

SCENES IN ALBANY WHERE HUNGER MARCHERS DEMANDING RELIEF FOR JOBLESS WERE CLUBBED



Hunger Marchers entering Albany and starting to parade through the streets with placards showing the demands for unemployment relief, insurance, no evictions, etc. These marchers were from all the cities in the state. About 200 came from New York City. They had held meetings and formed unemployed councils and gained recruits in the towns on the way.



The state police killed one representative of the jobless while the assemblymen shouted approval, and wounded 18 others. Here is one of the wounded getting medical attention at the Workers International Relief headquarters.



Tuesday the marchers went into the state capitol building and their committee appeared on the floor of the assembly room and tried to present the demands of the starving to the state assembly. State troopers clubbed them from the building, after a hot fight. Picture shows some of the marchers being driven down the steps of the capitol building.

The Unemployed Councils Are the Fighting Organizations for Immediate Relief and Unemployment Insurance for the Unemployed Workers. Organize Them Everywhere

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

Vol. VIII, No. 57

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1931

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

HUNGER MARCHER MURDERED IN STATE LEGISLATURE

Enemies of the Workers On Trial

By G. SAFAROV

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, March 5.—DEADLY enemies of the working class, those who can not be forgiven, face their judges in Moscow. Why is it that Groman, Ginsburg, Sher and company DO NOT DARE to say a word in defense of their wrecking work? Why do they not dare to defend their social democratic base actions? Is it because Bolshevik machine guns are directed against them? Nonsense, you worthy wild dogs of the yellow press! They do not dare because MILLIONS OF EYES are concentrated on them. Today these millions of eyes in the Soviet Union; tomorrow there will be still more numerous millions of eyes of toilers all over the world.

Was not every wrecking blow at millions of bushels of grain, against millions of tons of pig iron delivered by the designing, treacherous hands against the Five-Year Plan in the Supreme Economic Council, dealt also directly and indirectly at millions of proletarians at the benches, millions of collective farm members and peasants? They deliberately reduced the output so the country should always be in need. They deliberately cut at the raw material base of industry so as to produce unemployment. They took away bread from industry, hiding the Kulak's excess stocks behind columns of professorial figures. They strove to turn to nothing the super-human efforts of the enthusiasts of Socialist construction—millions of the rank and file of the proletariat—they so erected factories so they should not work, so that need and dissatisfaction should prevail, so that Socialism should succumb and capitalism come out victorious.

Abramowitch, and other members of the Executive of the Second International, returning from the wrecking journey to Moscow, gladly reported to Hilferding that the Five-Year Plan was doomed, and all chances were favorable to include Germany in the united Anti-Soviet front. Hilferding subsidized those who tried to kill SOCIALIST work by false figures and calculations. From behind his back came the advance payments from Poincare, transferred through the Industrial Party of Ramsin.

They not only PREPARED war but tried to blow up IMMEDIATELY. NOW, prior to any intervention, billions of hours of labor of the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. They wanted to put in their dynamite charge to prove it impossible to build Socialism in one country!

The socialist "Vestnik" wrote of the inevitability of the collapse of planned economy, while at the same time Groman in the Planning Commission was receiving his first \$25,000 from the Industrial Party!

"Under Soviet conditions, when prices are regulated by the state, inflation takes shape, mainly strengthening the commodity shortage" (January 24, 1929), declared the menshevik lady wrecker, Domanevskaya. She had just received through the post information from the same Sher who spoke in the State Bank favoring the increase of the share of the private trader as a means of reducing emission of currency. A few months later the same Sher, on instructions from the foreign menshevik delegation, arranged with the bandits of the Industrial Party and the Kulak group of Kondratyev, to create an artificial shortage of goods in regions where there would be probable Kulak uprisings.

The criminal wreckers and the socialist interventionists found it impossible to recruit a single live worker for social democracy in the U.S.S.R. They, heroes of the bureaucratic underground, took VENGEANCE on this ADVANCED working class. Not for nothing did Abramowitch, during his stay in the U.S.S.R. strongly emphasize turning to the leaders of the Second International towards active support of intervention, called forth by the "harmful influence" of the successes of Socialist construction on the social democratic workers in the Western countries!

They, the heads of the Second International, who appeal for "law" under the protection of capitalism and fascism are now straining all their efforts to hide and conceal and brush over their tracks. Did not the same Hilferding who gave social-democratic money to the agency of the Industrial Party at the same time rob in the interest of the German bourgeoisie the workers at home? Those Blums and Vanderveldes, who constitute the public opinion of the Second International, were doing wrecking work against the proletariat of the U.S.S.R. in order to assist the sharks of capital. The workers of the west must help the workers of the U.S.S.R. and themselves. They must help expose and pilorize the intervention, the agents provocateurs of wrecking.

THREAT WAGE CUT FOR ALL STEEL TOILERS

Bosses Want Profits to Go Up and Wages Down

Not a day passes now without reports of wage-cuts. But the latest news from the steel industry indicates that the big drive of the present wage-cutting campaign is soon to come. The Wall Street Journal (March 5, 1931), speaking for the leading steel bosses, declares profits must be saved—and at the expense of the workers' wages. They start their wage-cutting propaganda as follows: "There is only a limited amount of business to be had and, with steel plants operating only slightly above 53 per cent of theoretical capacity, the cost per ton has been so high that little or nothing has been left for net profits for many of the steel companies." This, of course, is a lie, because the steel companies have all been paying good profits. They want to increase their profits at the expense of the workers' wages. The Wall Street Journal says: "That something must be done to bring about somewhat increased profits for steelmakers is the view held in responsible quarters." Now, what is the remedy of the Wall Street Journal? They quote one of the leading steel bosses, who gives the answer: "Reduction of costs!" That is, first, reduction of wages. The Wall Street Journal admits that "a number of smaller steel companies throughout the country reduced wage rates some time ago," and now the big companies will do it. They say the workers won't feel it much, because they are already on starvation pay under the stagger

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

"Socialist" Leaders Supplied Money for War On Soviets

Abramowitch Sends Lying Telegram to Soviet Court; Enrages His Former Followers; Ikov Quits After 25 Years

MOSCOW, March 4.—The accused Mensheviks continued to give evidence of Abramowitch's stay in Moscow. Groman stated that Abramowitch during the discussion on the attitude of the Second International in favor of intervention named several leading personages amongst others there were Hilferding and Breitscheid.

The accused received with indignation the information of Krylenko that the court had received a telegram from Abramowitch, which was read to them verbally. In the telegram Abramowitch denies the Bureau of the Mensheviks in the U. S. S. R. ever held communications with the foreign delegation of the Russian Mensheviks that visited Moscow in 1928. He promises to send by post a statement, that he will give under oath before a certified German court.

Krylenko, after the statements of all the accused, declared there was not much to be said about the contents of the telegram, but he questioned them if there ever was a precedent in the history of social democracy where the members made statements on oath to bourgeois courts. All the accused declared unanimously that they did not know of such facts in the history of the social democracy. Yakobovitch emphasized that in view of the statements of the accused it was Abramowitch's duty to prove an alibi for the period of his stay in Moscow, but Abramowitch confines his proof to his own statement on oath. The aged defendant, Ikov, got up and declared, visibly excited, that for more than a quarter of a century he, contrary to the others of the accused, never resigned from the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

New York Hunger Marchers Report at Ruthenberg Meet

NEW YORK.—Central Opera House was packed last night on the occasion of the Ruthenberg Memorial with an enthusiastic crowd which turned out to honor the memory of the founder of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and to greet the 200 hunger marchers just returned from Albany where they forced the pot-bellied agents of the bosses to listen to the demands of the unemployed workers for relief and unemployment insurance.

In military formation, just as they marched to, and acted in, Albany, the hunger marchers entered the Central Opera House, led by their captains, Negro and white, men and women. Received with a tremendous ovation they occupied the platform amidst continued cheering.

"If any one thinks that only our hunger marchers were damaged, then they are decidedly mistaken," said Jack Johnstone, leader of the delegation.

Of 5 hunger marchers who were injured by the murderous state troopers one, Comrade Nielson spoke, and showed by his militancy that the hunger marchers were not discour-

aged by what took place in Albany. On the contrary. "What we must do is organize, organize," said Comrade Anne Rollins, a woman captain of one of the companies.

Sidelights on the march and the attempt to place the demands of the unemployed before the state assembly were given by Comrades Biedenkapp, Nesin, McKenzie, Rogers, a Negro worker, and Silverman, leaders of the delegation.

Put Off Yonkers Case of Two Demonstrators

YONKERS, N. Y., March 5.—So many workers crowded into the court room of Judge Boote today, ready to protest the contemplated railroad through to jail of Weich and Walton, that the case was postponed, ostensibly because the chief of police was not fully prepared. The prosecution and court hope in this way also to drag out the case and wear out the defense.

The two were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct because of their part in the unemployment demonstration.



YOKINEN FIGHTS RACE PREJUDICE

Speaks At Mass Meet in Harlem

NEW YORK.—August Yokinen, who was arrested by immigration authorities for deportation following his open admission of error in today's mass trial in permitting the boss ideology of Negro inferiority to influence his attitude towards his Negro fellow workers, last night addressed a mass meeting at the Finnish Workers Hall, 15 West 126th Street, on the subject of the struggle against white chauvinism.

Yokinen declared that he recognizes he is being persecuted by the boss government and its terrorist agents in revenge for his pledge at Sunday's mass trial to fight side by side with the Negro workers against discrimination, lynching and national oppression. He again pledged himself to the struggle for Negro rights and said whether he stays in this country or is deported to the boss government to Finland he will continue the struggle against all forms of national and racial prejudices and oppression.

Another speaker at the meeting was Comrade Richard B. Moore, national Negro director of the International Labor Defense, who acted as defense attorney at the mass trial. Moore pointed out that Yokinen repudiated the Communist Party and its program of unconditional equality for Negroes he would not have been persecuted by the boss government which jim-crowed the Negro Gold Star which joins on their visit to the graves of their sons and husbands murdered in the imperialist war.

Yokinen was released Tuesday on \$500 bond on the demand of the International Labor Defense. Fifteen Negro workers were among those who greeted him at South Ferry upon his return from Ellis Island.

Ex-Service Men Meet Tonite on Heit Murder

NEW YORK.—The Workers Ex-Service Men's League calls a meeting tonight at 7:30 at 79 East Third St., to take up the question of protest against the murder of their fellow ex-serviceman, Heit.

CHARLES HEIT DIES FROM FRACTURED SKULL, RESULT OF CLUBBING WHICH WAS ASSEMBLY'S ANSWER TO JOBLESS

3 More Shops Join Dress Strike; 1,800 Back at Higher Wages

NEW YORK.—It is now the 25th day of the dressmakers' strike and shops are still walking out—and that's the best answer the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union can make to the fools and hypocrites and A. F. of L. misleaders who croak: "You can't strike in hard times, you can't strike when there is so much unemployment."

Three shops, one an I. L. G. W. shop, joined the strike yesterday. More than 1,800 dressmakers have won improved conditions since the strike began on Feb. 15th. These gains include increases in wages, a 40-hour 5-day week, recognition of the shop committees and of the union. When it is considered that before the strike these 1,800 dressmakers worked 60 and 70 hours a week for starvation wages, the gains of the strike so far are obvious.

The Workers International Relief continues to provide lunches for several hundred strikers every day.

A general meeting of the Organization Committee will be held tonight in Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Plaza.

Today at 11 a. m. all unemployed dressmakers are urged to be present at an important meeting to be held in Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42nd Street. Plans are being completed by the Finance Committee for the bazaar to be held at Star Casino for the benefit of the \$15,000 Dress Strike Fund. A conference of the "Support the Dress Strike Committees" of the Women's Councils will be held tomorrow at 1 in the union hall, 131 W. 28th St., to discuss plans for gathering and cooking the food that is being served to striking dressmakers. The conference will also take up the matter

Assemblymen Gloating Over Murder; "Only Wish More Clubbed"

Troopers Led By Keely Heit An Ex-Service Man With Family

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—They murdered a hunger marcher Tuesday in the state assembly room of the capitol building here, murdered him with a blow from a state policeman's club which fractured his skull. Charles Heit, of Poughkeepsie, unemployed ex-serviceman, wounded in France, died in the hospital in Schenectady today from the effects of the terrible beating given to him and 18 other jobless representatives as the answer of the state legislature to their demands for relief to save the lives of the starving jobless of New York state. Heit leaves a wife and children. He was a member of the Poughkeepsie Unemployed Council.

Three hundred marchers and jobless in the gallery of the assembly were protesting the action of the police in dragging bodily out of the room the representative committee of twenty they had sent to present demands for unemployment insurance, immediate relief for the jobless, no evictions, and other demands. They were yelling "We want work or wages," when the state troopers, headed by Captain John M. Keely began a most brutal slugging and clubbing and drove them all from the building. It was during this attack that Heit received mortal injuries.

While the clubbing was going, Tammany and republican assemblymen

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Working Women in Forefront of Fight for Jobless' Children

The International Women's Day demonstrations all over the country will sound raging protest against the murder of Comrade Charles Heit, killed by the capitalist henchmen at the N. Y. state capitol while going to present the demands of the thousands of unemployed workers in New York state for unemployment insurance at the expense of the government.

The working women of the United States, who are suffering hunger and starvation while the bosses who live in comfort and luxury refuse to give one cent to relieve the unemployed, will answer the murder of our fighting comrade by greater organization, by more determined struggle to win their demands.

These meetings will sound the clarion call to the working men and women of the shops and factories to rally in greater numbers of the Unemployed Councils, to take the place of the comrade who fell on the bat-

tlefield. The cynical disregard of the starvation of thousands by Mayor Walker and his Board of Estimate, who are spending millions for graft but declare that they are against the law to provide relief for the unemployed, will only strengthen the struggle of the unemployed against the very system which oppresses millions of workers to starvation.

Open-air meetings, in preparation for International Women's Day, are taking place in all sections of the city. The Young Pioneers, the Children's Workers' School, are mobilizing to canvass the working class neighborhoods and bring their mothers and their sisters to these mass demonstrations.

Mooney Speaks Out! Monday The "Daily" Starts His Article

"For 15 years I have hesitated to tell this story, and much as I regret it, I cannot remain silent any longer. The rank and file of the trade unions have always believed in my innocence. They have given their nickels, dimes, and dollars to help my defense. But their desires and wishes have been subverted and sabotaged by the labor leaders. The leaders of the A. F. of L. have always told the politicians in public office to ignore any protest coming from the unions in my behalf."

So says Tom Mooney, framed up for life imprisonment for leading the struggles of the working class and already with 14 years of prison life behind him. And he does tell it! Read Tom Mooney's own inside story of the black treachery of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, big and little. It will run serially in the Daily Worker, starting Monday.

BRONX MOBILIZING FOR WOMEN'S DAY

NEW YORK.—The units of the Bronx Section of the Communist Party and the branches of the Women's Councils are organizing a number of shop gate and open air meetings in order to mobilize the terribly exploited women workers for the International Women's Day demonstration to be held Sunday, March 8, at 1:30 at Ambassador Hall.

Unit 24 of the Communist Party is arranging a shop gate meeting on

Thursday noon in front of the Giant Laundry, where hundreds of Negro women are slaving 55 hours a week for \$8 to \$12.

10 Open Air Meetings. Between today and Sunday there will be ten open air meetings all over the Bronx.

ENGDAHL TO SPEAK. Borough Park workers will hear Comrade Louis Engdahl, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, this Friday evening at an open forum at 1373 Forty-third St., Brooklyn, New York. The subject will be "The Role of the Communist Press in Workers' Struggles." Bring your shop mates. Proceeds to the Daily Worker.

MEMBERSHIP EXPELS TRAITOR TO STRIKERS FROM UNION

Exposed As Faker In Paper Box Makers Union In 1928, Tries His Skunking Game On Riggers Union

Frank Lamby, former Business Agent of Local 130, Paper Box Makers' Union, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, was dropped by the rank and file of that organization because of his activities as an agent of the paper box bosses to force rotten conditions and crooked deals upon the workers, and is now resorting to his old tricks of sell-out among the membership of the Rigging and Safe Moving Union.

This fake agreement actually forces the membership of the Rigging and Safe Moving Union to resume work under the same conditions; namely, long hours, speed-up, wage-cuts, etc., as previous to the strike. The membership of the union certainly does not approve of this kind of trickery; on the contrary, they are strongly opposed to the agreement, which forced the very things they fought against upon them once again, and with the proper leadership, they are ready to fight again, tirelessly, against the Lamby sell-out to wipe it out once for all.

The readiness of the riggers and chauffeurs to fight against the Lamby agreement expressed itself in the form of a motion to expel Lamby from the union. This motion was made at the last meeting of the union, which was held on Monday at Astoria Hall.

Lamby and his henchmen succeeded in terrorizing the membership into replacing the motion for his expulsion with a motion for the election of a new executive committee. This election is scheduled to take place at the next meeting of the union, which will be held next Friday, March 6.

Lamby and his henchmen are preparing to force their election to the new executive committee. The membership of the union, however, will give the proper answer to Lamby and his narrow circle of supporters.

Lamby and his agents are spreading the usual "red scare" in order to cover up their own betrayals of the interests of union membership. The riggers and chauffeurs now understand that only the Transport Workers' Industrial League, affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, 16 W. 21st St., can and will give the necessary guidance and leadership to the riggers and chauffeurs in their struggles against the bosses and their agents as well as for better conditions and higher wages.

Theatre Guild to Revive Two Shaw Plays

The Theatre Guild announces two revivals of Shaw plays, one to be presented late this season and the other coming here early next fall. Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Getting Married," which is now in rehearsal under the direction of Phillip Moeller, will be seen here shortly as part of the regular subscription series.

This will take the place of Schnitzler's "The Lonely Way," which has been postponed until next season. The second play, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," will be given out of town audiences by the Guild this spring and will come to New York next season.

The 75th performance of "The Truth Game," starring Billie Burke and Ivor Novello, takes place at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre tonight.

Romya Marie, in association with the playboy will give a Gypsy ball at Webster Hall tonight.

"Comrades of 1918," the German film showing the German side of the war, is now in its third week at the Cameo Theatre.

The Daily Theatre, in the Bronx, beginning Saturday, and continuing to Tuesday inclusive, will show "Resurrection," Leo Tolstoy's dramatic novel. John Boles and Lupe Velez play the leading roles.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

— Introducing Hooey and Fooey —



FAKERS EXPEL 3 UPHOLSTERY MEN

Call Meet Friday to Continue Fight

NEW YORK.—On Wednesday, February 11th, the labor fakers of the Upholsterers' Union, Local 76, put over another betrayal against the workers of the upholstery trade. The fakers through the means of rangelism expelled three active and militant members of the union. They are Kramer, Pustay and Borodkin. The official charges against these workers were that they belonged to the T. U. U. L. Therefore, they cannot belong to the A. F. of L. union.

The right wing clique put over this piece of dirty work. The reason why they did it is because the workers began to follow the left wing speakers at the meeting. The three expelled members were among those who fought against the union leadership when they presented the bosses with a 10 per cent wage cut. These three members constantly exposed the misleadership, corruption and the sell-out of the last strike, when they lost the majority of the shops. These three workers were the ones who demanded a rank and file strike committee and mass picketing in the last strike, which would have brought the strike to a victorious end.

But the clique did not expect these three workers from the ranks of the working class and the labor movement. With this expulsion the leaders of Local 76 disaffiliated themselves from the large mass of workers in the trade. This local is still existing on the few thousand dollars in the local treasury, which will be squandered by the bureaucrats in a short while.

The workers have long since lost faith in Local 76 and the Upholsterers' International. Only a few years ago this local had about 1400 to 1500 members, today there are only about 250 left. The blame of the downfall of this union falls entirely upon the heads of the reactionary and corrupt leadership, who are not in the least concerned about the interests of the workers, but are pacifying and talking into the workers not to fight against wage cuts or for union conditions in the shops.

The Furniture Workers' Industrial League of the T. U. U. L. will continue with the fight against the bosses and their agents, the A. F. of L. fakers.

The Furniture Workers' Industrial League is fighting for Industrial Unionism, for democracy in the union, for the 7-hour day, 5-day week, against wage cuts and speed-up and

Banquet Saturday to Greet National Training School

Call Meet Friday to Continue Fight

NEW YORK.—Mass organizations in New York City are invited to send representatives to attend the Proletarian Banquet and Dance on Saturday night, March 7, to welcome the students of the National Training School, who are arriving from the various parts of the country. This invitation is extended to the organizations by the students of Workers School, who are preparing the affair with increasing effort and enthusiasm. All mass and fraternal organizations are requested to get tickets at the Workers School office, 48-50 East Thirteenth Street, second floor, before Friday night.

for the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The Furniture Workers' Industrial League is calling a protest meeting against the corrupt leadership of Local 76 and against the expulsion of these three workers, Pustay, Kramer and Borodkin, from the union.

All upholsterers, framers, cabinet-makers, varnishers, woodcarvers and mattress-makers are called to this protest meeting today, Friday, March 6, 7:30 p. m., at 16 West 21st Street.

Furniture workers of all trades, come in masses to this meeting. Show your solidarity by being militant fighters. Voice your protest against the right wing clique and their corrupt policies and expulsion methods.

AFL HAS 25 FOOD STRIKERS JAILED

Agent of Local 338 Points Them Out

NEW YORK.—The A. F. of L. had 25 food workers arrested in the strike against the Kaufman stores, 188th St. and St. Nicholas, 184th St. and St. Nicholas and 178th St. and Broadway. Arrests took place at the Broadway store.

The clerks in these stores used to belong to the A. F. of L. Local 1 of the Fruit Clerks, the organization whose officials sold out the Star Market workers.

Finding that the A. F. of L. would do nothing for them, they joined the Food Workers' Industrial Union about 8 weeks ago, and on Feb. 23 made demands for union conditions instead of the unlimited hours of work at low wages they were putting in.

They struck 100 per cent. Then Local 338 of the Grocery and Dairy Clerks Union of the United Hebrew Trades and the A. F. of L. proceeded to make a deal with the employer for long hours and bad conditions, and, although they did not have a single member in the three stores at the time of the strike, put a "Union House" card in the window and sent scabs.

The result was militant picketing by the strikers, and two days ago the A. F. of L. served the blanket injunction they have to use against strikers in any strike where they have made a deal with the employer. Business Agent As Cop.

The first injunction was denied, but now, judging by the sudden mass arrests, the thing has been granted through and is granted.

Company Thugs Attack Striking Milk Drivers

Attack Striking Milk Drivers

NEW YORK.—Company hired thugs yesterday attacked and brutally beat up several of the striking milk wagon drivers of the McKay Milk Co. of Brooklyn. The strikers were held up at the point of guns, while the thugs slapped and beat them up.

Following the attack on the strikers, officials of Local 584 of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of the A. F. of L. who entered the situation after the men, previously organized, had walked out in protest against a policy of mass firing, attempted to deceive the strikers on the role of the police agents of the bosses, telling them that they had been in touch with the local police and had received promises of "protection" against the hired thugs of the bosses.

Earlier in the day, the A. F. of L. union officials had a conference with Mr. McKay of the McKay Milk Co., but the latter refused to come to terms on the demands of the strikers, which the A. F. of L. fakers had pared down to recognition of the union, deliberately omitting any demand for reinstatement of those who walked out. They also omit any demand against discrimination on the part of the bosses against the most militant of the strikers.

WORKINGWOMEN MEET MARCH 8th

Bklyn Women Have Many Demonstrations

SECTION 1—Manhattan Lyceum, 96 E. 4th St. Speakers: Fanny Jacobs, Rose Wurtis, I. Amter. Program: Red Daners, Ukrainian Trio, Freilich Mandolin Orchestra.

SECTION 2—Greek Workers Club, 301 West 29th St. Speakers: Martha Stone, Rose Nelson, Carl Water. Program: Movie (Fragment of an Empire), Musical Program.

SECTION 3—Lithuanian speaker, Alexander, Program: Red Daners, Lithuanian Chorus.

SECTION 4—Danish Hall, 15 W. 126th Street. Speakers: Vera Saunders, Richard E. Moore, Charlotte Tades, Mand White. Program: Workers Laboratory Theatre (Play on Unemployment), Ray Life, soloist, W.L.I. Brass Band.

SECTION 5—Ambassador Hall, 357 Third Ave. Bronx. Speakers: Mania Reiss, Ruth Uckelson, Man speaker. Program: Bronx Freilich Chorus, Workers Laboratory Theatre on Unemployment.

SECTION 6—Grand Manor, 327 Grand St., Bklyn. Speakers: S. Van Veen, Gusie Gordon, Lithuanian speaker, Alexander, Program: Red Daners, Lithuanian Chorus.

SECTION 7—BRIDGE PARK BEACH—140 Broad St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Speakers: McKay, Litinsky, Ann... Program: Red Danes by the children of I.W.O. school, musical program.

SECTION 8—BROOKLYN PARK—1374 45th Street, Brooklyn. Speakers: Gertrude Mann, Beatrice Weinstein, male speaker.

SECTION 9—CONEY ISLAND—2121 W. 32nd St. Speakers: W.L.I. Hems, Samorodin, Mary Hartlieb. Program: Solo Singer, Proletarian Recitation, Play.

All Needle Workers Attention!

There will be a general fraction meeting of all needle workers on Saturday at 2 p. m., at Irving Plaza. All Needle workers must attend and bring along your Party membership card.

SECTION 7—BATH BEACH—48 Bay 26th St., Brooklyn. Speakers: Gertrude Mann, Sonia Margolis. Program: Red Scout Dance.

SECTION 8—Rockaway Mansion, 605 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn. Speakers: Harriet Silverman, Mary Adams, Sonia Chalkin. Program: Brownsville Freilich Chorus, Recitation by members of the Artel.

PATERSON—Union Hall, 205 Paterson St., Paterson, N. J. Speakers: Neel, Shavelson. Program: Freilich Chorus, National Textile Workers Band, Ukrainian Russian Amateur group.

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What's On—

FRIDAY—Youth Br. 72 I. W. O. meets at 1814 Bklyn. at 8 p. m. All young workers who wish to join are welcome to do so; no initiation fee.

Office Workers Union Theatre Party, at 8 p. m. "Gods of Lightning" at Actors Theatre, 135 MacDougal St. Tickets \$1.

Steve Katsoris Br. I. W. O. meets at 7:30 p. m. at 194 E. 14th St. Harlem Prog. Youth Club, meets at 8:30 p. m. at 1492 Madison Ave. The "Education in the Club" will be on the order of business.

Hinsdale Workers Youth Club, meets at 8 p. m. Subject of lecture to be delivered, "Soviet Literature and U. S. Capitalist Literature." At 315 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

Food Workers Ball, at the Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St. Interval dance purpose of ball to raise money for support of the "Food Worker."

Furniture Workers of New York are called to a protest meeting to protest the expulsion of three militant members of local 76 Upholsterers' Union by the misleaders of the local. Meet at 8 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St.

Borough Park Workers Center, at 117-43rd St. meets at 8 p. m. Engdahl will speak on the "Role of the Communist Press in Workers Struggles." Proceeds to Daily Worker. All workers invited.

Frank Spector Br. I.L.D. meets at 8 p. m. at 61 Graham Ave. Bklyn. Sympathizers welcome.

YOUNG LIBERATORS, Yorkville Br. holds a dance at 8 p. m. at 219 E. 102nd St., Apt. 7. Admission 25 cents. Jazz Band. Benefit, "Liberator."

Harlem Prog. Youth Club, gives a dance at 1492 Madison Ave. at 8:20 p. m. Negro Jazz Band. Refreshments.

John Hood Youth Club, meets at 257 Van Nostrand Ave. at 8 p. m. in Jersey City.

Concert and Music, Branch 9 I. W. O. will celebrate the opening of the relief fund at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, E. 4th St. Participants in program, Artel, Proletarian, Icor and Yasha Friedman. Tickets only 25 cents. Children free.

Head Proletarian Night, given by the Hinsdale Workers Youth Club at 8 p. m. at 315 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

Concert and Music, given by the Workers Club at 105 Throford Ave., Brooklyn. Music by Noel Marsh Negro Band. Adm. 50c in advance, 50c at box office.

Welcome Students of National Training School, at a Banquet and Dance at 8 p. m. at Workers School Auditorium, 50 E. 11th St. Tickets 50c. Free for students of Workers School office at bookshop.

Relief Concert, given at Workers School Auditorium, at 8 p. m.

PLAYBOY Presents ROMANY MARIE'S GYPSY BALL IN GREENWICH VILLAGE WEBSTER HALL FRIDAY EVENING 119 EAST 11th STREET MARCH 6th TICKETS IN ADVANCE \$2.00—AT DOOR \$3.00 FROM PLAYBOY—32 UNION SQUARE ROMANY MARIE'S—42 WEST 8TH STREET Telephone STUYVESANT 9-9687, Spring 7-7336 DANCING AT 10 COSTUMES OBLIGATORY—COME IN GYPSY COSTUME

Grand Ball for the building of the DAILY WORKER THIS SUNDAY EVENING CAPITOL HALL 10 WEST 22ND STREET, BAYONNE, N. J. Arranged by the A.L.D.L. Branch 212 and the R.B.S. Number 44

You are cordially invited to come to THE BRONX IMPROMPTU GROUP 2459 DAVIDSON AVENUE, BRONX (Tomareff's Studios) near Fordham Road Subway Sta. Every Saturday Evening at 8 p. m. An Open Forum where the audience is the speaker, actor and artist. Current events and situations of life dramatized. Impromptu music and art.

Excited to Siberia! Sentenced to prison for a crime she did not commit and the guilty man goes free! Tolstoy's immortal novel comes to life on the screen! RESURRECTION with John Boles; Lupe Velez The world's greatest love story! The dramatic romance of a prince and a peasant girl. DALY TREMONT Theatre N. So. Blvd. SAT., SUN., MON., TUES.

Concert and Dance SECTION 7, COMMUNIST PARTY Borough Park Workers Center 1373 43rd STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Program: Workers Laboratory Theatre, Myra Lipova, soprano, Strava, Italian Tenor Admission 50 Cents

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT— DAILY WORKER CONCERT AND DANCE arranged by the EAST SIDE WORKERS CLUB 11 CLINTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY EXCELLENT PROGRAM

LECTURE BY Comrade Engdahl on the "ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST PRESS" Auspices:—Branch 71, International Workers Order 1373 43RD STREET, BORO PARK Friday, March 6, at 8 p. m.

ROOMS WANTED THOSE COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS WHO CAN ACCOMMODATE STUDENTS FOR THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FROM THE SECOND WEEK OF MARCH (OR EARLIER) TO THE LAST WEEK OF MAY, PLEASE GET IN TOUCH IMMEDIATELY OR COMMUNICATE WITH THE WORKERS SCHOOL, 50 EAST 13TH STREET, SECOND FLOOR—TELEPHONE ALG. 4-1199—PLEASE SPECIFY MEN OR WOMEN COMRADES TO BE LODGED

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX RKO Always a Good Show! Today to Tues. Billy Malinco & Penito Elmer El Clevé Joe Young & Co. George McKay FRANKLIN Proprietors Today to Tues. Pat Rooney & Pat Rooney, 3rd Eddie White Nettie Packer and Co. Alexander Bros. and Eve

Green Grow the Lilacs GUILD W. 52nd, Evns. 8:15 Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:40 LAST WEEK Elizabeth the Queen Lynn Fontaine Alfred Lunt Myra Carovsky, Joanna Roos and others "PETER & PAN" "ROMEO & JULIET" Seats 4 weeks adv. at Box Office and Town Hall, 113 W. 43 Street

W A R! Terror Striking Dramatic Real! The German Side of the War ... by the Germans. "COMRADES OF 1918" 3RD & FINAL WEEK CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way

HIPPODROME 4th Ave. BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK "DRACULA" with BELA LUGOSI 8 ACTS

THE REVOLUTIONARY PLAY "REVOLT" and DANCE will be given by the Russian Communist Paper "NOVY MIR" SATURDAY, MARCH 14, AT 8:15 P. M. at the MANHATTAN LYCEUM 66 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY ADMISSION 75 CENTS

AMUSEMENTS FIRST SOVIET SOUND NEWSREEL SEE AND HEAR First Full Account of the Trial of Industrial Party in Moscow FIRST SOVIET SOUND NEWSREEL IN RUSSIAN EXPLANATORY TITLES IN ENGLISH Testimonies of defendants, court procedure, speeches of the Prosecutor, demonstrations in the streets of Moscow and before the Court building 8TH STREET PLAYHOUSE 52 WEST 8TH ST. Between 11th and Sixth Aves.—Spring 5095 POPULAR PRICES—CONTINUOUS 10 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Green Grow the Lilacs GUILD W. 52nd, Evns. 8:15 Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:40 LAST WEEK Elizabeth the Queen Lynn Fontaine Alfred Lunt Myra Carovsky, Joanna Roos and others "PETER & PAN" "ROMEO & JULIET" Seats 4 weeks adv. at Box Office and Town Hall, 113 W. 43 Street

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Organize to End Starvation; Demand Relief! WELCOME THE STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL BANQUET & DANCE THIS SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8 P. M. WORKERS SCHOOL AUDITORIUM 48-50 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY TICKETS 50 CENTS EACH—OBTAINABLE AT THE Workers School or the Workers Bookshop 48-50 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Philly Finds Second District Page Satisfactory; Cleveland Builders Start Bundle Order

The reaction of the Philadelphia District to its second weekly edition is more favorable than...

Today's edition of the Daily Worker is satisfactory. I am not sure whether this is due to the improvement of the page or because we have adopted our conception of what a district page can be...

Silver follows with a proposal that criticism of the district material should come not from the comrades in the district, but from the editorial department, with suggestions on how to improve it.

In the campaign for district pages, he continues, it must be stated that this is not a scheme how to boost the Daily Worker for record, but that it localizes the Daily, mobilizes the Party for the building of the Daily, teaches the members in the units how to sell Dailys on the street at least once a week, and helps develop a group of workers correspondents.

PATERSON RED BUILDERS REPORT

Via a personal visit from Aaron Leib of the Paterson, N. J. Red Builders News Club, we were able to learn a little about the doings of the Club members as well as the Party.

Secy. Irving Shillit, the thirteen year old in the upper right hand corner of the photo, is the best seller, averaging 12 to 15 a day from his house-to-house route. So far, the Club receives only 35 copies a day, the only bundle for Paterson, since the Party there cut its bundle.

Al Goldberg, one of the unemployed members there, comes in for a great deal of criticism for refusing to sell the Daily Worker, and E. Yafades, section organizer in Paterson, comes in for even

more criticism for permitting this comrade to shirk his task and for allowing the Party bundle to be discontinued entirely.

We want the seven young Red Builders to write us of their experience and difficulties (if any) in selling, so that we can help them spread the "Daily" in Paterson.

MINERSVILLE, Pa. ORDERS 5 DAILY "The unit in Minersville decided to order a bundle of five Daily Workers every day," writes Steve Nelson of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

A good suggestion, too. In canvassing for subs, remember to mention the two Daily Worker premiums. They've swung an argument many a time!



Here are three members of the Paterson, N. J. Red Builders News Club. (Front) G. Leib, (upper left) Joe Shillit, and Irving Shillit, secretary. They now receive 50 copies a day as a starter—a modest number for 7 members. We won't be satisfied until they increase their bundle along with their membership. Take us up on this, Paterson! (Sellers: send more photos).

Worker Finds Machinery Here Means Few Jobs; Not So in USSR

A worker writes from Birmingham, Ala., to say:

"According to the bosses' papers things are supposed to pick up here. Instead, most of the shops are still running short time and laying off—especially the pipe shops, Cipco, Stockton, United States Pipe. The U. S. Steel Quarterly says that the bosses have invented a new way to make pipe which will show thousands of pipe shop workers—molders, pourers and foundry men, core makers, etc., out of jobs. Instead of molding pipe—especially for gas lines—the machine rolls a flat sheet of steel in 24 inches or whatever width pipe it is and it is automatically, electrically welded. Also instead of molding large seamless pipe a new method has been developed by which red hot bars of steel or iron are dropped around a core and stretched as long as wanted. It can be made from 25 inches up. This of course, means more profits for the bosses but more layoffs and starvation for the workers.

Fire More Miners "In spite of the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of miners

unemployed, and on short time the coal barons are still putting in new machines to cut out and make more profits by speeding up those left. Automatic track loaders are now being put in many mines and it's a cinch will be put in the rest pretty quick, thus throwing thousands of loaders out on the streets to starve. One of the new automatic track loaders has arms mounted on chains which crowd the coal onto the conveyor.

"It's plain that under this system new machinery means misery and starvation for the workers, whereas in the Soviet Union it means the 6-hour day for miners, month's vacation with pay, full sickness, injury, and unemployment insurance, as well as real safety conditions for the miners.

"Right here the miners have got to get together and force the bosses to cut the hours, raise the pay, cut out the speed-up, and fork over some of the millions they've made out of our sweat and blood as unemployment insurance. Join the National Miners Union and fight for these demands.

About 5,000 Jobless Workers In La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Editor: Kindly allow me to say a few words in regards to the conditions existing here. This city has seen a hard winter so far. In regard to unemployment there is approximately 5,000 jobless in this city.

La Crosse Rubber Mills, the largest plant in town, work on half-day employment of four half days per week. Had an unemployment registration here in December, according to the report of the local press, 1,000 registered.

Farmers Ask Relief These registering were forced to live their life history together with

the needs for relief. Many are refused relief because they own a car or some personal property. The relief that is being granted averages about \$5 per week, regardless of the number in the family.

Farmers have asked for relief by the dozens which has never before been known.

Many indications show that the workers are ready to fall in line and organize a workers' unemployment council. I have also learned that there are several workers here that have tried to arrange local meetings for the purpose of organizing an Unemployed Council.

Sacramento Food Warehouses Guarded; Workers Starve

Sacramento, Cal. Daily Worker:

Thousands of men, women and children are begging for something to eat, while the warehouses are full of food and clothes, the bankers say it is their's and keep it guarded with their army of police. They have no money to feed the starving people, but they have plenty of money to pay this cessant army from \$170 to \$200 a month each, to club the starving workers and all of this money

and food they have robbed from the people that are starving.

P. G. and E. Gas and Electric Co. have put their employees on half time and are laying off men right along.

This power company owns about all the gas and electricity in the northern half of California.

R. I. Mill Bosses In Another Slash

Pascog, R. I. Daily Worker: The Stillwater Worst Co. with mills located in Harassville and Mapeville, have cut the wages of their workers from 27 1/2 per cent in some departments to as low as 2 per cent in others, depending on how much the workers are getting.

The weavers and loomfixers were

the hardest hit, their cut amounting to about \$13 a week, the others ranging from \$7 down to \$2. The agent called each department, separate, and in a nice way said that they had better take the cuts or the mills would be closed down. None of the workers spoke up, since there wasn't anyone organized. —A Worker.

THREAT WAGE CUT FOR ALL STEEL TOILERS

Bosses Want Profits to Go Up and Wages Down

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

plan. Here is the argument: "It must be realized that the steel workers already have been feeling the depression through lower weekly earnings resulting from the 'stagger' plan of employment which exists in most of the large mills of the country."

This is the opening gun in a mass wage-slashing drive in the steel industry. We are told that "The next few weeks may prove to be among the most important in the steel industry in recent years."

The wage-cuts will come within the next few weeks. The workers must organize now to strike.

Wage-cutting is not limited to the steel industry alone. We have Austin T. Levy, president of the Stillwater Worsteds Mills, speaking for the wool industry, admit that wages are going down. He said: "Unless we bring a different point of view to bear on wage reductions, the country is in danger of losing all the advantage in the general standard of living which has accrued in the last 20 years."

At the same time we get reports today of two wage-cuts: The Carlsburg Mill and Timber Co. has cut wages for 70 workers. The mill runs on an average of three days a week and the cut makes the wages \$2.40 per day, or \$7.20 a week.

In New York, the Jewish section of the fresh-water fish merchants cut wages 20 per cent and at the same time laid off one-third of their workers. This is just the beginning of a general wage-cutting in this industry.

When the big steel wage-cut drive starts in, it will be a sweeping attack against all workers, pushing their standard of living even lower than the present starvation level.

3,000 MARCH IN CHICOPEE, MASS.

Two Arrested; Trial on March 10th

CHICOPEE, Mass. (By Mail).—Three thousand demonstrated for the Trade Union Unity League demands for unemployed insurance and immediate relief from the local Chicopee city administration. They assembled at Market Square on Feb. 27 and listened to Alex Brokas, the TUUL organizer for Springfield and vicinity, for a half hour, telling them that the only way to force real relief from the city administration was to march en masse to the city hall, one block away.

After he called for volunteers the workers answered that he should lead and they would follow. The speaker stepped down from the box and called the workers to follow him. Upon reaching the city hall steps, the massed police informed the workers that Mayor Cloutier would see only a committee of five.

The speaker in an attempt to speak to the workers and call for a committee, was immediately arrested, but four other workers volunteered to go in. When they reached the mayor they demanded that their spokesman, Alex Brokas, be released.

As the mayor saw that all the workers were behind the speaker, he ordered a couple of police to bring him up from his cell. As is usual, the mayor said that the workers could get charity and that the city was doing enough. When one of the delegation came on to report this to the waiting masses, the police got orders to break up the meeting.

Clara Bloom told the workers that they had a right to hear what the mayor had said, whereupon two policemen arrested her.

Alex Brokas and Clara Bloom were kept in jail until the International Labor Defense came to their aid shortly after and bailed them out on a \$300 bond each. The charge against both, is "inciting to riot." The trial is set for March 10.

The International Labor Defense is arranging a mass protest meeting against the arrest of the two workers on Friday, March 6.

Sat. Feature Page Snappy; Order

Read about a militant woman's participation in her husband's strike in "Mickey Learns How" by Valentine Kohn. Read "On the Picket Line"—of the dress strike in New York. Read about the experiences of a white worker on a Jim-Crow bus down South as told in "Comrades in Dixie". Read about "Life in a Russian Commune." Read a "Sailor's Poem" in next Saturday's feature page, which includes book reviews, cartoons and photos.

GANDHI LINES UP OPENLY WITH BRITISH IMPERIALISM AGAINST THE INDIAN WORKERS, PEASANTS

Prediction of Daily Worker Now A Reality; He Will Support MacDonald's Murder of Indian Toiling Masses

Gandhi has taken the first, but substantial step, to complete surrender to British imperialism. The rich merchants of India requested Gandhi to end his so-called civil disobedience campaign. He was let out of his vacation in prison—an imprisonment more passionately desired by Gandhi than by MacDonald—to do this service for British imperialism.

What the Daily Worker predicted at the time Gandhi was released is now fully coming to pass. Gandhi, who was so enthusiastically and unreservedly supported by the Lovestonites, shows himself in his true colors.

Cable reports from New Delhi say that Gandhi and Sir George Schuster, Indian Finance Minister have come to terms on the question of salt-making. The Associated Press, remarking on this fact, says that an agreement has been reached "on the salt question, one of the outstanding problems in the way of abandonment of the civil disobedience campaign."

The rest will be easy. Gandhi will abide by the Round Table Conference. He has already gone very far in his negotiations with the British Viceroy, Lord Irwin. What held him back even in appearance was not his wish, but the growing pressure of the masses. Gandhi would have preferred to hold out a little longer, to give the appearance that he is not capitulating so easily. But his financial backers, the real force behind Gandhi, the Indian bourgeoisie, called an abrupt halt. They realized that in face of the rising tide of mass violence they must cast their lot wholeheartedly with MacDonald, that is, with British imperialism.

Gandhi had opened the way. The class lines are sharpening. Soon Gandhi will applaud the slaughter of Indian workers and peasants as in the interest of "conciliation, peace and cooperation."

Now Gandhi is working out the plans of the complete betrayal. The New York Evening Post correspondent in London reports: "Gandhi and Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, are again in consultation and every sign points to the announcement of a complete agreement before the day ends which will permit the civil disobedience campaign to be called off and the Congress Party to join the Constitutional Conference."

The London News Chronicle cable from India says: "Gandhi has sud-

HUNGER MARCHER MURDERED IN STATE LEGISLATURE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

howled for more blood and urged the They yelled "Kill them," and one trooper did kill Heit.

Yesterday the assembly unanimously adopted a resolution thanking the state police for their bloody assault on the jobless. The resolution was introduced by Fred L. Porter, republican assemblyman from Essex.

Assemblyman Cuvillier of New York City stated that the police did excellent work on Heit, and that he was only sorry some more of the jobless did not carry their heads broken too. Cuvillier stated yesterday that the press that on Monday he would introduce a privileged motion to give the speaker of the assembly power to exclude any visitor he wished. Cuvillier declared: "The thing I am sorry about is that the state police did not use their clubs more freely than they did."

Cuvillier also said, "I'm sorry the whole gang was not arrested. The TUUL and the Unemployed Councils are calling mass protest meetings against the terror that slew Heit and wounded 18 others of the Albany marchers. The New York meeting will be in Manhattan Lyceum at 7.45 p. m. Thursday, March 12. Meetings in Poughkeepsie, Albany and other towns will be held, the dates and places to be announced soon. All organizations are asked to pass resolutions and forward them to the state legislature and the press, also to the Trade Union Unity League.

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity League and the Councils of the Unemployed have issued a state-

ment demanding that Captain Kelley of the state police be tried for murder for the killing of Heit in the assembly room Tuesday. It demands that the state police force be abolished, and that the state pay for the support of the family left without means of support by the killing of Heit.

The statement scores the exultation of the assemblymen over their murderous actions against the representatives of the unemployed, and particularly brands the motion of Assemblyman Porter of Essex to compliment the state police for their actions and the statement of Assemblyman Cuvillier of New York who said he was sorry more were not served the same as Heit.

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Affiliate With the Local Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers

"Workers' organizations, native and foreign born, Negro and white! Affiliate with the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Stop the bosses from provoking one section of the working class against the other. Stop your enemies from splitting your ranks! Only by the strength of unity will you be able to fight your enemies and thereby help your class!"—from the call for affiliation unanimously adopted by the New York Conference for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Affiliation Blank (Send to Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born) 32 Union Sq., Room 505, N. Y. C. Name of organization..... Name and address of secretary..... Name and address of chairman..... Enclosed find \$..... dues for the following month..... Working Women In Forefront of Fight for Jobless Children

NORWOOD, Finnish Hall, 27 Chapel St., at 7 p. m. PEABODY, Mass., 11 Northend St., March 7, evening. CHICAGO, Ill., West End Women's Club, 37 S. Ashland Blvd., at 3 p. m. GALE, Indiana, at Romanian Hall, 1208 Adams St. at 2:30 p. m. Sunday, March 8th. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Labor Lyceum, 36 Howe St. SPRINGFIELD, Conn., Victory Hall, 84 Dwight St. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Moose Temple, 540 Main St. PLAINFIELD, Saturday, March 7, 3 p. m. Farmers Co-op. Hall. STAMFORD, Conn., Sunday, March 8, 3 p. m. Workers Center, 48 Pacific St. PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sunday, March 8, 8 p. m. English Hall, 45 N. Water St.

BOSS PRESS IN CHINA ADMITS REDS ADVANCING

Communists Capture Nanking Arms

SHANGHAI.—The bourgeois press in China no longer makes any attempt to conceal the magnitude of Chiang Kai-shek's failure to annihilate the red troops.

Far from having annihilated or even weakened the red armies, the Nanking troops have themselves suffered very severe losses. Although the Nanking troops were well-armed and equipped and directed by German staff work, they received a paralyzing blow in the fighting around Tehu.

The red army under General Mao Tse-tun took 20,000 prisoners and captured 7 field guns, 50 machine guns, 40 trench howitzers and large supplies of rifles and ammunition, shells, etc., of all sorts. The 18th Nanking Division was surrounded and fell into the hands of the red troops with its general and whole of officers corps. As a result of Chiang's campaign to "exterminate" the reds, the areas under Soviet rule in the provinces and Honan and Hupeh have been considerably extended.

GIVE WORKERS HEAVY SENTENCE

Hung. Leaders Get Years of Hard Labor

(Cable by Inprecorr)

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—The trial in connection with the organization of unemployed demonstrations in Hungary was concluded with the following convictions of labor leaders: Josef Csapo received ten years of hard labor; Franz Hazi, four years of hard labor; Elimir Hahn, two years and four months of hard labor; Moritz Klein, one year of hard labor; Cornelia Malona, ten months; Franz Dalia, ten months; Armin Biad, ten months; Madame Kubis, ten months; Ladislav Scanto, eight months and Serena Rosenfeld, 14 days. The accused cheered the Communist International when the sentence was read.

In Berlin, the Communist newspaper, the Saarbrücken Arbeiterzeitung was prohibited publication this month on account of articles in connection with February 25th.

During the Leipzig arms trial the warden ordered the accused to stop talking. As his tone grew more insulting the accused grew excited, whereupon the warden hit one of the defendants several times over the head with a club. As the victim lost consciousness the trial adjourned.

MOSCOW.—The Presidium of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expelled Ryssanov on charges of supporting the interventionist Mensheviks and betraying the Communist Party. The Presidium of the Central Executive of the Soviet Union removed Ryssanov from the post of director of the Marx Engels Institute. Vladimir Adoratski was appointed in Ryssanov's place, and Ivan Trovstucha was appointed as vice director.

Negunee Jobless to Demonstrate Mar. 11

NEGAUNEE, Mich., March 5.—Led by the Council of the Unemployed, the masses here will demonstrate on March 11 before the city council to back up the demands for immediate relief they made on Feb. 10.

Miners are working only three or four days a week with wage cuts that keep them half-starved all the time. The lumber camps are closing for the summer. All are beginning to realize that without a struggle, the companies will simply sit back and let the unemployed starve to death.

The Unemployed Council holds meetings Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m.

Big Preparations for the Anti-Imperialist Exhibition in Paris

PARIS, March 5.—Preparations for the International Anti-Imperialist Exhibition are going ahead at full speed. This exhibition is being held in opposition to the imperialist exhibition known as the "International Colonial Exhibition," which is scheduled to be held here from May until October.

The French government, which is oppressing millions of natives in French Africa, together with the British, Belgian, Dutch, Portuguese, Japanese and American governments, are collaborating to demonstrate

Sly Slave Owner Hypocrisy Exposed in U. S. Forced Labor

By CYRIL BRIGGS

The sly slave owner hypocrisy of the U. S. imperialists who are trying to screen their war preparations against the Soviet Union behind the lies of "forced and convict labor" in the United States is most thoroughly exposed by countless facts and unquestionable proof of the existence of forced labor and actual slavery under the rule of these very imperialists—and not alone in the American colonies and semi-colonies and dependencies, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Cuba, Alaska, etc., but right here at home.

The tenant farmers, share croppers and agricultural laborers of the South and Southwest have daily and bitter experience with "forced and convict labor." Millions of Negroes and large numbers of whites are held in actual slavery on the plantations of the big land owners. Negroes are the worst sufferers. They cannot leave their "owners" without finding themselves arrested for debt evasion or on any one of a dozen other improvised charges.

Of the status of the tenant farmers in the South, Carter Woodson, one of the most notorious apologists for imperialist oppression of his race, admits in his book, "The Rural Negro":

"So far as the Negro tenants are

concerned they have no law to which they can appeal. For them the law is the will of the particular planter with whom they may be dealing. To question his word or to invoke aid against the carrying out of his wishes would be a disastrous procedure for the tenants. A tenant, therefore, easily becomes a peon or slave."

One of the contracts tenants are forced to sign reads in part:

"Said tenant further agrees that if he violates the contract, or neglects, or abandons or fails (or in owner's judgement violates this contract or fails) to properly work or cultivate the land early or at proper times, or in case he should become physically incapacitated from working said lands or should die during the term of his lease, or fails to gather and save the crops when made, or fails to pay the rents or advances made by the owner, when due, then in case of full possession of said premises, crops and improvements, in which event this contract may become void and cancelled at the owner's option, and all indebtedness by the tenant for advances or rent shall at once become due and payable without further notice to the tenant. . . and shall be so construed between the parties hereto, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

Forced Labor On Chain Gang In South of U.S.



"SOCIALIST" LEADERS SUPPLIED MONEY FOR WAR ON SOVIETS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Menshevik party. But in view of this deceit and system of lies he now repudiates them.

MOSCOW, March 5.—The defendant, Nikolai Nekrassov, many years a leading member of the Cadet Party (Constitution Democrats, a bourgeois party), a former vice president of the State Duma, and minister in the provisional (Kerensky) government was put on the witness stand.

Before his arrest, Nekrassov was a Board member of Centrosoyuz (co-operative organizations). He claimed he worked loyally until 1923 when he began his wrecking work under Petunin's invitation and leadership. He carried out Petunin's orders in two directions: Distribution of industrial products along two lines, first he worked contrary to the class line of the Soviet power and the Communist Party, and secondly, when following this class line he practically sabotaged it. Strong Kulak regions were oversupplied with industrial products; other regions were under-supplied. As a member of the wrecking organization, he knew Zalkind, social democrat, who gave him certain instructions about sabotage orders against the policy of the Soviet Power. Nekrassov confessed his knowledge of these instructions, that he knew they were given out in agreement with the foreign Menshevik Central Committee.

The president of the court then asked him: "What was the aim of these directions?" To which Nekrassov replied: "The chief aim was the abolition of the Proletarian Dictatorship and the re-establishment of capitalist relations. My wrecking work included support of the wrecking policy by theoretical works. However, as professor in the Plekhanov Institute, and other colleges, I never permitted myself to give the students false instruction. Remnants of my conscience prevented this. The wrecking work was financed by the Menshevik Center. I received money from Zalkind, Petunin. I know the latter received funds from Groman."

His domination over the oppressed colonies.

The counter-exhibition known as the "International Anti-Imperialist Exhibition," organized by the League Against Imperialism, is appealing to all anti-imperialist organizations and individuals to send newspapers, magazines, books, photographs, etc., depicting the lives of the oppressed masses and demonstrating their struggle against imperialist oppression.

ENGDAHL TRIAL SET FOR MAY 11

Face Sedition Charge in Canada

MONTREAL, Can., March 5.—The trial of J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the International Labor Defense, and Bella Gordon, Montreal secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense League, charged with sedition and unlawful assembly, will come before the King's Bench, May 11, according to decision of Judge Perreault here. Demand for a jury trial was granted.

Plans are being prepared by the Canadian Labor Defense League by which Engdahl and Gordon will defend themselves in the courts of King George V. This will be made difficult by the fact that two languages, English and French, are recognized as official languages in the province of Quebec, of which two-thirds of the population are French-Canadians, who speak French. In fact, Montreal prides itself on being the Paris of Canada.

Since neither Engdahl nor Gordon are well versed in the French language, the demand will be made that the trial be conducted exclusively in the English language before an English-speaking jury.

Michael Garber, counsel for Engdahl and Gordon, is demanding a court order for the return of property seized by the police at the time of the raid.

WELSH MINERS PLAN NEW STRIKE

(Cable By Inprecorr)

BERLIN, March 3.—The Welsh Miners Central Strike Committee delegates, present from all parts of the coal field, endorsed the policy of "All out when awarded is announced." The miners are still working on old terms pending the announcement of the new rates by the government chairman of the wages board. The announcement is expected Wednesday. Meanwhile, preparations for relief, feeding, picketing, etc., are being made. Owing to the attitude during the recent strike, Horner has been removed from the secretaryship of the Miners Minority Movement. He is succeeded by Laughlin. Several hundred miners struck today against local award.

Form for RED SHOCK TROOPS \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND. Includes fields for Name, Address, and amount.

ONE YEAR OF STRUGGLE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

By EARL BROWDER

ONE year ago, on March 6, 1930, unemployment as the main issue before the capitalist world was registered in the tremendous demonstrations of 1,250,000 workers in the cities and towns of the United States coming into the streets in response to the call of the Communist Party and revolutionary trade unions.

That date marked the beginning of mass struggle against unemployment. Now a year has passed, a year full of struggles, of achievements and mistakes, from which is emerging a well-defined mass movement, which knows what it wants and is learning rapidly how to fight for it. Organized mass activity becomes more and more the characteristic activity of the unemployed movement.

Superficial examination can easily make a case to show that the movement has declined since March 6 of last year. Never before nor since have there been such masses on the streets in a nation-wide demonstration. Unemployment Day this year, February 25, brought out only 400,000 workers, one-third the number of a year ago. But we must look beneath the surface, examine the realities, and judge the quality, the fighting power of the movement. Such an examination must, with all allowance for serious weaknesses in the movement, register a decisive advance in the year.

Program of the Unemployed Movement
Progress is shown, first of all, in the development of the program. The first stage was in the closing months of 1929, and the first months of 1930 until March 6, when our mass slogan of "Work or Wages" and the basic demands for unemployment insurance, at the expense of the bosses and administered by the workers, with unity of employed and unemployed through the establishment of Unemployed Councils, was broadcast through millions of leaflets and the sale of 40,000 pamphlets containing an analysis of the causes of unemployment and how to fight.

As the Councils grew and developed in fights, the general slogan was concretized in the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, which proposed a definite legislative act embodying the principles of our program. This was broadcast in millions of copies.

With the approach of winter, our program took on more and more practical and immediate character. Concrete demands upon the city governments, demanding the appropriation of certain revenues for immediate relief. This was most sharply brought forward on October 16, by the delegation to the New York City budget commission, which resulted in an immediate appropriation of a million dollars.

The fight against war was closely linked up with the unemployment movement, with the slogan, "Not one cent for war, all funds for the unemployed."

Struggle against the eviction of unemployed workers from their homes developed on a mass scale, with organized resistance to evictions. This was so effective that in many cities, eviction of the unemployed was largely checked.

And now, as we enter the second year of struggle against unemployment, the Councils, faced with the deepening of the crisis and the absolute refusal of the capitalist governmental organs to do anything effective for relief of the starving, are beginning to take up the direct supply of food through their own activity, for the most desperate cases. The exposure of the hideous atrocities of bourgeois charity is being developed more and more, and millions of workers are disillusioned with the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and the various "citizens' committees."

Today our program is sharp and clear, and millions of workers know it and fight for it. This is substantial progress. The weaknesses lay in the length of time necessary to develop the latest concrete measures.

Organization of the Struggle

Weakest of all phases of the movement has been its organization. General union methods were worked out, first in the National Conference in New York in March, 1930, with three hundred delegates from all over the country, and later, in Chicago, on July 4, when 1,300 delegates came together in a National Convention of the Unemployed Councils. The plans worked out were generally correct, and have had to be modified very little, but it took a long time to learn how to get the tens and hundreds of thousands of active workers to really take up

these organizational plans and put them into life.

In the last few months there has been a decided advance in organization. This has been especially the case since the beginning of the Hunger Marches throughout the country during the winter. This form of organization of the struggle put new life into the Councils. Together with the struggle against evictions, it proved the most effective means of starting that process of mass organization whereby the diffuse and scattered masses begin to crystallize into powerful bodies.

One of the most effective weapons has been the signature campaign, but its use is still only in a primitive stage. Although we gathered more than a half million individual signatures, and more than that of collective endorsements for our Insurance Bill, this was not sufficiently used to build up neighborhood Councils, building committees, signature-collection committees, etc.

Gradually, out of the many forms of activity and struggle, the Unemployment Councils are emerging as real, solid, organized bodies. Still entirely inadequate, still in their first stages, still comparatively weak — yet, compared with those of a year ago, they show a decisive advance. The movement is on a higher level of organization. Our job is now to carry it much higher still.

Into the Legislative Halls

From its first actions, which were formless, almost spontaneous gatherings at street corners and in squares, at the mercy of the vicious attacks of the police, the Unemployment Councils more and more have learned how to register their demands with the ruling class and before the masses. Into the legislative halls have gone, in the last months, the elected committees of the masses who marched in the streets. Marching masses possess greater striking power than those who aimlessly gather around a few speakers!

In the first entrances to city halls, by local demonstrations of the unemployed, the committees were often confused by the brazen demagoguery of the capitalist politicians, who find a harmonious blending of clubs and tear gas with honeyed words their most effective weapon against the unemployed.

Here in these visits to city hall and state legislature, the workers have been getting lessons in revolutionary parliamentary action which are of the most profound importance. In scores of city halls, in a half-dozen state legislatures, and in the National Capitol itself, the unemployment council delegations have had their skulls assaulted with police clubs and their minds assaulted with the demagoguery of the "progressive" politicians. And they have learned to resist both of these capitalist weapons effectively. A historic lesson!

Now to the Next Phase of Struggle

Starvation is growing. Unemployment insurance is denied by the capitalists. Even the miserable charity is steadily dwindling. More and more desperate grow the conditions of millions of workers and their families. What next?

The next stage of the fight is arrived at when the masses, through their own organized activity, begin to feed themselves.

There is no sharp dividing line between this and our former slogans and methods of struggle, which retain their validity. But the old measures must be supplemented by the direct organization, through the Unemployment Councils, of the collection and distribution of food for the most desperate cases of starvation, particularly where it involved families with children. Such activities, already spontaneously begun in dozens of cities, must be brought under the control of conscious planning and direction.

Two most serious dangers must now be guarded against in these new phases of work. First of all, the danger of the Unemployment Councils being allowed to degenerate from organs of struggle into opportunist appendages to capitalist charity, cringing before the "Ladies Bountiful" and humbly thanking them for their mercy. The slightest step in such a direction means death to the Unemployment Movement.

Second, is the danger of adventurist tactics, of hot-blooded groups of youngsters running too far ahead of the mass movement, and engaging in isolated actions of food seizures which are not approved by the masses. Both these dangers must be consciously guarded against. We will discuss in more detail the ways and means whereby this is to be done in another article.

Coal Miners Hard Hit in 1930

By ANNA ROCHESTER
(Author of Labor and Coal)

ONE worker out of seven employed in American coal mines in 1929 was thrown out of the industry during 1930. Another 95,000 jobless mine workers were added to the 200,000 who had been displaced from 1923 to 1929.

Faced with a drop in coal consumption that pulled the total output of bituminous 14 per cent and the output of anthracite 5 per cent below the 1929 figures, the coal operators sharpened their competitive weapons and passed the chief cost of the struggle on to the workers in unemployment and increased speed-up and hazard for those who are still in the mines.

World crisis in industry has merely intensified the chronic crisis of coal. The end is not yet in sight. Production was declining throughout 1930 and has been lower week by week in 1931 than in the later months of 1930. Bituminous producers expect increased competition from the newly extended pipe lines for natural gas. Anthracite is feverishly cutting costs in its battle with fuel oil. Just how the burden of the struggle is thrown on to the working class appears in recent summaries of the coal industry for 1930.

New types of mechanical loaders were launched and additional machines were installed, according to Coal Age. But also "operators have learned the lesson that successful mechanization does not stop with the installation of equipment for loading coal, but it means other necessary improvements below and above ground." In other words, the speed-up of mechanical loaders driving the miners at the working face is spreading more and more to include haulage crews, repair shop men, dumping operations at the foot of the shaft, maintenance men underground and all the workers at the tipple.

Long before the general crisis, the larger bituminous companies had begun to install elaborate

mechanical cleaning plants. Scores of such surface plants were opened or contracted for during 1930. Competition as to quality of coal preparation going along with the drastic reduction in total market has made more furious the battle among the operators. It increases the desperate irregularity of employment at the weaker mines. It means many permanent shut-downs.

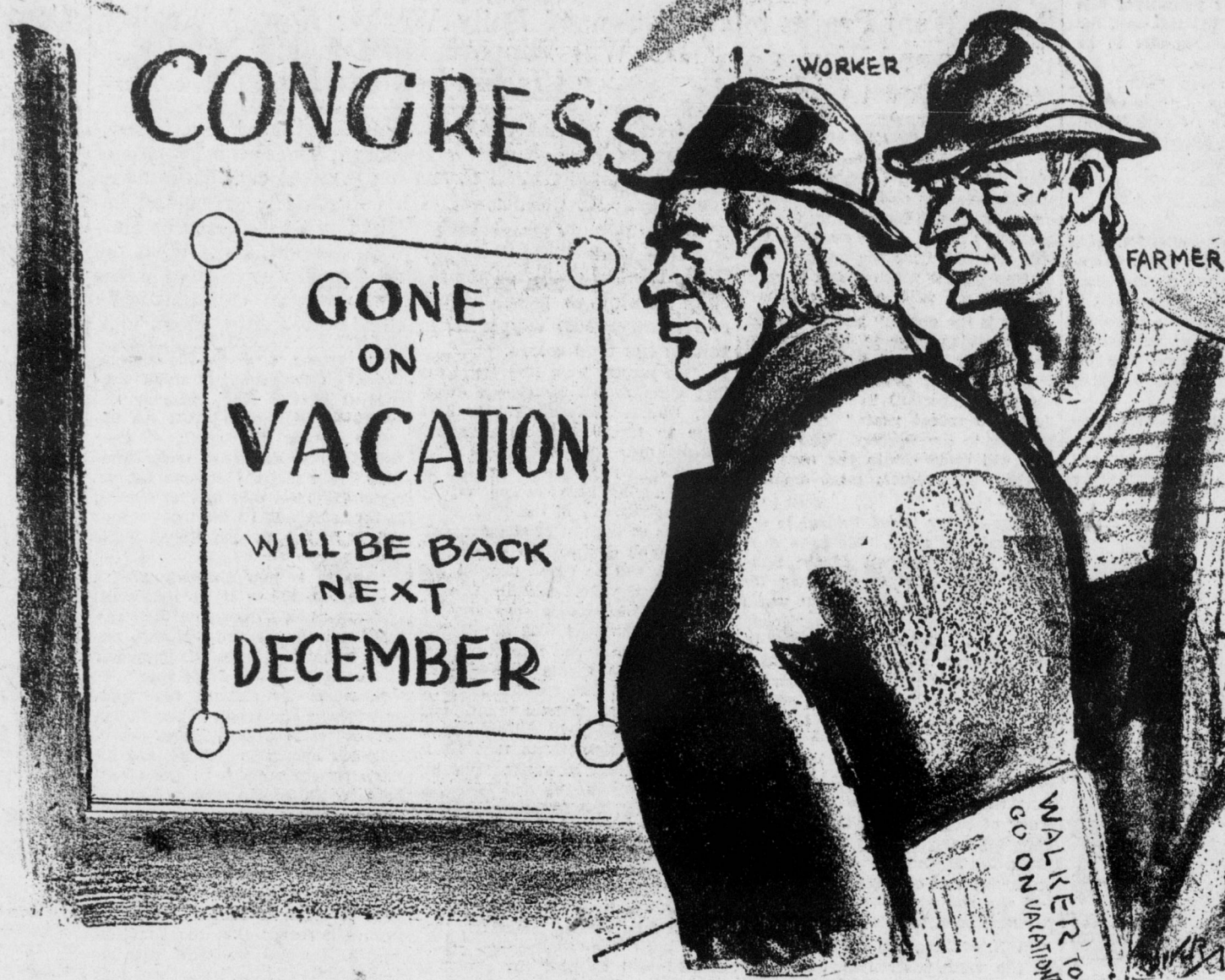
Along with the speed-up for some and unemployment for others has gone a fresh attack on wages. Payroll figures compiled in the Monthly Labor Review for some 1,300 selected bituminous mines showed average earnings of \$21.65 during a week in November, 1930, as against \$26.15 a year earlier. Earnings in these mines are above the average for the industry as a whole.

Wage cutting has met with strong resistance in local strikes at many bituminous mines. Now Coal Age reports that more companies have been added to the list of those driving to break the solidarity of the workers—and to speed them up on the job—by some system of bonus or "incentive" wages.

In the anthracite, the new giant breaker at Locust Summit (Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.) is only the largest of several new highly mechanized installations, centralizing the preparation of coal and throwing out of work scattered breakers—and their workers. At least 10 "high cost" mines have been closed in the northern anthracite field. At one mine—and possibly more—this has meant abandonment of a company village, closing down the company store and leaving workers and their families not only jobless but isolated and stranded.

Anthracite miners demand division of work among the various collieries but the whole pressure of capitalism is against them. The year brought a tremendous slating of numbers employed. According to preliminary estimates (Federal Reserve Board), only 129,000 men were employed at anthracite mines in 1930, as against

WE WON'T STOP FIGHTING!



By BURCK

Red Sparks

By JORGE

A Demand We Support

While the capitalist press always calls all jobless workers in the Unemployed Councils "Communists," we were enlightened some time ago by a couple of workers from a certain Council in New York, coming in to ask us if we would please do something to see that the Communists give some real attention to the Councils and the way they are run.

When workers who are not members of the Party come around kicking because the Communists are not controlling their organization, it looks like a sick thing for us, and we can't get out of it by saying that the capitalist press calls the Councils "Communist organizations."

Furthermore, these non-Party workers were most sore about their complaint that the Party did not seem to care a hoot about what kind of education the unemployed were getting. They said that some misplaced Salvation Army spouter who peddles the panhandling philosophy of social degeneracy of the I. B. W. A. was spouting full blast in the Unemployed Councils and the few Communists in sight not only did not stop it, but one supposed Communist was speaking I. B. W. A. ideas to workers from an I. B. W. A. soap-box.

Before we got to write up the above charges, the workers came in again with the sorrowful tale that the I. B. W. A. spouter had gotten away with \$40 — and all because the Party members were not on the job doing their duty, or doing it only in a superficial and merely formal way. Why should these things happen?

The Worst Comes To Worst

While there are more than 5,000,000 jobless in Germany, ready to eat anything edible, the following tale greeted our eye in the New York Post cable news from Berlin.

It seems that in 1770 a law was decreed that preachers be supplied with boloney by the citizens of Mecklenburg. And they were for a century or so, until somebody forgot it. But in 1928 a preacher demanded his sausages.

The citizens demurred, but the preacher insisted that the law be obeyed and the courts so ordered. So 529 pounds were delivered, but the preacher was very finicky and said it was not up to the quality required by the deity. A second delivery met the same pecksuffian rejection.

The preacher went to court again and the government is settling it with a trial by summoning all the boloney experts of Germany to satisfy the holy one's taste in sausage. Who could be a better expert on boloney than a preacher we don't know. But we think that on an even swap, boloney for boloney, the church members were getting the "wurst" of it. They thought so too, it seems, because they are quitting the church, disillusioned by the material demands of the holy father.

Forced Labor a La France

A reader gives us the following gentle reminder that sailors are about as nearly slaves on all ships sailing under any flag but the Red Flag, as any worker can be.

In order to get their boats out to sea, the French Line steamship company has called in the state (marine) militia and forced the seamen, under machine guns and rifles, back to their posts and the boat is shoved off, finally forcing the seamen back to work. The sailors toil under inconceivable conditions, catering to loitering parasites.

"The incident of the 'Paris,' one of the French Line's boats, is in point: A strike occurred before the boat sailed from France, and the boat got away only after delay, and then caught fire, the company claiming it was sabotage. The point is that the seamen were forced to man the ship under military compulsion against their will.—I. K."

All Right, Let's Go!

We regret that revolutionary emulation, rivalry, competition, or what you will, has had little expression in this country.

While the Soviet workers by millions are inspired to accomplish concrete tasks by emulation in socialist construction, our equally important tasks of struggling against capitalism too much lack the pep of rank and file initiative, and revolutionary rivalry is to be found only in the cracks and corners.

Therefore, we are cheered by the following letter which in its small way is an important concrete example of worker initiative in setting things in motion:

"That article you published on the front page on the 23rd of February, about the letters between two newspapers in Arkansas and Idaho, in reference to the Red Cross and its beastly hypocrisy of cash and carry, impressed me as a solar plexus blow.

"I do not see how it can fail to move any reader, especially farmers in the area in question. It landed with a thud in my case. Now, I propose to be the first contributor to a fund to publish this article in leaflet form for distribution in the drought district and elsewhere.

"In the name of my three kiddies, I send you two dollars, which according to the 'Red' Cross, will feed almost two hundred children for one week. Now, then, all you fathers and mothers of children, help smash the slimy tool of capitalism and show it up for what it really is. Follow me up with your contributions. — Yours, I. Z."

This New Yorker wants to start something. He feels an urge to enlighten and aid the starving toilers of the farms. The millions of little farmer kiddies, whose lives are being blighted and whose bodies and minds are stunted by capitalism, are here met by the city wake workers with revolutionary fraternity practically expressed in showing their parents how to fight capitalism, and why.

We asked the proper Party committee about it, and met the response:

"Fine! The two dollars will be used to begin setting the type for the leaflet, which will cost about \$1.50 per thousand. It must be distributed free to the farmer victims of capitalism since they cannot pay for them. And let's see how many workers will match the first contributor in the spirit of emulation."

Just send it to the Daily Worker, with a notation what it is for. Let's see if this New York worker will find the fitting response in his spirit of emulation!

PARTY LIFE

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

The Basic Contradictions in Our Work

By N. SPARKS.

ONE can safely say that three-quarters of our organizational difficulties at the present time come from two basic contradictions in our work. The first of these is fear of the masses. How can a Communist Party, whose sole strength and reservoir of power lies in the masses, whose sole reason for existence lies in the struggle of the masses—how can such a Party progress if it suffers from fear of the masses in its mass organizational work? The whole political line of our Party is directed toward drawing in wider and wider strata of the masses into the struggle. But if, as we draw them in, we are afraid to let them develop their own initiative, afraid to advance them to positions of leadership, then it is clear that we are depriving ourselves of the organizational benefits of our mass work.

We shall not mention here the political errors that flow from fear of the masses, but shall stick only to the organizational side. Fear of the masses is also the greatest hindrance to our overcoming such pressing problems as the shortage of functionaries, and the elimination of bureaucracy. Where can new cadres be obtained except from the most militant elements of the working class? And how can they be made into leaders unless we take a chance on them, and give them responsibility and training? So too with bureaucracy. A bureaucrat is one who refuses to allow collective work and collective leadership, who refuses to develop workers to take part in the leadership. In this way he helps to strangle the work that he is supposed to be developing, and largely because he is afraid of the masses.

The second contradiction is that we are a Communist Party, but trying to work through non-Communist organizational forms. The natural form of organization for a Communist Party is the shop nucleus. A Communist Party's greatest aim is to secure the leadership of the workers in the shops, the greatest part of its agitation and propaganda is directed towards the workers in the shops, the entire success of its work depends upon the extent to which it is rooted in the shops. And yet the great majority of our Party membership are still in street nuclei. A large part of our difficulties in our work at the present time are due to our weak connection with the shops. It is clear that our Communist political line would have infinitely greater results if it were carried out through Communist organizational forms—shop nuclei.

How are these two contradictions to be solved? Fear of the masses can be overcome only by the experience and example of a determined and patient policy of promoting the initiative and leadership of the workers themselves in our organizations. In several districts, we can already point to the new life and vitality of the organization, resulting from the carrying out of such a policy. What we must do is to apply this policy much more widely and generally, to make it the only possible policy.

The problem of establishing our Party on a

152,000 in 1929 and 165,000 in 1926-27. In bituminous mining they estimate that the number of workers dropped from 503,000 in 1929 to about 431,000 in 1930.

Hazards, meantime, have increased. The total number of fatal accidents in coal mining dropped from 2,187 in 1929 to 2,014 in 1930. But 8 per cent fewer men were killed only because 14 per cent fewer were at work. When exact employment figures are available they will show a clear increase in fatality rate.

To meet this situation in the industry, the National Miners' Union, organized in pit and mine committees and union locals, includes among its immediate demands the 5-day week, 8-hour day and the Workers' Social Insurance Bill, with work or full wages for all unemployed mine workers.

The Coming Section Conventions

By I. AMTER (New York)

THE coming section conventions must be an event in the life of every unit of the Party. The conventions are not merely for electing new section committees. They will be the occasion for reviewing the work not only of the sections, but of every unit. These conventions, however, must make not an ordinary review because the time of convention has come. On the contrary, a new turn in the methods of Party work has been made. The section membership knowing what this turn means in the abstract must judge whether they themselves under the section and unit leadership have made this turn, and if not, what the reasons are.

In most cases the turn has not been made, partly from inability, partly from inertia—inability because the leadership does not yet understand, partly because it ideologically and organizationally is unable to make the turn. To overcome this and to help the section committees, the District Committees have assigned District representatives, but even this does not suffice and new steps must be taken. In the light of our new tasks and new methods of work, the work of the section committee and unit bureau must be analyzed and passed upon.

Many problems must be raised and answered, and the answers will indicate whether the Party units and sections are meeting these problems or approaching them in the spirit of the new turn.

Among the problems which must be discussed by the units and sections are:

1. Have you a plan of work?
2. Have you periodically and regularly checked up on the plan, registered the successes, studied the reasons, analyzed the shortcomings and corrected them?
3. Is the unit meeting a continuation of old practices—payments, collections, etc., disputes over assignments? Or is it a meeting intelligently and firmly led by the unit bureau, with a prepared order of business, with a laying out of the work for the week, with assignments properly made, so that the remainder of the meeting may be devoted to discussion?
4. Is the discussion led by a comrade who has had time to prepare himself?
5. If your unit is concentrating on a factory, is the work checked up as to comrades participating, leaflets distributed, Daily Worker, Labor Unity, and other literature sold, contacts made and followed up, etc.?
6. Are the comrades assigned to unemployed work checked up? Are those assigned to the trade unions and leagues and other mass organizations checked up?
7. Is the work of the comrades assigned to building house committees and tenants leagues controlled and checked up?
8. Has your unit succeeded in building a shop committee, drawing the workers into the Trade

basis of shop nuclei is much harder to solve, organizationally. First, we must always keep this problem in the center of our organizational work. We must really help and enliven our existing shop nuclei, attaching to them our best forces and really developing them into leaders of struggles. Then we must examine the "concentration" work of our street nuclei, make sure that the tasks have not been assigned merely mechanically, and that the unit or units involved are really in a position to concentrate on the given factory, with the eventual practical result of creating a shop nucleus within the factory.

Does all this mean that our street nuclei and their functioning are of minor importance? Just the contrary. The overwhelming majority of our Party are still in street nuclei. If our street nuclei do not function efficiently, our Party does not function efficiently. Just because it is harder to reach and organize the masses through street nuclei, it is more important than ever that our street nuclei should function as efficiently as possible. It is the task of the street nuclei themselves through reaching the workers in their homes, through their general extension of the influence of the Party, through their concentration on specific factories, to create shop nuclei and establish the Party as a Bolshevik organization.

Union Unity League?

9. Have you brought into the unit workers from the shops in which the members of the unit are working?

10. Have you kept in the Party and activated the new members?

11. How many Negroes have you brought into the Party?

12. Does the unit bureau really lead the unit?

13. Is the unit a political factor in the life of its territory carrying on work on local issues?

14. Has the section committee connection with your unit only by means of communications or does a section representative attend the meeting of the unit bureau or unit to help in its work—to help it make the turn?

These and other important questions must be discussed. The leadership of the unit bureau must be discussed and the best proletarian elements be elected to the new bureau.

Delegates will be elected to the section conventions. The unit members who are active in the work of the Party and especially the real proletarian members upon whom rests the development of the Party, must be the delegates to the section conventions.

The section conventions must review the work not alone from the standpoint of progress and shortcomings, but especially from the viewpoint of whether under the leadership of the section committee the Party has established itself as the political leader of the workers in the section—ideologically and organizationally.

How is this to be judged? This is to be judged:

1. By an functioning unemployed councils in the sections and the guidance given them by the section committee through functioning Party fractions.
2. By penetration of the shops on which the section is concentrating—by check-up of the work, by securing contacts, building grievance or shop committees.
3. By the establishment of functioning tenants leagues.
4. By raising local issues and mobilizing and organizing the workers around these issues.
5. By determining what leadership the Party has in your section and the leadership of members of the section committee among the workers of the section.
6. By the number of new members, especially Negroes, who have been brought into and kept in the Party.

The degree to which the new turn has been made will be apparent in the answer to those questions.

Thus the unit discussions and elections and the section conventions will indicate in how far the turn to new methods of work has been made—whether the section and unit are Bolshevizing themselves, whether theory and practice are being combined.

The conventions occur at a time when objective conditions make possible the rapid growth of the Party. Bolshevik self-criticism, correction of shortcomings, election of new proletarian leadership, laying out of work on a planned basis, systematic check-up—these are a few of the factors that will make the section conventions, preceded by thorough unit discussions, an important event in the life of the Party.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
P. O. Box 87 Station D.
New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

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Occupation Age

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