

Two Thousand Workers Have  
Made Application to Join the  
Unemployed Council of Salt  
Lake City. Are You Winning  
Members for Your Council?

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## DEMAND COAL AND IRON POLICE FUNDS FOR JOBLESS

### No Lop-Sidedness!

FROM an entirely formless, organizationally and vague, programatically unemployed movement of one year ago, there is now at least the firm beginnings of a national organization and it has a definite program of demands.

There is the greatest need for continuing this work, especially with the building of organized unemployed councils. More than ever, great masses of workers are beginning to see that past promises of returning "prosperity" were lies, meant to keep them from responding to the call for organized struggle around the issue of unemployment. And further disillusion awaits them when the present lies of "recovery" turn out—as they certainly will—to be as false as the old lies.

However, in all this work around unemployment as an issue for the whole working class, there is a distinct tendency to proceed lop-sidedly, working among the unemployed alone, and not at the same time carrying forward the work among employed workers at the shops and factories.

Merely because the workers already unemployed are more ready to respond to our leadership, and merely because the employed workers do not in all cases yet fully understand that they, too, are profoundly affected by the unemployment of other workers, and especially by the direct connection between unemployment and wage cuts, the danger exists, and has already become a reality, of a split, a hostile division, between the employed workers with whom we have yet altogether too few connections, and the unemployed workers who are already following our leadership in some measure—but by no means in sufficient masses, and in a sufficiently organized manner.

Clearly, this is a danger for our Party, and with it, a grave and present danger of mutual hostility growing up between the vast section of the working class which is jobless, and the other great section still employed. And all revolutionary workers must be thoroughly aware of the fact that fascist and social fascist agitation, notably the proposed "stagger plan" is directed exactly to this end.

This would be a shameful state of affairs, and one for which our Party must stand responsible. Already, in the growing strike struggles, most notably in the case of a strike at Rockford, Illinois, the employed workers, striking against a wage cut, looked upon the Communist and Trade Union Unity League leadership—which first approached them only after they struck—not merely with indifference, but with distrust and a little hostility. They regarded the T. U. U. L. as solely an unemployed movement.

Every revolutionary worker must take this warning seriously. It shows that we are getting lop-sided; not because we are doing too much work among the unemployed, but because in many districts we are shamefully neglecting the imperative task of rooting our work in the shops and factories.

In every leading committee of our Party this situation must obtain immediate consideration and corrective steps must be taken. Especially in preparation for May First, with the unemployment issue remaining the center of attention, nevertheless decisive and determined action must be taken to reach not only up to the factory gates, but inside the factories, rallying the employed workers to our leadership around issues of interest to them as employed workers, but bringing clearly to their understanding the imperative necessity of joint action, of class unity, with the unemployed.

May First should see, not only masses marching, not only masses rallied by the old method of conferences with various sympathetic organizations, but particularly masses of workers from the shops and factories, organized inside of the gates of these shops and factories, organized upon the basis of their daily struggles for demands explained to and approved by them, demands which will reflect, as well, their common interest with the unemployed.

In every section of the country the utmost care must be given to defeat, all efforts to split the employed and the unemployed. And to do that, all lop-sidedness must be corrected. There must be unified and proportionately planned activity. But work inside the factory, so often talked about and so little done, must be resolutely carried out. This must be the organizational line for May 1st.

### Comrade A. Jakira, a Leader of the Communist Party, Dead

Abraham Jakira, assistant secretary of the International Labor Defense, died Friday after many months of illness, suffering from a cancer in the throat.

With the loss of Comrade Jakira, the Communist and revolutionary movement loses one of its staunchest and devoted fighters. Comrade Jakira was a co-worker of Ruthenberg, who was the second leader of the Party to die since the formation of the Party which he helped to organize.

There can be no question that his untimely death was caused by his untiring work in the interests of our class. Comrade Jakira never for a moment in his long career in the revolutionary movement allowed personal welfare to interfere with his work. As late as a few weeks ago when his condition was already quite serious he insisted that he remain at his post. From a sick bed he participated in the discussion of the important problems that arose as a result of the increased persecution of the working class fighters throughout the country.

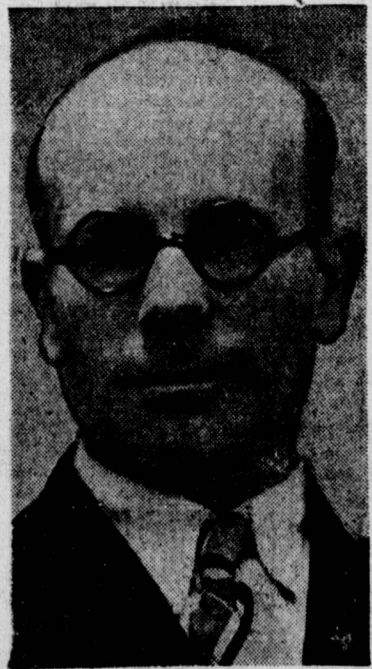
Comrade Jakira was active in the left wing of the socialist party. He was one of the founders of the Communist Party which he helped organize in September, 1919. Later on he was the secretary of the illegal Communist Party in its most difficult and trying period. He was arrested many times during this period.

Later on when the Party came out into the open and Ruthenberg, released from jail, became again secretary of the Party, then the Workers Party, Comrade Jakira was assistant national secretary.

In the course of the next few years he was district organizer in Philadelphia, working in Pittsburgh, where he played an important role in the big miners' strike. He was one of the leading forces in Pittsburgh that helped the miners to form the National Miners' Union.

During his whole activity in the Party Comrade Jakira was a devoted soldier in the ranks of the Communist International. In the many

crises that our Party underwent he always remained steadfast and loyal to the Communist International.



A. JAKIRA

never for a moment wavering. In recent days his ailment continued to grow worse. It was clear to his friends and comrades who visited him that his days were numbered. But he did not think of himself. Always from his sick bed in the Harlem hospital he was interested in the Party and its work, the advance of the revolutionary movement.

Comrade Jakira's body will be brought to the Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., where his comrades and revolutionary workers can come and pay him their last honors. The body will be on the second floor from Saturday afternoon until Monday 1 p. m., at which time there will be held a memorial meeting in the same building. From the memorial meeting the funeral will take place on Monday.

### 115 NEGRO STRIKERS FACE JAIL

Longshoremen in New Orleans Resort to Mass Picketing

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 20.—One hundred and fifteen striking Negro longshoremen here are in jail facing charges of violating the Federal injunction, gotten out by the dock owners and steamship companies against the 5,000 striking longshoremen. They all face long prison terms for carrying on militant picketing against the orders of the misleaders in the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Seamen's Union.

The strikers are becoming desperate, witnessing the open sell-out by their leaders in these company unions. They are beginning to realize more and more that only by mass picketing and mass violation of the federal injunction can the strike against the heavy wage-cut be won. The Marine Workers' Industrial Union has been urging the workers to extend the strike, take it in their own hands, and use effective means to win. More every day are following this advice.

For calling on the workers to win their strike by real strike action, three of the leaders of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union here are in jail and come up for trial on Saturday before a federal judge.

The 115 Negro longshoremen who await trial were those who took part in a mass picketing parade on Wednesday. Shortly after midnight the Negroes organized at their hall on Jackson and Franklin Sts., marched to the waterfront, singing and shouting their slogans. Sergeant Williams immediately called for a riot squad, who came armed with revolvers and rifles and ordered the Negro workers to disperse. They reformed their lines at Canal and Tchoupitoulas and a sharp battle followed between police and strikers. Many shots were fired and 115 arrests made.

### ILLD. TAG DAYS TODAY, SUNDAY Use Funds to Protect Foreign Born

The district office of the Communist Party has issued a statement calling upon the workers to support the campaign of the International Labor Defense to free the workers who are being held for deportation.

The campaign will begin with a tag day today. Workers are urged by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense to solicit funds for the freeing of the hundreds of militant workers held by the immigration authorities.

The Department of Labor has assigned a special officer to sign warrants for the arrest and deportation of foreign born workers because of their loyalty for the working class against the boss class.

The tag day will continue through tomorrow and Sunday. There are stations all over the city where workers can get boxes to collect. Cover the town red with the collection.

### Sentiment for March 28 Demonstrations Against Lynching and Deportations Now Sweep Country

Aroused by the increasing attempts of the bosses to crush the struggles of the workers against starvation and eviction, workers and their organizations throughout the country are rallying to the call to make March 28 a day of militant struggle against deportations and lynchings.

Huge demonstrations are being arranged in hundreds of towns and cities. Most of these will be open-air demonstrations and parades, drawing thousands into the streets to protest the vicious attacks on the foreign born and Negro workers with which the bosses aim to take away these workers from the struggles against starvation by terrorizing them into submission.

Newark Police Bans Parade. In Newark, N. J., despite the ef-

### NOTICE!

The Daily Worker regrets being forced to make this Saturday's issue only four pages instead of the regular six pages, containing our many interesting feature articles.

The lack of funds which compels us to do this is not due to any lack of support from the workers. On the contrary, more paid subscriptions are coming in than ever before. More thousands of workers are buying the Daily Worker from newsstands and agents.

The difficulty is one purely of administration in the field. The additional new thousands of workers who are buying the Daily from agents and stands have, with their demands for it, greatly increased the bundle orders going to these agents and stands.

If these bundles were paid for, by weekly or monthly settlement, we would have little or no difficulty. But they are not paid for. Some fifty per cent are not paid. Earlier communications were ignored. Appeals have remained unanswered. A warning published two weeks ago obtained some, but too little response. Yesterday again we published a second warning that these accounts must be paid or the Daily faces suspension.

The necessity to economize until these payments come in compels us to cut out the two extra feature pages today. Unless comrades in the districts where current bills have not been paid, act at once, we will also be compelled to reduce or entirely cut off their bundles to save the Daily from suspension.

In such cases, readers who are accustomed to get their Daily from agents or stands will be advised where to obtain it from different sources. By sending in subscriptions readers who buy from day to day will be assured of not missing any issues if bundles to their localities are cut off.

Again we wish to emphasize that every condition is favorable, the circulation is growing rapidly. Our difficulty lies in bundle circulation not being paid for. If this is done, and promptly, the Daily will be relieved from the present immediate danger of suspension. We rely upon all concerned to see that this is done. Act at once!

### Beat Up School Children in Angeles for Pioneer Work

Militarist Organizations and Police Unite to Smash Co-operative Restaurant and Slug Men, Women and Children

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 20.—Beating up school children because they distribute to their class mates the leaflets of the Young Pioneers, and raiding and smashing up the Co-operative restaurant here, the professional patriots and militarist organizations and police are setting up a new reign of terror. They have the active aid of the school authorities.

Recently two Roosevelt High School students were beaten up and suspended from school because they distributed leaflets for the Pioneers. Thereupon, the Young Pioneers and the Parents' League called a protest meeting near the school. They formed a committee to present demands to the principal for reinstatement of those suspended.

The principal of the school, Olson, suspended classes, and sent those of the students he could rely on to go with the American Legion, and under police protection, to smash the meeting and beat up those in it. This was done, and seven in the meeting were arrested in addition. Six students were then suspended from school for membership in the Young Pioneers.

Members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and the American Legion, accompanied the Los Angeles police "Red Squad" in automobiles to the Co-operative restaurant, and smashed up the place, breaking windows and fixture, and slugging and

### Boss Police Show Fear of Solidarity of Working Class—Newark Chief of Police Bans Parades; Many Meets Sunday

Efforts of Chief of Police James McReil to prevent this display of solidarity between the Negro and native and foreign-born white workers, the workers are pushing their plans for a parade through the Negro section of the city. The chief of police has refused to grant a permit for the parade, but the workers will carry it through. As a preparation for March 28, two open-air meetings were held Tuesday and Wednesday, other open-air meetings will be held every night between now and March

28. There will be two demonstrations at 2 p. m. on March 28, one at Montgomery and Charlton, another at Waverly Ave. and Hillside Place. From the latter meeting, the parade will start. At night a big indoor mass meeting will be held in the heart of the Negro section—at Freeman Hall, 150 Charlton St. On the night before there will be a big demonstration at the Court Theatre against Jim Crowism. In Elizabeth, N. J., open-air meetings will be held Friday, March 27,

### 2 Bridgeport Mill Pickets Are Arrested

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 20.—Two striking weavers were arrested for picketing at the Blumenthal mill, the Saltex Looms, Inc. Mass picketing is taking place daily at both mills, Shelton and Bridgeport. The company announced they are opening the mills for strikebreakers, but the strikers' ranks are firm and the company can get no scabs from among them. They have imported thugs and gunmen to guard the mills and protect strikebreakers they expect to bring in.

The conference between the company and the strike committee last week ended when the company declared hypocritically they were willing to give in to all demands except the abolition of the two-loom system, which is the chief issue 'the strikers are fighting. The weavers are determined to stick it out until, this vicious speed-up system is abolished and the 45 per cent wage cut withdrawn.

The effect of the introduction of the two-loom system and the consequent throwing out of work of half the weavers was revealed in the statement of the company that if the mill reopens on the new basis, it will require a "much smaller working force" than before.

The National Textile Workers' Union is sending an organizer into Shelton and Bridgeport, on the invitation of the strikers, to meet with the strike committee and guide the conduct of the strike.

### Plasterers Helpers Pay Cut, Long Island Officials Wink at New Wage Scale

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I.—With the tacit connivance of J. Costanza, business agent of the Plasterers' Helpers' Industrial Union, Local 759, Andrea LoFacono, the contractor on the Brooklyn State Hospital in Jamaica is paying the plasterers' helpers \$8 a day, \$3 below the regular scale.

"If you want to work for \$8 you can get steady work," is the ultimatum the contractor laid down and which the workers were forced to accept, since the union officials would not act.

Liborio Giordano, a militant member of the union, tried to raise the question at the union meeting but the officials shrugged their shoulders and said that nothing could be done. Giordano ran on a militant program for elections last May and was taken off the ballot by orders of the International vice president. He, however, received fully one-third of the votes cast.

### Klan Tries to Kidnap Hurst Again; Papers Talk Lynching

(By Special Correspondent.) DALLAS, Texas, March 20.—Klansmen tried to kidnap Lewis Hurst by raiding the home of the Mexican worker where Hurst stayed before. Hurst was expected in Dallas, but had not arrived because the auto in which he was being brought broke down a couple of hundred miles north of Dallas.

Klansmen are hunting around for the correspondent of the Daily

Worker and are also threatening to kidnap George Papcun, Trade Union Unity League organizer now here, since the last one was kidnapped by the Klan.

Four local posts of the American Legion have announced that they will hold counter demonstrations for every one held "by the Communists," which undoubtedly means by the unemployed or the T. U. U. L. also. Mayor McGinty of Terrel, Texas, has offered Dallas authorities the use of his entire police force to "prevent a Communist demonstration."

The Dallas News carries a letter from a man who "would buy rope" to lynch all Communists. The newspapers are stirring up sentiment particularly against Papcun. The town is full of U. S. immigration agents. Ten militant workers are held for deportation. Most of them are Mexicans. Rafael Zetina, a member of the International Labor Defense, has been deported to Mexico. The Mexican language papers carry streamers: "Communist Leader Deported to Mexico."

Hurst Verifies Story. In a newspaper interview, secured with Hurst in Kansas City before he started back to Dallas and printed in Dallas papers, Hurst confirms the story told by Reporter Barr of the Oudeg, particularly the point that Ceder was thrown into the river. This was the angle suppressed by the Associated Press when it reported Barr's testimony before the grand

### MAY FIRST TO BE DAY OF JOBLESS DEMONSTRATION

Red Cross Cuts Off All Arkansas Relief to the Starving  
Farmers On April 1; United States Stops  
Them From Hunting Game

Acting Mayor Summons Borough Presidents  
to Plan New Fake; Prosser Jobs Now Ending

Exhaust Relief Fund in St. Louis; Was Used to Dis-  
criminate Against Negroes and Foreign Born;  
Unemployed Plan Mass Protest

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 20.—Demanding that funds appropriated for the brutal Coal and Iron Police of Pennsylvania be turned over instead to a fund for unemployment relief, representatives of the Trade Union Unity League, its unions, and the Communist Party in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh districts have made a formal demand on Governor Pinchot that they be allowed to take part in the governor's open conference on the coal and iron police today.

A bill is before the state legislature which practically continues the Coal and Iron Police, in a disguised form. The brutality of these company gunmen, paid by the companies, but armed and uniformed and given stars by the state and known as "Coal and Iron Police," has become so notorious recently that Pinchot has had to make some appearance of carrying out his campaign promises to abolish the force.

Pennsylvania workers want it really abolished, not camouflaged, and want all the money devoted to support of uniformed assassins to be used to feed the jobless.

Demonstrations May 1st. Harrisburg, on April 14, will see the hunger marches pouring in from the coal fields, steel mills, textile factories, and ship yards, the workers and unemployed workers will demand state relief.

March 31, a similar state hunger march starts from Baltimore, Md., to Annapolis, the state capitol, and on April 16, hunger marches start from several towns in Ohio, converging on Columbus, the state capitol.

All these demonstrations and state and city activities will come to a high point on May First, International Labor Day, which will be a day of un-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

### NEW STRIKE AT BLUM DE LUX

69 Pickets Cases Put  
Off to March 28

NEW YORK.—A new 100 per cent strike took place yesterday in the Blum de Lux Cigar factory at East End Ave. Here the workers, led by the Food Workers Industrial Union of the Trade Union Unity League, won a strike for better conditions and against discrimination a short time ago.

Now the boss tries to discharge about ten of the workers. He has a strike on his hands, with a picket line yesterday, and another one prepared for Monday. It seems that this strike may spread, as there is great indignation against the employers, and against the A. F. L., which tried to break the last strike and may try to break this one.

An attempt of the employers to import strike breakers from Tampa has failed. A tobacco workers section of the FWIU has been formed.

The cases of 69 pickets arrested at the Sun Market for violation of an injunction obtained by the boss and the A.F.L., was postponed to March 28. Cases of 11 food workers arrested under Paragraph 600 (violation of an injunction) will be in court Tuesday.

Picketing continues full force at the Sun Market, and the strike is as strong as ever.

### Newark Meeting Tonight to Protest Boss Persecutions

NEWARK, March 20.—Newark Negro and white workers will hold a large mass protest meeting tonight at 97 Mercer Street, against the boss terror campaign in Newark.

The speakers will be Earl Ballam of the F.S.U. and Sol Harper, who will link up the entire campaign which is now raging against foreign born and Negro workers. The meeting begins at 7:30 p.m. promptly.

### Reader! Sell 5 Dailies Daily

Could you sell 5 Daily Workers if you had them? Then order five and sell them to your friends, shop-mates, to workers, farmers and others. If every reader of the Daily Worker sold five copies, we would achieve mass circulation within a very short period, and the thousands of workers would become acquainted with the paper who had never before heard of it. Order a bundle at 10 per copy and pay at the end of the week. (60,000 circulation tips pg. 5)

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# Secret Panel, Hiding Hole, Fail Swindling Job Shark

## Unemployed Council Catches Him Just As Sliding Door Closes; He Returns \$5 He Took from Unemployed Worker

NEW YORK.—A worker named Lukac Yanco, living at 99 St. Marks Place, a member of the Down Town Council of Unemployed, informed the council that he had paid for a job as a stable man, where he was to take care of ten horses. Pay was to be \$50 and board.

When he got to the job he found out that the ten had grown to 15 horses, and that the employers refused to give him board, and wanted him to sleep on a bale of hay.

He went back to the Victory Agency, 145 East Fourth St., where he had bought the job. The agent pulled the usual stall, promising him "another job tomorrow."

When the Down Town Council heard of this, they mobilized all forces and marched on the agency. The agents' son and a clerk were in the office, and told the workers that the boss was at his other office, 125 East Fourth St. A few workers stayed there, and the others marched to 125 St.

In there they saw a panel in the side of the wall just closing. One of the workers put his hand in and forced it open. If this panel had once closed there would have been no way to get into the secret hiding place this job shark had prepared in which to shelter himself from those he cheated. He returned the \$5 dollars.

After the new workers that were

in headquarters saw what the council could do, many joined.

Monday, at 2 p. m., Marcel Scherer will lecture on the "Five Year Plan" in the Soviet Union, and tell how they have abolished unemployment here. Lantern slides illustrate the lecture. The lectures is at 27 East Fourth St., and admission is free.

## PUPIL EXPOSES LIES; EXPELLED

### 200 Students Protest Expulsion

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the March 9 issue of the "News Outline," a weekly paper published by New York schools and forced upon the children for 15c a term, the leading article was called "Will Other Nations Buy Russia's Goods?" The story, a word for word imitation of the lies published in the daily capitalist press, took 2 and a half pages of the total 4.

Minnie Rishen, a 12-year old Pioneer and a pupil of Public School No. 156, got up during class, and told her classmates that the story was full of lies, that the Russian workers are not suffering, that they are better off than workers in any other country. She brought a book, "The U. S. S. R. in Construction," to school to prove her statements, but the teacher took it away from her.

The next day pupils had to say the pledge of allegiance to the American flag, but Minnie refused to say it. She was brought to the Assistant principal, who forced her to sit in a corner till 3 o'clock after the child was struck by him on the face when she repeatedly said she did not believe in the flag.

When Minnie's mother came to see the assistant principal the next day to protest against her child's being hit, Minnie was again asked whether she believed in the flag. When she said "No," she was taken to the principal, Dr. Katz. He broke into oratory about the flag and finally declared Minnie suspended from the school.

The Young Pioneers immediately organized a school gate meeting of 20 school children. Four cops tried to break up the meet. More meetings will be held by the school children in front of the school to demand Minnie's reinstatement.

BRONX, N. Y.—Tillie Weiss, who protested the taxing of 25c for the G. O. fund on children of the unemployed, has been warned by the principal that if she did not renounce the Young Pioneers of America and the things it stands for, by signing a note to the effect, she will be either transferred to another school or expelled.

## Section Five School Opens Tomorrow; Banquet Sun. Night

The first class of the week-end training school of the Communist Party, Section 5, will be tomorrow, Sunday, at 10 a. m. at 569 Prospect Ave.

The subjects which will be taught in the school will be Organizational Principles, Instructor J. Lustig, Fundamentals of Communism, Instructor Toruck, and Trade Union Work, Instructor Stubin.

## Two Protest Meets In Brooklyn Tonight

NEW YORK.—In preparation for March 28, national day of struggle against lynching and deportations, two mass meetings will be held in the Brooklyn section tonight. One at 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, the other at 10926 Union Hall Street, Jamaica.

## Yokinen Defense Meet Sunday at Manhattan

NEW YORK.—A mass protest meeting has been arranged by the Council for Protection of Foreign-Born to be held Sunday, March 22, at Manhattan Lyceum, at 2 p. m., to protest the attempt to deport Yokinen, because he pledged to fight for the unity of all workers, white and Negro.

Many organizations are participating in the preparation of this meeting and in the defense of August Yokinen.

On Saturday, March 21, the Council for Protection of Foreign Born will hold two large open air meetings at corners, 10th and 2nd Ave., and at 12th St. and Avenue A. These meetings will take place at 7:30 p. m. All workers are urged to attend these open air meetings.

Preparations are being made to participate in the Demonstration in Harlem on March 28, the National Day of Struggle Against Deportation and Lynching. The details will be explained at the Mass Protest meeting on March 22 at the Manhattan Lyceum.

# THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



## IWW, COPS UNITE, ATTACK WORKERS

### Club Uj Elöre Editor With A Hammer

NEW YORK.—Gangsters, hired by the I. W. W., and armed with hammers, and police with the usual clubs, called in by the I. W. W., cooperated to assault a number of class conscious Hungarian language speaking workers Wednesday night. One of the workers badly injured is the editor of Uj Elöre, Hungarian language Communist paper.

The I. W. W. has been touring a Hungarian language speaker named Fishbein, to make the most slanderous attacks on Communists, and particularly to attack Hungarian workers' fraternal organizations.

Has Gangsters. Finding that the workers refuse to listen to his lies, and know how to shut him up, the I. W. W. speaker has been carrying around with him a crowd of about 20 gangsters. Meetings held in Detroit and Philadelphia have broken up in fights. Each time the I. W. W. calls in the police.

In New York Fishbein chose Wednesday night to use the Sokol Hall, a place run by Hungarian fascists. He brought his gang there; he got a few local thugs, and then the police were planted with a patrol wagon near by.

Attack With Hammers. As soon as Fishbein began to vomit against the workers' organizations, workers in the audience of about 100 rose up to indignantly protest. They were unarmed, but the I. W. W. gangsters with their hammers came rushing out of a saloon and attacked them. It was during this that the Uj Elöre editor had his head broken by a hammer blow. He is home, badly hurt.

Even so, the unarmed workers put up such a fight against Fishbein's thugs, that in despair of ever beating them, the Wob called in the cops, who cleared the hall. The meeting was not held.

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## Yokinen Defense Meetings Calendar

**MARCH 21**  
Newark, N. J., four outdoor meetings, 2 p. m.  
Newark, N. J., indoor meetings, 93 Mercer St., 7 p. m. LSNR.  
Bronx, N. Y., five outdoor meetings, 8 p. m.  
Yonkers, School Netherham, 3 p. m.

**MARCH 22**  
Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and 174th St., 2:30 p. m. LSNR.  
569 Prospect Ave., Bronx, 2:30 p. m. Jamaica, L. I., 10926 Union Hall St., 2 p. m.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., 1660 Fulton St., 2 p. m.  
Manhattan Lyceum, 2 p. m.

**MARCH 26**  
Harlem, N. Y., Renaissance Casino, 137th St. and Seventh Ave., 2:30 p. m. I.L.D.

## Section Four Has Banquet Tonight

NEW YORK.—On the eve of its convention, Section Four will hold a banquet tonight at the new section headquarters, 353 Lenox Ave.

A small admission of 35 cents will be charged, with special rates to the unemployed. All workers are urged to turn out and have a pleasant evening.

## Show Soviet Film at Hungarian Home Sun.

The "Living Corpse," a Mejrabom-film, based on Tolstoy's novel dealing with marriage and divorce in the days of the czar, will be shown Sunday, March 22, 1931, from 2 o'clock to 11 o'clock p. m. at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 81st St. Pudovkin, director of "Storm Over Asia" plays the leading part of Fedya, in this film.

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## CONCERT TONIGHT AT NTWU BAZAAR

### Build Union By Buying at Monster Carnival

The drive to raise a large defense fund for the arrested and imprisoned dress strikers, is making headway at the Needle Trades Bazaar, which is now going on at the Star Casino, and which will continue until late Sunday night. The first two evenings have shown an enormous interest of a large number of workers at this bazaar.

Besides the many hundreds of bargains, which the Needle Trades Workers are known to bring to their bazaar, there is a bazaar restaurant this year.

A special feature of this bazaar is the concert program, which has been arranged for every evening. The feature for tonight will be the Pre-hiet Singing Society, and an interesting program of songs, under the popular direction of the famous conductor, Comrade Jacob Shaeffer.

Every worker should make it his business to be sure to attend this bazaar tonight and tomorrow, to help the arrested and imprisoned striking dressmakers, to help build a powerful revolutionary Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, to strengthen the spirit of solidarity among the workers. Admission tonight only 50 cents, tomorrow 35 cents.

Mozart's Requiem will be sung by the Society of the Friends of Music tomorrow afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. This will be the last concert of the season. Artur Bodanzky, the conductor, will have the following quartet of soloists: Elizabeth Rethberg, soprano; Merle Alcock, contralto; Hans Clemens, tenor; and Siegfried Tappolet, basso.

## AMUSEMENTS

**NEW SOVIET FILM!—AMERICAN PREMIERE!**  
AMKINO PRESENTS

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"Five Star Final" is electric and alive—SUN.  
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40 balls

**Armenian Weekly (Communist Paper)**

**SATURDAY MARCH 21 1931**  
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**SPARTACUS HALL**  
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35 CENTS IN ADVANCE AT THE DOOR 50 CENTS

—Tickets on sale at—  
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## Bronx Jobless Put Back Furniture; Kids Were Crying Over It

NEW YORK.—Unemployed Council of 1472 Boston Road sent a committee to put back the furniture of the Tracht family, 810 Suburban Place. An open air meeting was held, and the neighbors started forming a tenants' league. The jobless at the meeting elected a committee to help form the league.

Tracht has been out of work for seven months. They have four children. Recently Tracht got some sort of temporary work, and offered to pay part of the rent, but the landlord said "I am not in the installment business."

When the husband came home the other morning, he found his furniture thrown out in the street, the children crying for food, and his wife trying to get some place from the neighbors in which to feed her children. The kids had come home from school at noon, and found the home smashed up. They leaned on the furniture and cried.

## 5 Open Air Meetings in Bronx Tonight

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Bronx will demonstrate their solidarity tonight with their fellow worker Yokinen, whom the boss government of the U. S. wants to deport to fascist Finland for his willingness to fight for full social, political and economic equality of the Negro masses of this country.

The meetings will be held in the following places: Wilkins and Intervale, Aldust and So. Boulevard, 161st and Prospect, Washington and Claremont Parkway, 138th St. and Brook Ave.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 2 p. m., there will be two indoor meetings, one at the Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. near 172nd St., and the other at 569 Prospect Ave.

## Scherer to Lecture On Soviet Treason Trial Tomorrow

Marcel Scherer, secretary of the Workers International Relief, who attended the Raminin Trial during his tour of the Soviet Union, will describe the trial in an illustrated lecture "The Five Year Plan and the Menshevik Trial," Sunday, March 22, 1931, at the Bronx Cooperative Centre, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8 o'clock.

Scherer toured thousands of miles through the Soviet Union, visiting and taking pictures of industrial centres, the collective farms, peasant villages, workers' homes, clubs, the prisons. He was present at the trial of the plotters against the Soviet Union when the intervention plots of the imperialists were exposed.

The pictures taken by this workers' delegation, brought back by Scherer, will be projected for the first time, to illustrate his lecture. Admission will be twenty-five cents.

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DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT  
Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.  
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**BRONSTEIN'S**  
Vegetarian Health Restaurant  
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## STATIONS FOR I.L.D. TAG DAYS

On Saturday, March 21 and Sunday, March 22 will be open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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750 Broadway, Room 416.  
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350 East 81st St.

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199 SECOND AVENUE  
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Strictly Vegetarian Food

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GOOD WHOLESOME FOOD  
Fair Prices  
A Comfortable Place to Eat  
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Between 12th and 13th Sts.



### May First to Be Day of Jobless Demonstrations

### Red Cross Cuts Off All Relief in Arkansas

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

### Stop Arkansas Relief.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, March 20.—The Red Cross has officially announced that it will withdraw its relief workers and end the feeding of 800,000 persons on April 1. State officials and "business leaders" are declared to be in perfect agreement with this plan. It is plain that the program of capitalism, not to feed the starving but to use them to beat down the standard of living of the workers in the cities and force the farmers to sell at any price, meanwhile looting them through loans if they have any property left, is now generally understood, by state officials and "business leaders."

The Red Cross gives as its excuse for cutting off relief that the farmers sprouting gardens are sprouting, and that from now on they can live on green stuff, "and get loans from local banks at a liberal rate." The fact that those starving most have no security on which to get loans is not mentioned.

The announcement that relief is to be cut off in 11 days more by William H. Baxter, of St. Louis, mid-Western "Disaster Relief Director" of the Red Cross.

### Can't Eat Birds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The Department of Agriculture yesterday announced that "because of the drought" the open season for hunting wild fowl useful for food has been shortened fifteen days. That means that a hungry farmer who tries to add to his lettuce a little duck, goose or jacksnipe meat will get a chance to eat bread and water in jail instead.

### Relief Divulged Here.

NEW YORK.—Acting Mayor Mc Kee, who serves big business in New York in Mayor Walker's absence while Jasny Jimmy suns himself in California, is going through the motions of doing something for the unemployed next month. McKee sent a letter to the heads of departments and borough presidents to meet him yesterday afternoon and discuss "how many men can be put to work at three days a week, on the stagger plan in each borough." It is pointed out that the Prosser Committee's \$2,000,000 for emergency work is expended, and that over 20,000 men who have been getting three days a week work, at \$5 a day, will be cut off in April. Several thousand have already been fired.

Since the city is already supposed to be hiring all it can, the number Mayor McKee expects to put to work is undoubtedly much below that which has been at work for the Prosser Committee, as these in turn were only an insignificant fraction of New York's million jobless.

### Starvation, Discrimination.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—The Citizens' Committee on Relief and Unemployment having spent all its funds, is asking \$300,000 more and unless this money is squeezed out of the starvation wages of the employed workers, Mr. Hawes chairman of the Finance Division, says the charity activities of the committee will be stopped.

The committee has spent \$300,000 since November, this money being appropriated by the city mainly as a result of the activities of the Communist Party and the Unemployed Council. The Citizens' Committee works through six charity organizations which are now giving relief to 10,000 families. The committee admits 75,000 unemployed (which is a gross understatement) and further says that the committee has taken care of 200 per cent more cases this February than in February 1930 and that for March 1931 the number of workers seeking relief is growing rapidly.

In addition to the charity relief, the committee is carrying out the Hoover Hunger Program to the best of its ability. It calls on the bosses to introduce the stagger system which means putting the entire working class on hunger rations.

It gives relief only to "bona fide citizens" which excludes all foreign born workers, and of course all militant workers. Despite the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the U. S. Constitution, the masses of Negro workers born in the U. S. are not "bona fide" citizens to this committee. The committee also states that one of the difficult problems to handle is the white collar man and his family. This shows that the crisis is affecting the broadest layers of proletarian masses.

The committee goes on to say that this is the "greatest crisis the city has faced." "Many people have the idea that there hasn't been much want in St. Louis this winter but I want to tell you (reports Mr. Mahaffey the general chairman) that tragedy has stalked around you!"

The Communist Party and the Councils of the Unemployed must expose this committee as a fake when it comes to relief, must organize delegations to go to the charities and force them to relieve the neediest masses first, foreign and Negro or

### Klan Tries to Kidnap Hurst Again; Boss Papers Talk Lynching

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Jury. Hurst also points out that the Klansmen obviously thought him dead when they left him, which accounts for the general impression that the two men had been murdered. He confirms the news that they were rescued by poor Negro farmers, and were badly dazed for some time by their beating. During this time the Negroes kept them hidden. He was able to recognize a Dallas city official in the gang of Klansmen that tortured him.

The interview, as it appears in the Dallas Dispatch, is as follows: Coder exhibited a black eye, and Hurst several bruises on his face. Both explained that the "worst wounds were on the back and legs," but they exhibited only the facial evidence of the alleged "mistreatment."

"The Communists declared Dallas officers went to their cells and told them they would be released if they would promise to get out of town."

"We told them 'No,' Hurst exclaimed, and Coder nodded. "We were released suddenly, and without ceremony, Coder went on. We were thrown out of the jail into the arms of the group of men who stood on the steps of the building. They were armed, and they forced us into two cars."

Thrown In River "We were taken south out of Dallas and thru the town of Hutchins. Not far from there, about a mile south, I guess, the cars turned off the road near where a small wooden bridge crosses Cooke's branch, a small stream. Then I was beaten."

"Hurst took up the story, saying he had been forced to watch the beating of Coder."

"There were 12 or 14 men in the group, Hurst said. I recognized one of them as a city official. Another, I think, was the prize fighter who beat up Coder in the jail. They used ropes, and they beat him terribly, finally throwing him into the water of the branch, which was about knee-deep and cold. They cursed him."

Thought Him Dead "Then they took me, in the car again, to a place about two miles away. They made me get thru a barbed wire fence—shoved me thru—and beat me in a cotton field. Finally leaving me lying on the muddy ground. I think they thought I was dead."

"The men then said they scarcely remembered the events of the next few hours, but said they were taken care of by Negro farmers living near where they were beaten. "Then the men told of becoming strong enough to travel, and said they bummed a ride on a freight train, finally reaching Webb City, Missouri. "At Webb City," they said, they were able to communicate with headquarters of the Party here, and were brought here by Kansas City workers."

Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker.

Five born alike, and to give real food and clothing instead of the present slop.

Unemployment in Perth Amboy. PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—In this city there are 5,000 workers unemployed. In order to keep these workers from demanding real relief, the city for a while gave part-time jobs to a few hundred workers. These part-time workers worked one week and were off one week. They would get an average of \$7.50 a week. But now the city has cut out this part-time work and laid off all these men.

Last week two Terra Cotta factories shut down, leaving only enough workers to keep the machines from getting rusty, and to keep the building clean. One of these factories is the Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.; it used to employ 200 men. A short while before it closed the plant was very busy; the men were working 12-13 hours a day, getting 47-50 cents an hour. Now the workers are out on the street unemployed.

The other factory is the New Jersey Terra Cotta Co. Two years ago this plant employed 500 men. Last winter 300 men were working 9 hours a day, getting 45-50 cents an hour.

### WANTED FIFTY (50) Comrades to SELL DAILY WORKERS EVERY DAY! LIVE WIRES! BOOST YOUR PAPER! Help build RED BUILDERS NEWS CLUB

Call at the following centers for information: New York: 35 E. 14th St., Room 505 Bronx: 569 Prospect Ave., 6-7:30 p.m. 1472 Boston Road " Brooklyn: Ingle 35 E. 12 St., Rm 505 Harlem: 808 Lenox Avenue Panama: 257 Monroe Street, Workers Center Paterson: 205 Paterson Street, Union Hall Albany: START TODAY! Earn your expenses and help spread the DAILY WORKER! (Send bundle Dallas on credit!)

VACATION:—Beautiful Mountain Views, quiet resting place, good food, \$13.50 weekly—Avonia Farm, Ulster Park, New York

### Sears "Generosity" Taken From Wages of Low Paid Toilers

### Contributions from Workers By Lay-Off Threat

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The Daily Worker: In Minneapolis there are many mean, niggardly exploiters of labor, but Sears, Roebuck and Co. is one of the worst. In the recent Red Cross drive to raise ten million dollars for the drought stricken farmers, thousands of whom are dying from malnutrition, the quota for Minneapolis and Hennepin County was \$90,000. Of that sum, Sears, Roebuck and Co. donated \$5,000.

Take It From Workers. To the casual observer, Sears' generosity must seem a beautiful example of the warm heartedness of Big Business. But other exploited workers may be interested to learn how Sears raised the \$5,000 levy.

Several weeks ago every one of us Sears slaves was compelled to sign away one day's wages out of each week's pay for unemployment and drought relief. Some of us, whose families were miserable enough already on our \$18 weekly pittances, objected to this forced contribution, but our bosses soon made us understand that it would be best for us to sign up and keep our mouths shut. Even the lowest paid, part-time employees were forced to come across with donations in order that the recipients of the government's \$162,000,000 tax refund might continue to remain secure with their ill-gotten profits.

Workers Awakening. As time passes by, we are gradually coming to realize how helpless we are and how hopeless our future will be if we shall continue to submit to the insatiable greed of our bosses. Slowly, but surely we the oppressed majority in all industries are closing our ranks in preparation for the day when we shall rise in our might to seize the wealth that has been created out of the sweat and blood of labor. —J. M.

### Boston Sallies Tell Jobless to Read Bible When They're Hungry

Boston, Mass. Daily Worker: A few weeks ago an unemployed worker who was walking the streets, hungry, was looking for a place to get a meal. Finally he read a sign which read Salvation Army Headquarters. He stopped inside and asked the man if he could have a meal. The man told him to hang around, which he did. Three hours later the man in charge called him in. There lay before him a doughnut and a cup of coffee. The man in charge then told him to read the Bible and pray to Jesus and then he would get his meal. The unemployed worker then told him to cook a rabbit and he walked out. The worker would rather starve than have to give concessions to these fake relief-givers.

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VACATION:—Beautiful Mountain Views, quiet resting place, good food, \$13.50 weekly—Avonia Farm, Ulster Park, New York

### Butte Plans District Page; Buffalo Starts Next Month; Pittsburgh Edition In Week

### RED SUNDAY FOR N. Y., MARCH 29

Butte, Mont., indicates its intentions of ordering a district page, according to Willis L. Wright, district Daily Worker representative, who writes: "As to Butte taking some extra space once a week: There is no question as to the interest this would encourage, but I must make a survey of the situation first, and then take the matter up with the District Committee for approval. I will get in touch with other sections of the District, and see if they can furnish news, also sell some of the papers. This should be done, as many of the readers in Butte have asked why we don't have some local articles in the paper."



Comrade Wright raises the point of securing advertisements as a means of helping to pay for the bundles, and is confident he can secure ads from sympathetic merchants. This suggestion is a very good one, and should also be used by those districts already receiving their weekly editions. Butte will write us again as soon as the question of district pages has been taken up.

Buffalo, N. Y., has definitely decided on a district page, and has set April 17 for its first issue. K. Elmon, Daily Worker representative writes: "Letters have already gone out to the district, to be followed by an extensive agitation. The units are to assign quotas at their next meetings and prepare for the most effective mass distribution of the papers. Material will come to the district office shortly and will in turn be sent to the Daily."

We have already suggested that Buffalo select Tuesday for its District page since that date is open. With the Jamestown Unemployed Council in steady activity, and the Buffalo section being tightened organizationally, the district page should be broadcast rapidly.

From Pittsburgh we received a wire informing us that the district page has been postponed one week. It will start Monday, March 30.

JAMESTOWN U. C. PROGRESSING On the Jamestown Unemployed Council, we received the following: "Jamestown reports progress. In 6 weeks they have started from scratch and climbed to 150 a day sold and paid for. The comrades there are enthusiastic, and will build the Red Club and will involve more workers in the sales."

"ARSENAL" A Soviet Film Sunday March 22nd AT 6 AND 8 P. M. Workers Film and Photo League 7 EAST 14TH STREET Admission: 25 Cents

"The Five Year Plan and the Menshevik Trial" Illustrated Lecture by MARCEL SCHERER, Secretary Workers' International Relief Just back from the Soviet Union Sunday March 22nd AT 8 P. M. Cooperative Auditorium 2700 BRONX PARK EAST Admission 25 Cents

POST WAR LITERATURE A SERIES OF 12 LECTURES By B. E. JACOBSON Every Saturday—3 to 4:30 p. m. WORKERS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM 35 EAST 12TH STREET—SECOND FLOOR Beginning Today, March 21st WORKERS FORUM This Sunday March 22nd at 8 p. m. WORKERS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM VERN SMITH EDITORIAL STAFF, DAILY WORKER "AMERICAN IMPERIALISM MARCHING TO WAR"

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### COMMUNIST ROLE IN ARGENTINA IS CLARIFIED

### Does Not Resort to Desperate Acts

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The recent attempts of individuals to express their antagonism against the fascist, Uriburu, and his predecessor, Irigoyen, and the methods which these "alliantistas" (apparently an anarchist group) employ has caused much discussion. Its basis lies in whether the masses are to use this method of independent attack or whether they are to organize under the Irigoyen hegemony now existing.

The theory of the individual anarchists is the theory of the petty-bourgeoisie. Only the petty-bourgeoisie becomes desperate, and without a perspective of the past nor a plan for the future, resorts to methods of desperation—individual attack. These "alliantistas" cannot understand the proletariat. Their roads are distinct from one another, they are two classes, two ideologies. Historical experience has proved that individual violence is not productive and from the revolutionary point of view has an absolutely negative value.

In Argentina, great mass movements are in preparation; armed revolts of the peasants, strikes everywhere. But this movement of the workers does not yet exist; it is still in the process of organization. The "alliantistas" deprecate the necessity of such planned, unified action, and replace it with individual attacks, attacks which disarm the proletariat and place the workers in the hands of the "Irigoyenistas."

Communists are not against violence, but they are for collective mass action against the common enemy of the working class, not the sterile violence of the individual. To depart from organized violence of the proletariat as the goal is departing from the correct line and is encouraging and helping the advancement of fascism.

### MARION, OHIO, POLICE CHIEF WANTS A RIOT GUN.

Daily Worker: Marion, O. The cops of Marion are all mused up over the mass meeting here on February 22nd and now this Shrook (captain of police) who thinks he is just what he is not, wants a riot gun and we know that gun is for use on the workers and not for the inside bank robbers. He could put it to good use now as one bank here, the Marion Savings Bank, just couldn't open up Saturday the 14th. —C. C. W.

### Sentiment for March 28 Demonstrations Now Sweeps Country

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

will be held tomorrow, as follows: Ambassador Hall, Third Ave. and 174th St., at 2:30 p. m.; 569 Prospect Ave., Bronx, at 2:30 p. m.; 10926 Union Hall, Jamaica, L. I., at 2 p. m.; 1660 Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 2 p. m., and Manhattan Lyceum, 68 E. Fourth St. On March 26, there will be another big mass meeting at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St.

In a joint statement issued yesterday by the Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense, the need for a sharp struggle against the increasing attacks on the foreign born is pointed out: "The government is already putting into effect the proposals of the Fish Committee. In Lackawanna, workers are questioned in the steel plant, immigration officials raid restaurants and saloons, pick up workers on the streets like a dog-catcher picks up dogs, workers are surprised in their homes as late as 11 o'clock at night, in a desperate effort on the part of the capitalist government to terrorize the working class."

"Workers are being arrested and held for deportation in every struggle of the workers for better conditions. In Lawrence, Mass., the leaders of the textile strike are held for deportation. In New York City, Yokinen, the worker who was expelled from the Communist Party for white chauvinism, was arrested and held for deportation after he had expressed solidarity with the Negro workers and pledged himself to fight unceasingly for the class unity of Negro and white workers."

"The factories in Black Rock are being combed by the immigration officials, workers held for deportation. Two days ago a bus was stopped at Silver Creek and the occupants 'investigated.' Children in the public schools are being questioned about their parents."

"The role of the foreign born workers in industry; the reason for the sharpening attack by the bosses and government upon the foreign born workers; the existing state laws discriminating against the foreign born workers; the increased number of lynchings of Negro workers; the role of the American Federation of Labor and S. P. in the discriminating laws and the deportations."

### To Discuss Deportations This Sunday At Brighton Beach Meet

NEW YORK.—Persecution and deportation of foreign born workers will be the subject for discussion at the Brighton Beach open forum Sunday evening at 140 Neptune Ave. The role of the foreign born workers in industry; the reason for the sharpening attack by the bosses and government upon the foreign born workers; the existing state laws discriminating against the foreign born workers; the increased number of lynchings of Negro workers; the role of the American Federation of Labor and S. P. in the discriminating laws and the deportations.

### WORKERS RELIEF HELPED TO WIN WEAVERS' STRIKE

### British "Worker" Commends Relief Body

NEW YORK.—The English "Worker," official organ of the National Minority Movement, in a current issue commends the work of the Workers' International Relief in connection with the victory of the English textile workers in their recent struggle against the eight looms to a man system. It states that the work of the W. I. R. in maintaining the strike, by setting up of food kitchens for the strikers and their dependents, was a decisive aid to victory. In outlining the lessons of the strike, and of the retreat of the employers before the solidarity of the workers and their refusal to negotiate through the small committee of the reactionary unions, the "Worker" states, in part:

"The defeat of the employers is a great victory for the weavers and the entire working class and marks the turning point in the economic struggles of the working class. During the struggle the weavers displayed a solid and determined front which baffled all the attempts of the employers, the labor government and the trade union reactionaries to bring about defeat, and demonstrated to the whole working class the tremendous power of working-class solidarity."

"The employers have been compelled to retreat, but they will come forward with greater determination in the demand for 12 1/2 per cent reduction in wages and the 5 1/2-hour week. They will gain encouragement and inspiration from Snowden's speech in the House of Commons, which calls upon the forces of capitalism to consolidate their ranks for new and fiercer attacks upon the conditions of the cotton workers and all other sections of the working class. These factors indicate that the cotton workers must anticipate and prepare for more intensive conflicts in the near future."

"It is an undoubted fact that victory would not have been achieved without the untiring activity of the Textile Minority Movement and the Central and Local Strike Committees. The M. M. emerged as an independent leadership which stiffened the resistance of the workers to negotiations, developed mass activity in the fight for relief, combated the treachery of the trade union reactionaries by effective work within the unions, and in co-operation with the W. I. R., effectively organized food centers for the maintenance of the strikers and their dependents."

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# WORKERS MUST ANSWER ATTACKS OF ALA. FASCISTS

By HARRIS GILBERT.

In order to understand what the full significance of the proposed Alabama criminal syndicalist law it is necessary to have a clear picture of the situation of the Negro farming masses in particular.

The mass of Negro framers and share-croppers are in the southern part of the State. It is a well-known fact that most of them live in peonage—unable to move or leave the farm without the landlord's permission as they are tied to him by the debts he has fastened upon them with the aid of all sorts of crooked work, threats and manipulations. If the Negro leaves, there is a State law which provides jail for debts (though of course, this violates "our" constitution) and the chain gang and brutal treatment awaits those who are caught.

The Negro masses live mostly in small one-room shacks—into which a family of 10 or 12 crowd, sleeping on the floor at night. The chimney is not even brick—but a "stick of mud" and fuel is the wood which they can manage to pick up. There are no windows—only holes in the wall which have to be boarded up when it rains or is cold, leaving the house dark, as lamps and candles are things unknown and too expensive. The poor people are going around many without shoes and all in old rags patched together in every conceivable way. Food generally consists of corn bread, hard gravy, fat-back, a little syrup and perhaps a little coffee and turnip greens.

**Doomed to Slow Starvation.** Whenever it rains or is very cold, sickness of all sorts find plenty of victims—and small wonder, on the diet they have. Now on top of that—with the present crisis in cotton as well as the drought last year—hundreds and thousands of these poor farmers and croppers are today actually doomed to a slow death by starvation. The landlords and merchants have refused credit for next year's crops to these poor propertyless toilers—who are likewise unable to hope for anything in the cities where tens of thousands are unemployed. Now the Red Cross has announced they will cut off relief after March 15. That is the prospect the Negro and white farming masses are faced with.

Nothing saved up—no credit to be expected—and no crop can be raised to provide something for the next year. Fertilizer sales in the state of Alabama have decreased over 50 per cent what they were last year.

Of course, it is a well known fact that the Negro toilers, many of whom are little better than slaves, have no semblance of political or social rights. Justice is a bitter farce for them—scores of hundreds being sent to the chain gangs for nothing. Political rights there is not a shadow of, and socially they are regarded as slaves and referred to—not by name—but in many cases by the caption "Gaston's nigger," or "Jones' nigger," etc. Is it strange that our comrades report that the Negro agrarian masses are today more ready to struggle than ever before. Is it strange that our literature and leaflets have been spread and discussed far and wide among the Negro farming masses. Daily we receive letters asking how to organize the fight against hunger. Truly the Negro farming masses will form a militant part of the struggle against capitalism—another smashing refutation of Lovestones theory about the potential counter-revolutionary content of the southern masses.

**Slave Drivers Tremble at Signs of Revolt.** It is indeed in this situation that the Party is building its work among the Negro farming masses. Full well may the slave driving, blood-sucking "lily white" landlords and their flunkie politicians tremble as they recognize the danger of their murderous super-exploitation of an entire people for their own profits. How quickly they react to the thought that their "niggers" whom they regard as still their slaves and private property will organize and struggle against their starvation and hopeless future. Quite clearly these "upright, respectable, patriotic" citizens must crush this "Red peril" in the bud or else

their benign supervision "white man's burden" will be rudely kicked off and the Negro toiling masses, together with the white toilers, will force their rights to be recognized—not perhaps by "legal" means—for assuredly this will be backed up by the organized strength of white and Negro toilers.

Is it then surprising at the sudden fright and chills the capitalist class and the big landlords feel at the progress of the Party. Indeed the very thought of the Negro farmers organizing together with white farmers and workers to demand better conditions is enough to give these "gentlemen" who promote lynchings as a sign of "white supremacy" a nightmare. Here indeed we see the close direct relationship between the ruling class and the governmental apparatus expressed in a classic form. How closely linked up the interests of the capitalists and the semi-feudal relationships on the land together with the state machinery are, is exposed very clearly. But a few days after the Communist Party had sent an organizer down into the Black Belt, the State Legislature has decided to hold a special session—after the conference of Gov. Miller and the state attorney-general—after wiring the Fish Committee for help—to pass special laws to be modeled after the vicious anti-working class Michigan law.

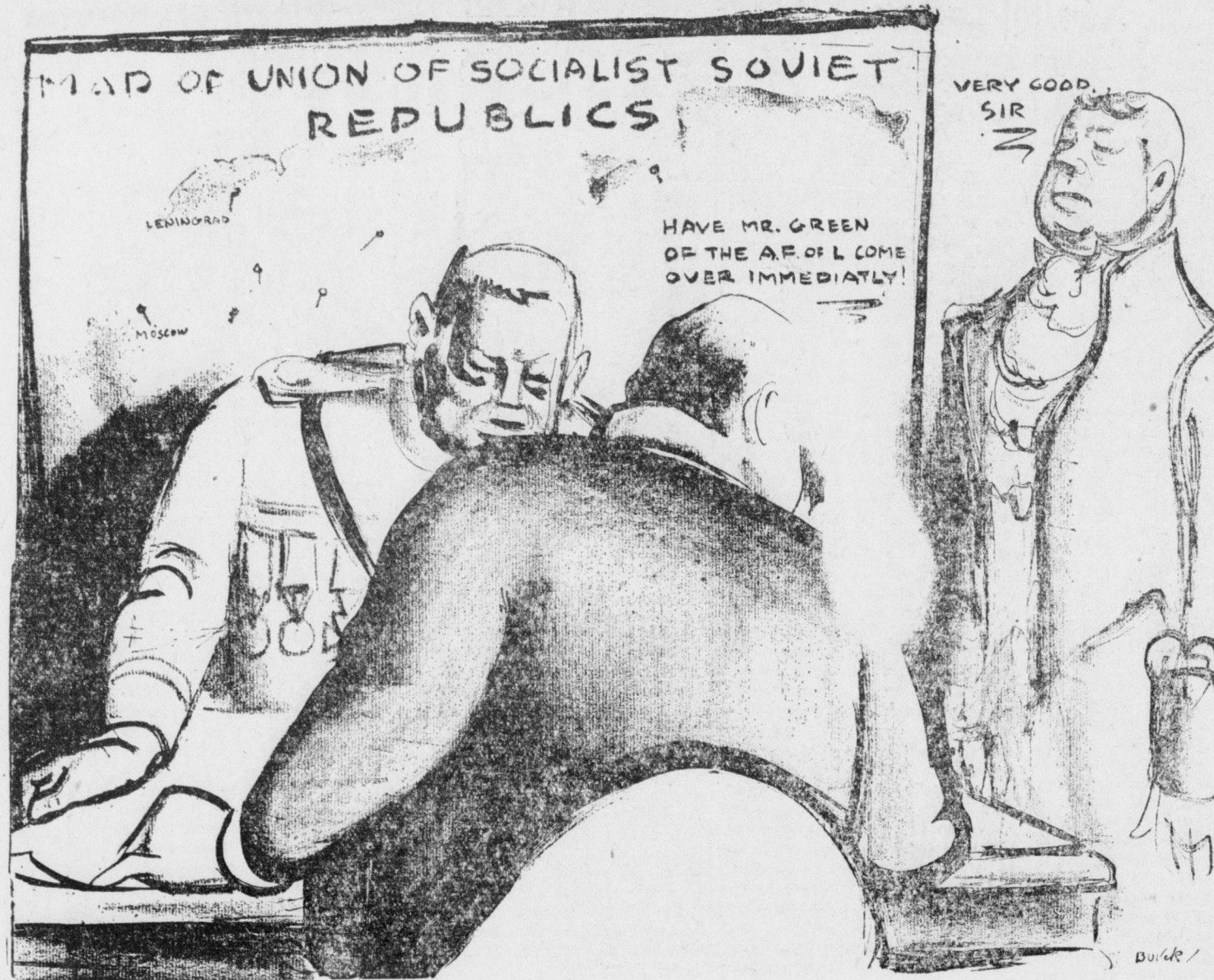
**Not Content With Present Oppressive Laws** They are not content with their Criminal Anarchy law which provides ten years and \$5,000 fine or with their frame-up charges of "vagrancy" etc. This they feel will not prevent the mercilessly oppressed masses from rebelling and refusing to be "sensible" and quietly starve to death. No—they must deal more severely with these "foreign agitators" (anyone outside the state is a foreigner here). How smugly hypocritically they talk of this being done without "any thought of violating the right of free speech or free press" (Montgomery Advertiser, 3-6-31). How touching their sacred regard for the "inviolable" rights of free speech and free press. They who look upon the 14th, 15th, and 16th amendments, giving the Negro masses even the so-called "democratic" rights, as so many scraps of paper.

The significance for the Party in this latest and most vicious attack lies in the fact that the actions of the Alabama State Legislature are only a forerunner of what the workers and their Party in the rest of the country will soon be up against. It is precisely down here where the oppression is sharpest and the conditions hardest that the bosses' attack is the sharpest and hardest. It is precisely because here the Party is doing something never before attempted—mobilizing white and colored toilers in a common fight against their oppressors.

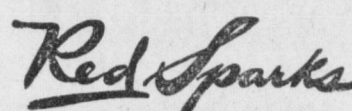
**Forerunner of Attacks** Is it not natural that the capitalist prostitute press should try to isolate us—and prepare the ground for definite steps to drive us into absolute illegality by its provocative lies of "Reds call on Negroes to revolt," etc. Comrades—we must draw the conclusions—that this attack on the working class of Alabama is the forerunner of other sharper attacks on the working class and its leader, the Communist Party. Now is the time for all comrades to prepare to withstand the coming blows. Here in Alabama our answer is increased organization in the shops and on the farms to mobilize the toiling masses of white and Negro workers against this latest vicious attack. Throughout the country the comrades must tighten up the Party, strengthen the Iron Discipline and root ourselves so firmly in the shops that no amount of terror or persecution will be able to break the influence of the Party. In spite of all the terror and persecutions of the bosses and their government the Party will win the toiling masses of Negro workers and farmers of the South as firm fighters together with the white workers against our common oppressors—the capitalist class.

**Resist the bosses' attacks by rooting ourselves firmly in the shops, mines, and on the farms!** Smash all signs of white chauvinism—for the firm unity of white and colored toilers against capitalism!

## HELP WANTED!



By BURCK



## From—and for—Shockers

"It is," asserted a Y. C. L. "shock trooper" who writes us from Pittsburgh, "not so good to go around hungry, with no place to stay, very little clothes or other elementary needs; but we can face it and make progress and in fact pay little attention to these matters."

"But what gets us is a Party member who has a home with an extra room, yet every dog-gone time we come from the 'field' to the city of Pittsburgh we can't get a place to stay. And when we do the way we are treated makes us feel as if we are not wanted around. This does not hold true of all C. P. members, but unfortunately the few are the exception and the rest are the rule."

U...umm! This seems to be a case for the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. But we have not established that yet. So we'll have to use moral persuasion, not only on the unfeeling Party comrades, but also on the "shockers," some of whom, we hear on good authority, are also a bit thoughtful.

There may be, and probably are, rooms enough to go around for all if there were some systematic attention given to the matter. And the "shockers" have a right to expect it. On the other hand, when a Party comrade gives a key to one lone "shocker," it is a bit surprising to find two days afterward that "shockers" multiply like rabbits and the extra room is in a state of affairs resembling the Wickersham Report, all mixed up.

Maybe some comradely Hausfrau might volunteer as a Ways and Means Committee of one, to tend to a single pigeonhole somewhere around the district office, where Party comrades who have places can leave word, and "shockers" needing places can put in applications, the committee to balance the supply and demand, and inform both sides of the rules as laid down by the oracle of Red Sparks.

## Stout-Hearted Upholders of Free Speech

The following amusing example of something or other, is the letter of the Civil Liberties Union to the Los Angeles Chief of Police, taken from the L. A. Record of March 5:

"The executive committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, Southern California branch, at its meeting this afternoon took cognizance of the fact that there was no violence exhibited by the police Wednesday, February 25, in arresting Communists at their so-called demonstration." (So it was merely a "so-called" demonstration to these so-called upholders of the civil rights of speech and assembly!)

"We feel particularly gratified over the showing that the police made on that occasion. . . . (It seems that they would be not only "gratified," but overjoyed if the victims were not only arrested, but sent up for 14 years to San Quentin for "criminal syndicalism"—so long as nobody got a bloody nose.)

"We as an organization have never objected to the police department making arrests when they felt that any law or city ordinance was being violated. The thing we steadfastly objected to has been the unwonted use of violence. . . ."

(If the violence was "wonted"—or customary, then it would be all right! Yet these outrageous hypocrites protest against the simple arrest of the imprisonment by the revolutionary courts of the Soviet Union, of counter-revolutionary criminals!)

## Look to the Bee, Ye Sluggard

"Dear Jorge:— I see in yours of March 12, these words: "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread!"

"Now you've been raised on a farm, and must be able to give me some information on bees. I have always noticed that during bee harvest time the Mule bees gather all the honey while the male bees eat honey and fly around on pleasure trips. But during the Fall and Winter, these male bees miraculously disappear; anyway they are not there in the Springtime.

"Please tell us what becomes of them or where they go to?—A Worker."

Our dictionary uses other terms than our correspondent for the classes of bees. There are three classes: the queen female, the male drones, and the "neuters" or undeveloped females which our reader calls the "Mules." Our dictionary says: The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the neuters. These last are the laborers of the hive."

Not exactly the dictatorship of the proletariat but not so funny for the drones.

## Convict Labor in Indiana!

After getting all aflutter about "convict labor" in the Soviet Union, it was most distressing to the City Council fathers of Hammond, Indiana to be caught at it. Comrade Paul A. B., tells about it:

"A chauvinistic outfit of the A. F. of L. . . . including themselves the Municipal Taxpay League, intending to ship all Mexican workers back to Mexico and give Hammond taxpayers the blessings of jobs, went to the City Council. "The Council gave the M. T. L. whole-hearted support" for which the M. T. L. felt very grateful and the meeting was about to be adjourned when up spoke a manufacturer.

"He manufactures street name-plates, his factory employs Hammond men, no Mexicans. And he censured the City for letting a contract for \$6,000 to the State Prison for these plates. Here the City Council was using the products of convict labor in competition with 'free' labor and a most patriotic manufacturer.

"The City Fathers were taken aback. They elected a committee to see if the city could renege on the contract. Thus a meeting to 'aid and furnish jobs for unemployed' ended by giving the jobs nothing and, to a manufacturer a contract."

## The Unsociable "Socialist"

At a meeting of the Parliamentary "Labor party on March 17, in the City of London, son of the followers of Ramsey MacDonald, says the N. Y. Times, "accused him of being too aloof from the rank and file of the party, declaring he has not spoken to some members since he became Prime Minister nearly two years ago."

## PARTY LIFE

Conducted by the Organization Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

### Some Experiences In Putting Into Effect Planned Work

By B. S. (Minnesota)

ALTHOUGH the plans of work worked out by the District, Sections, and Units have not been carried out 100 per cent in the Minnesota District, yet it showed that the Party membership learned during the process of formulating the plans, the value and aim of planned work.

In our District planned work and the process of working out our plans has served as a teacher of the need and value of planned work and also served to bring to the fore some bad social-democratic practices in the units.

Let us take the Section plan on the Mesaba Range. The Section committee worked out its plans and sent it to the district org. dept. for approval. After some study the org. dept. found that the major weakness in the Section was reflected in the plan, namely, not enough emphasis on getting miners into the Party and building the miners' union. A series of communications and an analysis of the plan followed between Section and District. Finally the Section adjusted the plan with main emphasis to overcome the weaknesses.

The plan then was sent to the units, the units having a guide which focused their attention to mine work, worked out their plans. Some of the mistakes of the units were also revealed in the plans. The difficulty of orientating the units on a definite point of concentration was evident in every section. The Section committee then was instructed in conjunction with the discussion of the Plenum resolutions to stress particularly shop work and definite point of concentration. After these discussions the unit plans contained this definite information.

In the copper country of Michigan the plans were too extensive, also revealing the principal weakness in that section. In these plans, the organization committee and the district bureau felt that the section is biting off too much. A series of communications followed as to possibilities, work already accomplished, rate of influence and number of contacts. The reports of the section organizer proved that there were tremendous possibilities, especially among the lumber workers, that could be exploited if the membership got definite tasks to accomplish. The plan of work here therefore served to put boldly before the membership the task ahead and concentrated their attention on a particular mine and lumber camp for definite results within a definite given time.

When the plans of the units and sections were finished we found some difficulty in putting them into effect. Old methods of work blocked the progress of our advance. We will take one example. One of the units in Minneapolis was given a railroad shop as a point of concentration. The comrades worked faithfully day in and day out distributing leaflets, selling Daily Workers and trying to get contacts, week after week no results. The unit bureau was called to the section committee to discuss the methods of work. It was disclosed that the comrades go to the shop gates, openly

filled with bed bugs. This is a bed! All the men are forced to lay down on their backs in rows and a single long chain is run through the short leg chains of each. There are flaps which are lowered during the rainy or cold weather.

The other method of housing is by tents pitched on the ground near a creek. Around both type of camp files and mosquitoes swarm in clouds. The sewage pits located close by are uncovered. All convicts, syphilitics and tuberculars, sick and healthy use the same wash basins, towels and beds.

The bill of fare consists of corn bread, corn grits, grease gravy, peas, black coffee and occasionally salt pork. Everything is cooked swimming in grease. No refrigeration is provided and much spoiled food is served. A county in Alabama recently boasted that it was cheaper to feed convicts than mules. It costs 14½ cents a day to feed convicts while it costs 55 cents to feed a mule.

## From Bardoli to Delhi

(This is the first of a series of three articles dealing with the recent developments in India. The revolutionary struggle there has entered a new stage. These articles evaluate the prospects of the struggle. They merit the most careful reading.—Editor.)

By D. R. D.

THE capitulation of the Indian bourgeoisie and the calling off of Gandhi's passive resistance (civil disobedience) campaign by the Indian National Congress marks the end of a certain stage in the development of the revolutionary struggle in India. This is not the first time the Indian bourgeoisie split itself at the head of the mass movement in order to behead it. Nine years ago, at the height of the offensive of the Indian masses against British imperialism and the landlords, the National Congress passed the ill-famed Bardoli resolution calling off in a similar manner all anti-imperialist activities. At that time the Indian capitalists succeeded in stemming the rising tide of the revolution, in diverting the blow from their imperialist masters. What in the present situation are the perspectives of the revolutionary struggle in India? No amount of prophetic inspiration will help to answer this question. But neither can we rest content with a question mark with which the majority of the so-called serious bourgeois observers and false Communists of the renegade variety wind up their discussions on the Indian problem. It is to the relationship of classes in the anti-imperialist struggle, to the objective factors governing it, to the ability of the Indian Communist Party to make use of these objective factors that we must look for an answer to a question which is of greatest moment not only to the Indian masses but also to the revolutionary workers of the whole world.

**The Struggle Develops on a Higher Plain.** In more than one way the present revolutionary struggle in India differs essentially from the post-war upheaval.

The upheaval of 1919-22 started as an elemental revolt of the exploited Indian masses spurred on by high prices and a devastating famine. The unspeakable atrocities perpetrated by the imperialist butchers (notably the massacre in Amritsar) on one hand, and the influence of the Russian revolution on the other, combined to arouse the masses against their imperialist exploiters. But while actually waging the struggle the revolutionary classes hardly knew what they were fighting for. With the working class still in its infancy, in the absence of proletarian organizations able to contest the leadership of the revolution, the hegemony in

representing the Party. The shop gates are full of stool-pigeons and the workers guarding their jobs are reserved and cannot be led into conversation. To the section committee also was called a comrade, from another unit, who had done considerable work in getting contacts. This comrade related his method of approach as "worker to worker." He told how he goes with the workers on the street ear, gets acquainted, becomes friendly and finally visits him at home. By this method he has succeeded in getting contacts with many workers in the shop. They talk freely to him about the conditions in the shops, about their grievances, etc. This comrade showed that by steady friendship and gaining the confidence of the workers much can be accomplished.

The new method was adopted by the unit in question and within a short period of time two members came into the T. U. U. L., an unemployed council was developed under the leadership of the workers in that shop in the neighborhood where most of them live, and the unit is concentrating on getting a shop nucleus in that shop. An organization committee of the T. U. U. L. is now working there.

To a less successful degree, but with continued persistence, the plan of work is serving to strike a blow at some manifestation of "white chauvinism" in one of the units. This unit is located in the heart of the Negro neighborhood and has resisted doing work among the Negroes. Various excuses, such as "I don't know how to talk to them," "It is useless—they will not join us, they are too religious," "The Negroes in the

movement naturally fell into the hands of the petty bourgeois and bourgeois elements.

Contrast with this the beginning of the present revolutionary struggle. Regardless of what the National Congress traitors say and naive people believe, it was not Gandhi's salt march to the sea but the gigantic strike movement of the Indian working class during the last three years that set the revolutionary wave rolling over the country. The impression of proletarian militancy is written large on the uprisings in Sholapur and Peshawar, on the numerous battles with the police, on the peasant movement, and no amount of bourgeois bigotry and treachery can erase it.

A very noticeable change has taken place in the character of the peasant movement. Nine years ago as now the peasants were objectively fighting for land and for the cancellation of debts. But the whole class struggle in the village was covered with the cloak of caste antagonism and religious hatred. For instance, the heroic Mopia uprising (in Madras Province) after which about 10,000 peasants were sentenced to hard labor in the Andamans and many more were slaughtered, was a fight of the peasants against the most reactionary, feudal landlords in India. But it happened that the peasants were Moslems while the landlords were Hindus. So it turned into an issue of Moslems against Hindus, which of course only helped the British imperialists and the landlords to crush the revolt.

In the present peasant movement the religious and the caste issue is definitely no more the dominant question. Nearly in all cases where the British Indian government mentions peasant uprisings it admits that the movement is "not communal but economic," which in imperialist language means that it is a class movement of the exploited peasantry regardless of religion. Even the supposedly wild tribes of the northwestern Indian frontier showed a new outlook when in the summer of last year they came to grips with the Indian army. The Indian correspondent of the London Times bitterly complained at the time that a "very disquieting feature of the rebellion" was that the tribesmen who are Moslems no more robbed the Indian villages but, on the contrary, were making friends with the Hindu peasants who were hiding from the imperialist soldiers.

An entirely new feature of the peasant movement is the emergence of the agricultural laborers as the leading element in the agrarian struggle. This was recently the case in a broad movement in Berar Province.

## Vagrancy and Chain Gang

Article 2.

By WALTER WILSON.

THE system of vagrancy and chain gangs is also being used to hamper militant labor organizations by arresting organizers on vagrancy charges and sentencing them to long chain gang terms. This has been particularly true since the outbreak of southern strikes, including Gastonia, in 1929. Paid labor organizers from the revolutionary unions are sent to the chain gang on charges of vagrancy. The judges who have the discretion of applying the law merely state that "the organizer is not in a legitimate business."

To be a vagrant and to be eligible for this torture system of forced labor you must have at least two primary qualifications. You must be a worker or poor farmer. You must be without money and without powerful friends. Not only unemployed workers refusing to accept starvation wages but also "discontented" workers are framed and sent to the chain gang.

What is this chain gang? It is a part of the convict camp system in the South under the control of the county governments, though it frequently takes in state prisoners, too. The chain gang victims are forced to work on public roads for the state or a contractor and sometimes on other jobs. The men are hobbled with short chains riveted to the legs to restrict movement. Hence the name. It is the chief penal institution of the South and was organized to put teeth into the peonage and vagrancy laws to guarantee an ample supply of forced labor.

Once convicted, "leave all hope behind all who enter here." The typical southern chain gang is more than a nightmare of horrors. It is a stark reality staring every unemployed worker in the face. Men toiling on the chain gangs are slaves without any capital value. Slaving from sun to sun, brutally beaten, wantonly killed—it does not really matter. Another worker can be brought in. The men slave crushing rock, felling trees, digging ditches, building roads, with big shackles and chains on them to restrict movement. Guards with whips and guns watch to see that the striped-clothed convicts work speedily and continuously. Blisters on feet from worn-out, ill-fitting shoes and swollen, calloused hands are inevitable.

During the hottest day the men are driven until they are struck down by the sun, then

whipped to make them get up and work again. On July 24, 1930, for example, two convicts—C. F. Brooks, white and Leroy Smith, Negro—serving on the Forsyth County, S. C. chain gang died without regaining consciousness after suffering sunstroke. Another case occurred at Gafney, S. C., a little later. Many such deaths are not reported, or the men are whipped to death or shot and the case is reported as "sunstroke" or died from "natural causes."

Ignorant and brutal men are selected to have charge of the gangs. Most of them have had experience working as guards in turpentine camps, for levee contractors or other private slave drivers. A prime qualification for the job is to know how to "handle blood hounds and 'niggers.'"

Punishment which is frequent, and which includes all the horror devices: chains, shackles, spikes on feet, flogging, confinement in the "dog-house" (a coffin-like box barely large enough to suspend a man upright by his wrists), clubbing, sticks, bread and water diet, etc., are punishment nine times out of ten for non-performance of task, failure to keep up with pacesetters.

A committee of women who were investigating a prison camp in Alabama recently compelled the guards to break open a "dog-house." A Negro worker was suspended by the wrists in the coffin-like cell, his weight being on his numbered arms. He was unconscious. Lime had been placed at the bottom of the box and had eaten into his feet. They were swollen many times their natural size. When released, the worker pitched forward on his face unconscious.

His attention can be had only as white-wash pasture after a death from overwork or whipping. Pills are administered by the guards for all ailments not serious enough for sending to the hospital.

Housing conditions around the chain gang camps are of the worst. Two methods of housing are in vogue. One is a cage-like cell house mounted on wheels so that the camp can follow the work. This cage is about 13 feet long and about 8 feet high and wide. It is the home for about 20 men. During the hot summer nights the men, packed sardine-fashion into this cage, sweat and stink but seldom sleep. When night comes the tired workers find a piece of coarse dirty cloth stretched over some lumpy straw