6:30 p. m. at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

Special Meeting
Alfred Levy Branch I.L.D. at 8 p. m. 524 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

HURSDAY—
Workers' Laboratory Theatre: Begins rehearsal for a number of new plays. More members are needed to take part. No talent necessary. Meet at 131 W. 23rd St. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 p. m. Second floor.

Open Educational Meeting
Of the Bill Hayden Branch, I.L.D. at 8 p. m. at 145 West 12th St. Subject: "Report of the Fish Committee."

Special Membership Meeting
Gonzales Branch I.L.D. at 8 p. m. at 7 E. 103rd St.

General Membership Meeting
Gonzales Branch I.L.D. at 6 p. m. at 7 E. 103rd St. Subject: "Workers' Self Defense."

Cremators Local No. 2000
Will hear a lecture on the "Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union" at 7 p. m. 54th St. All carpenters are invited.

FRIDAY—
Educational Meeting
Joe Hill Branch I.L.D. at 6 p. m. at 132 E. 26th St. Subject: "Workers' Self Defense."

Emergency Meeting
Joe Hill Branch I.L.D. at 8 p. m. at 132 E. 26th St.

Workers Ex-Servicemen's League
Meets regularly at Ukrainian Hall, 1 E. Third St. at 8 p. m. Get off at Houston St. station on Third Ave. Elevated. Problems of direct interest to ex-soldiers are taken up and acted upon. Speakers and fraternal organizations please announce this weekly meeting.

AD WEDNESDAY—
Mass Meeting
Of the Unemployed Council and the Bronx Tenants League at 8 p. m. at 1022 Bathgate Ave., Bronx.

Police Workers Industrial League
Meets at 7:30 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. The building of an unemployed council will be taken up. On Thursday at 2 p. m. all unemployed night-working comrades will meet at the same address to discuss plans for the council.

Volunteers Wanted
To help in the Daily Worker office, Call at 25 E. 12th St., Room 505.

side the needle industry are already setting up dress strike committees to render you every possible assistance in your coming strike. The workers in every industry suffer in the same manner and they realize that a victorious dress strike will strengthen their fight against the same slave conditions in the industries where they are employed.

"A United Front Dress-Strike Conference will be held on January 31, at 2 p. m., in Webster Hall. This is going to be a representative gathering of hundreds of workers' organizations to discuss ways and means of how best to support the strike in the dress industry."

"Every workers' organization should be represented at this conference on Jan. 31."

"Every dressmaker should get ready for the strike! Join the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union!"

Initiation Fee Now Only \$1.35

"Be ready to answer the strike call! Be ready to fight for better conditions and for a militant union! Be ready to smash the sweatshop conditions! Be ready to fight against the slavery!"

"DEFENDER" HAS BIRTHDAY BALL

Pictorial's Sixth Year Celebrated

NEW YORK—The pictorial ball given by the Labor Defender, the only labor picture magazine in this country, this Friday evening at Webster's Manor, on 11th St., near Third Ave., by the advance sale of tickets, as well as other information coming in to the office of the magazine, promises to be one of the best attended and colorful proletarian affairs given this season.

The entire workers' press, editorial and otherwise, are arranging to participate in this ball in honor of the sixth anniversary of the magazine. Many left-wing organizations, as well as individuals, are buying tickets in advance to help make this affair a success as well as avoid paying the extra admission at the door. The price of admission in advance is 75 cents.

The Labor Defender, in celebrating this anniversary, reminds its readers, old and new, that the International Labor Defense in publishing this magazine feels very grateful to its readers in making this publication the outstanding one in the country. And its world-wide reputation as the finest American militant pictorial magazine is largely due to the support it has had and is having from wide-awake workers in the U. S.

"Tickets for the Labor Defender ball, where Ted Eastmond's Radio Synchronizers will provide the dance music, can be had at the Workers' Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; New Masses, 112 E. 19th St., and the national office of the I. L. D., Room 430, 80 E. 11th St.

WORKERS' VOLUNTEER

for the Unemployment Solidarity Tag Days under auspices T.U.U.L. and W.I.R., January 31st and February 1st. Do your class duty, help the hunger marchers! In their fight for Unemployment Insurance! Call for your boxes and coupon books at once at the National W.I.R., 131 W. 28th St., N. Y. C., and at the following stations on the Tag Days:

NEW YORK CITY:
569 Prospect Ave., 353 Beekman Ave., 1622 B'klyn Ave., 452 East 154th St., 2100 Arthur Ave., 1645 Grand Concourse, 3294 Wallace Ave., 807 East 167th St., 1472 Boston Rd., 2700 Bronx Park East, 959 East 173rd St., 2001 Bryant Ave., 738 Fox St., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS:
508 West 178th Street.

HARLEM:
143 East 103rd St., 308 Lenox Avenue, 341 E. 140th St.

DOWNTOWN:
27 E. 4th St., 131 W. 25th St., 134 E. 7th St., 54 1/2 Lewis St., 64 W. 22nd St., 16 W. 21st St.

WILLIAMSBURG:
61 Graham Ave., 261 Tompkins Ave., 747 Flushing Ave., 322 South 5th St., BROOKLYN HILLS:
1844 Pitkin Ave., 593 Stone Ave., 1505 Marks Ave.

RIDGEWOOD:
208 Central Avenue, EASTERN PARKWAY:
249 Schenck Ave., MIDDLEVILLAGE:
1 Fulton Avenue, BATH BEACH:
962 Sutter Ave., 1121 Blake Ave., 105 Thadford Ave.

BORO PARK:
1373 43rd St., 4312 New Utrecht Ave., 746 40th St. 8th Ave., EAST PLATZBUSH:
241 E. 94th St., 470 E. 93rd St., SOUTH BROOKLYN:
136 15th St.

BKENSOMHURST:
2006 70th St., BORO HALL:
15 Myrtle Ave., CONEY ISLAND:
2001 Mernold Ave., BRIGHTON BEACH:
140 Neptune Ave., BATH BEACH:
48 Bay 25th St., LONG ISLAND CITY:
26 Jackson Ave., NEW JERSEY:
63 Mercer St., Newark; 206 Market St., Paterson; 106 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth.

YONKERS:
252 Warburton Ave.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

—Workers Don't Eat Hay in the Soviet Union—

By RYAN WALKER



CATCH JOB SHARK IN PAY CUT PLOT

Cops Club Jobless As They Demand Fee Back

NEW YORK—A committee from the Down Town Council of the Unemployed went into the Annex Employment Agency, 1151 Sixth Ave., Monday and demanded the return of \$8 that Peter Krane spent for a job. Krane was sent to the Marlboro Hotel, 512 W. 151st St., where he found still there an elevator and handy man who was getting \$100 a month. Krane found he was supposed to take this man's place at \$80 a month, the employer and the agency just putting over a scheme to fire a man and hire another at lower wages.

Krane refused to scab and went back and demanded his fee returned. The agency refused, and the police sent Krane to the "Complaint Department" of the License Bureau, 6 Read St., where nothing was done and Krane was told to come back again at 10:45 a. m. today.

Police Called

When the Unemployed Council committee came to the annex, some stool pigeon called the police, and they were driven from the place, and prevented from holding a meeting by ten cops who were there to defend wage cutting. Several jobless workers were clubbed.

The Down Town Council continues its daily mass meetings at Leonard and Lafayette Sts. Yesterday over 1,000 attended, and enough marched from the "open air meeting" to an indoor meeting at 27 E. Fourth St. to jam the hall. About 20 joined the council. Fifty Labor Unities were sold. 100 Daily Workers were sold and 364 signatures to the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill were secured yesterday by the members of the Down Town Council.

Friday evening, Feb. 6, there will be a dance and entertainment to raise money for the organization purposes of the Down Town Council. Save the date!

Native and foreign born, Negro and white, unite to protect the foreign born. Elect delegates to N. Y. Conference on Feb. 8, at Irving Plaza.

'As You Desire Me,'
Now Showing At the Maxime Elliott Thea.

Lee Shubert will present Luigi Pirandello's new play, "As You Desire Me," at Maxine Elliott's Theatre this evening. Judith Anderson heads the cast, which includes Jose Ruben, Douglass Dumbrille, Brandon Peters, Vera H. Hurst and Philip Leigh. The play was adapted from the Italian by Dimitri Ostrov.

"The Student Prince," the Sigmond Romberg-Dorothy Donnelly opera, opens at the Majestic Theatre Thursday night. The cast is headed by Edward Nell, Jr., Eliz Gergely, George Hassell, Adolph Link and Lucy Monroe.

Miss Helen Morgan, former star of "Sweet Adeline" and Show Boat, will begin her vaudeville tour at the Coliseum Theatre today.

Dr. Rockwell returns to vaudeville via 86th St. Theatre this Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The Merediths, Madelyn and Wes, appear on the same bill. The screen features Loretta Young and Conway Tearle in "Truth About Youth."

Vote against finger printing, registration, and photographing the foreign born. Elect delegates to local conference for protection of foreign born.

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Leon & Dor
Kenny—Cul
roll & Co.
Coming
SAT. JAN. 31

TRUTH ABOUT YOUTH
Gretta YOUNG
Conway TEARLE
The LASH

THE TRUTH GAME
with
Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE
ETHEL BARBAMORE TREATRE
47th Street, West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

Proletarian Support for Communist Press
SOVIET COSTUME BALL
Saturday Evening, January 31st, 1931
WORKERS CENTER
35 East 12th Street

JAZZ BAND
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Arranged by Unit 2, Section 1; Downtown Young Communist League
Proceeds for the DAILY WORKER and the YOUNG WORKER

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Local 174, A. M. O., & N. W. of N. & Office and Headquarters
Labor Temple, 343 East 64th Street
Room 13
Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 a. m.
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 p. m.

To Build the Strike Organization

TO BUILD STRIKE—6
NEW YORK—The following important meetings are to be held in connection with preparations for the coming dress strike:

Today: International Workers Order meeting at Bryant Hall at 2 p. m. Olgin and Hyman will speak.

Tomorrow: Brooklyn mass meeting at 795 Flushing Ave., evening. Harlem demonstration on Third Ave., from 105th to 115th Sts. at noon.

Friday: Young Workers educational meeting at 131 W. 28th St.

Saturday: United Front Conference at Webster Hall, 2 p. m. A banquet will be given by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and Williamsburg Workers Club at 795 Flushing Ave. at 6 p. m. to celebrate the opening of that headquarters.

Feb. 3: Young needle workers meet at 6:30 p. m. at Bryant Hall.

DEMONSTRATE ON SATURDAY, JAN. 31

Protest Government Ban on Papers

This Saturday, Jan. 31, at 1 p. m., mass protest demonstration against the banning of the Young Pioneer, Yda Obrera, Young Worker, and the Laborer, will be held in front of the central post office at 33d St. and 8th Ave. This demonstration will be the first answer to the Fish Committee's proposals that the working class newspapers be banned from the mails.

These weekly papers were selected as the first ones to be banned because the bosses thought that the banning of a weekly paper will not bring much protest on the part of the working class. The workers realize, however, that this is just the beginning of the attack against the working class press and are therefore mobilizing for an effective protest this Saturday at 1 p. m.

In view of the fact that the suppression affects the workers generally, the children, Spanish workers, young workers, Negro workers, all the workers' organizations must mobilize their membership for demonstration

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES

Green Grow the Lilacs
GUILL
Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:30
Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:30

MIDNIGHT
AVON
Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:30
Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:30

Elizabeth the Queen
Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Morris Carnovsky, Joanna Roos and others
Martin Beck Thea. 43th St.
Evs. 8:30, Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:30

ON THE SPOT
with CRANE WILBUR and ANNA MAY WONG
EDGAR WALLACE'S FORREST THE
40th Street, West of Broadway
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

HIPPODROME 6th Ave. & 43d St.
BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK
8 ACTS
Primo Carnera in person
Janet Gaynor & C. Farrell
in "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"
REO—ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW!

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with
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Bethlehem Steel Workers to Get 10 Per Cent Wage Cut on February First

SPARROWS POINT, Md., Jan. 27. In the midst of wealth that the Bethlehem steel workers have created with their own hands, they are notified by posted bulletins that a wage cut will go into effect Feb. 1, of ten percent for the openers in the Tin mill.

For more than a half year now, the openers have been working on a starvation wage as a result of the part time work. Their wages were lowered by the small rates on light gauge tin, where they were forced to divide the small tonnage rate between three men. In the same department other workers are getting hit with a speed-up scheme.

The shears are going to be changed in a position that will force the shearmen to do twice as much work. This change will eliminate the feed boy which is the object of the bosses in their greed for more profits. In order to break the solidarity of the openers and the shearmen, the bosses have revealed that they may give a five percent increase in pay. However this want make up for the two wage cuts that was given to the shearmen in the last year at the same time the Hot Mill workers were out. It will be an inhuman speed-up and longer hours.

In order to prevent the whole mill from putting up a fight against wage cuts, the bosses shrewdly make wage cuts in one department, then go over to another department. The workers of the whole tin mill are aware of this policy and are showing the deepest discontent and mood for strike, because they know that they will be the next department to get a wage cut.

The workers realize that they must stand solid with the openers and fight against the wage cut. The workers in the Hot Mill sorting room, cold rolls and galvanizing departments are talking about going on strike with the openers of the wage cut goes into effect.

If the wage cut is forced on the workers, the workers will stand together and fight the company with the real workers weapon—Strike—Picket Line—Solidarity of all the departments in the Sparrows Point plant—Solidarity of the unemployed workers to help the employed worker to fight against wage cuts. Unity of the Negro and white workers into the same union to fight for better conditions.

NEEDLE WORKERS, ATTENTION!

All members of the Party and Young Communist League who are needle workers are instructed to be present at a needle trades workers' fraction meeting at the Workers' Center, 35 E. 12th St., on Thursday, Jan. 29 at 6:30 p. m. No other meeting is to be allowed to interfere with attendance at this fraction meeting.

Admittance will be only on presentation of Party or Y.C.L. card. Also bring along your union card and receipt for tax. No other comrades will be admitted, except section organizers, who are also instructed to be present.

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Communist Party, U.S.A.

Comrades from Brownsville and East New York are Eating in the

East New York Cafeteria
521 Sutter Ave., cor. Hindsale St.
Fresh, good meals and reasonable prices

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37 WEST 32ND STREET
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225 WEST 36TH STREET

State Representative of A. F. of L. Is Labor Spy for J. P. Morgan Company at \$500 Per Month

(This is the 21st and last of a series of articles on the A. F. of L. and political corruption in New Jersey.)

By ALLEN JOHNSON.

Since one A. F. of L. official is usually as much like another as two peas in a pod, it will serve no good purpose to enter into a detailed description of all of them in the state of New Jersey. The story of the A. F. of L. in Atlantic City is even more ugly than the activities of the A. F. of L. officials in Jersey City and Newark, and Camden, in the southern part of the state, is at least as much of a hell-hole for workers as Atlantic City. New Jersey is merely one of 48 states in which the A. F. of L. performs its function of misleading the American working class, and since the Daily Worker, after all, fights for all the workers in the country, we will end today our discussion of corruption in the New Jersey A. F. of L. by depicting just two more of its officials, Tom Sherlock, head of the Newark iron workers, and "Honest Henry" Hilfers, state representative of the A. F. of L. Remember, the north Jersey A. F. of L. official who got \$25,000 a year and "expenses" from the Iron League of N. J., an association of capitalists, to "smooth the antagonism between capital and labor?" Well, Sherlock, as business agent of the iron workers' local, was Brande's (and the Iron League's) representative in Newark. It was Sherlock's job not to send iron workers to contractors who were not members of the Iron League. He was well paid for his efforts by both the employers and Brande.

Aided By Police.
How is it, some workers who fortunately have had no experience with the A. F. of L. will ask, that Sherlock can get away with preventing members of his union from going to work, especially when between 60 and 70 per cent of them are unemployed and have been for months. There are various methods that Sherlock and his fellow-officials use. For example: about 95 per cent of the members of the iron workers' local hate Sherlock's guts. They would throw him out of office in an hour if it were not for the fact that he has the entire police department backing him up. Here's proof. The rank and file in Sherlock's union recently went to court in an attempt to prevent Sherlock from continuing his sell-out policies. The suit dragged through the courts interminably, but nothing has hap-

pened to Sherlock and nothing ever will if the capitalist courts can help it. What was Sherlock's answer to the suit?

He called in Paul Morin, international head of the iron workers, to "judge" the situation. Many of the rank and file were more than willing. They believed that it was impossible that the international head of the union could be as crooked as Sherlock. They knew better now.

Morin laid down the following law: The suit against Sherlock was to be withdrawn on threat of expulsion of those workers who had signed the affidavits against him; the local was to pay back to Sherlock the money that he had spent in defending himself against the workers' charges; meetings of the local were to be suspended for three months, during which time the officers alone were to rule; the constitution of the local was to be suspended for 90 days to permit Sherlock to change the by-laws so he could justify his previous violation of the constitution.

Morin was afraid to announce these rulings himself, so he transmitted them through two international vice-presidents. Twenty-four policemen protected the vice-presidents while one of them read Morin's decision, but the 24 cops didn't prevent the members of the local from vigorously booing Morin's decision.

On Nov. 20, two weeks after this incident occurred, about 100 of the most advanced workers in Sherlock's local held a meeting to draw up plans for a further struggle against Sherlock and Morin. On the order of Police Chief Egan, Captain Brady, with a large squad of cops, descended on the meeting and ordered the workers to leave the hall immediately. None of the workers were beaten, but that was apparently an oversight, for the normal result of protesting against Sherlock's policies is a brutal attack.

Orders Workers Beaten.
Benjamin Cohen, for instance, a member of Sherlock's local, was beaten until he was near death by Porky Flynn, one of Sherlock's strong-arm men, for simply expressing his opinion of Sherlock. Harry Beck, another member of the local, was terribly beaten by Flynn shortly after he assaulted Cohen. Beck went to court and as a result got his first taste of capitalist class-justice. Flynn went scott free, and the workers who testified for Beck have been hounded by Sherlock ever since.

Flynn has since been "elected" an officer of the local by the various grocery clerks, office workers and

even lawyers whom Sherlock has enrolled on the union books so they could vote as he wanted.

Sherlock's intimate connection with city government is further disclosed by an incident that occurred recently. Sherlock asked one of the men in the local to lend him \$300. Sherlock didn't need the loan any more than the worker needed a broken arm, but the worker knew that when Sherlock asked for a loan it meant he was imposing a "loyalty tax." The worker gave Sherlock the \$300 and forgot about it. Sherlock did, too, until one day several months after, in a moment of drunken good-nature, he said to the worker who loaned him the money: "Jim, I owe you \$300, don't I? Well, I'm going to show you how regular I am. I'm going to give you a nice, soft city job. Now, how do you like that?" The worker didn't, particularly, because it meant that he could no longer work at his trade. But a steady job in the good old U. S. A. is nothing to throw over one's shoulder, so he took it.

Now let us meet "Honest" Henry Hilfers, recent president of the New Jersey A. F. of L. and one of the group, which included Matthew Woll, that tried so frantically to break the Passaic strike in 1927. Let's not tarry with "Honest" Henry too long, for he's as likely as not to steal the socks off our feet while we're looking at him.

Bribed By Open Shop Firms.
In 1928 "Honest Henry" was editor of the Union Labor Messenger, official organ of the Essex Trades Council, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The magazine was founded, of course, to further the interests of organized labor. Here is how "Honest" Henry furthered the interests of the workers who elected him to represent them. He would solicit "contributions" from open shop corporations and then write an article in the magazine pointing to the remarkable working conditions in the factory of the corporation that sent him the "contribution."

Read what Hilfers wrote about the Durant Automobile Co., a notorious open shop corporation: "The hundreds of employees are paid the best of wages and the co-operation which exists between employer and employee is very impressive." At the time Hilfers wrote this article, the workers in the Durant plants were working 11-12 hours of the night shift and 10 to 14 hours a day, seven days a week, on the day shift. Very "impressive" hours, Henry, we agree. Among the corporations which paid Hilfers for his eulogistic articles were

the U. S. Metal Refining Co., Victor Talking Machine Co., U. S. Trust Co., Du Pont, Colgate's, American Cable, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Chesbrough Manufacturing, United Lead and Wright Aero.

Admits He Grafted \$100,000.
Some workers in the A. F. of L. caught Hilfers with the goods and he was exposed at a state convention. Hilfers had to admit that he accepted more than \$100,000 from the open shop corporations. Did anything happen to Hilfers? Not a thing. He told the other heads of the A. F. of L. that if they threw him to the wolves to save their own skins he would expose them all at the convention. "Honest" Henry is today the state representative of the A. F. of L.

Has Hilfers been scared into not taking graft? Not a bit. "Honest" Henry is now a labor spy for J. P. Morgan. He is on the payroll of the Public Service Railway Corp., a subsidiary of Morgan's Public Service of N. J., at \$500 a month.

Hilfers' associate, Harry James, head of the street railwaymen's union in Paterson, is also an undercover agent for Public Service. William Wegner, another officer of the railwaymen's union, receives \$400 monthly from the Public Service. This little income is eked out by a gambling house that Wegner owns in Fort Lee.

There are clubs and clubs. Councils of the Unemployed are clubs that fight for unemployment insurance, immediate relief, etc. These Councils of the Unemployed are affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, a revolutionary trade union organization. There is a club in Newark frequented by A. F. of L. officials. Rank and file are not admitted, for this club is the meeting place of A. F. of L. officials who are on the payroll of various detectives and "labor service."

"Against the Law" to Stop Evictions of Jobless Families Says Balto. Mayor; Demonstrate Feb. 10th to Smash This!

Hundreds of Evictions Daily; Unemployed Councils Active in Fighting Such Evictions

Daily Worker:
Hundreds of eviction cases are taking place daily in the city of Baltimore; workers thrown out on the streets to freeze with their families, while Mayor Broening is leaving for a vacation to Florida. When visited by a committee of the unemployed Councils after a mass demonstration of 6,000 workers at the city hall, he replied that it would be "against the law" to give relief to the unemployed by taxing the rich.

The unemployed workers are, however, determined to continue the struggle for unemployment relief and against evictions. If it is the "law" to let unemployed families freeze on the streets, then such law will be broken. This is the reply of the unemployed to the mayor and the city council. Several hundred workers gathered on Pennsylvania Ave. where a Negro family was evicted and put their furniture back in the house. Another eviction took place the next day and the workers have put the

Party Unit in Warren, O. Is Getting Active

Warren, Ohio.
Dear Comrade Editor:
I am writing you on the situation in Warren, of the Party and affiliates. Finally we have started on the upgrade. I would like to state right here the reason the Party has not made a gain at a much more rapid pace in membership is because of the fact that when the police began their terror on March 6 we did not

furniture in again. The landlord called the police and three workers were arrested, including Carl Bradley the secretary of the Trade Union Unity League. They are under \$250 bail each. This, however, has not broken the spirit of the workers as immediately after that the furniture of another family in the nearby street was put back in the house.

The struggle against evictions which is assuming a mass character will be combined with the struggle against shutting off of gas, high rents, and immediate unemployment relief. The Unemployed Councils are mobilizing for a huge demonstration at the city hall on February 10.

Negro Workers Swinging Into Struggle

Chicago, Ill.
Comrades:
A herculean task lies before us. The rising tide of the revolutionary spirit and progress of the Communist Party are felt and feared by the patriotic feds and stool pigeons of the capitalist class. I am referring to Fish and his gang of bandits. The more they knock the Party the more progress it makes. They see the hand writing on the wall and know they are rapidly losing ground.

I am surprised to find so many Negroes awakening from their long sleep through the ages. Who are be-

Odd Jobs Only Prolong Starvation

New Haven, Conn.
Yellow Workers:
To watch the fools and fakers trying to soothe over the unemployment conditions here in New Haven, it is nauseating.

On New Year's day a body known as the Volunteer, a middle class element, feeling so sorry for the distress in this city, started a house to house canvass for odd jobs for the down and outs. For the first eight days they succeeded in finding twenty odd jobs for the unemployed. They ran all the ways from one hour to a day's work.

\$3.60 For 6 Weeks.
A man by the name of Wm. Hig-

3,000 PHILLY JOBLESS MARCH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
fere with the meeting, but the crowd "put them away" in short order, and then began a spontaneous march to the city hall.

When they had marched three miles, riot squads of police met them with drawn clubs, and dispersed them, but only after a fight.

William Simons and a Negro worker in the march were arrested.

Preparat to March.
The most active preparations are being made for the hunger march Thursday at noon. The march will start from Independence Square, Sixth and Chestnut Sts., after a short meeting which will be addressed by O. Everett, secretary of the unemployed councils, and by Simons.

The march has been prepared for by a distribution of leaflets and by open-air meetings. At a meeting held yesterday morning before the city employment agency at Broad and Tasker St., the police waited until after the meeting, then rounded up those they thought were the speakers and brought them back to part of the audience remaining there and asked to have them identified as the speakers. "No," said the workers, "and we wouldn't tell you if they were." Among those thus seized was Guido Serio.

More workers' organizations are

Hub Knitting Workers Want to Organize

Philadelphia, Pa.
Editor Daily Worker:
The Hub Knitting Mills at 26th and Reed Sts. are not organized and if the T.U.U.L. will send an organizer down to speak they will organize for they are very militant. Last year they were averaging from \$40 to \$45 per week and now they call it a good week if they top \$25. The girls are only making \$5 and \$6 per week.

If you can send the organizer down by this week the results will be highly satisfactory.

—A HUB WORKER.

The Hub worker should immediately get in touch with the Philadelphia district Trade Union Unity League organizer, Wm. Simons at 39 North 10th St. and acquaint him with the situation at the Hub Knitting Mills.

endorsing the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. The latest is the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 240, with a membership of 200.

Conference Held.
An enthusiastic united front conference was held by the unemployed councils and workers' organizations here Sunday. Sixty-five delegates, representing about the same number of organizations and some 4,500 workers in all took part.

The collection of signatures for the endorsement of the Unemployment Insurance Bill was one of the main points. It was decided to undertake a quota of 50,000 signatures, and the delegates pledged to mobilize their membership for this work.

The conference adjourned with the election of five to the Washington delegation. A committee was elected to go to the city council meeting on Thursday. Also a signature collection committee to be in charge of this work.

PLAN DEMONSTRATIONS FEB. 10; JOBLESS; NEW HUNGER MARCH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
extremely militant. The report of Joe Dallet, organizer of the Metal Workers Industrial League, was followed by thorough discussion from the floor in which practically all of the delegates and many of the workers who attended the conference as spectators took part.

The keynote of the conference was sounded by a Negro steel worker, a World War Veteran, who said, in part: "It's no use going away over to France to fight. We can demand things here just as good as we can there, fight here just as good as there, and if need be, die here just as good as there. You can't do nothing by sitting back and saying: 'I can't.' Let's get rid of that. Let's stand up and do something. Let's fight for ourselves, right here, now."

Fight Steel Wage Cut.
Throughout the conference the necessity for simultaneous building of the organizations of the Metal Workers Industrial League inside the mills and the unemployed councils outside were stressed. A motion was adopted to send greeting of solidarity to the Youngstown steel workers who are preparing to fight against the wage cut recently announced by the steel bosses of the Mahoning Valley.

One of the delegates pointed out that up to that time most of the signatures collected on the bill in Gary had been collected by unemployed workers who were not even workers of any of the revolutionary working class organizations, and it was agreed that much greater steam must be put behind the collection of signatures during the duration of the campaign.

Other motion adopted were one setting a quota for Gary of 7,500 signatures on the bill; another condemning charity collections in general and the new \$10,000,000 Red Cross drive in particular, and a third sharply condemning the Fish Committee Report, as an attack upon the entire working class and assuring the Communist Party of the support of the unemployed steel workers of Gary.

Seven delegates, four of them Negro workers, were elected to the State wide conference for support of the bill to be held in Indianapolis Feb. 1st.

The conference adjourned after instructing the Campaign Committee to send committees to the employment offices of the mills and also to

all the breadlines and flop houses in town, to organize the fight against starvation.

Unemployment insurance bill conferences were also held in Indianapolis, another steel town, and Hammond, that same afternoon. Both conferences endorsed the Bill, worked out programs of local demands, elected delegates to the state conference, and set dates for local hunger marches. In view of the fact that delegates to Washington would be elected at Indianapolis, it was decided to defer the election of delegates to Washington until it could be seen what representation Lake County had in the delegation elected by the state conference.

Active in Charlotte.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. (By Mail).—Within two weeks the council of the unemployed here held 12 neighborhood meetings, at which lists for signatures to the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill were distributed and dozens of workers promised to circulate them. So far 30 lists (750 names) have been filled, and 150 are in circulation. Each Sunday this month is Red Sunday for collections.

Two mass meetings at which the same program is pushed have been held with over 200 attendance. Twice it has sent a committee to the city council, demanding lower rent, no evictions, free gas, light and water for the jobless, free fare for their school children, etc.

The neighborhood unemployed councils have succeeded so far in stopping four evictions.

Arrangements are made for a state delegation to Raleigh, the capital, on Feb. 2 to demand an unemployment fund of \$10,000,000.

Delegates to Washington were elected at a united front conference held January 26.

Twins Cities Pick Delegates.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—The Trade Union Unity League executive bureau here at a recent meeting made arrangements to collect funds for the sending of the delegation to Washington on Feb. 10, taking 200 coupon books for that purpose. Increased activity in the collection of signatures to the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill was planned.

The mass meeting January 24 in St. Paul ratified the sending of Wm. Zimmer, a metal miner, who collected

the greatest number of signatures for the bill of anybody here, to Washington, Feb. 10 as a member of the delegation.

In Minneapolis, it is proposed (subject to ratification by the United Front Conference, at A. C. Johnson, a food worker who leads there in collection of signatures, be on the Washington delegation.

Delegates are being elected from Duluth and the Iron Range, and Sd Multilla, copper miner, has been selected from the copper town to go to Washington, Feb. 10.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 27.—Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 are important days for Grand Rapids workers. They are mobilizing all forces for a big push to wind up the signature collection drive for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

A quota of 15,000 names has been set, and already more than 3,000 names have been collected in spite of the fact that all possible workers have not been brought into the drive.

To rally greater numbers, these two days have been set aside for a house-to-house canvass for signatures and money enough to meet expenses of the unemployed councils in their fight against hunger. A minimum of \$200 must be collected.

All workers are asked to rally at the following stations to get signature lists, collection cans and to make final preparations to "go over the top."

Trade Union Center, 3rd floor, 756 S. Division Ave., at 2 p. m. Saturday and 3 p. m. Sunday.

Lithuanian Sons and Daughters' Hall, 59 Seward, near Fulton St., 11 a. m. Saturday and 1 p. m. Sunday.

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Jan. 27.—A real competition is going on among the signature collectors here to see who gets the most. The leading man will probably be elected on the Washington delegation, to present the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill to congress, Feb. 10.

A hunger march is being prepared on February 10, and the unemployed council is sending a committee to the city council Monday, to demand the use for the unemployed of the High School Auditorium.

Milwaukee Mass Meet.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 27.—On Jan. 30, at 8 p. m. a huge mass meeting will be held at Miller Hall, Eighth and State Sts., to ratify the election of a delegate to Washington to present the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, Feb. 10. The conference held Jan. 18 in which 28 organizations participated, elected Charles Green as the delegate and is calling this mass meeting to rally the masses

of workers throughout Milwaukee to give him a rousing send-off and endorse the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and to demonstrate in support of the bill, Feb. 10.

Many workers' organizations have endorsed the bill, including A.F.L. and railroad unions. About 8,000 signatures have already been secured to the bill and the number is rapidly increasing. The workers of Milwaukee are seeing through the fake scheme of La Follette and the promises of socialist Mayor Hoan and learning that they mean nothing but further misery and starvation for the unemployed.

At the mass meeting on the 30th, Joseph North of Labor Unity will be the principal speaker.

This mass meeting will be the beginning of the mobilization of the Milwaukee workers for the great demonstration on Feb. 10, when thousands and tens of thousands of workers will demonstrate their determination to get Unemployment Insurance as the delegates present the petitions to Congress. It will also begin the struggle for immediate relief from the fakers in the Common Council who, under cover of lying promises of jobs and relief for the unemployed are increasing their attacks upon the working class.

Alabama Farmers Unite Against Hunger
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)
time at prevailing cash prices. The present practice is to sell this fertilizer at cash price plus 40 per cent, which places an intolerable burden upon the poor farmer.

The government drought relief fund is already being disbursed in Cullman, but not to share croppers. The local committee which handles the disbursement of these funds, which is headed by the president of the Tennessee Valley Bank, who is himself a big plantation owner, informed the Farm Bureau that relief would be given only to croppers approved by the committee. They stated further that this relief would be given only to those croppers whose landlord would sign away the right to the rent from next year's crop in the event that this crop was only large enough to satisfy the government drought relief loan. This condition cleverly and completely bars the croppers and tenants from getting loans, as no landlord will sign such an agreement.

The farmers of Cullman are leading the way, and the movement which they started will be followed by the poor farmers and share croppers throughout the South.

Gain in Circulation for Past Week Is 1,000; Districts Have 3 Weeks to Reach Quotas

Districts ordering first will get first choice in selecting the days for each week.

Get your district in line for special issues! Send articles in advance, place your order, and boost the 60,000 circulation in your district!

Summary By Cities

Need Reports From Districts, Red Builders

Too often we have to depend upon the change in bundle orders to determine what's going on in the districts and Red Builders News Clubs. Occasionally we get reports, but these are not sufficient and are not frequent enough. In order to push the drive with the greatest speed in possible contact with the national office of the Daily Worker, giving details of how the work is carried on, wherein it does or does not attain the maximum results, and in this way the national office will be in a position to help both district and clubs in getting better circulation.

There will be an exchange of experiences and one district will be able to profit by the mistakes or successes of another. Red Builders News Clubs! Send in reports of your meetings; what you discuss; what prizes are awarded; how many function in the club, and what means you are using to draw in new members and increase circulation. Send in pictures of your Daily Worker sellers. They will be printed in the circulation columns to show Red Builders in other parts of the country what you're doing.

Twenty More Days To Reach District Quotas

Two weeks plus four days are left for the districts to reach their quotas in the 60,000 circulation drive. With District 19, Denver, past its quota by 114 per cent, the following districts lead in the campaign: Seattle, 56 per cent; California, 45 per cent; Chicago, 38 per cent; Cleveland, 27 per cent. During the last two weeks districts should concentrate on collecting subs, gaining new customers for carrier routes, approaching newstands to order bundles, and selling the Daily in new neighborhoods. Speed up the campaign! Send your subs in and increase your bundle orders.

Summary of Subscriptions

Special District Pages To Increase Circulation

Districts can increase their circulation by having a special page each week devoted to articles of special interest to their particular section. Worker correspondence, while it may have an appeal to workers generally throughout the country, can become doubly interesting to workers of a certain section if confined to local news. Mel Wernblad, district Daily Worker representative of Kansas City, achieved great success in increasing circulation for the district when, a month ago, he arranged for special articles and conducted a thorough campaign.

Formerly, a charge of \$15 was made for special district pages. Now the page is offered free, provided an order for 2,000 extra copies of the particular issue is given. Local advertisements as well as snapshots of scenes in the district will make the page more attractive to workers. A special page for each district on one selected day during the week could boost the circulation.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
43 East 125th Street,
New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Address

City State

Occupation Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

PROSPERITY FOR ONLY ONE PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE

By THEODORE DREISER.

AMERICANS, as it seems to me, most completely misunderstand prosperity, its nature, who receives it and when.

Let, in the present depression, manufacturers, editors, and all capitalistic attaches, seek by propaganda or hot air to make the laborer's lot seem less wretched—with a hint of comfort and even well-being—and to the average American looking on, it becomes so. Mere words and slogans artfully used in this country at least make it so. Thus, layer after layer of wool is pulled over the American public's eyes until it cannot even see the light of day. Let alone the truth or the marching and starving workers, whose mere presence should not only confute but make impossible such corporation hokum. Headlines read that "75,000 auto workers return to their jobs at Rough River plant of the Ford Company." The public, having neither the time nor intention to read the end of the article (it never has) cannot be expected to find that the majority of these men work only three days a week. At Youngstown, Ohio—everywhere—men by the thousands are working under this starvation stagger system. And Colonel Woods, the supposed Savior and Redeemer of the unemployed, has just sent to 65,000 manufacturers bulletins explaining and encouraging stagger systems even more cruel.

In short, it is beginning to look as though it is the capitalists who bring about and want these depressions in order to cut the wages of employees and hence enlarge stockholders' profits. For even now, West Virginia miners receive only 21 cents a ton instead of the former 67 cents for coal mined. And wage cuts of 40 per cent to 75 per cent have been forced on the miners in general throughout this country. Also, wages of laborers in all industries have decreased be-

tween 40 and 50 per cent. There was in the beginning a grand corporation and bank clatter concerning "no wage cuts." But see what that has come to! Now bankers are advocating reductions. But what will this recognized cutting be like? Already workers have lost wages amounting to billions of dollars, and now it is to be more! But no five-day week. And no proper taxation of wealth as opposed to that of poverty. If you doubt this, study our American income tax system, with its amazing rebates to corporations.

Chairman Wiggins of the Chase National Bank, says that high wages do not make prosperity but rather that prosperity makes high wages. In other words, which comes before, the hen or the egg? But apparently not even prosperity makes high wages. During the height of the business boom, the average factory worker in New York State made \$22.90 weekly, but only when he worked. This the while \$5,600,000 in bonuses was given by Bethlehem Steel to just its executives. Hence, under our present system, the worker never achieves prosperity, be business flourishing or dull.

On the other hand, the owners of money never have anything short of prosperity. In 1930, the year of the most acute depression, the rich had \$1,000,000,000 loose to add to their \$14,000,000,000 already invested abroad. At the same time, 15,000 additional persons went abroad. During the first half of 1930, dividends—the income of the rich—increased over those of 1929 by \$350,000,000, while wages—the pittance of the poor—decreased by \$700,000,000. Only one per cent of these stocks are owned by the workers, including managers and executives. Less than one per cent of the total population of America trades on the stock exchange. To the rich alone comes prosperity, and that continuously.

"WE'RE NOT GOING TO STARVE, BUDDY!"



By BURCK

Red Sparks
By JORGE

Pulque and Principles

When Dwight Morrow began boosting Ortiz Rubio for president of Wall Street's Mexican colony, the "moral" issue of his candidacy was somewhat patterned after American prohibition demagoguery. Two slogans, so to speak, were linked together: "Up with Rubio!" was united with "Down with Alcohol!"

Well Rubio got "up." But alcohol is doing business at the old stand. In fact, says a report of the Associated Press, the Rubio government figures that 40,000,000 gallons of the Mexican joy water known as "pulque" will be manufactured this year. And that in a country of about 14,000,000 people, some 4,000,000 of whom are oppressed Indians and therefore possibly too poor to drink their quota.

So alcohol not only remains, but flourishes. More, the requirement under the Lamont "agreement" binding Mexico to pay some \$500,000,000 to Yankee bankers, is bankrupting the country, and while the price of silver makes it unprofitable to produce, the Rubio government just got the bright idea of exporting beer instead.

Thus we have it that Mexico is not only going to remain drunk and disorderly, but is—so Rubio plans—going to pump beer into other Central American peoples as the first step toward capturing the beer market of the world.

Holy Writ—Copyrighted

They takes their scripture straight in England, and though scoffers may doubt that it is the word of God, by royal decree of King George the Fifth, Emperor of India, Wales, Ulster and way points, a royal charter was granted years ago to three persons and three persons only to publish Holy Writ in print.

Only King George can give such permission, for the copyright is held by the Crown, and the copyright to the Authorized and Revised version, or, as it is known, the King James version, probably puts a royal taboo on reproductions in all languages, including the Scandinavian.

Be that as it may, only the Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and but one printer, the firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, took just 17 years to get George to publish bibles in England. Now, sad to relate, another firm is butting in and publishing bibles, "bootleg bibles," they are called. In fact it has been doing so since 1913. But things move slowly in London and the firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode took just 17 years to get sore about it.

So it is grousing about it and threatens to go to law to stop the bootleg bible business of the offending firm, John Shaw & Co. Evidently, the recourse to prayer is thought of as entirely ineffective.

Shaw & Co. declares that 17 years of purveying Holy Writ without protest makes the action holy if not legal. That in addition they publish not an exact copy of the bibles printed by the chartered firm, because they have added some nice colored pictures of angels, the Last Supper and the Unemployed apple vendors in the Garden of Eden; and what's more, that the royal monopoly is a "holdover from a period long since past."

This last excuse has roused British respectability to a sort of polite frenzy. It may be all right to get around the copyright, of the British throne by printing pictures of well-fed angels and carousing disciples, but to question the divine authority of the British crown—ah, that indeed is, in the language of the British correspondent to the N. Y. Post, "unseemly and unprecedented." And if anything is "unseemly and unprecedented" to British bourgeois society—it is doomed.

Counsel For Both Sides

It is news to us if there is any shortage of lawyers. In fact we were laboring under the impression that there is over-production of attorneys. But apparently monopolist tendencies are at work in this field, also.

We are convinced of as much by observing that Mr. Max Steuer, known as "Dear Max" to Mayor Walker, has cornered about all the jobs possible of both sides in regard to crooked bankers.

It was not enough that he was the lawyer defending Mr. Warder, predecessor of Mr. Broderick as State Superintendent of Banks, who is now living up at Sing Sing because he was bribed by officials of the Tammany bank known as the City Trust.

It was not enough, and Steuer added to his business by acting as attorney for and against certain officials of the Banks of U. S. before it finally went bust. Whereupon he suddenly blossomed out as the attorney defending the depositors. Then he and most of his male relatives acquired new dignity by appointment of the N. Y. Attorney General, Steuer himself to "robe" the Bank of U. S.

But if anybody thinks that the list of attorneyships in bank robbing cases is exhausted they are sadly mistaken. What do we see now but the stout-hearted crusader gobbling up another case of fraud. On Monday, Mr. Steuer obtained a writ of habeas corpus demanding that the federal government release from durance vile one Arthur J. Klein.

And who is Klein? Be silent my children! He is wanted in London, England, in connection with a stock fraud operation that cleaned up the savings of many small investors to the aggregate sum of \$1,150,000, which the wily Klein lifted from the blooming Limeys and safely deposited in the good old U. S. A.

We must render compliments to Attorney Max J. Steuer. Having cornered the American fraud market he is branching out as a sort of international cartel.

Whether you are a defrauder or a defraudee, he will take your case. Indeed he will take both cases at once and act as both prosecutor and counsel for the defense. This is what we call versatility.

There is only one danger. In the multitude of cases he has, he may get a short-circuit and get the defendant and the plaintiff mixed up. But then, so long as he gets paid by both sides, he should worry!

Against White Chauvinism in Phila. Needle Trades

By MAUDE WHITE

Our revolutionary trade union movement must never fail to utilize every possible means to win the sympathy and support of the Negro workers and toiling masses. There is no better way of doing this than by actual fighting for them. Especially does this hold true of our revolutionary leagues and unions who are on the verge of gigantic struggles involving many unorganized Negro workers, the most exploited section of the proletariat.

The Philadelphia comrades of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union who are on the eve of a Dress Strike involving between 1200 and 1500 Negro dressmakers has such an opportunity of mobilizing not only these workers for the Dress Strike but of generally rallying around our whole movement a considerable number of Negro workers, but they simply collapsed on the job.

When a group of Custom Tailors held a dance and refused admission to several Negro workers, our comrades failed to take a decisive stand. They had to think whether to lose these Custom Tailors by admitting the Negro workers, or keep them in our union by refusing admission to them. They could not force the effect thru a correct and decisive stand in this matter would have on all Negro workers and the benefits to be gained by the entire revolutionary movement. They were willing to surrender the basic interests of the Negro workers for the "temporary interests of a small minority of workers" who are imbued with the bourgeois ideology of white supremacy. Our comrades failed to see that an actual fight waged against the Negrophobia as expressed on the part of these white workers is a fight waged for the real equality of the Negro workers. Without this fight waged in practice, our fight for the equality of the Negro workers and toiling masses is the same as that advocated by liberals and bourgeois politicians to deceive the Negro workers and divert their attention from the class struggle. In reference to the "struggle for the equality of the Negroes" the C. I. Resolution on the Negro question clearly states: "The slogan of equality of the Negroes without a relentless struggle in practice against all manifestations of Negrophobia on the part of the American bourgeoisie can be nothing but a deceptive liberal gesture of a sly slave-owner or his agent.... The struggle for equality of the Negroes is in fact, one of the most important parts of the proletarian class struggle of the United States."

In the Philadelphia case, finally before the dance was over the Negro workers were admitted. This is entirely inadequate.

If it is a fact that these workers had been in our union four months, how is it possible for them not to know our position in regard to the struggle for the equality of the Negro workers, or for that matter, workers of any oppressed group or nationality? Where was our propaganda committee? Where was our educational work during these four months? Had this hap-

pened at a time when the workers were still under the influence of the American Federation of Labor and Trade Union bureaucrats, it might be understandable; but even then it would be impermissible for workers in our union for four months not to know the most elementary principles of our union—equality for all workers. Now when the division between the right-wing and the (left-wing) revolutionary trade unions is so sharp, and unions represent a class which is diametrically opposed to the interests of the class represented by the right-wing, when the right-wing is losing its influence over the workers and ever larger numbers are coming into our ranks—at such a time it is impossible for workers not to know our position in regard to the Negro workers. It is just because Negro workers know our militant program and believe we carry it out in practice that they join our ranks, and the same is true of the white workers. It is a test as to what extent we, ourselves, are free from this bourgeois ideology whether when the crucial moment comes,—when we are face to face with acts of white chauvinism—we can with Bolshevik decisiveness wage a fight right there by jumping "at the throat of the 100 per cent bandits who strike a Negro in the face. The struggle (fight—M.W.) will be the test of the real international solidarity of the American white workers."

Party comrades who capitulate before any acts of white chauvinism manifested by non-class conscious white workers automatically fall into the same class and must be branded as such.

How are we to deal with concrete cases of white chauvinism? In regard to this question, Comrade Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, says the following about the discrimination of Negro delegates at the Lithuanian Cooperative Restaurant in Chicago during the Unemployed Convention, which is applicable to any case of white chauvinism that may arise in our ranks: "I hold that an incident like this is simply a crying disgrace and a blot upon the revolutionary labor movement. And members of revolutionary unions or Communists of that type if there happen to be Communists amongst them should be thrown out neck and crop. There is no place for them inside the Trade Union Unity League." (emphasis mine—M.W.) He states further, "The struggle against white chauvinism must mean that every member of our organization who has shown himself to be a white chauvinist must be branded for what he is at meetings of the workers. What you have to do is to brandmark this sort of racial chauvinism, which is the plainest indication of bourgeois mentality in the heart of the working class that you can get. And these people have to be stigmatized both at meetings of the workers, in the press, and if necessary by means of a special campaign of open-air meetings on the subject."

This excerpt from Comrade Losovsky's report made at the Fifth Congress of the R.I.L.U. needs no explanation.

From Fish to Lovestone

By HARRY GANNES.

TWO solicitous friends are helping the socialist party to re-arm itself with "left" phrases in order to cope with the growing radicalization of the workers in the United States. The value of the socialist party to capitalism is not mainly in the fact that it is a capitalist party, interested in keeping back proletarian revolution at all costs. That function is also carried out by the republican and democratic parties. The real value of the socialist party to capitalism lies in its use of revolutionary phrases and promises like the Labor Party of Britain to sidetrack the growing mass discontent. In their enthusiasm to make themselves respectable and efficient in their task the socialists overstepped the bounds desired by the capitalists. They had become indistinguishable from any other capitalist party.

With farmers and workers battling the police for bread, with the Red Army of China sweeping 900,000 of Chiang Kai Shek's troops before it like rotten weeds, and with the Soviet Union building socialism in the face of an unparalleled crisis in the capitalist lands, Norman Thomas, Hillquit and O'Neal find that the pressure of the workers demands new methods.

In this process of giving birth to new "left"

phrases the socialist party has two valuable mid-wives, Ham Fish, Jr., and Jay Lovestone. Fish comes to the defense of "socialism as against Communism, declaring that socialists believed in an orderly, legal change of our system and that the Communist was the worst enemy of the socialist." (N. Y. Times, Jan. 10, 1930.)

Fish, who is so willing to give the socialists a helping hand in their difficult task, is now joined by the renegade Lovestonites. For a long time the Lovestonites have been looking for a bridge to the socialist party, and the so-called "militants" in the socialist party, led by Louis Stanley, conveniently let down a very wide draw-bridge over which Lovestone can pass into the camp of Hillquit, O'Neal and Stanley.

Two main issues agitate the socialist party. First, there is the attitude toward the Soviet Union, and second, the task of trade union work. Simmered down there is really no difference between any of the groupings within the socialist party on these issues, as we will prove. But the Lovestonites, picking out the resolution on Russia, offered by the Stanley group as the most convenient point of contact with the socialist party, exclaim: "This resolution intro-

Rush the Collection of Signatures for the Unemployment Insurance Bill! Make the Halls of Congress Ring With the Demands of the Unemployed on February 10!

duced by the Stanley group, on the other hand, was thoroughly pro-Soviet not merely in sentiment but in revolutionary class content." (Emphasis theirs.—Revolutionary Age, Jan. 17, 1931.)

Let us examine the "revolutionary class content" of the Stanley attitude toward the Soviet Union. In an article in the New Leader (Jan. 17), Stanley says his group does not give "endorsement to everything that is transpiring" in the Soviet Union, and "they particularly disapprove the political terrorism." Very little difference here between Hamilton Fish and Stanley. The same cry of "political terrorism" (that is, hatred of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the rock-foundation of the Soviet Republic) emanates from every counter-revolutionist the world over. James O'Neal, editor of the New Leader, answering—it would be better to say agreeing with—Stanley assures the so-called militants that the socialist party has always been "friendly" to the Soviet Union. "On one matter, terror, we have been unfriendly," says O'Neal. So are the "militants" (the Stanley group).

Even the belabored Norman Thomas whom the Stanley group have chosen as an offering to appease the craving for "left" phrases repeats the Stanley group chantings that Lovestone thinks have revolutionary class content. The petty-bourgeois liberal sky-pilot, Norman Thomas, pliously declares: "Nevertheless it is, on the whole, natural and fitting that we should be harnessed interested in the great things that are being done in building a proletarian society in Russia." There you have it—"a proletarian society in Russia." What more can Stanley offer? Norman Thomas goes the whole hog. He balks, just as Stanley does, at "terror."

But this "terror" idea is the justification of the counter-revolutionary activity of the Second International. It is on the basis of this "terror" that Abramovitch, Dan, Keresky, Briand, Deterding, Baldwin and Stanley find a common ground for attack and war preparations against the Soviet Union. In the Pope's campaign for intervention against Soviet Union the New Leader, including the Stanley group, did its part in beating the war tom-toms against the Soviet Union. On the basis of this "terror"—cry, Hillquit banqueting with whiteguards and pledged war to the death against the proletarian dictatorship without which "a proletarian society in Russia" would be impossible.

The entire officialdom of the socialist party tells the Stanley group: "On the question of the Soviet Union we have no differences with you." And it is precisely on this point that the Lovestonites find a common bond of unity with the socialists. In trying to purify his new recruit, Lovestone tries to cast a glamor of revolutionary activity around Stanley and his companions. But O'Neal informs us (New Leader, Jan. 24) that the bulk of the petty-bourgeois liberal junk that the socialist party has been peddling for the past few years was supplied by Stanley! Stanley as the head of the socialist research department was responsible for the major share of the counter-revolutionary propaganda issued by the socialist party.

Is there any different class basis that divides Stanley and his group on the one hand, and Hillquit, Thomas and O'Neal on the other? Not at all. The same petty-bourgeois elements predominate in the Stanley group. Ninety per cent of them are petty-bourgeois students. But the Stanley group along with the Hillquits and O'Neals have felt their lack in fooling the workers in the present crisis. They see millions of workers and farmers in motion, bitter against capitalism. They feel it is their task to engulf these masses in the yellow morass of the socialist party.

In this situation, Lovestone comes to the rescue of the socialist party. Just at the moment when O'Neal and Stanley agree on the real substance of aid to the bosses' war preparations against the Soviet Union, Lovestone pronounces them brothers in arms. He joins with Ham Fish, Jr., in the chorus of praise to the socialists, the best friends of capitalism and the worst enemies of the Communists and the working class.

A Visit with Soviet "Convict Labor"

By MYRA PAGE.

In view of the false stories being spread in the capitalist press about "convict labor" in the Soviet Union, the following first-hand account of the daily life of a Russian colony of social offenders will be of interest to our readers.—Editor.

WE bounced along over twelve miles of cobblestoned roads, built three-quarters of a century before the first automobile appeared in Russia. Luckily, the Five-Year Plan called for modern concrete to replace the cobblestones, for not only backs but busses and trucks as well would soon break down under this continual poling! The flat country stretched around us, green and fertile.

We were with a group of American educators on their way from Moscow to see the first experimental criminal colony in the world. Our guide was a member of the G.P.U. (Soviet State Police), and to the relieved surprise of most of the visitors, he proved to be quite unlike the dread picture they had been given of such men by their home press. He was a quiet, friendly man who readily answered our many questions and laughed heartily when one of the most bold later told him his former impressions.

The cobblestones finally came to an end, and our bus turned off on winding, dirt roads. Peasants at work in the fields looked up and waved as we lumbered along. Perhaps half a mile outside of a small village, we drew up before the entrance archway to what appeared to be another small community. The driver threw off the engine, and our guide informed us, "Here we are."

"What?" we exclaimed, for there was not a fence of any kind about the place, men and women were wandering freely about, there were no guards, and we soon discovered that none of the buildings had bars across the windows. An unusual arrangement, to say the least, for a colony of persons whose offenses against society included all types.

The leader of the Labor Commune and three members of the self-government committee came out to greet us and escort us to the open air community center, where they gave us a brief explanation of the colony's plan.

This Labor Commune, they told us, had been started in 1924 by the Soviet Government as an experiment in methods of re-habilitating young citizens guilty of misconduct toward their fellows. While in capitalist countries, the individual was held to be mainly responsible for crime, and the government depended upon punishment and fear for its prevention or correction (methods rarely successful); in the Soviet Union it was clearly recognized that the main responsibility rested with society, rather than the individual. In a Communist society, there would be no criminals, for the social forces producing criminals, such as private property relations, would have been abolished. There would only be those few mentally sick, who would be cared for in hospitals. In the Soviet Union, a society in transition from capitalism to Communism, crime continued to be a problem only in so far as the heritage of the past weighed upon them. In proportion as socialist cooperative life had developed, for the masses, social offenses had greatly diminished, and would continue to do so.

However, until Communism was attained the Soviet Government recognized that this problem of social offenders would have to be dealt with. Therefore, the Labor Commune had been established, in order to determine the best methods of transforming former drug addicts, drunkards, thieves and even murderers into useful and self-respecting members of the new Soviet society. A corps of young men and women prisoners, ranging from the ages of sixteen to twenty-two, had been selected for the experiment, and the new community began. It now included one hundred and seventy members.

The Commune was founded from its very beginning, upon the principles of voluntary cooperative, labor and group self-discipline and self-government. No physical coercion had ever been used. Group approval and disapproval was deemed the most potent force. Individuals joined the colony of their own free will. New members were added to the Commune on the recommendation of old members, or at their own request, and upon the vote of the admission by the Commune itself. If members run away (only five had done so during the preceding year), they are not brought back. Sometimes, they return of their own free will, and are prob-

ably re-admitted by the Commune. Those who don't return either adjust themselves successfully to life in their outside world, or, if they commit fresh offenses, again come to the attention of the authorities. Members remain in the Commune until the Commune and individual concerned feel he is ready to return to ordinary life, "and be a good Soviet citizen."

The Commune is completely self-governing. Its rules and regulations of all phases of life in the colony are binding. There is no higher authority. The leader, also a member of the G.P.U., is there to suggest and advise, but not to direct. Even if he wished to do so, he could not over-rule a Commune decision. Many of the visitors, accustomed to the mock type of self-government practiced in schools and reformatories in this country, were shocked at such genuine self-rule. But, the director reminded them, the five years' test had proved such methods worked. The main difficulty, he had said, was that the Commune tended to be too severe on its members who broke any of its rules. Already, three other colonies of this type had been established, one with 1,000 members. This Commune was to increase to six hundred members the next year, and the Soviet Government planned to extend this system to include all the prison population of Russia.

The daily life in the Commune ran as follows: After breakfast, eight hours of work in one of the factories. Sport goods was the main product; ice skates and shoes, snow shoes, and skiing equipment. There was also a small woolen plant and one for wood work. The plants were clean and light. The union scale of wages held, ranging from sixty to one hundred rubles a month, depending on the skill and speed of the operator. Living at the Commune cost thirty-five rubles a month, which left twenty-five to sixty-five rubles to spend for clothes, trips to town, books, savings, or however they liked.

From Saturday noon to Sunday evening, members were free to go where they pleased, and most journeyed into Moscow. Occasionally an individual broke his pledge to the Commune, and got intoxicated. If this was discovered, a sorry half-hour before the Commune followed, with probably the revoking of this week-end privilege for a stated period, a fine, or both. (The income from fines is used for community purposes.) After work is over, the hours are spent in cultural and sport activities, with dramatics or singing in the evenings.

We inspected the eating and living quarters, and the entire grounds, and found everything so satisfactory that one American asked the old, stupid question, "What is to keep young people from committing crimes, if this is the type of life they get?" The director smiled. "Our plan is not to punish, but to make anew. We bank on appealing to the finer side that resides in every human, and re-mould him through participation in the high group morale we build up." There are also certain restrictions which a Commune member faces. He can not serve in the Red Army, which is considered one of the highest honor a worker or peasant can receive. Neither can he hold public office, or vote. Once socially aroused, he naturally desires to remove these restrictions.

An incident which occurred to some of us illustrates what the Commune is accomplishing. In going from one building to another, three of the visitors stopped to talk with a Commune member, a peasant lad who stood leaning against the bicycle which he proudly told us he had bought with his earnings at the plant. He was chewing sun-flower seeds, a more popular pastime in Russia than peanut-eating is in this country. One American could speak Russian fluently, and in the course of one conversation, which had led to the subject of revolution, the American teacher asked half jokingly, "But, the reason you are a revolutionist is because you have not all the things you want, isn't it?" The boy chewed reflectively for a moment and then replied, "No. The truly social person thinks not only of his own welfare, but also of the welfare of others."

After having lunch with the Commune, writing in their guest book, and asking and answering many more questions, we started for the bus. When we reached it, we found it had been transformed by some of the Commune youths, who had decorated its hood and sides with green bowers and flowers, and with an inscription which we learned asked us to carry their greetings to the American toilers and tell them to win their freedom, as they had done here.